



In this Issue:

Feature Articles	1, 6
New Members	2
President's Message	5
Advertising Opportunity	8
Board of Directors	0

SAVE THE DATE

2013 NADC Fall Conference

October 6-8, 2013

Trump International Hotel & Towers Chicago, IL

Contact Us:

NADC 1155 15th Street, NW Suite 500 Washington, DC 20005 Phone: 202-293-1454 Fax: 202-530-0659 www.dealercounsel.com

DEFENDER

The National Association of Dealer Counsel Newsletter

JUNE 2013



Enforcing arbitration agreements: Unconscionability is still the battleground, but for how long?

By Christian J. Scali, P.C., The Scali Law Firm

Dealers are under assault by consumers and employees who, in a still-recovering economy, too often seek windfalls through the court system to address their own economic troubles. The proliferation of class action lawsuits has some smaller dealers wondering whether continuing in business is worth all the effort. Even larger dealer groups stand to lose a great deal in the event a court determines that rescission is an available class-wide remedy for the wrongdoing alleged. Since the courts in many states look to California's decisions as they consider pre-dispute arbitration provisions, it is worthwhile to review the state of the law in this area in California.

The California New Car Dealers Association has been effective at getting some legislation passed to curb abusive litigation. Most notable is AB 238 in 2011 which amended the Automobile Sales Finance Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 2981-2984.6, so that the mere failure to properly disclose government fees on a retail installment sale contract will not make the sale contract unenforceable (and subject to rescission). 2011 Cal. AB 238, 2011 Cal. Stats. ch. 526. But in states that have no such limitation, arguably making rescission a remedy, class action cases stand to wreak havoc on dealerships. The economic value of these cases to plaintiff-class counsel comes from the large attorney-fee awards they stand to generate. To obtain court approval for large attorney's fees awards, class counsel must show that a substantial value was bestowed on the class. In the absence of a rescission remedy, very little of value can be bestowed on the class in many disclosure-based class actions (*e.g.*, DMV fee lumping, improper tire fee disclosure, or back-dating cases), resulting in what many plaintiffs' lawyers consider insufficient awards of prevailing-party attorney's fees.

So the question is: What is the most efficient defense against these cases? A dealer should consider a valid and enforceable pre-dispute arbitration clause, containing a class-action waiver, in every vehicle sale contract. If enforced in response to a consumer class action, the plaintiff's class action lawsuit is reduced to a single plaintiff claim that the plaintiff must arbitrate before a private arbitrator, significantly reducing liability exposure for the dealership.

The plaintiffs' bar has vigorously argued in state and federal courts that arbitration-clause class-action waivers are (or should be) unenforceable. And until 2011, they were successful, at least in California, in limiting the enforcement of class action waivers under the California supreme court's holdings in *Discover Bank v. Superior Court*, 36 Cal. 4th 148 (2005) and *Gentry v. Superior Court*, 42 Cal. 4th 443 (2007). In *Discover Bank*, the court held that where a case involves a defendant's practice of bilking a large number of consumers out of small individual sums of money, the class action waiver will not be enforceable. 36 Cal. 4th at 162. In *Gentry*, the court held that in the

employment context, a class action waiver will not be enforced for public policy reasons, if certain factors exist. *See* 42 Cal. 4th 443.

But 2011's landmark United States Supreme Court decision in *AT&T Mobility v. Concepcion*, 131 S. Ct. 1740 (2011), invalidated the California Supreme Court decision of *Discover Bank*, 36 Cal. 4th 148 (2005). In rejecting the *Discover Bank* rule, the United States Supreme Court held that state law and public policy can no longer be applied in a manner that disfavors arbitration because state law or public policy is preempted by the Federal Arbitration Act (9 U.S.C. §2). 131 S. Ct. at 1753.

