CHAMBER ACTION

The Civil Justice Committee recommends the following:

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Council/Committee Substitute

Remove the entire bill and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the Uniform Commercial Code; amending s. 15.16, F.S.; removing provision requiring certain records to be filed with the Department of State; amending s. 285.20, F.S.; requiring the governing body of the Seminole Tribe of Florida or the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians to file certain records with the central filing office; amending s. 671.101, F.S.; providing scope of chapter and a short title; amending s. 671.102, F.S.; authorizing certain timeframes to be fixed by agreement; amending s. 671.106, F.S.; making editorial changes; amending s. 671.107, F.S.; providing for the discharge of a claim or right under certain circumstances; amending s. 671.201, F.S.; providing, revising, and deleting definitions; amending ss. 671.202 and 671.203, F.S.; making editorial changes; amending s. 671.204, F.S.; revising criteria determining when an action is taken within a reasonable time and seasonably; amending s. 671.205, F.S.; defining "course of performance"; revising Page 1 of 44

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the definition of "course of dealing"; providing that course of performance and course of dealing may be used for certain purposes; revising uses for express terms of an agreement; specifying when course of performance, course of dealing, or usage of trade prevails; providing that course of performance is relevant to show a waiver or modification in certain circumstances; repealing s. 671.206, F.S., relating to statute of frauds for kinds of personal property not 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. 671.210, F.S.; providing that whenever the code creates certain presumptions, the trier of fact must find the existence of the fact presumed unless and until evidence is introduced that 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; amending s. 671.301, F.S.; revising the effective date of the act; amending s. 679.5011, F.S.; requiring certain financing statements to be filed with the central filing office; authorizing the Florida Secured Transaction Registry to certify a copy of certain financing Page 2 of 44

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statements; providing the admissability of such documents; amending s. 679.525, F.S.; reducing the amount of certain processing fees; authorizing the registry to use the fees collected to fund its operations; amending s. 679.527, F.S., relating to the Florida Secured Transaction Registry; revising the duties of the Department of State; providing requirements for a central filing office; providing that the central filing office shall be a private nongovernmental entity and shall not be subject to the provisions of law that apply to government operations; amending s. 679.705, F.S.; extending the time that a financing statement filed under previous law is effective; repealing s. 15.091, F.S., relating to processing fees for filing certain statements under ch. 679, F.S.; repealing s. 679.521, F.S., relating to the uniform form of written financing statements and amendments; repealing s. 679.526, F.S., relating to filing-office rules; amending ss. 319.27, 559.9232, 563.022, 668.50, 670.106, 670.204, 675.102, 679.1021, 680.1031, 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; reducing a fee and deleting a cross-reference to conform to changes made by the act; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Page 3 of 44

Section 1. Subsection (3) of section 15.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 15.16 Reproduction of records; admissibility in evidence; electronic receipt and transmission of records; certification; acknowledgment.--
- electronically any records that are required to be filed with it pursuant to chapter 55, chapter 606, chapter 607, chapter 608, chapter 617, chapter 620, chapter 621, chapter 679, chapter 713, or chapter 865, through facsimile or other electronic transfers, for the purpose of filing such records. The originals of all such electronically transmitted records must be executed in the manner provided in paragraph (5)(b). The receipt of such electronic transfer constitutes delivery to the department as required by law.
- Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 285.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 285.20 Tribal Secured Transactions Filing Offices.--
- (1) If the governing body of the Seminole Tribe of Florida or the governing body of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians adopts or enacts a law or ordinance governing secured transactions arising within or relating to the reservation of such tribe in this state, and if such tribal law or ordinance authorizes financing statements and other records relating to secured transactions to be filed:
- (a) With the Department of State or such other central filing office as may be established from time to time under the Uniform Commercial Code of this state, then the Department of

Page 4 of 44

State or other central filing office, including any private secured transaction registry that may be designated as such in this state, shall accept and process such filings made under the tribal secured transactions law in accordance with this section and the provisions of chapter 679; or

- (b) With the office of the clerk of circuit court in any county of this state in which the tribal secured transactions law requires a local filing, then such county filing office shall accept and process such filings made under such tribal law in accordance with this section and the provisions of chapter 28.
- Section 3. Section 671.101, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 671.101 Short title; scope of chapter.--

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- (1) Chapters 670-680 may be cited as the "Uniform Commercial Code."
- (2) This chapter applies to a transaction to the extent that it is governed by another chapter of this code and may be cited as the "Uniform Commercial Code--General Provisions."
- Section 4. Section 671.102, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 129 671.102 Purposes; rules of construction; variation by 130 agreement.--
 - (1) This code shall be liberally construed and applied to promote its underlying purposes and policies, which-
 - (2) Underlying purposes and policies of this code are:
- 134 (a) To simplify, clarify, and modernize the law governing
 135 commercial transactions.

