$\mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}$  the Committees on Judiciary; Commerce; and Senators Aronberg and Lynn

## 590-1997-07

1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to the Uniform Commercial Code;
3	repealing s. 15.091, F.S., relating to
4	processing fees for filings of financial
5	statements and other written documents under
6	the Uniform Commerical Code; amending s.
7	671.101, F.S.; providing scope of chapter and a
8	short title; amending s. 671.102, F.S.;
9	authorizing certain timeframes to be fixed by
10	agreement; amending s. 671.106, F.S.; making
11	editorial changes; amending s. 671.107, F.S.;
12	providing for the discharge of a claim or right
13	under certain circumstances; amending s.
14	671.201, F.S.; providing, revising, and
15	deleting definitions; amending ss. 671.202 and
16	671.203, F.S.; making editorial changes;
17	amending s. 671.204, F.S.; revising criteria
18	determining when an action is taken within a
19	reasonable time and seasonably; amending s.
20	671.205, F.S.; defining "course of
21	performance"; revising the definition of
22	"course of dealing"; providing that course of
23	performance and course of dealing may be used
24	for certain purposes; revising uses for express
25	terms of an agreement; specifying when course
26	of performance, course of dealing, or usage of
27	trade prevails; providing that course of
28	performance is relevant to show a waiver or
29	modification in certain circumstances;
30	repealing s. 671.206, F.S., relating to statute
31	of frauds for kinds of personal property not

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otherwise covered; amending s. 671.208, F.S.; making editorial changes; creating s. 671.209, F.S.; providing definitions; specifying when notice, knowledge, or notification becomes effective with the exercise of due diligence; creating s. 671.21, F.S.; providing that whenever the code creates certain presumptions, the trier of fact must find the existence of the fact presumed unless evidence is introduced which supports a finding of its nonexistence; creating s. 671.211, F.S.; providing in what instances a person gives value for rights; creating s. 671.212, F.S.; providing that the code modifies, limits, and supersedes certain provisions of the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act; creating s. 671.213, F.S.; authorizing the subordination of certain obligations; authorizing the registry to use the fees collected to fund its operations; amending s. 679.525, F.S.; deleting the filing fees for electronically filing a financing statement or an amendment thereto; amending ss. 559.9232, 563.022, 668.50, 670.106, 670.204, 675.102, 680.518, 680.519, 680.527, and 680.528, F.S.; conforming cross-references; amending s. 713.901, F.S.; specifying fees under the Florida Uniform Federal Lien Registration Act previously provided through cross-reference; deleting a cross-reference to conform to changes made by the act; providing an effective date.

1	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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3	Section 1. Section 15.091, Florida Statutes, is
4	repealed.
5	Section 2. Section 671.101, Florida Statutes, is
6	amended to read:
7	671.101 Short title; scope of chapter
8	(1) Chapters 670-680 may be cited as the "Uniform
9	Commercial Code."
10	(2) This chapter applies to a transaction to the
11	extent that it is governed by another chapter of this code and
12	may be cited as the "Uniform Commercial CodeGeneral
13	Provisions."
14	Section 3. Section 671.102, Florida Statutes, is
15	amended to read:
16	671.102 Purposes; rules of construction; variation by
17	agreement
18	(1) This code shall be liberally construed and applied
19	to promote its underlying purposes and policies, which-
20	(2) Underlying purposes and policies of this code are:
21	(a) To simplify, clarify, and modernize the law
22	governing commercial transactions $\cdot \cdot \dot{\cdot}$
23	(b) To permit the continued expansion of commercial
24	practices through custom, usage, and agreement of the
25	parties <u>.</u> ;
26	(c) To make uniform the law among the various
27	jurisdictions.
28	(2)(a)(3) Except as otherwise provided in this code,
29	the effect of provisions of this code may be varied by
30	agreement, except as otherwise provided in this code and
31	except that

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30 amended to read:

1	(b) The obligations of good faith, diligence,
2	reasonableness, and care prescribed by this code may not be
3	disclaimed by agreement, but the parties may by agreement
4	determine the standards by which the performance of such
5	obligations is to be measured if such standards are not
6	manifestly unreasonable. Whenever this code requires an action
7	to be taken within a reasonable time, a time that is not
8	manifestly unreasonable may be fixed by agreement.
9	$\frac{(c)(4)}{(4)}$ The presence in certain provisions of this code
10	of the words "unless otherwise agreed" or words of similar
11	import does not imply that the effect of other provisions may
12	not be varied by agreement under this subsection $(3)$ .
13	(3)(5) In this code, unless the context otherwise
14	requires:
4 -	(a) Words in the singular <del>number</del> include the plural,
15	(a) Words in the singular <del>number</del> include the plural,
16	and words in the plural include the singular. $\div$
16	and $\underline{\text{words}}$ in the plural include the singular.
16 17	and words in the plural include the singular.÷  (b) Gender specific language includes the other gender
16 17 18	and words in the plural include the singular.÷  (b) Gender specific language includes the other gender  and neuter, and when the sense so indicates Words of either
16 17 18 19	and words in the plural include the singular.÷  (b) Gender specific language includes the other gender and neuter, and when the sense so indicates Words of either the neuter gender also may refer to the other any gender.
16 17 18 19 20	and words in the plural include the singular.÷  (b) Gender specific language includes the other gender and neuter, and when the sense so indicates Words of either the neuter gender also may refer to the other any gender.  Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 671.106, Florida
16 17 18 19 20 21	and words in the plural include the singular.÷  (b) Gender specific language includes the other gender and neuter, and when the sense so indicates Words of either the neuter gender also may refer to the other any gender.  Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 671.106, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	and words in the plural include the singular.÷  (b) Gender specific language includes the other gender and neuter, and when the sense so indicates Words of either the neuter gender also may refer to the other any gender.  Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 671.106, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:  671.106 Remedies to be liberally administered
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	and words in the plural include the singular.÷  (b) Gender specific language includes the other gender and neuter, and when the sense so indicates Words of either the neuter gender also may refer to the other any gender.  Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 671.106, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:  671.106 Remedies to be liberally administered  (1) The remedies provided by this code must shall be
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	and words in the plural include the singular.÷  (b) Gender specific language includes the other gender and neuter, and when the sense so indicates Words of either the neuter gender also may refer to the other any gender.  Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 671.106, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:  671.106 Remedies to be liberally administered  (1) The remedies provided by this code must shall be liberally administered to the end that the aggrieved party may
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	and words in the plural include the singular.÷  (b) Gender specific language includes the other gender and neuter, and when the sense so indicates Words of either the neuter gender also may refer to the other any gender.  Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 671.106, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:  671.106 Remedies to be liberally administered  (1) The remedies provided by this code must shall be liberally administered to the end that the aggrieved party may be put in as good a position as if the other party had fully