Some commentators suggested that *Concepcion* did not apply to California's other anti-arbitration decisions, such as *Broughton v. Cigna Healthplans*, 21 Cal. 4th 1066, 1082-84 (1999) and *Cruz v. Pacificare Health Systems, Inc.*, 30 Cal. 4th 303, 316 (2003), holding that public injunctive relief claims under California's Unfair Competition

Law or Consumers Legal Remedies Act are not arbitrable (the *Broughton-Cruz* rule), and *Gentry v. Superior Court*, 42 Cal. 4th at 463, holding that arbitration agreements that prevent employees from vindicating statutory rights are unenforceable and in violation of California's public policy. See *Arguelles-Romero v. Superior Court*, 184 Cal. App. 4th 825 (2010) (applying the *Gentry* rule to pre-dispute consumer arbitration agreements). Some commentators have also suggested that California doctrines, such as unconscionability, remain valid defenses against the enforcement of arbitration provisions.

So while class action waivers appear to be valid and enforceable after *Concepcion*, the battle has shifted to focus on the enforceability of the arbitration agreement as a whole, with plaintiffs' attorneys seeking to preserve traditional defenses to the enforcement of arbitration agreements and defense counsel seeking a broad interpretation of *Concepcion*'s preemption analysis. *See* 131 S. Ct. 1740 (2011).

Numerous decisions have been published on the issue, exposing a tug-of-war in state and federal courts over *Concepcion's* scope and breadth. For the most part, federal courts have adopted a broad interpretation (with the notable exception of the Second Circuit). Some state courts, and particularly California courts, have reasoned that *Concepcion*, and its progeny, should be construed narrowly, so that arbitration agreements can still be held unenforceable. This battle over the scope of *Concepcion* should soon be resolved, at least in California.

The California Supreme Court is poised to decide this issue in two cases, one in the employment context and the other in the consumer context. On April 3, 2013, the California Supreme Court heard oral argument in Sonic-Calabasas A, Inc. v. Moreno, No. S174475 (Cal. Apr. 3, 2013), a case in which the state high court will consider the reach of Concepcion in the employment context. In Sonic-Calabasas A, Inc. v. Moreno, 51

NADC Welcomes New Members



Fellow Member Krista Evans

Buckley Law P.C.

Lake Oswego, Oregon

Full Member

Marc Waite

Gurley Leep Automotive Management

Mishawaka, IN

BUILT FOR DEALERS

THE PORTFOLIO GROUP OF COMPANIES IS BUILT FOR DEALERSHIP OWNERS.

We are built 100% for the dealer's personal wealth goals.

It's that simple. We are the only program that structures dealer-affiliated reinsurance and risk-transfer companies to deliver 100% of the underwriting profits and investment income to the dealer.

It is our mission to give every available benefit to the dealer.

And it works.

Portfolio dealers have taken hundreds of millions of dollars of their own money in dividends, and loans from their companies, to grow their dealerships and to provide a secure future for their families.



THE DEALER CAN HAVE IT ALL.

Our CEO, Steve Burke, personally invites Dealership Owners and Legal Professionals to contact him directly 877.789.6200 O Portfolio

Building Wealth for America's Auto Dealers

www.PortfolioReinsurance.com

Cal. 4th 659, 678-95 (2011), the California Supreme Court previously held: (1) an employee's "statutory right to seek a Berman hearing [a wage hearing before the DLSE or Labor Commissioner], with all the possible protections that follow from it, is itself an unwaivable right that an employee cannot be compelled to relinquish as a condition of employment;" (2) waiver of an employee's right to seek a Berman hearing is a substantively unconscionable contract term; and (3) the Federal Arbitration Act does not preempt the Court's holdings on points one and two.

The Supreme Court of the United States granted review and vacated that decision, remanding the case for further consideration in light of *Concepcion. Sonic-Calabasas A, Inc. v. Moreno*, 132 S. Ct. 496 (2011).

The issues presented are as follows:

1. Can a mandatory employment arbitration agreement be enforced prior to the conclusion of an administrative proceeding conducted by the Labor Commissioner concerning an employee's statutory wage claim?