Page 5 of 44

(b) To permit the continued expansion of commercial practices through custom, usage, and agreement of the parties.

(c) To make uniform the law among the various jurisdictions.

- $\underline{\text{(2)(a)}}$ Except as otherwise provided in this code, the effect of provisions of this code may be varied by agreement. $\underline{\cdot}_{\tau}$ except as otherwise provided in this code and except that
- (b) The obligations of good faith, diligence, reasonableness, and care prescribed by this code may not be disclaimed by agreement, but the parties may by agreement determine the standards by which the performance of such obligations is to be measured if such standards are not manifestly unreasonable. Whenever this code requires an action to be taken within a reasonable time, a time that is not manifestly unreasonable may be fixed by agreement.
- $\underline{\text{(c)}}$ (4) The presence in certain provisions of this code of the words "unless otherwise agreed" or words of similar import does not imply that the effect of other provisions may not be varied by agreement under $\underline{\text{this}}$ subsection (3).
- $\underline{(3)}$ (5) In this code, unless the context otherwise requires:
- (a) Words in the singular $\frac{1}{1}$ include the plural, and $\frac{1}{1}$ 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 any other any gender.
- Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 671.106, Florida

 163 Statutes, is amended to read:

Page 6 of 44

671.106 Remedies to be liberally administered.--

 (1) The remedies provided by this code <u>must</u> 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 performed, but neither consequential or special nor penal damages may be had except as specifically provided in this code or by other rule of law.

Section 6. Section 671.107, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

671.107 Waiver or renunciation of claim or right after breach. $-\frac{A}{2}$ 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 7. Section 671.201, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (3) "Agreement," as distinguished from "contract," means the bargain of the parties in fact, as found in their language or inferred 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.")
- (4) "Bank" means <u>a</u> any person engaged in the business of banking <u>and includes a savings bank</u>, a savings and <u>loan</u> association, a credit union, and a trust company.
- (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.

Page 8 of 44

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"Buyer in ordinary course of business" means a 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 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:

Page 9 of 44

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.
- (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>document</u> documents of title, <u>or</u> chattel paper, or

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 that which are either identified or are fungible portions of an identified mass.
- $\underline{(17)}$ "Fault" means <u>a default</u>, breach, or wrongful act or, omission or breach.
- (18) (17) "Fungible goods" with respect to goods or securities means:
- $\underline{\text{(a)}}$ Goods or securities of which any unit is, by nature or usage of trade, is the equivalent of any other like unit; or-
- (b) Goods which are not fungible shall be deemed fungible for the purposes of this code to the extent that, by under a particular agreement, or document unlike units are treated as equivalents.
- $\underline{\text{(19)}}$ (18) "Genuine" means free of forgery or counterfeiting.
- (20) (19) "Good faith," except as otherwise provided in this code, means honesty in fact and in the observance of

Page 11 of 44

reasonable commercial standards of fair dealing conduct or transaction concerned.

(21) (20) "Holder," with respect to a negotiable instrument, means:

- (a) The person in possession of a negotiable if the instrument that is payable either to bearer or, in the case of an instrument payable to an identified person that is, if the identified person is in possession; or. "Holder," with respect to a document of title, means
- (b) The person in possession of a document of title if the goods are deliverable either to bearer or to the order of the person in possession.
- (21) To "honor" is to pay or to accept and pay, or where a credit so engages to purchase or discount a draft complying with the terms of the credit.
- (22) "Insolvency <u>proceeding</u> proceedings" includes <u>an</u> any assignment for the benefit of creditors or other <u>proceeding</u> proceedings intended to liquidate or rehabilitate the estate of the person involved.
 - (23) A person is "Insolvent" means:
- (a) Having who either has ceased to pay his or her debts in the ordinary course of business other than as a result of a bona fide dispute;
- (b) Being unable to or cannot pay his or her debts as they become due; or
- 326 (c) Being is insolvent within the meaning of the Federal 327 Bankruptcy Law.

Page 12 of 44

328	(24) "Money" means a medium of exchange <u>currencry</u>
329	authorized or adopted by a domestic or foreign government. The
330	term and includes a monetary unit of account established by an
331	intergovernmental organization or by agreement between two or
332	more <u>countries</u> nations .
333	(25) A person has "notice" of a fact when
334	(a) He or she has actual knowledge of it; or
335	(b) He or she has received a notice or notification of it;
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337	(c) From all the facts and circumstances known to the
338	person at the time in question he or she has reason to know that
339	it exists.
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341	A person "knows" or has "knowledge" of a fact when he or she has
342	actual knowledge of it. "Discover" or "learn" or a word or
343	phrase of similar import refers to knowledge rather than to
344	reason to know. The time and circumstances under which a notice
345	or notification may cease to be effective are not determined by
346	this code.
347	(26) A person "notifies" or "gives" a notice or
348	notification to another by taking such steps as may be
349	reasonably required to inform the other in ordinary course
350	whether or not such other actually comes to know of it. A person
351	"receives" a notice or notification when
352	(a) It comes to his or her attention; or
353	(b) It is duly delivered at the place of business through
354	which the contract was made or at any other place held out by
355	the person as the place for receipt of such communications.