Section 5. Section 671.107, Florida Statutes, is

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671.107 Waiver or renunciation of claim or right after breach. -- A Any claim or right arising out of an alleged breach can be discharged in whole or in part without consideration by agreement of a written waiver or renunciation signed and delivered by the aggrieved party in an authenticated record.

Section 6. Section 671.201, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

otherwise requires, words or phrases defined in this section, or in the additional definitions contained in other chapters of this code which apply to particular chapters or parts thereof, have the meanings stated. Subject to additional definitions contained in other the subsequent chapters of this code which apply which are applicable to particular specific chapters or parts thereof, the term and unless the context otherwise requires, in this code:

- (1) "Action\_" in the sense of a judicial proceeding\_ includes recoupment, counterclaim, setoff, suit in equity\_ and any other proceedings in which rights are determined.
- (2) "Aggrieved party" means a party entitled to <u>pursue</u> resort to a remedy.
- means the bargain of the parties in fact, as found in their language or <u>inferred</u> by implication from other circumstances, including course of dealing, or usage of trade, or course of performance as provided in this code(ss. 671.205 and 672.208). Whether an agreement has legal consequences is determined by the provisions of this code, if applicable; otherwise by the law of contracts (s. 671.103). (Compare "contract.")

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- (4) "Bank" means <u>a</u> any person engaged in the business of banking <u>and includes a savings bank</u>, <u>a savings and loan</u> <u>association</u>, <u>a credit union</u>, <u>and a trust company</u>.
- (5) "Bearer" means  $\underline{a}$  the person in possession of  $\underline{a}$  negotiable an instrument, document of title, or certificated security that is payable to bearer or indorsed in blank.
- (6) "Bill of lading" means a document evidencing the receipt of goods for shipment issued by a person engaged in the business of transporting or forwarding goods, and includes an airbill. "Airbill" means a document serving for air transportation as a bill of lading does for marine or rail transportation, and includes an air consignment note or air waybill.
- (7) "Branch" includes a separately incorporated foreign branch of a bank.
- (8) "Burden of establishing" a fact means the burden of persuading the triers of fact that the existence of the fact is more probable than its nonexistence.
- person who, in ordinary course, buys goods in good faith, without knowledge that the sale violates the rights of another person in the goods, and in the ordinary course from a person, other than a pawnbroker, in the business of selling goods of that kind. A person buys goods in the ordinary course if the sale to the person comports with the usual or customary practices in the kind of business in which the seller is engaged or with the seller's own usual or customary practices. A person who sells oil, gas, or other minerals at the wellhead or minehead is a person in the business of selling goods of that kind. A buyer in the ordinary course of business may buy for cash, by exchange of other property, or on secured or

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unsecured credit and may acquire goods or documents of title under a preexisting contract for sale. Only a buyer who takes possession of the goods or has a right to recover the goods from the seller under chapter 672 may be a buyer in the ordinary course of business. "Buyer in ordinary course of business" does not include a person who acquires goods in a transfer in bulk or as security for or in total or partial satisfaction of a money debt is not a buyer in the ordinary course of business.

- (10) A term or clause is "Conspicuous," with reference to a term, means when it is so written, displayed, or presented that a reasonable person against whom it is to operate ought to have noticed it. Whether a term is "conspicuous" is a decision for the court. Conspicuous terms include the following:
- (a) A printed heading in capitals in a size equal to or larger than that of the surrounding text or in a(as:

  NONNEGOTIABLE BILL OF LADING) is conspicuous. Language in the body of a form is conspicuous if it is in larger or other contrasting type, font, or color in contrast to the surrounding text of the same or lesser size.
- (b) Language in the body of a record or display in type larger than that of the surrounding text; in a type, font, or color in contrast to the surrounding text of the same size; or set off from surrounding text of the same size by symbols or other marks that call attention to the language. But in a telegram any stated term is conspicuous. Whether a term or clause is conspicuous or not is for decision by the court.

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(11) "Consumer" means an individual who enters into a transaction primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.

(12)(11) "Contract," as distinguished from

"agreement," means the total legal obligation that which

results from the parties' agreement as determined affected by
this code and as supplemented by any other applicable laws

rules of law.(Compare "agreement.")