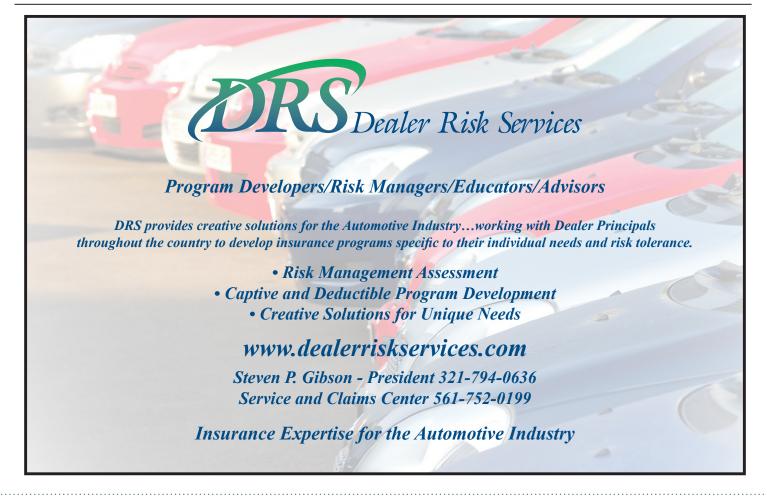
2. Was the Labor Commissioner's jurisdiction over employee's statutory wage claim divested by the Federal Arbitration Act (9 U.S.C. §2) under *Preston v. Ferrer*, 552 U.S. 346, 128 S. Ct. 978 (2008)?

After oral argument, some observers commented that the justices seemed to accept a broad reading of *Concepcion* in favor of enforcing arbitration agreements, but might allow the unconscionability doctrine to survive, though in some more limited fashion than the manner in which it has been applied in California. Given the California Supreme Court's history in this area, it is likely that the high court will re-define the test or "factors" giving rise to unconscionability, but it is not likely to adopt a bright-line rule that the parties' agreements as to arbitration procedures are immune from unconscionability analysis. A decision should be issued this Summer.

Meanwhile, Sanchez v. Valencia Holding Company, California Supreme Court Case No. S199119, previously cited at 201 Cal. App. 4th 74 (2011) is fully briefed and ready for oral argument. According to the California Supreme Court's website, it will decide whether the Federal Arbitration Act (9 U.S.C. §2), as interpreted in *Concepcion*, 131 S. Ct. 1740, preempts state law rules invalidating mandatory arbitration provisions in a consumer contract as procedurally and substantively unconscionable. At issue there is the LAW form No. 553-CA-ARB (the version in circulation *before* July of last year).

As you may know, the LAW form No. 553-CA-ARB retail installment sale contract contains a pre-dispute class action waiver provision that protects automotive dealers from overreaching consumer attorneys seeking to require the dealer to buy back all sale contracts over a period of years for a mere formal or technical violation of the law, even when the dealer received no benefit from the violation.

Sanchez held that the arbitration provision in the LAW form No. 553-CA-ARB contract was unenforceable due to California's unconscionability doctrine. 201 Cal. App. 4th at



93. In Sanchez's wake, consumer attorneys rushed into courts across California seeking to overturn previous orders compelling arbitration of disputes between car dealers and their customers and trying to force unreasonable settlements on dealers faced with daunting class action litigation. Since the California Supreme Court has granted review - effectively de-publishing the court of appeal's anti-dealer ruling - trial courts have not been consistent in ruling on dealers' motions to compel arbitration. And regardless of how the trial court rules on a dealer's motion to compel arbitration, the losing party routinely appeals that ruling, resulting in numerous stayed cases around the State, while everyone - consumer and dealer attorneys alike - collectively hold their breath, waiting for the California Supreme Court's decision in Sanchez.

As in *Moreno*, 51 Cal. 4th 659, the battle now turns to convincing the California Supreme Court that *Sanchez* should be reversed because, like the *Discover Bank* rule and the *Broughton-Cruz* rule, the *Sanchez* court's reasoning applies California's state laws and public policy in a manner that disfavors arbitration and is preempted by the Federal Arbitration Act (FAA). *See Broughton v. Cigna Healthplans*, 21 Cal. 4th 1066 (1999); *see Cruz v. Pacificare Health Systems, Inc.*, 30 Cal. 4th 303 (2003).

Since the court of appeals' Sanchez decision, the Ninth Circuit weighed in with Kilgore v. KeyBank, N.A., 673 F.3d 947, 963 (9th Cir. Cal. 2012), wherein it held that California's Broughton-Cruz rule is preempted by the FAA under Concepcion. That decision was taken by the Ninth Circuit en banc.