Page 13 of 44

 (27) Notice, knowledge or a notice or notification received by an organization is effective for a particular transaction from the time when it is brought to the attention of the individual conducting that transaction, and in any event from the time when it would have been brought to his or her attention if the organization had exercised due diligence. An organization exercises due diligence if it maintains reasonable routines for communicating significant information to the person conducting the transaction and there is reasonable compliance with the routines. Due diligence does not require an individual acting for the organization to communicate information unless such communication is part of his or her regular duties or unless the individual has reason to know of the transaction and that the transaction would be materially affected by the information.

(25) (28) "Organization" means a person other than an individual includes a corporation, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership or association, two or more persons having a joint or common interest, or any other legal or commercial entity.

(26) (29) "Party," as <u>distinguished</u> distinct from "third party," means a person who has engaged in a transaction or made an agreement <u>subject to</u> within this code.

(27) (30) "Person" means includes an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, government, governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, public

corporation, or any other legal or commercial entity or an organization (see s. 671.102).

- of one or more sums payable in the future, discounted to the date certain by use of either an interest rate specified by the parties if that rate is not manifestly unreasonable at the time the transaction is entered into or, if an interest rate is not so specified, a commercially reasonable rate that takes into account the facts and circumstances at the time the transaction is entered into.
- (31) "Presumption" or "presumed" means that the trier of fact must find the existence of the fact presumed unless and until evidence is introduced which would support a finding of its nonexistence.
- (29)(32) "Purchase" means includes taking by sale, lease, discount, negotiation, mortgage, pledge, lien, security interest, issue or reissue, gift, or any other voluntary transaction creating an interest in property.
 - (30) (33) "Purchaser" means a person who takes by purchase.
- (31) "Record" means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.
- $\underline{(32)}$ "Remedy" means any remedial right to which an aggrieved party is entitled with or without resort to a tribunal.
- (33) (35) "Representative" means a person empowered to act for another, including includes an agent, an officer of a corporation or association, and a trustee, executor, or

Page 15 of 44

administrator of an estate, or any other person empowered to act for another.

(34) (36) "Right Rights" includes remedy remedies.

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"Security interest" means an interest in personal property or fixtures which secures payment or performance of an obligation. "Security interest" The term also includes any interest of a consignor and a buyer of accounts, chattel paper, a payment intangible, or a promissory note in a transaction that which is subject to chapter 679. "Security interest" does not include the special property interest of a buyer of goods on identification of those goods to a contract for sale under s. 672.401 is not a security interest, but a buyer may also acquire a security interest by complying with chapter 679. Except as otherwise provided in s. 672.505, the right of a seller or lessor of goods under chapter 672 or chapter 680 to retain or acquire possession of the goods is not a security interest, but a seller or lessor may also acquire a security interest by complying with chapter 679. The retention or reservation of title by a seller of goods, notwithstanding shipment or delivery to the buyer under (s. 672.401), is limited in effect to a reservation of a security interest. Whether a transaction in the form of a lease creates a lease or security interest is determined by the facts of each case; however:

(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, and:

Page 16 of 44

1. 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;
- $\frac{4.3.}{3}$ The lessee has an option to renew the lease or to become the owner of the goods;

Page 17 of 44

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:
- $\underline{1.}$ 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 if,
- 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 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</u> writing, record, 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

Page 19 of 44

522	Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the
523	jurisdiction of the United States.
524	(39) (40) "Surety" includes <u>a</u> guarantor <u>or other secondary</u>
525	obligor.
526	(41) "Telegram" includes a message transmitted by radio,
527	teletype, cable, any mechanical method of transmission, or the
528	like.
529	(40) (42) "Term" means <u>a</u> that portion of an agreement that
530	which relates to a particular matter.
531	(41) (43) "Unauthorized" signature" means <u>a signature</u> one
532	made without actual, implied, or apparent authority. The term
533	and includes a forgery.
534	(44) "Value." Except as otherwise provided with respect to
535	negotiable instruments and bank collections (ss. 673.3031,
536	674.2101, and 674.2111), a person gives value for rights if he
537	or she acquires them:
538	(a) In return for a binding commitment to extend credit or
539	for the extension of immediately available credit whether or not
540	drawn upon and whether or not a charge-back is provided for in
541	the event of difficulties in collection;
542	(b) As security for or in total or partial satisfaction of
543	a preexisting claim;
544	(c) By accepting delivery pursuant to a preexisting
545	contract for purchase; or
546	(d) Generally, in return for any consideration sufficient

to support a simple contract.

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(42) (45) "Warehouse receipt" means a written receipt or an electronic notification of receipt issued by a person engaged in the business of storing goods for hire.