(13)(12) "Creditor" includes a general creditor, a secured creditor, a lien creditor, and any representative of creditors, including an assignee for the benefit of creditors, a trustee in bankruptcy, a receiver in equity, and an executor or administrator of an insolvent debtor's or assignor's estate.

(14)(13) "Defendant" includes a person in the position of defendant in a cross action or counterclaim, cross-claim, or third-party claim.

(15)(14) "Delivery," with respect to <u>an instrument</u> instruments, <u>documents</u> of title, <u>or</u> chattel paper, <del>or</del> certificated securities means voluntary transfer of possession.

(16)(15) "Document of title" includes bill of lading, dock warrant, dock receipt, warehouse receipt or order for the delivery of goods, and also any other document that which in the regular course of business or financing is treated as adequately evidencing that the person in possession of it is entitled to receive, hold, and dispose of the document and the goods it covers. To be a document of title, a document must purport to be issued by or addressed to a bailee and purport to cover goods in the bailee's possession which are either identified or are fungible portions of an identified mass.

1	$\frac{(17)(16)}{(17)}$ "Fault" means <u>a default, breach, or</u> wrongful
2	act <u>or</u> , omission <del>or breach</del> .
3	(18)(17) "Fungible goods" with respect to goods or
4	securities means:
5	(a) Goods or securities of which any unit is, by
6	nature or usage of trade, $\underline{\mathrm{is}}$ the equivalent of any other like
7	unit <u>; or</u> -
8	(b) Goods which are not fungible shall be deemed
9	fungible for the purposes of this code to the extent that, by
10	under a particular agreement, or document unlike units are
11	treated as equivalents.
12	(19)(18) "Genuine" means free of forgery or
13	counterfeiting.
14	(20)(19) "Good faith," except as otherwise provided in
15	this code, means honesty in fact and in the observance of
16	reasonable commercial standards of fair dealing conduct or
17	transaction concerned.
18	(21)(20) "Holder," with respect to a negotiable
19	<del>instrument,</del> means <u>:</u>
20	(a) The person in possession of a negotiable if the
21	instrument <u>that</u> is payable <u>either</u> to bearer or <del>, in the case of</del>
22	an instrument payable to an identified person that is, if the
23	identified person is in possession; or. "Holder," with respect
24	to a document of title, means
25	(b) The person in possession of a document of title if
26	the goods are deliverable <u>either</u> to bearer or to the order of
27	the person in possession.
28	(21) To "honor" is to pay or to accept and pay, or
29	where a credit so engages to purchase or discount a draft
30	complying with the terms of the credit.
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1	(22) "Insolvency <u>proceeding</u> <del>proceedings</del> " includes <u>an</u>
2	any assignment for the benefit of creditors or other
3	proceeding proceedings intended to liquidate or rehabilitate
4	the estate of the person involved.
5	(23) A person is "Insolvent" means:
6	(a) Having who either has ceased to pay his or her
7	debts in the ordinary course of business other than as a
8	result of a bona fide dispute;
9	(b) Being unable to or cannot pay his or her debts as
10	they become due: or
11	(c) Being is insolvent within the meaning of the
12	Federal Bankruptcy Law.
13	(24) "Money" means a medium of exchange currently
14	authorized or adopted by a domestic or foreign government. The
15	term and includes a monetary unit of account established by an
16	intergovernmental organization or by agreement between two or
17	more <u>countries</u> <del>nations</del> .
18	(25) A person has "notice" of a fact when
19	(a) He or she has actual knowledge of it; or
20	(b) He or she has received a notice or notification of
21	<del>it; or</del>
22	(c) From all the facts and circumstances known to the
23	person at the time in question he or she has reason to know
24	that it exists.
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26	A person "knows" or has "knowledge" of a fact when he or she
27	has actual knowledge of it. "Discover" or "learn" or a word or
28	phrase of similar import refers to knowledge rather than to
29	reason to know. The time and circumstances under which a
30	notice or notification may cease to be effective are not
31	determined by this code.

(26) A person "notifies" or "gives" a notice or 2 notification to another by taking such steps as may be reasonably required to inform the other in ordinary course 3 4 whether or not such other actually comes to know of it. A person "receives" a notice or notification when 5 6 (a) It comes to his or her attention; or 7 (b) It is duly delivered at the place of business 8 through which the contract was made or at any other place held 9 out by the person as the place for receipt of such 10 communications. (27) Notice, knowledge or a notice or notification 11 12 received by an organization is effective for a particular 13 transaction from the time when it is brought to the attention of the individual conducting that transaction, and in any 14 event from the time when it would have been brought to his or 15 her attention if the organization had exercised due diligence. 16 An organization exercises due diligence if it maintains 18 reasonable routines for communicating significant information to the person conducting the transaction and there is 19 reasonable compliance with the routines. Due diligence does 2.0 21 not require an individual acting for the organization to 2.2 communicate information unless such communication is part of 23 his or her regular duties or unless the individual has reason to know of the transaction and that the transaction would be 2.4 materially affected by the information. 2.5 26 (25)(28) "Organization" means a person other than an 2.7 individual includes a corporation, government or governmental 2.8 subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, 29 partnership or association, two or more persons having a joint 30 common interest, or any other legal or commercial entity.