On April 11, 2013, the Ninth Circuit issued its *en banc* decision in *Kilgore v. Keybank, National Association*, No. 09-16703, declining to resolve whether the FAA preempts California's *Broughton-Cruz* rule prohibiting arbitration of injunctive relief claims. *Kilgore v. KeyBank, N.A.*, 2013 WL 1458876 (9th Cir. Cal. Apr. 11, 2013) (en banc). While the *Broughton-Cruz* rule likely did not survive *Concepcion, Kilgore* gives further fodder for the plaintiffs argument in *Sanchez*.

Central to the en banc panel's decision in *Kilgore* was the fact that the bank was no longer engaged in the purportedly unlawful activity, so there was no need for an injunction to stop the supposed illegal practice. *Kilgore*, 2013 WL 1458876 at *19-20. This allowed the court to duck the issue – reasoning that if there is no conduct to enjoin, there is no need to determine whether public policy prohibits arbitration of a claim seeking to enjoin such conduct. *Id.* By ducking the issue, the court avoided the central question in the case.

But public policy rules like the *Broughton-Cruz* rule and the *Gentry* rule have been struck down in other jurisdictions as preempted by the FAA under *Concepcion*. For example, in *Marmet Health Care Center, Inc. v. Brown*, 132 S. Ct. 1201, 1203-04 (2012) (per curiam), the United States Supreme Court, in a Per Curiam decision, overruled a similar West Virginia Supreme Court rule refusing to enforce a pre-dispute arbitration agreement governed by the FAA based on a state public policy, holding West Virginia's public policy was preempted by the FAA.

And the U.S. Supreme Court has since reminded other courts of its "emphatic federal policy in favor of arbitral dispute resolution." KPMG LLP v. Cocchi, 132 S. Ct. 23, 25 (2011). There, the U.S. Supreme Court reversed the Florida Court of Appeal's decision to invalidate an arbitration agreement on the grounds that it found only some of the claims at issue were subject to arbitration. Id. at 26. In doing so, the Supreme Court emphasized that under the FAA, arbitration agreements "must be enforced in state and federal courts," and that state courts "have a prominent role to play as enforcers of agreements to arbitration." Id. at 24. This dispels any doubt as to whether Concepcion is applicable in state court.

It is also promising that the U.S. Supreme Court may determine whether the concept of "vindication of statutory rights" trumps the FAA in deciding whether to enforce a class action waiver when those statutory rights can only be pursued in litigation. The case is *In re American Express Merchants Litigation*, Case No. 12-133 (cert. granted November 9,

2012) ("AMEX Merchants"). Twice before, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down the Second Circuit's holding invalidating the class action waiver in that case. Oral argument was recently heard and a decision is expected soon.

In the meantime, however, the supreme courts of other states have also been limiting enforcement of arbitration agreements on unconscionability grounds. For example, addressing some of the same concerns raised by the consumer in Sanchez, earlier this year, in Gandee v. LDL Freedom Enterprises, Inc., 176 Wn. 2d 598, 605-09 (2013), the Washington Supreme Court invalidated a predispute consumer arbitration agreement (not in the context of a motor vehicle purchase) on the grounds that the consumer's showing of inability to pay the costs of arbitration was sufficient and the "loser pays" provision "effectively chills [the borrowers] ability to bring suit under [Washington's consumer protection statute]." Id.

Based on recent circuit court and SCOTUS holdings, made in the wake of Concepcion, dealers and other retailers should remain hopeful that Moreno, 51 Cal. 4th 659, and Sanchez, 201 Cal. App. 4th 74, will be reversed and the California Supreme Court will rule consistent with Concepcion that generally available contract defenses cannot be used to invalidate otherwise enforceable arbitration agreements under the FAA, unless that contract defense is used in a manner that does not disfavor arbitration. But in the event that it does not rule in favor of dealers, the last stop on the train, the SCOTUS, may be where dealers obtain an ultimate victory on this issue, particularly due to the hesitancy of state supreme courts to invalidate their own public policies and ignore the large body of law developed around unconscionability in arbitration agreements - regardless of its overall impact of disfavoring enforcement of arbitration agreements.

In the meantime, care should be taken in drafting arbitration agreements, particularly in connection with cost or fee shifting provisions and the scope of claims covered under the arbitration agreement.

President's Message



Oren Tasini Haile, Shaw & Pfaffenberger, P.A. NADC President

"I would also like to take this opportunity to encourage all of our members to become involved with the NADC."