(43) (46) "Written" or "Writing" includes printing, typewriting, or any other intentional reduction to tangible form. "Written" has a corresponding meaning.

- Section 8. Section 671.202, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 671.202 Prima facie evidence by third-party documents.--A document in due form purporting to be a bill of lading, policy or certificate of insurance, official weigher's or inspector's certificate, consular invoice, or any other document authorized or required by the contract to be issued 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.
 - Section 9. Section 671.203, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 671.203 Obligation of good faith.--Every contract or duty within this code imposes an obligation of good faith in its performance and or enforcement.
 - Section 10. Section 671.204, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 671.204 Actions taken within Time; reasonable time; "seasonably."--
 - (1) Whether a time for taking an action required by
 Whenever this code is requires any action to be taken within a

Page 21 of 44

reasonable time, any time which is not manifestly unreasonable may be fixed by agreement.

- (2) What is a reasonable time for taking any action depends on the nature, purpose, and circumstances of the such action.
- $\underline{(2)}$ An action is taken "seasonably" \underline{if} when it is taken at or within the time agreed or, if no time is agreed, at or within a reasonable time.
- Section 11. Section 671.205, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 671.205 <u>Course of performance;</u> course of dealing; and usage of trade.--
- (1) A "course of performance" is a sequence of conduct between the parties to a particular transaction that exists if:
- (a) The agreement of the parties with respect to the transaction involves repeated occasions for performance by a party; and
- (b) The other party, with knowledge of the nature of the performance and opportunity for objection to it, accepts the performance or acquiesces in it without objection.
- (2)(1) A "course of dealing" is a sequence of previous conduct concerning previous transactions between the parties to a particular transaction that which is fairly to be regarded as establishing a common basis of understanding for interpreting their expressions and other conduct.
- $\underline{(3)}$ A "usage of trade" is any practice or method of dealing having such regularity of observance in a place, vocation, or trade as to justify an expectation that it will be

Page 22 of 44

observed with respect to the transaction in question. The existence and scope of such a usage are to be proved as facts. If it is established that such a usage is embodied in a written trade code or similar record, writing the interpretation of the record writing is a question of law for the court.

- (4)(3) A course of performance or a course of dealing between the parties or and any usage of trade in the vocation or trade in which they are engaged or of which they are or should be aware is relevant in ascertaining the give particular meaning of the parties' to and supplement or qualify terms of an agreement, may give particular meaning to specific terms of the agreement, and may supplement or qualify the terms of the agreement. A usage of trade applicable in the place in which part of the performance under the agreement is to occur may be so utilized as to that part of the performance.
- (5)(4) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (6), the express terms of an agreement and any an applicable course of performance, course of dealing, or usage of trade must shall be construed whenever wherever reasonable as consistent with each other. If; but when such a construction is unreasonable:
- (a) Express terms <u>prevail over</u> control both course of performance, course of dealing, and usage of trade;
- (b) Course of performance prevails over course of dealing and usage of trade; and
- (c) Course of dealing <u>prevails over controls</u> usage of trade.

(6) A course of performance is relevant to show a waiver or modification of any term inconsistent with the course of performance.

- (5) An applicable usage of trade in the place where any part of performance is to occur shall be used in interpreting the agreement as to that part of the performance.
- (7)(6) Evidence of a relevant usage of trade offered by one party is not admissible unless that party and until he or she has given the other party such notice that as the court finds sufficient to prevent unfair surprise to the other party latter.
- Section 12. <u>Section 671.206</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
- Section 13. Section 671.208, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 671.208 Option to accelerate at will.--A term providing that one party or the party's successor in interest may accelerate payment or performance or require collateral or additional collateral "at will" or "when she or he deems herself or himself insecure" or in words of similar import must shall be construed to mean that she or he has shall have power to do so only if she or he in good faith believes that the prospect of payment or performance is impaired. The burden of establishing lack of good faith is on the party against whom the power has been exercised.
 - Section 14. Section 671.209, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 656 <u>671.209 Notice; knowledge.--</u>

Page 24 of 44

(1) Subject to subsection (6), a person has "notice" of a fact if the person:

(a) Has actual knowledge of it;

- (b) Has received a notice or notification of it; or
- (c) From all the facts and circumstances known to the person at the time in question, has reason to know that it exists.
- (2) "Knowledge" means actual knowledge. "Knows" has a corresponding meaning.
- (3) "Discover," "learn," or words of similar import refer to knowledge rather than to reason to know.
- (4) A person "notifies" or "gives a notice or notification to" another person by taking such steps as may be reasonably required to inform the other person in ordinary course, regardless of whether the other person actually comes to know of it.
- (5) Subject to subsection (6), a person "receives" a notice or notification when:
 - (a) It comes to that person's attention; or
- (b) It is duly delivered in a form reasonable under the circumstances at the place of business through which the contract was made or at another location held out by that person as the place for receipt of such communications.
- (6) Notice, knowledge, or a notice or notification received by an organization is effective for a particular transaction from the time it is brought to the attention of the person conducting that transaction and, in any event, from the time it would have been brought to the person's attention if the