(26)<del>(29)</del> "Party," as distinguished distinct from 2 "third party," means a person who has engaged in a transaction or made an agreement subject to within this code. 3 4 (27)(30) "Person" means includes an individual; 5 corporation; business trust; estate; trust; partnership; 6 limited liability company; association; joint venture; 7 government; governmental subdivision, agency, or 8 instrumentality; public corporation; or any other legal or 9 commercial entity or an organization (see s. 671.102). 10 (28) "Present value" means the amount as of a date certain of one or more sums payable in the future, discounted 11 12 to the date certain by use of either an interest rate 13 specified by the parties if that rate is not manifestly unreasonable at the time the transaction is entered into or, 14 if an interest rate is not so specified, a commercially 15 reasonable rate that takes into account the facts and 16 17 circumstances at the time the transaction is entered into. 18 (31) "Presumption" or "presumed" means that the trier of fact must find the existence of the fact presumed unless 19 2.0 and until evidence is introduced which would support a finding 21 of its nonexistence. 22 (29)(32) "Purchase" means includes taking by sale, 23 lease, discount, negotiation, mortgage, pledge, lien, security 2.4 interest, issue or reissue, gift, or any other voluntary transaction creating an interest in property. 2.5 (30)(33) "Purchaser" means a person who takes by 26 27 purchase. 2.8 (31) "Record" means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other 29 30 medium and is retrievable in perceivable form. 31

(32)<del>(34)</del> "Remedy" means any remedial right to which an 2 aggrieved party is entitled with or without resort to a 3 tribunal. 4 (33)(35) "Representative" means a person empowered to act for another, including includes an agent, an officer of a 5 corporation or association, and a trustee, executor\_ or administrator of an estate, or any other person empowered to 8 act for another. 9 (34)(36) "Right Rights" includes "remedy" remedies. 10 (35)(37) "Security interest" means an interest in personal property or fixtures which secures payment or 11 12 performance of an obligation. "Security interest" The term 13 also includes any interest of a consignor and a buyer of accounts, chattel paper, a payment intangible, or a promissory 14 note in a transaction that which is subject to chapter 679. 15 "Security interest" does not include the special property 16 17 interest of a buyer of goods on identification of those goods 18 to a contract for sale under s. 672.401 is not a security interest, but a buyer may also acquire a security interest by 19 complying with chapter 679. Except as otherwise provided in s. 20 21 672.505, the right of a seller or lessor of goods under 22 chapter 672 or chapter 680 to retain or acquire possession of 23 the goods is not a security interest, but a seller or lessor may also acquire a security interest by complying with chapter 2.4 679. The retention or reservation of title by a seller of 2.5 26 goods, notwithstanding shipment or delivery to the buyer under 27 +s. 672.401+, is limited in effect to a reservation of a 2.8 security interest. Whether a transaction in the form of a 29 <u>lease</u> creates a <del>lease or</del> security interest is determined by the facts of each case; however: 30 31

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- (a) A transaction in the form of a lease creates a security interest if the consideration that the lessee is to pay the lessor for the right to possession and use of the goods is an obligation for the term of the lease not subject to termination by the lessee $\tau$  and: $\dot{\tau}$
- The original term of the lease is equal to or greater than the remaining economic life of the goods;
- 2. The lessee is bound to renew the lease for the remaining economic life of the goods or is bound to become the owner of the goods;
- 3. The lessee has an option to renew the lease for the remaining economic life of the goods for no additional consideration or nominal additional consideration upon compliance with the lease agreement; or
- 4. The lessee has an option to become the owner of the goods for no additional consideration or nominal additional consideration upon compliance with the lease agreement.
- (b) A transaction does not create a security interest
  merely because it provides that:
- 1. The present value of the consideration the lessee is obligated to pay the lessor for the right to possession and use of the goods is substantially equal to or is greater than the fair market value of the goods at the time the lease is entered into;
- 2. The lessee assumes the risk of loss of the goods or agrees to pay taxes; insurance; filing, recording, or registration fees; or service or maintenance costs with respect to the goods;
- 3. The lessee agrees to pay, with respect to the goods, taxes; insurance; filing, recording, or registration fees; or service or maintenance costs;

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- $\underline{4.3.}$  The lessee has an option to renew the lease or to become the owner of the goods;
- 5.4. The lessee has an option to renew the lease for a fixed rent that is equal to or greater than the reasonably predictable fair market rent for the use of the goods for the term of the renewal at the time the option is to be performed; or
- $\underline{6.5}$ . The lessee has an option to become the owner of the goods for a fixed price that is equal to or greater than the reasonably predictable fair market value of the goods at the time the option is to be performed.
  - (c) For purposes of this subsection:
- 1. Additional consideration is not nominal if it is less than the lessee's reasonably predictable cost of performing under the lease agreement if the option is not exercised. Additional consideration is not nominal if:7
- $\underline{1.}$  When the option to renew the lease is granted to the lessee, the rent is stated to be the fair market rent for the use of the goods for the term of the renewal determined at the time the option is to be performed; or  $\frac{if}{i}$ ,
- 2. When the option to become the owner of the goods is granted to the lessee, the price is stated to be the fair market value of the goods determined at the time the option is to be performed. Additional consideration is nominal if it is less than the lessee's reasonably predictable cost of performing under the lease agreement if the option is not exercised.
- (d)2. The "Reasonably predictable" and "remaining economic life of the goods" and "reasonably predictable" fair market rent, fair market value, or cost of performing under the lease agreement must are to be determined with reference

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to the facts and circumstances at the time the transaction is entered into.

3. "Present value" means the amount as of a date certain of one or more sums payable in the future, discounted to the date certain. The discount is determined by the interest rate specified by the parties if the rate is not manifestly unreasonable at the time the transaction is entered into; otherwise, the discount is determined by a commercially reasonable rate that takes into account the facts and circumstances of each case at the time the transaction was entered into.