I have been uncertain what to write in my first President's message. It goes without saying that it is a great honor to be elected as the President of the NADC. It is particularly rewarding as the organization enters its 10th year as a robust and vibrant organization. Our meetings provide some of the best CLE content I have had occasion to witness. It is also always a great pleasure to meet up with friends, both old and new at each of our meetings.

I would also like to take this opportunity to encourage all of our members to become involved with the NADC. There are plenty of opportunities to become involved, from writing an article for the *Defender*, to speaking at one of our meetings. If you have interest in more involvement please reach out to me. Although we have a fantastic management company in AMS, we are a member run and driven organization and there is never

a shortage of things that need to be done by our members.

Lastly, it is with great pride that I note how strongly our association withstood the Great Recession, maintaining our membership and even growing. The organization stands on sound financial footing. Now that we have entered an era of prosperity in the car business, those who went through the darkest days can rest assured that the NADC will survive the next ten years and beyond.



NADC Job Board

Please remember to check the NADC Job Board in the members only section of the website if you are seeking employment.

Please send any job postings to: choffman@dealercounsel.com



The small firm with an international reputation.

When it comes to Dealership Valuations, Operations, Litigation Support Issues, Succession Planning, or Mergers and Acquisitions, we literally wrote the book.

Rosenfield & Co., PLLC
Capital Plaza II • 301 E. Pine Street, Suite 975 • Orlando, FL 32801
phone: 407-849-6400 • rosenfieldandco.com





Matthew Howard Adon Solomo

A Captive Insurance Company ("Captive") is a property and casualty insurance company created by a business owner as a risk management tool that has significant ancillary tax planning opportunities. Through a Captive, a business owner can achieve a number of value enhancing benefits, including, customizing insurance plans, risk retention, and lowering the costs of current commercial coverages. In addition to the Risk Management benefits detailed above, premiums paid to the Captive are fully deductible, providing the owner substantial income tax benefits along with the ability to engage in estate planning, wealth transfer opportunities, retirement planning, and asset protection opportunities.

A Captive is a C-corporation that provides property and casualty insurance coverage to the operating business as a supplement to commercially procured coverage. When structured as a Micro Captive, up to \$1.2 million in premiums can be received income tax free by the Captive if the Captive has elected to be taxed under Section 831(b) of the Internal Revenue Code. Due to the tax-preferred treatment, a business owner can transfer significant wealth from the operating entity to the Captive. Only premiums paid for true insurance can be deducted as an ordinary and necessary business expense. Therefore, careful considerations must be given to past case law and IRS guidance to ensure the Captive is providing legitimate insurance. There are many service providers who do not adhere to this guidance and do not tailor insurance specific to the insured entity.

A Captive must be created for a valid non-tax purpose; *i.e.* a valid business reason beyond receiving a tax deduction. Most business owners self-insure a variety of risks, either because commercial coverage is cost

Finding Certainty through Captive in an Uncertain Environment

By Matthew Howard and Adon Solomon Moore Ingram Johnson & Steele, LLP Feature Article

prohibitive or the coverage is unavailable in the commercial market. A Captive is a vehicle that can be used to insure those risks and it allows a business owner to customize insurance coverage based on their loss history. Auto dealers around the country have begun to utilize a Captive for these reasons. Many dealerships have procured insurance from their captive for hail damage to vehicles on their lots along with other various coverage types tailored specifically to an auto dealer that are not typically procured in the commercial market.

In addition, a Captive can provide numerous estate planning, asset protection, and retirement planning benefits. The Captive can be owned in a variety of ways. Often, the business owner(s) will own the Captive as individuals. However, if a Captive is owned by a Trust, a business owner is able to transfer wealth to the next generation in a very tax efficient manner; whereby funds transferred to the Captive, and any appreciation, are automatically removed from the business owner's estate. Another benefit of Trust ownership is the Trust can be structured so it is creditor protected; ensuring that the Captive's assets are protected.

Captives can also be a useful retirement planning vehicle. Beyond maintaining adequate reserves to pay claims, the Captive, being a corporation, is able to distribute dividends to shareholders as it chooses (qualified dividends rates currently being 20%-23.8%) and in accordance with a designated retirement plan (if applicable).