Page 25 of 44

to read:

organization had exercised due diligence. An organization
exercises due diligence if it maintains reasonable routines for
communicating significant information to the person conducting
the transaction and there is reasonable compliance with the
routines. Due diligence does not require an individual acting
for the organization to communicate information unless the
communication is part of the individual's regular duties or the
individual has reason to know of the transaction and that the
transaction would be materially affected by the information.
Section 15. Section 671.210, Florida Statutes, is created

- 671.210 Presumptions.--Whenever this code creates a "presumption" with respect to a fact or provides that a fact is "presumed," the trier of fact must find the existence of the
- fact presumed unless and until evidence is introduced that supports a finding of its nonexistence.
- Section 16. Section 671.211, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 671.211 Value.--Except as otherwise provided with respect to negotiable instruments and bank collections as provided in ss. 673.3031, 674.2101, and 674.2111, a person gives value for rights if the person acquires them:
- (1) In return for a binding commitment to extend credit or for the extension of immediately available credit whether or not drawn upon and whether or not a charge-back is provided for in the event of difficulties in collection;
- 711 (2) As security for, or in total or partial satisfaction 712 of, a preexisting claim;

Page 26 of 44

713 (3) By accepting delivery under a preexisting contract for
714 purchase; or
715 (4) In return for any consideration sufficient to support

- (4) In return for any consideration sufficient to support a simple contract.
- 717 Section 17. Section 671.212, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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- National Commerce Act.--This code modifies, limits, and supersedes the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. ss. 7001 et seq., except that nothing in this code modifies, limits, or supersedes s. 7001(c) of that act or authorizes electronic delivery of any of the notices described in s. 7003(b) of that act.
- Section 18. Section 671.213, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 5728 671.213 Subordinated obligations.--An obligation may be
 issued as subordinated to performance of another obligation of
 the person obligated, or a creditor may subordinate its right to
 performance of an obligation by agreement with either the person
 obligated or another creditor of the person obligated.
- Subordination does not create a security interest as against either the common debtor or a subordinated creditor.
- Section 19. Subsection (1) of section 671.301, Florida

 736 Statutes, is amended to read:
- 737 671.301 Effective date; provision for transition; 738 preservation of old transition provision.--
- 739 (1) This act shall take effect at 12:01 a.m. on January 1, 740 2007 1980.

Page 27 of 44

Section 20. Subsection (2) of section 679.5011, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (3) is added to that section, to read:

679.5011 Filing office.--

- (2) The office in which to file a financing statement to perfect a security interest in collateral, including fixtures, of a transmitting utility is the Office of the Secretary of State, or the filing office authorized by s. 679.527 to accept filings for the Florida Secured Transaction Registry. The financing statement also constitutes a fixture filing as to the collateral indicated in the financing statement which is or is to become fixtures.
- (3) The Florida Secured Transaction Registry may certify a copy of a financing statement, or an amendment thereto, which shall be admissible in a state or federal court or in a proceeding before any other tribunal.
- Section 21. Section 679.525, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

679.525 Processing fees.--

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3), the nonrefundable processing fee for filing and indexing a record under this part, other than an initial financing statement of the kind described in s. 679.5021(3), is:
- (a) For filing an initial financing statement, \$15 \$25 for the first page, which shall include the cost of filing a termination statement for the financing statement;
 - (b) For filing an amendment, \$8 \$12 for the first page;

Page 28 of 44

(c) For indexing by additional debtor, secured party, or assignee, \$2 \$3 per additional name indexed;

(d) For use of a nonapproved form, \$3 \$5;

- (e) For each additional page attached to a record, \$2 \$3;
- (f) For filing a financing statement communicated by an electronic filing process authorized by the filing office, \$15 with no additional fees for multiple names or attached pages;
- (g) For filing an amendment communicated by an electronic filing process authorized by the filing office, \$3 \$5 with no additional fees for multiple names or attached pages;
- (h) For a certified copy of a financing statement and any and all associated amendments, \$15 \$30; and
 - (i) For a photocopy of a filed record, \$1 per page.
- (2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3), the fee for filing and indexing an initial financing statement of the kind described in s. 679.5021(3) is the amount specified in chapter 28.
- (3) This section does not require a fee with respect to a mortgage that is effective as a financing statement filed as a fixture filing or as a financing statement covering as-extracted collateral or timber to be cut under s. 679.5021(3). However, the recording and satisfaction fees that otherwise would be applicable to the mortgage apply.
- (4) The Florida Secured Transaction Registry shall use the fees collected to fund its operations.
- Section 22. Section 679.527, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 679.527 Florida Secured Transaction Registry.--