(36)(38) "Send," in connection with <u>a any writing, record</u>, or notice, means:

(a) To deposit in the mail or deliver for transmission by any other usual means of communication with postage or cost of transmission provided for and properly addressed and, in the case of an instrument, to an address specified thereon or otherwise agreed, or, if there be none, to any address reasonable under the circumstances; or.

(b) In any other way to cause to be received The receipt of any record writing or notice within the time at which it would have arrived if properly sent has the effect of a proper sending.

(37)(39) "Signed" means bearing includes any symbol executed or adopted by a party with present intention to adopt or accept authenticate a writing.

(38) "State" means a state of the United States, the
District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin
Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the
jurisdiction of the United States.

1	$\frac{(39)(40)}{(40)}$ "Surety" includes <u>a</u> guarantor <u>or other</u>
2	secondary oblique.
3	(41) "Telegram" includes a message transmitted by
4	radio, teletype, cable, any mechanical method of transmission,
5	or the like.
6	(40)(42) "Term" means <u>a</u> that portion of an agreement
7	which relates to a particular matter.
8	(41)(43) "Unauthorized" signature" means a signature
9	one made without actual, implied, or apparent authority. The
10	term and includes a forgery.
11	(44) "Value." Except as otherwise provided with
12	respect to negotiable instruments and bank collections (ss.
13	673.3031, 674.2101, and 674.2111), a person gives value for
14	rights if he or she acquires them:
15	(a) In return for a binding commitment to extend
16	credit or for the extension of immediately available credit
17	whether or not drawn upon and whether or not a charge back is
18	provided for in the event of difficulties in collection;
19	(b) As security for or in total or partial
20	satisfaction of a preexisting claim;
21	(c) By accepting delivery pursuant to a preexisting
22	contract for purchase; or
23	(d) Generally, in return for any consideration
24	sufficient to support a simple contract.
25	(42)(45) "Warehouse receipt" means a written receipt
26	or an electronic notification of receipt issued by a person
27	engaged in the business of storing goods for hire.
28	(43)(46) "Written" or "Writing" includes printing,
29	typewriting, or any other intentional reduction to tangible
30	form. "Written" has a corresponding meaning.
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amended to read:

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Section 7. Section 671.202, Florida Statutes, is 2 amended to read: 3 671.202 Prima facie evidence by third-party documents. -- A document in due form purporting to be a bill of 4 lading, policy or certificate of insurance, official weigher's 5 or inspector's certificate, consular invoice, or any other document authorized or required by the contract to be issued 8 by a third party is shall be prima facie evidence of its own authenticity and genuineness and of the facts stated in the document by the third party. 10 Section 8. Section 671.203, Florida Statutes, is 11 12 amended to read: 13 671.203 Obligation of good faith.--Every contract or duty within this code imposes an obligation of good faith in 14 its performance and or enforcement. 15 16 Section 9. Section 671.204, Florida Statutes, is 17 amended to read: 18 671.204 Actions taken within Time; reasonable time; 19 "seasonably."--(1) Whether a time for taking an action required by 20 21 Whenever this code is requires any action to be taken within a reasonable time, any time which is not manifestly unreasonable 23 may be fixed by agreement. 2.4 (2) What is a reasonable time for taking any action 25 depends on the nature, purpose, and circumstances of the such action. 26 (2)(3) An action is taken—seasonably— if when it is 27 taken at or within the time agreed or, if no time is agreed, at or within a reasonable time. 29 Section 10. Section 671.205, Florida Statutes, is 30

671.205 Course of performance; course of dealing; and 2 usage of trade. --(1) A "course of performance" is a sequence of conduct 3 between the parties to a particular transaction that exists 4 <u>if</u>: 5 6 (a) The agreement of the parties with respect to the transaction involves repeated occasions for performance by a 8 party; and (b) The other party, with knowledge of the nature of 9 10 the performance and opportunity for objection to it, accepts the performance or acquiesces in it without objection. 11 12 (2)<del>(1)</del> A "course of dealing" is a sequence of previous 13 conduct concerning previous transactions between the parties to a particular transaction which is fairly to be regarded as 14 establishing a common basis of understanding for interpreting 15 16 their expressions and other conduct. 17 (3)(2) A "usage of trade" is any practice or method of 18 dealing having such regularity of observance in a place, vocation, or trade as to justify an expectation that it will 19 be observed with respect to the transaction in question. The 20 21 existence and scope of such a usage are to be proved as facts. 22 If it is established that such a usage is embodied in a 23 written trade code or similar record, writing the interpretation of the record writing is a question of law for 2.4 25 the court. 26 (4)(3) A course of performance or a course of dealing 27 between the parties or and any usage of trade in the vocation 2.8 or trade in which they are engaged or of which they are or 29 should be aware is relevant in ascertaining the give

particular meaning of the parties' to and supplement or

1	specific terms of the agreement, and may supplement or qualify
2	the terms of the agreement. A usage of trade applicable in the
3	place in which part of the performance under the agreement is
4	to occur may be so utilized as to that part of the
5	performance.
6	(5)(4) Except as otherwise provided in subsection $(6)$ ,
7	the express terms of an agreement and <u>any</u> an applicable course
8	of <u>performance</u> , <u>course of</u> dealing, or usage of trade <u>must</u>
9	shall be construed whenever wherever reasonable as consistent
10	with each other. If; but when such $\underline{a}$ construction is
11	unreasonable:
12	(a) Express terms prevail over control both course of
13	performance, course of dealing, and usage of trade;
14	(b) Course of performance prevails over course of
15	dealing and usage of trade; and
16	(c) Course of dealing prevails over controls usage of
17	trade.
18	(6) A course of performance is relevant to show a
19	waiver or modification of any term inconsistent with the
20	course of performance.
21	(5) An applicable usage of trade in the place where
22	any part of performance is to occur shall be used in
23	interpreting the agreement as to that part of the performance.
24	$\frac{(7)(6)}{(6)}$ Evidence of a relevant usage of trade offered
25	by one party is not admissible unless that party and until he
26	or she has given the other party such notice that as the court
27	finds sufficient to prevent unfair surprise to the other party
28	<del>latter</del> .
29	Section 11. <u>Section 671.206</u> , Florida Statutes, is
30	repealed.

