House Bill 2777

Sponsored by COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

SUMMARY

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure **as introduced.**

Permits defendant in action under unlawful trade practices law or unlawful debt collections law to respond to action with affirmative defense in which defendant shows by preponderance of evidence that defendant did not intend violation and that violation resulted from bona fide error notwithstanding defendant's maintenance of procedures reasonably adapted to avoid violation.

A BILL FOR AN ACT

2 Relating to affirmative defenses; creating new provisions; and amending ORS 646.632, 646.638 and 646.641.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. ORS 646.632 is amended to read:

646.632. (1)(a) Except as provided in ORS 646.633, a prosecuting attorney who has probable cause to believe that a person is engaging in, has engaged in, or is about to engage in an unlawful trade practice may bring suit in the name of the State of Oregon in [the] an appropriate court to restrain [such] the person from engaging in the alleged unlawful trade practice.

- (b) The person may respond to the suit with an affirmative defense in which the person shows by a preponderance of the evidence that the person did not intend the violation and that the violation resulted from a bona fide error despite the person's maintenance of procedures reasonably adapted to avoid the violation. Notwithstanding the person's response to the suit, the person may execute and deliver an assurance of voluntary compliance in accordance with subsection (2) of this section.
- (2) Except as provided in subsections (5) and (6) of this section, before filing a suit under subsection (1) of this section, the prosecuting attorney shall in writing notify the person charged of the alleged unlawful trade practice and the relief to be sought. [Such] The notice [shall] must be served in the manner set forth in ORS 646.622 for [the service of] serving investigative demands. The person [charged thereupon shall have] has 10 days within which to execute and deliver to the prosecuting attorney an assurance of voluntary compliance. [Such] The assurance of voluntary compliance shall set forth what actions, if any, the person charged intends to take with respect to the alleged unlawful trade practice. The assurance of voluntary compliance [shall not be considered] is not an admission of a violation for any purpose. If the prosecuting attorney is satisfied with the assurance of voluntary compliance, [it] the prosecuting attorney or the person may [be submitted] submit the assurance to an appropriate court for approval and if [approved shall thereafter] the court approves shall file the assurance [be filed] with the clerk of the court. If an approved assurance of voluntary compliance provides for [the payment of] paying an amount of money, as restitution or otherwise, and if the person does not pay the amount [is not paid] within 90 days [of] after the date the court approves the assurance, or, if the assurance [of voluntary compliance] requires peri-

odic payments and if the person does not pay a [any] periodic payment [is not paid] within 30 days [of] after the date specified in the assurance [of voluntary compliance for any] for the periodic payment, [then] the prosecuting attorney may submit [that] to the court the portion of the assurance [of voluntary compliance which] that provides for [the payment of] paying money [to the court] with a certificate stating the unpaid balance in a form [which] that fully complies with the requirements of ORS 18.038 and 18.042. Upon submission of an assurance of voluntary compliance under this subsection, the court shall sign the assurance [of voluntary compliance and it shall be entered] and enter the assurance in the register of the court, and the clerk of the court shall note in the register that [it] the assurance creates a lien. Once entered into the register, the assurance of voluntary compliance [shall thereupon constitute] constitutes a judgment in favor of the State of Oregon and may be enforced as provided in ORS chapter 18. The notice of the prosecuting attorney under this subsection [shall not be deemed] is not a public record until [the expiration of] 10 days [from] after the service of the notice.

- (3) The prosecuting attorney may reject as unsatisfactory any assurance of voluntary compliance that does not contain:
- (a) [Which does not contain] A promise to make restitution in specific amounts or through arbitration [for] to persons who suffered any ascertainable loss of money or property as a result of the alleged unlawful trade practice; or
- (b) [Which does not contain any] A provision, including but not limited to [the] keeping [of] records, [which] that the prosecuting attorney reasonably believes [to be] is necessary to ensure the [continued] permanent cessation of the alleged unlawful trade practice, if [such] the provision was included in a proposed assurance attached to the notice served pursuant to this section.
- (4) Violation of any of the terms of an assurance of voluntary compliance [which has been approved by and filed with] that the court [shall constitute] has approved and filed constitutes a contempt of court.
- (5) The prosecuting attorney need not serve notice [pursuant to] under subsection (2) of this section before filing a suit if, within two years [of the filing of such] before filing the suit, the person charged with the alleged unfair trade practice submitted to any prosecuting attorney an assurance of voluntary compliance [which was accepted by and filed with an appropriate court] that a court approved and filed. The prosecuting attorney shall in such case serve notice on the defendant in the manner set forth in ORS 646.622 for [the service of] serving investigative demands, on the 10th or earlier day [previous to the] before filing [of] suit.
- (6) If the prosecuting attorney alleges that the prosecuting attorney has reason to believe that [the delay caused by] complying with the provisions of subsection (2) or (5) of this section would cause a delay that would cause immediate harm to the public health, safety or welfare, the prosecuting attorney may immediately institute a suit under subsection (1) of this section.
- (7) A **court may grant a** temporary restraining order [may be granted] without prior notice to the person if the court finds [there is] a threat **exists** of immediate harm to the public health, safety or welfare. [Such a] **The court shall fix a time that does not exceed 10 days after entry within which the** temporary restraining order [shall expire by its terms within such time after entry, not to exceed 10 days, as the court fixes] **expires**, unless within the time [so fixed the order,] **the court fixes the court**, for good cause shown, [is extended] **extends the order** for a like period or unless the person restrained consents that [it] **the court** may [be extended] **extend the order** for a longer period.
 - (8) The court may award reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing party in an action under this

section. If the defendant prevails in [such] the suit and the court finds that the defendant had in good faith submitted to the prosecuting attorney a satisfactory assurance of voluntary compliance [prior to] before the prosecuting attorney brought [the institution of the] suit or that the prosecuting attorney, in a suit brought under subsections (5) and (6) of this section, did not have reasonable grounds to proceed under those subsections, the court shall award reasonable attorney fees at trial and on appeal to the defendant.