When forming a Captive, a business should typically have at least \$2.5 million in revenue a year and free cash flow of at least \$500,000 that can be used to pay for insurance premiums to the Captive. Additionally,

consideration must be given as to where the Captive should be domiciled. Many Captives are formed offshore (outside of the U.S.) because of more lax capitalization and regulatory requirements. A domestic Captive will be state regulated like any other insurance company, providing legitimacy to its structure. States such as Delaware, Hawaii, Kentucky, Montana, Utah, and South Carolina are experienced domiciles trying to expand their business with competitive fees.

Consultation with experienced Captive service professionals can help gauge the appropriateness of forming a Captive is for each potential client, as a Captive is not feasible for all businesses.

Matthew Howard and Adon Solomon are with Moore Ingram Johnson & Steele, LLP, which is a full service law firm based in Marietta, GA. Matthew J. Howard, JD, LL.M., is a senior partner with 24+ years of Tax and Estate Planning experience and formed the firm's Captive Insurance Company practice in 2006. Adon J. Solomon, JD, M.B.A., is licensed in Florida and Georgia and handles Captive Formations along with Trust and Estate work for clients. MIJS Captive Management, LLC is a subsidiary of Moore Ingram Johnson & Steele, LLP and full service Captive Management company, which currently has 70 Captives under management, of which, about 5% are auto dealers.

GET NOTICED!

Advertise in the *Defender,* see page 8.



ADD PERSPECTIVE

Maximize your service to dealers with strong financial experience and resources.

Assurance ► Tax ► Advisory



cliftonlarsonallen.com/dealerships

THE MIRONOV GROUP CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS & CONSULTANTS

INTEGRITY DRIVEN.

SPECIALIZING IN:

DEALERSHIP VALUATIONS DUE DILIGENCE FORENSIC/FRAUD SERVICES

Contact Bob Brown at: RBrown@MironovGroup.com p 800.572.7101 w MironovGroup.com



\$3.5 Billion in dealership real estate.

CAPITAL AUTOMOTIVE

Biggest.Best.Most Experienced.

100% Real Estate Finance www.capitalautomotive.com

JayFerriero Chief Operating Officer 703.655.8080

Willie Beck SVP - Eastern US 703.728.5844

Joe Connolly VP - Western US 949.300.3850

AEG. ANDERSON

Chicago | East Lansing www.AndersonEconomicGroup.com

Consulting Services for Dealerships and their Attorneys

- . Lost Profits & Damages
- . Valuation & Transaction Due Diligence
- . Market & Sales Performance Analysis
- . Add Point & Termination Studies

Leading Provider of Vehicle Service Contracts



www.cnanational.com

Providing Automotive Litigation Support, Valuations, and Mergers & Acquisitions Assistance from a Unique Perspective

COMMITTED TO YOUR SUCCESS

For More Information Contact: Larry Weiner, Managing Partner 201.746.9700 Ext: 305 lweiner@weinerllp.com



85 Chestnut Ridge Rd, Suite 114

Montvale, NJ 07645

WHERE IS YOUR DEALERSHIP AT RISK?



Visit www.compli.com/nadc to take our free dealership compliance appraisal or call 1-866-294-5545.





DIXON HUGHES GOODMAN

Certified Public Accountants and Advisors

DEALER SERVICES GROUP

PERFORMANCE + handling

877.DLR.CPAS • www.dhgllp.com/dealerservices



Integration that Powers Performance®

Find the solution for your automotive needs: www.reyrey.com

ECONOMIC CONSULTING • LITIGATION SUPPORT



WWW.FONTANAGROUP.COM



When it comes to dealership valuations, we wrote the book.

How much is your dealership worth?

Phone: 202-293-1454, Fax: 202-530-0659

WWW.MOSSADAMS.COM

[206] 302-6523

Moss Adams LLP provides nationally recognized valuation and consulting services for dealers. Authors of *A Dealer's Guide to Valuing an Automobile Dealership* for NADA, we've appraised more than 850 dealerships. Put our knowledge to work for you.

MOSS-ADAMS LLP

Certified Public Accountants | Business Consultants

Acumen. Agility. Answers.