1	Section 12. Section 671.208, Florida Statutes, is
2	amended to read:
3	671.208 Option to accelerate at willA term
4	providing that one party or the party's successor in interest
5	may accelerate payment or performance or require collateral or
6	additional collateral "at will" or "when she or he deems
7	herself or himself insecure" or in words of similar import
8	$\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ be construed to mean that she or he $\underline{\text{has}}$ $\underline{\text{shall have}}$
9	power to do so only if she or he in good faith believes that
10	the prospect of payment or performance is impaired. The burden
11	of establishing lack of good faith is on the party against
12	whom the power has been exercised.
13	Section 13. Section 671.209, Florida Statutes, is
14	created to read:
15	671.209 Notice; knowledge
16	(1) Subject to subsection (6), a person has "notice"
17	of a fact if the person:
18	(a) Has actual knowledge of it;
19	(b) Has received a notice or notification of it; or
20	(c) From all the facts and circumstances known to the
21	person at the time in question, has reason to know that it
22	exists.
23	(2) "Knowledge" means actual knowledge. "Knows" has a
24	corresponding meaning.
25	(3) "Discover," "learn," or words of similar import
26	refer to knowledge rather than to reason to know.
27	(4) A person "notifies" or "gives a notice or
28	notification to" another person by taking such steps as may be
29	reasonably required to inform the other person in ordinary
30	course, regardless of whether the other person actually comes
31	to know of it.

1	(5) Subject to subsection (6), a person "receives" a
2	notice or notification when:
3	(a) It comes to that person's attention; or
4	(b) It is duly delivered in a form reasonable under
5	the circumstances at the place of business through which the
6	contract was made or at another location held out by that
7	person as the place for receipt of such communications.
8	(6) Notice, knowledge, or a notice or notification
9	received by an organization is effective for a particular
10	transaction from the time it is brought to the attention of
11	the person conducting that transaction and, in any event, from
12	the time it would have been brought to the person's attention
13	if the organization had exercised due diligence. An
14	organization exercises due diligence if it maintains
15	reasonable routines for communicating significant information
16	to the person conducting the transaction and there is
17	reasonable compliance with the routines. Due diligence does
18	not require an individual acting for the organization to
19	communicate information unless the communication is part of
20	the individual's regular duties or the individual has reason
21	to know of the transaction and that the transaction would be
22	materially affected by the information.
23	Section 14. Section 671.21, Florida Statutes, is
24	created to read:
25	671.21 Presumptions Whenever this code creates a
26	"presumption" with respect to a fact or provides that a fact
27	is "presumed," the trier of fact must find the existence of
28	the fact presumed unless evidence is introduced which supports
29	a finding of its nonexistence.
30	Section 15. Section 671.211, Florida Statutes, is
31	created to read:

1	671.211 ValueExcept as otherwise provided with
2	respect to negotiable instruments and bank collections as
3	provided in ss. 673.3031, 674.2101, and 674.2111, a person
4	gives value for rights if the person acquires them:
5	(1) In return for a binding commitment to extend
6	credit or for the extension of immediately available credit
7	whether or not drawn upon and whether or not a charge-back is
8	provided for in the event of difficulties in collection;
9	(2) As security for, or in total or partial
10	satisfaction of, a preexisting claim;
11	(3) By accepting delivery under a preexisting contract
12	for purchase; or
13	(4) In return for any consideration sufficient to
14	support a simple contract.
15	Section 16. Section 671.212, Florida Statutes, is
16	created to read:
17	671.212 Relation to Electronic Signatures in Global
18	and National Commerce Act This code modifies, limits, and
19	supersedes the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and
20	National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. ss. 7001 et seq., except that
21	nothing in this code modifies, limits, or supersedes 15 U.S.C.
22	s. 7001(c) or authorizes electronic delivery of any of the
23	notices described in 15 U.S.C. s. 7003(b).
24	Section 17. Section 671.213, Florida Statutes, is
25	created to read:
26	671.213 Subordinated obligationsAn obligation may
27	be issued as subordinated to performance of another obliqation
28	of the person obligated, or a creditor may subordinate its
29	right to performance of an obligation by agreement with either
30	the person obliqated or another creditor of the person
31	obligated. Subordination does not create a security interest

1	as against either the common debtor or a subordinated
2	creditor.
3	Section 18. Subsection (2) of section 559.9232,
4	Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
5	559.9232 Definitions; exclusion of rental-purchase
6	agreements from certain regulations
7	(2) A rental-purchase agreement that complies with
8	this act shall not be construed to be, nor be governed by, any
9	of the following:
10	(a) A lease or agreement $\frac{\text{that}}{\text{which}}$ constitutes a
11	credit sale as defined in 12 C.F.R. s. 226.2(a)(16) and s.
12	1602(g) of the federal Truth in Lending Act, 15 U.S.C. ss.
13	1601 et seq.;
14	(b) A lease <u>that</u> which constitutes a "consumer lease"
15	as defined in 12 C.F.R. s. 213.2(a)(6);
16	(c) Any lease for agricultural, business, or
17	commercial purposes;
18	(d) Any lease made to an organization;
19	(e) A lease or agreement $\underline{\text{that}}$ $\underline{\text{which}}$ constitutes a
20	"retail installment contract" or "retail installment
21	transaction" as those terms are defined in s. 520.31; or
22	(f) A security interest as defined in $\underline{s. 671.201(35)}$
23	<del>s. 671.201(37)</del> .
24	Section 19. Paragraph (g) of subsection (2) of section
25	563.022, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
26	563.022 Relations between beer distributors and
27	manufacturers
28	(2) DEFINITIONSIn construing this section, unless
29	the context otherwise requires, the word, phrase, or term:
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this paragraph.

