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HOUSE BILL 31

46TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2003 INTRODUCED BY

Luciano "Lucky" Varela

AN ACT

RELATING TO TRADE PRACTICES; ENCOURAGING SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND LIMITING CERTAIN REMEDIES FOR A CLAIM BASED ON MI SREPRESENTATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES; AMENDING SECTIONS OF THE NMSA 1978.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

Section 57-12-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1971, Section 1. Chapter 274, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"57-12-6. MI SREPRESENTATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES--PENALTY. --

The willful misrepresentation of the age or condition of a motor vehicle by any person, including regrooving tires or performing chassis repair, without informing the purchaser of the vehicle that the regrooving or chassis repair has been performed, is an unlawful practice

within the meaning of the Unfair Practices Act, unless the alleged misrepresentation is based wholly on repair of damage, the disclosure of which was not required pursuant to Subsection C of this section. The failure to provide an affidavit pursuant to Subsection B of this section when there has been repair for which disclosure is required shall constitute prima facie evidence of willful misrepresentation.

- B. Except as provided in Subsections C and D of this section, a seller of a motor vehicle shall furnish at the time of sale of a motor vehicle an affidavit that:
 - (1) describes the vehicle; and
- (2) states to the best of the seller's knowledge whether there has been an alteration or chassis repair due to wreck damage.
- C. [No] An affidavit shall not be required pursuant to this section if the flat rate manual cost of the alteration or chassis repair is less than six percent of the sales price of the vehicle.
- D. In the case of a private-party sale of a vehicle, an affidavit shall be furnished only upon the request of the purchasing party.
- E. [Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection D of Section 57-12-10 NMSA 1978] The award of three times actual damages as provided for in [that] Subsection B of Section 57-12-10 NMSA 1978 shall be in lieu of any award of punitive

damages	based	onl y	on	those	facts	consti tuti	ng the	unfai r	oı
deceptive trade practice or unconscionable trade practice.									

F. If a seller offers to settle a buyer's claim pursuant to this section by offering to repurchase a vehicle after discovery of prior damage, the seller shall not be liable for punitive damages or attorney fees pursuant to the Unfair Practices Act. The limitation of remedies provided in this subsection does not apply:

(1) unless the seller offers a repurchase price at least equal to the original purchase price:

(a) plus tax, title, license and dealer

transfer service fees paid to or through the seller; and

(b) minus a mileage allowance for

mileage driven between the date of sale and the date of
repurchase at the mileage rate then current for deduction
purposes by the federal internal revenue service; and minus the
reasonable cost to repair damage to the vehicle occurring after
its sale; or

(2) if the seller had actual knowledge of damage that was required to be disclosed and failed to disclose it.

G. The repurchase price payable pursuant to
Subsection F of this section shall be paid first to discharge
any lien on the vehicle incurred by the buyer, and the balance,
if any, shall be paid to the buyer.

[F.] H. Any person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be sentenced pursuant to Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978."

Section 2. Section 57-12-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 268, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read:

"57-12-10. PRIVATE REMEDIES. --

A. A person likely to be damaged by an unfair or deceptive trade practice or by an unconscionable trade practice of another may be granted an injunction against it under the principles of equity and on terms that the court considers reasonable. Proof of monetary damage, loss of profits or intent to deceive or take unfair advantage of any person is not required. Relief granted for the copying of an article shall be limited as to the prevention of confusion or misunderstanding as to source.

B. Any person who suffers any loss of money or property, real or personal, as a result of any employment by another person of a method, act or practice declared unlawful by the Unfair Practices Act may bring an action to recover actual damages or the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100), whichever is greater. Where the trier of fact finds that the party charged with an unfair or deceptive trade practice or an unconsionable trade practice has willfully engaged in the trade practice, the court may award up to three times actual damages or three hundred dollars (\$300), whichever is greater, to the

party complaining of the practice.

- C. The court shall award [attorneys'] attorney fees and costs to the party complaining of an unfair or deceptive trade practice or unconscionable trade practice if he prevails. The court shall award [attorneys'] attorney fees and costs to the party charged with an unfair or deceptive trade practice or an unconscionable trade practice if it finds that the party complaining of such trade practice brought an action [which] that was groundless.
- D. Except as provided in Subsection E of Section

 57-12-6 NMSA 1978, and as further limited by Subsection F of
 that section, the relief provided in this section is in
 addition to remedies otherwise available against the same
 conduct under the common law or other statutes of this state.
- E. In any class action filed under this section, the court may award damages to the named plaintiffs as provided in Subsection B of this section and may award members of the class such actual damages as were suffered by each member of the class as a result of the unlawful method, act or practice."

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