Page 29 of 44

(1) As used in this section, the term:

- (a) The "Florida Secured Transaction Registry" or "registry" means the centralized database in which all initial financing statements, amendments, assignments, and other statements of change authorized to be filed under this chapter are filed, maintained, and retrieved. The term does not apply to documents that are filed under this chapter with the clerk of a circuit court.
 - (b) "Department" means the Department of State.
- (c) "Materials and records" includes, but is not limited to databases, source or object codes, and any software relating to the Florida Secured Transaction Registry or other filing system for centralized filing under this chapter, regardless of the original source of its creation or maintenance.
- (2) Under chapter 287, The department shall have has the authority to determine, and select, and appoint the central filing office for the secured transaction registry. There shall only be one central filing office and filing officer appointed by the department at any one time. Any current appointment or renewal of appointment in existence on the effective date of this act shall continue until the expiration of such appointment or renewal of appointment the most qualified respondents to the request for qualifications and to negotiate and enter into one or more contracts as provided in this section. The contract may not be assignable or otherwise transferable without the express written consent of the department, notwithstanding any limitations imposed by s. 679.4061 or s. 679.4081.

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(3) The department shall perform the duties, as filing officer and filing office under this chapter, for the Florida Secured Transaction Registry until October 1, 2001, or until the effective date of a contract executed by the department to administer and operate the registry for the performance of these duties, whichever occurs later. At that time, the department shall cease serving as the designated filing officer and filing office for the registry under this chapter, and thereafter, except to the extent the department may reclaim those duties as provided below, the department shall not be responsible for the performance of the duties of the filing office or officer under this chapter, including determining whether documents tendered for filing under this chapter satisfy the requirements of law. The department shall retain authority under this chapter to approve the forms required to be filed under this chapter. If authorized by the contract with the department, the entity performing the duties of the filing office may certify a copy of a financing statement, or an amendment thereto, which shall be admissible in a state or federal court or in a proceeding before any other tribunal.

(4) Notwithstanding the terms and conditions of any contract to perform the administrative and operational functions of the filing office or filing officer under this part for the Florida Secured Transaction Registry, the department and the state shall retain sole and exclusive ownership of the materials and records of the registry, shall have the right to inspect and make copies of the materials and records of the registry, and shall have the right to immediately reclaim and take possession

Page 31 of 44

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and control of the original materials and records of the registry if any entity under contract with the department to administer and operate the registry does not, or cannot, perform the terms and conditions of the contract for any reason or commences or is adjudicated a debtor in an insolvency proceeding. If the department reclaims control of the materials and records of the registry, the department shall provide for the uninterrupted fulfillment of the duties of the filing office and filing officer under this chapter by administration and operation by the department until a subsequent contract for such duties can be executed. The department shall be entitled to injunctive relief if the entity fails to turn over the materials and records upon demand, and the Circuit Court for Leon County, Florida, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction to adjudicate any disputes pertaining to this section or any contract entered into under this section.

- (3) (5) When appointing the registry, the department shall require that the central filing office: The Department of State shall immediately develop and issue a Request for Qualifications seeking capable entities to perform both the duties currently being performed by the department as a filing officer and filing office under this chapter.
- (a) The qualifications shall, at a minimum, Provide for the organization and maintenance of the Florida Secured Transaction Registry as the centralized Uniform Commercial Code filing and retrieval system, which:
- 1. Is comparable and compatible with the department's existing filing system.

Page 32 of 44

 $\underline{\text{(b)}_{2}}$. Be Is open to the public and accessible through the Internet, to permit the review of all existing filings of the department and all future filings in the registry, in compliance with chapter 119.

3. Provides for oversight and compliance audits by the department.

- 4. Requires records maintenance in compliance with this chapter and chapter 119.
- 5. Maintains the current level of filing fees and procedures for the deposit of revenues with the department as specified in chapter 15, net of operating costs, for a period of 5 years.
- (b) The Department of State shall develop performance standards to ensure that the Florida Secured Transaction Registry is accurate and complete and that the users thereof are being well served. Periodically, the department shall verify that these performance standards are being met or modified as may be needed from time to time.
- (4) The central filing office shall be a private nongovernmental entity and shall not be subject to the provisions of law that apply to government operations.
- Section 23. Subsection (3) of section 679.705, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 679.705 Effectiveness of action taken before effective date.--
- (3) This act does not render ineffective an effective financing statement that, before this act takes effect, is filed and satisfies the applicable requirements for perfection under

Page 33 of 44

the law of the jurisdiction governing perfection as provided in s. 679.103, Florida Statutes 2000. However, except as otherwise provided in subsections (4) and (5) and s. 679.706, the financing statement ceases to be effective at the earlier of:

- (a) The time the financing statement would have ceased to be effective under the law of the jurisdiction in which it is filed; or
 - (b) December 31 June 30, 2006.