"Good faith" means honesty in fact in the conduct 2 or transaction concerned as defined and interpreted under s. 671.201(20) s. 671.201(19). 3 Section 20. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) and 4 paragraph (d) of subsection (16) of section 668.50, Florida 5 Statutes, are amended to read: 7 668.50 Uniform Electronic Transaction Act.--8 (3) SCOPE.--9 (b) This section does not apply to a transaction to the extent the transaction is governed by: 10 1. A provision of law governing the creation and 11 12 execution of wills, codicils, or testamentary trusts; 13 2. The Uniform Commercial Code other than s. ss. 671.107 and 671.206 and chapters 672 and 680; 14 3. The Uniform Computer Information Transactions Act; 15 16 or 17 4. Rules relating to judicial procedure. (16) TRANSFERABLE RECORDS.--18 (d) Except as otherwise agreed, a person having 19 control of a transferable record is the holder, as defined in 20 21  $\underline{s.~671.201(21)}$   $\underline{s.~671.201(20)}$ , of the transferable record and 22 has the same rights and defenses as a holder of an equivalent 23 record or writing under the Uniform Commercial Code, including, if the applicable statutory requirements under s. 2.4 673.3021, s. 677.501, or s. 679.308 are satisfied, the rights 25 26 and defenses of a holder in due course, a holder to which a 27 negotiable document of title has been duly negotiated, or a

purchaser, respectively. Delivery, possession, and indorsement

are not required to obtain or exercise any of the rights under

Section 21. Subsection (1) of section 670.106, Florida 2 Statutes, is amended to read: 3 670.106 Time payment order is received.--4 (1) The time of receipt of a payment order or 5 communication canceling or amending a payment order is determined by the rules applicable to receipt of a notice 7 stated in <u>s. 671.209</u> s. 671.201(27). A receiving bank may fix 8 a cut-off time or times on a funds-transfer business day for 9 the receipt and processing of payment orders and communications canceling or amending payment orders. Different 10 cut-off times may apply to payment orders, cancellations, or 11 12 amendments or to different categories of payment orders, 13 cancellations, or amendments. A cut-off time may apply to senders generally, or different cut-off times may apply to 14 different senders or categories of payment orders. If a 15 payment order or communication canceling or amending a payment 16 17 order is received after the close of a funds-transfer business 18 day or after the appropriate cut-off time on a funds-transfer business day, the receiving bank may treat the payment order 19 or communication as received at the opening of the next 20 21 funds-transfer business day. 22 Section 22. Subsection (2) of section 670.204, Florida 23 Statutes, is amended to read: 670.204 Refund of payment and duty of customer to 2.4 report with respect to unauthorized payment order .--25 (2) Reasonable time under subsection (1) may be fixed 26 27 by agreement as stated in s. 671.204(1), but the obligation of 2.8 a receiving bank to refund payment as stated in subsection (1) 29 may not otherwise be varied by agreement. 30 Section 23. Subsection (3) of section 675.102, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 31

675.102 Scope. --2 (3) With the exception of this subsection, subsections 3 (1) and (4), ss. 675.103(1)(i) and (j), 675.106(4), and 4 675.114(4), and except to the extent prohibited in ss. 671.102(2) ss. 671.102(3) and 675.117(4), the effect of this 5 chapter may be varied by agreement or by a provision stated or 7 incorporated by reference in an undertaking. A term in an 8 agreement or undertaking generally excusing liability or generally limiting remedies for failure to perform obligations 9 is not sufficient to vary obligations prescribed by this 10 11 chapter. 12 Section 24. Subsection (1) of section 679.525, Florida 13 Statutes, is amended to read: 679.525 Processing fees.--14 (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3), 15 the nonrefundable processing fee for filing and indexing a 16 record under this part, other than an initial financing statement of the kind described in s. 679.5021(3), is: 18 19 (a) For filing an initial financing statement, \$25 for the first page, which shall include the cost of filing a 20 21 termination statement for the financing statement; 22 (b) For filing an amendment, \$12 for the first page; 23 (c) For indexing by additional debtor, secured party, or assignee, \$3 per additional name indexed; 24 (d) For use of a nonapproved form, \$5; 25 (e) For each additional page attached to a record, \$3; 26 27 (f) For filing a financing statement communicated by an electronic filing process authorized by the filing office, 29 \$15 with no additional fees for multiple names or attached 30 <del>pages i</del> 31