SECTION 2. ORS 646.638 is amended to read:

646.638. (1)(a) Except as provided in subsections (8) and (9) of this section, [any] a person who suffers any ascertainable loss of money or property, real or personal, as a result of another person's willful use or employment [by another person] of a method, act or practice [declared unlawful by] that is unlawful under ORS 646.608, may bring an individual action in an appropriate court to recover actual damages or statutory damages of \$200, whichever is greater. The court or the jury[, as the case may be,] may award punitive damages and the court may provide [the] equitable relief the court considers necessary or proper.

- (b) A defendant in an action brought under paragraph (a) of this subsection may respond to the action with an affirmative defense in which the defendant shows by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant did not intend the violation and that the violation resulted from a bona fide error notwithstanding the defendant's maintenance of procedures reasonably adapted to avoid the violation.
- (2) [Upon commencement of any action brought] After bringing an action under subsection (1) of this section, [the party bringing the action] the plaintiff in the action shall mail a copy of the complaint or other initial pleading to the Attorney General and, upon entry of any judgment in the action, shall mail a copy of the judgment to the Attorney General. [Failure] Failing to mail a copy of the complaint [shall not be] is not a jurisdictional defect, but a court may not enter judgment for the plaintiff until proof of mailing is filed with the court. Proof of mailing may be by affidavit or by return receipt of mailing.
- (3) The court may award reasonable attorney fees and costs at trial and on appeal to a prevailing plaintiff in an action under this section. The court may award reasonable attorney fees and costs at trial and on appeal to a prevailing defendant only if the court finds [there was no] that an objectively reasonable basis for bringing the action or asserting the ground for appeal did not exist.
- (4) The court may not award attorney fees to a prevailing defendant under the provisions of subsection (3) of this section if the action under this section is maintained as a class action [pursuant to] in accordance with ORCP 32.
- (5) Any permanent injunction or final judgment or order of the court made under ORS 646.632 or 646.636 is prima facie evidence in an action brought under this section that the respondent used or employed a method, act or practice [declared unlawful by] that is unlawful under ORS 646.608, but an assurance of voluntary compliance, whether or not approved by the court, [shall not be] is not evidence of the violation.
- (6) Actions brought under this section [shall] must be commenced within one year [from] after the discovery of the unlawful method, act or practice. However, whenever [any complaint is filed by] a prosecuting attorney files a complaint to prevent, restrain or punish violations of ORS 646.608, [running of] the statute of limitations does not run with respect to every private right of action under this section [and] that is based in whole or in part on any matter complained of in [said] the proceeding [shall be suspended during the pendency thereof] while the proceeding is

pending.

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- (7) Notwithstanding subsection (6) of this section, in any action brought by a seller or lessor against a purchaser or lessee of real estate, goods or services, the purchaser or lessee may assert any counterclaim the purchaser or lessee has [arising] **that arises** out of a violation of ORS 646.605 to 646.652.
 - (8) A class action may be maintained under this section. In any class action under this section:
- (a) Statutory damages under subsection (1) of this section may be recovered on behalf of class members only if the plaintiffs in the action establish that the members have sustained an ascertainable loss of money or property as a result of [a] **the defendant's** reckless or knowing use or employment [by the defendant] of a method, act or practice [declared unlawful by] **that is unlawful under** ORS 646.608;
 - (b) The trier of fact may award punitive damages; and
 - (c) The court may award appropriate equitable relief.
- (9) This section does not apply to any method, act or practice described in ORS 646.608 (1)(aa). Actions for violation of laws relating to odometers are provided under ORS 815.410 and 815.415.

SECTION 3. ORS 646.641 is amended to read:

- 646.641. (1)(a) Any person injured as a result of **another person's** willful use or employment [by another person] of an unlawful collection practice may bring an action in an appropriate court to enjoin the practice or to recover actual damages or \$200, whichever is greater. The court or the jury may award punitive damages[,] and the court may provide [such] equitable relief [as it] **the court** deems necessary or proper.
- (b) A defendant in an action brought under paragraph (a) of this subsection may respond to the action with an affirmative defense in which the defendant shows by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant did not intend the violation and that the violation resulted from a bona fide error notwithstanding the defendant's maintenance of procedures reasonably adapted to avoid the violation.
- (2) In any action [brought by] a person **brings** under this section, the court may award reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing party.
- (3) Actions brought under this section [shall] **must** be commenced within one year [from] **after** the date of the injury.
- SECTION 4. The amendments to ORS 646.632, 646.638 and 646.641 by sections 1 to 3 of this 2013 Act apply to actions brought on or after the effective date of this 2013 Act.