- Section 24. Sections 15.091, 679.521, and 679.526, Florida Statutes, are repealed.
- Section 25. Subsection (2) and paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 319.27, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 319.27 Notice of lien on motor vehicles or mobile homes; notation on certificate; recording of lien.--
- (2) No lien for purchase money or as security for a debt in the form of a security agreement, retain title contract, conditional bill of sale, chattel mortgage, or other similar instrument or any other nonpossessory lien, including a lien for child support, upon a motor vehicle or mobile home upon which a Florida certificate of title has been issued shall be enforceable in any of the courts of this state against creditors or subsequent purchasers for a valuable consideration and without notice, unless a sworn notice of such lien has been filed in the department and such lien has been noted upon the certificate of title of the motor vehicle or mobile home. Such notice shall be effective as constructive notice when filed. The interest of a statutory nonpossessory lienor; the interest of a nonpossessory execution, attachment, or equitable lienor; or the

Page 34 of 44

679.1021(1)(yy)(zz), if nonpossessory, shall not be enforceable 936 against creditors or subsequent purchasers for a valuable 937 938 consideration unless such interest becomes a possessory lien or 939 is noted upon the certificate of title for the subject motor 940 vehicle or mobile home prior to the occurrence of the subsequent 941 transaction. Provided the provisions of this subsection relating to a nonpossessory statutory lienor; a nonpossessory execution, 942 943 attachment, or equitable lienor; or the interest of a lien

interest of a lien creditor as defined in s.

lien shall provide the following information:

(a) The date of the lien if a security agreement, retain title contract, conditional bill of sale, chattel mortgage, or other similar instrument was executed prior to the filing of the notice of lien:

creditor as defined in s. $679.1021(1)(yy)\frac{(zz)}{(zz)}$ shall not apply to

liens validly perfected prior to October 1, 1988. The notice of

- (b) The name and address of the registered owner;
- (c) A description of the motor vehicle or mobile home, showing the make, type, and vehicle identification number; and
 - (d) The name and address of the lienholder.

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(b) As applied to a determination of the respective rights of a secured party under this chapter and a lien creditor as defined by s. 679.1021(1)(yy)(zz), or a nonpossessory statutory lienor, a security interest under this chapter shall be perfected upon the filing of the notice of lien with the department, the county tax collector, or their agents. Provided, however, the date of perfection of a security interest of such

Page 35 of 44

secured party shall be the same date as the execution of the security agreement or other similar instrument if the notice of lien is filed in accordance with this subsection within 15 days after the debtor receives possession of the motor vehicle or mobile home and executes such security agreement or other similar instrument. The date of filing of the notice of lien shall be the date of its receipt by the department central office in Tallahassee, if first filed there, or otherwise by the office of the county tax collector, or their agents.

Section 26. Paragraph (f) of subsection (2) of section 559.9232, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

559.9232 Definitions; exclusion of rental-purchase agreements from certain regulations.--

- (2) A rental-purchase agreement that complies with this act shall not be construed to be, nor be governed by, any of the following:
- (f) A security interest as defined in s. 671.201(35)(37).
 Section 27. Paragraph (g) of subsection (2) of section
 563.022, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 563.022 Relations between beer distributors and manufacturers.--
- (2) DEFINITIONS.--In construing this section, unless the context otherwise requires, the word, phrase, or term:
- (g) "Good faith" means honesty in fact in the conduct or transaction concerned as defined and interpreted under s. $671.201(20)\frac{(19)}{}$.

Page 36 of 44

Section 28. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) and paragraph (d) of subsection (16) of section 668.50, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

668.50 Uniform Electronic Transaction Act.--

(3) SCOPE. --

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- (b) This section does not apply to a transaction to the extent the transaction is governed by:
- 1. A provision of law governing the creation and execution of wills, codicils, or testamentary trusts;
- The Uniform Commercial Code other than s. ss. 671.107 and 671.206 and chapters 672 and 680;
 - The Uniform Computer Information Transactions Act; or
 - 4. Rules relating to judicial procedure.
 - TRANSFERABLE RECORDS. --(16)
- Except as otherwise agreed, a person having control of a transferable record is the holder, as defined in s. 1004 1005 $671.201(21)\frac{(20)}{(20)}$, of the transferable record and has the same 1006 rights and defenses as a holder of an equivalent record or 1007 writing under the Uniform Commercial Code, including, if the applicable statutory requirements under s. 673.3021, s. 677.501, 1008 or s. 679.308 are satisfied, the rights and defenses of a holder 1009 1010 in due course, a holder to which a negotiable document of title
- Delivery, possession, and indorsement are not required to obtain 1012 or exercise any of the rights under this paragraph. 1013

has been duly negotiated, or a purchaser, respectively.