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(g) For filing an amendment communicated by an 2 electronic filing process authorized by the filing office, \$5 with no additional fees for multiple names or attached pages; 3 4 (f)(h) For a certified copy of a financing statement 5 and any and all associated amendments, \$30; and 6 (q) (i) For a photocopy of a filed record, \$1 per page. 7 Section 25. Subsection (2) of section 680.518, Florida 8 Statutes, is amended to read: 680.518 Cover; substitute goods.--9 10 (2) Except as otherwise provided with respect to damages liquidated in the lease agreement (s. 680.504) or 11 12 otherwise determined pursuant to agreement of the parties (ss. 13 671.102(2) ss. 671.102(3) and 680.503), if a lessee's cover is by lease agreement substantially similar to the original lease 14 agreement and the new lease agreement is made in good faith 15 and in a commercially reasonable manner, the lessee may 16 17 recover from the lessor as damages: 18 (a) The present value, as of the date of the commencement of the term of the new lease agreement, of the 19 rent under the new lease agreement and applicable to that 20 21 period of the new lease term which is comparable to the then 22 remaining term of the original lease agreement minus the 23 present value as of the same date of the total rent for the then remaining lease term of the original lease agreement; and 2.4 (b) Any incidental or consequential damages, less 25 expenses saved in consequence of the lessor's default. 26 27 Section 26. Subsection (1) of section 680.519, Florida 2.8 Statutes, is amended to read: 29 680.519 Lessee's damages for nondelivery, repudiation,

default, or breach of warranty in regard to accepted goods .--

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damages liquidated in the lease agreement (s. 680.504) or otherwise determined pursuant to agreement of the parties (ss. 671.102(2) ss. 671.102(3) and 680.503), if a lessee elects not to cover or a lessee elects to cover and the cover is by lease agreement, whether or not the lease agreement qualifies for treatment under s. 680.518(2), or is by purchase or otherwise, the measure of damages for nondelivery or repudiation by the lessor or for rejection or revocation of acceptance by the lessee is the present value, as of the date of the default, of the then market rent minus the present value as of the same date of the original rent, computed for the remaining lease term of the original lease agreement, together with incidental and consequential damages, less expenses saved in consequence of the lessor's default.

Section 27. Subsection (2) of section 680.527, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

680.527 Lessor's rights to dispose of goods.--

- (2) Except as otherwise provided with respect to damages liquidated in the lease agreement (s. 680.504) or otherwise determined pursuant to agreement of the parties (ss. 671.102(2) ss. 671.102(3) and 680.503), if the disposition is by lease agreement substantially similar to the original lease agreement and the new lease agreement is made in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner, the lessor may recover from the lessee as damages:
- (a) Accrued and unpaid rent as of the date of the commencement of the term of the new lease agreement;
- (b) The present value, as of the same date, of the commencement of the term of the new lease agreement of the total rent for the then remaining lease term of the original

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lease agreement minus the present value, as of the same date, of the rent under the new lease agreement applicable to that period of the new lease term which is comparable to the then remaining term of the original lease agreement; and

(c) Any incidental damages allowed under s. 680.53, less expenses saved in consequence of the lessee's default.

Section 28. Subsection (1) of section 680.528, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

680.528 Lessor's damages for nonacceptance or repudiation.--

- (1) Except as otherwise provided with respect to damages liquidated in the lease agreement (s. 680.504) or otherwise determined pursuant to agreement of the parties (<u>ss. 671.102(2)</u> <u>ss. 671.102(3)</u> and 580.503), if a lessor elects to retain the goods or a lessor elects to dispose of the goods and the disposition is by lease agreement that for any reason does not qualify for treatment under s. 680.527(2), or is by sale or otherwise, the lessor may recover from the lessee as damages a default of the type described in s. 680.523(1) or (3)(a), or if agreed, for other default of the lessee:
- (a) Accrued and unpaid rent as of the date of default if the lessee has never taken possession of the goods, or, if the lessee has taken possession of the goods, as of the date the lessor repossesses the goods or an earlier date on which the lessee makes a tender of the goods to the lessor.
- (b) The present value as of the date determined under paragraph (a) of the total rent for the then remaining lease term of the original lease agreement minus the present value as of the same date of the market rent at the place where the goods were located on that date computed for the same lease term.

1	(c) Any incidental damages allowed under s. 680.53,
2	less expenses saved in consequence of the lessee's default.
3	Section 29. Subsection (6) of section 713.901, Florida
4	Statutes, is amended to read:
5	713.901 Florida Uniform Federal Lien Registration
6	Act
7	(6) FEES
8	(a) The charges or fees of the Secretary of State,
9	with respect to a notice or certificate filed under this
10	section, or for searching records with respect thereto, are:
11	1. For filing a notice of lien, which fee shall
12	include the cost of filing a certificate of release or
13	nonstatement for said notice of lien, \$25.
14	2. For indexing of each additional debtor or secured
15	party, \$3.
16	3. For each additional facing page attached to a
17	notice or certificate, \$3.
18	4. For use of a nonapproved form, \$5.
19	5. For filing a certificate of discharge or
20	subordination, \$12.
21	6. For filing a refiled notice of federal lien, \$12.
22	7. For filing any other document required or permitted
23	to be filed under this act, \$12.
24	8. For certifying any record, \$10 shall be the same as
25	prescribed in s. 15.091.
26	(b) The charges or fees of the clerks of the circuit
27	court with respect to a notice or certificate filed under this
28	section shall be the same as prescribed in s. 28.24, relating
29	to instruments recorded in the official records.
30	Section 30. This act shall take effect January 1,
31	2008.

1	STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
2	<u>CS Senate Bill 252</u>
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4	This committee substitute changes the underlying committee substitute in that it:
5	corrects cross references to the Electronic Signatures in
6	Global and National Commerce Act; and
7	revises the terminology of the fee schedule for filings under the Florida Uniform Federal Lien Registration Act.
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