O'Connor&Drew, P.C. OCD Consulting, LLC

Serving the Retail Automotive Industry for Over Sixty Years

Litigation Support-Business and Shareholder Disputes/Divorce/Manufacturer Disputes/IRS Resolutions . Certified Business Valuations . Dealership Brokering . Buyer's Due Diligence . Internal Audits & Fraud Investigation . Strategic & Business Planning . Financial Planning . Traditional CPA Services. Real Car Guys with Real Solutions for your Clients' Real Problems

Frank O'Brien, CPA
1.617.471.1120 fobrien@ocd.com
www.ocd.com

Michael McKean, MBA, AVA, CMAP

1.617.471.5855 mmckean@ocd.com www.ocdconsulting.com



Questions: Erin Murphy, email: emurphy@dealercounsel.com

DEFENDER - Advertising Opportunities

Defender, The NADC Newsletter is published by the National Association of Dealer Counsel

Yes! I would like to purchase an ad in the <i>NADC Defender</i> .	Contact:
1 would like to purchase all ad in the 141120 Defenuer.	Company:
□ ½ page ad \$150. ⁰⁰	Address
5" high x 7.5" wide, no bleeds	Phone:
□ ½ page ad \$100.00	Email:
5" high 3.75" wide, no bleeds	Method of Payment
Issue Months: □ July/August 2013	☐ Check ☐ Invoice me ☐ American Express ☐ Mastercard ☐ Visa
☐ September 2013 ☐ October 2013 ☐ November/December 2013	Credit Card No.
	Expiration Date
Send to: NADC, 1155 15th Street, NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20005	Signature



BE A CONTRIBUTOR!

We are always looking for submissions to publish in the Defender. Please send your contributions or proposals for articles to:

mike.charapp@cwattorneys.com



Volume IX, Number 6 JUNE, 2013

Michael Charapp, Editor

mike.charapp@cwattorneys.com

Trudy Boulia, Assistant Editor

tboulia@jpharveylaw.com

Defender, The NADC Newsletter is published by the National Association of Dealer Counsel 1155 15th Street, NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20005

Phone: 202-293-1454 • Fax: 202-530-0659 • <u>www.dealercounsel.com</u>

NADC Board of Directors

Oren Tasini

Haile, Shaw & Pfaffenberger, P.A. North Palm Beach, FL President

Stephen P. Linzer

Tiffany & Bosco, P.A. Phoenix, AZ 1st Vice President

Diane Cafritz

CarMax Auto Superstores, Inc. Richmond, VA 2nd Vice President

Thomas Hudson

Hudson Cook, LLP Hanover, MD Secretary

Andrew J. Weill

Benjamin, Weill & Mazer San Francisco, CA *Treasurer*

Patricia E.M. Covington

Hudson Cook, LLP Richmond, VA Immediate Past President

Rob Cohen

Auto Advisory Services, Inc. Tustin, CA Past President

Michael Charapp

Charapp & Weiss, LLP McLean, VA Past President

Jonathan P. Harvey

Jonathan P. Harvey Law Firm Albany, NY Past President

Bruce Anderson

Iowa Automobile Dealers Association West Des Moines, IA

Leonard A. Bellavia

Bellavia, Blatt, Andron & Crossett, PC Mineola, NY

Johnnie Brown

Pullin, Fowler, Flanagan, Brown & Poe PLLC Charleston, WV

Eric Chase

Bressler, Amery & Ross, PC Florham Park, NJ

Michael Dommermuth

Fairfield and Woods PC Denver, CO

Iami Farris

Parker Poe Adams & Bernstein Charlotte, NC

Christina Floyd

Hampton Roads General Counsel, PLLC Virginia Beach, VA

Jeffrey Ingram

Galese & Ingram, P.C. Birmingham, AL

Lance Kinchen

Breazeale, Sachse & Wilson LLP Baton Rouge, LA

Tammi McCoy

Colorado Automobile Dealers Assn. Denver, CO

Russell McRory

Robinson Brog Leinwand Greene Genovese & Gluck P.C. New York, NY

Stuart Rosenthal

GNYADA Whitestone, NY

Scott Silverman

Silverman Advisors Boston, MA

J. Timothy Sparks

Sonic Automotive Inc. Charlotte, NC

Erin H. Murphy

NADC Executive Director Washington, DC