- Section 29. Subsection (1) of section 670.106, Florida 1014 Statutes, is amended to read: 1015
- 670.106 Time payment order is received.--1016

Page 37 of 44

The time of receipt of a payment order or communication canceling or amending a payment order is determined by the rules applicable to receipt of a notice stated in s. 671.209 671.201(27). A receiving bank may fix a cut-off time or times on a funds-transfer business day for the receipt and processing of payment orders and communications canceling or amending payment orders. Different cut-off times may apply to payment orders, cancellations, or amendments or to different categories of payment orders, cancellations, or amendments. A cut-off time may apply to senders generally, or different cutoff times may apply to different senders or categories of payment orders. If a payment order or communication canceling or amending a payment order is received after the close of a fundstransfer business day or after the appropriate cut-off time on a funds-transfer business day, the receiving bank may treat the payment order or communication as received at the opening of the next funds-transfer business day.

Section 30. Subsection (2) of section 670.204, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 670.204 Refund of payment and duty of customer to report with respect to unauthorized payment order.--
- (2) Reasonable time under subsection (1) may be fixed by agreement as stated in s. 671.204(1), but the obligation of a receiving bank to refund payment as stated in subsection (1) may not otherwise be varied by agreement.

Section 31. Subsection (3) of section 675.102, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

675.102 Scope.--

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Page 38 of 44

(3) With the exception of this subsection, subsections (1) and (4), ss. 675.103(1)(i) and (j), 675.106(4), and 675.114(4), and except to the extent prohibited in ss. 671.102(2)(3) and 675.117(4), the effect of this chapter may be varied by agreement or by a provision stated or incorporated by reference in an undertaking. A term in an agreement or undertaking generally excusing liability or generally limiting remedies for failure to perform obligations is not sufficient to vary obligations prescribed by this chapter.

Section 32. Paragraphs (mm) through (aaaa) of subsection (1) of section 679.1021, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (11) through (zzz), respectively, and present paragraph (11) of that subsection is amended to read:

679.1021 Definitions and index of definitions.--

(1) In this chapter, the term:

(11) "Filing office rule" means a rule adopted pursuant to s. 679.526.

Section 33. Paragraphs (h), (j), (l), and (m) of subsection (3) of section 680.1031, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

680.1031 Definitions and index of definitions.--

- (3) The following definitions in other chapters of this code apply to this chapter:
 - (h) "General intangible," s. 679.1021(1)(oo)(pp).
 - (j) "Instrument," s. 679.1021(1)(tt)(uu).
 - (1) "Mortgage," s. 679.1021(1)(bbb)(ccc).
- 1071 (m) "Pursuant to a commitment," s. 679.1021(1)(nnn) (000).

Page 39 of 44

Section 34. Subsection (2) of section 680.518, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

680.518 Cover; substitute 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)(3) and 680.503), if a lessee's cover 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 lessee may recover from the lessor as damages:
- (a) The present value, as of the date of the commencement of the term of the new lease agreement, of the rent under the new lease agreement and applicable to that period of the new lease term which is comparable to the then remaining term of the original lease agreement minus the present value as of the same date of the total rent for the then remaining lease term of the original lease agreement; and
- (b) Any incidental or consequential damages, less expenses saved in consequence of the lessor's default.
- Section 35. Subsection (1) of section 680.519, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 680.519 Lessee's damages for nondelivery, repudiation, default, or breach of warranty in regard to accepted goods.--
- (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 (ss.
- $671.102\underline{(2)}\overline{(3)}$ and 680.503), if a lessee elects not to cover or a Page 40 of 44

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 36. 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)(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 lease agreement minus the present value, as of the same date, of the

Page 41 of 44

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 37. 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 (ss. 671.102(2)(3) 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.

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

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- Section 38. Subsection (6) of section 713.901, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 713.901 Florida Uniform Federal Lien Registration Act.--
- (6) FEES.--The charges or fees of the Secretary of State, with respect to a notice or certificate filed under this section, or for searching records with respect thereto, are:
- (a) For filing any financing statement, \$25 for the first page, which fee shall include the cost of filing a termination statement for the financing statement.
- (b) For filing a continuation, release, amendment, assignment, or any other writing permitted by chapter 679, \$12 for the first page.
- (c) For indexing by multiple debtors or secured parties, \$3 for each additional debtor or secured party.
- (d) For each additional facing page attached to a financing statement, continuation, release, amendment, assignment, or any other writing, \$3.
- (e) For certifying any record, \$10 for the first 10 file numbers certified and \$10 for each subsequent group of 10 file numbers.
- 1179 (f) For use, pursuant to s. 679.525(1)(d), of a

 1180 nonapproved form, \$3 shall be the same as prescribed in s.

 1181 15.091.

Page 43 of 44

The charges or fees of the clerks of the circuit court with respect to a notice or certificate filed under this section shall be the same as prescribed in s. 28.24, relating to instruments recorded in the official records.

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Section 39. This act shall take effect January 1, 2007.