## 27-145-07

1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to the Uniform Commercial Code;
3	amending s. 671.101, F.S.; providing scope of
4	chapter and a short title; amending s. 671.102,
5	F.S.; authorizing certain timeframes to be
6	fixed by agreement; amending s. 671.106, F.S.;
7	making editorial changes; amending s. 671.107,
8	F.S.; providing for the discharge of a claim or
9	right under certain circumstances; amending s.
10	671.201, F.S.; providing, revising, and
11	deleting definitions; amending ss. 671.202 and
12	671.203, F.S.; making editorial changes;
13	amending s. 671.204, F.S.; revising criteria
14	determining when an action is taken within a
15	reasonable time and seasonably; amending s.
16	671.205, F.S.; defining "course of
17	performance"; revising the definition of
18	"course of dealing"; providing that course of
19	performance and course of dealing may be used
20	for certain purposes; revising uses for express
21	terms of an agreement; specifying when course
22	of performance, course of dealing, or usage of
23	trade prevails; providing that course of
24	performance is relevant to show a waiver or
25	modification in certain circumstances;
26	repealing s. 671.206, F.S., relating to statute
27	of frauds for kinds of personal property not
28	otherwise covered; amending s. 671.208, F.S.;
29	making editorial changes; creating s. 671.209,
30	F.S.; providing definitions; specifying when
31	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 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; 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:
Section 1. Section 671.101, Florida Statutes, is
amended to read:
671.101 Short title; scope of chapter

1	(1) Chapters 670-680 may be cited as the "Uniform
2	Commercial Code."
3	(2) This chapter applies to a transaction to the
4	extent that it is governed by another chapter of this code and
5	may be cited as the "Uniform Commercial CodeGeneral
6	Provisions."
7	Section 2. Section 671.102, Florida Statutes, is
8	amended to read:
9	671.102 Purposes; rules of construction; variation by
10	agreement
11	(1) This code shall be liberally construed and applied
12	to promote its underlying purposes and policies, which-
13	(2) Underlying purposes and policies of this code are:
14	(a) To simplify, clarify, and modernize the law
15	governing commercial transactions . ÷
16	(b) To permit the continued expansion of commercial
17	practices through custom, usage, and agreement of the
18	parties <u>.</u> ÷
19	(c) To make uniform the law among the various
20	jurisdictions.
21	(2)(a)(3) Except as otherwise provided in this code,
22	the effect of provisions of this code may be varied by
23	agreement., except as otherwise provided in this code and
24	except that
25	(b) The obligations of good faith, diligence,
26	reasonableness, and care prescribed by this code may not be
27	disclaimed by agreement, but the parties may by agreement
28	determine the standards by which the performance of such
29	obligations is to be measured if such standards are not
30	manifestly unreasonable. Whenever this code requires an action
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to be taken within a reasonable time, a time that is not manifestly unreasonable may be fixed by agreement.

 $\underline{(c)(4)}$  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 this subsection(3).

 $\underline{(3)(5)}$  In this code, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) Words in the singular  $\frac{\text{number}}{\text{number}}$  include the plural, and  $\frac{\text{words}}{\text{ords}}$  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 3. 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 <u>must shall</u> 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 4. Section 671.107, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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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.")
- (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> 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

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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.
- "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 2 course of business. (10) A term or clause is "Conspicuous," with reference 3 to a term, means when it is so written, displayed, or 4 5 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: 8 9 (a) A printed heading in capitals in a size equal to 10 or larger than that of the surrounding text or in a (as: NONNEGOTIABLE BILL OF LADING) is conspicuous. Language in the 11 12 body of a form is conspicuous if it is in larger or other 13 contrasting type, font, or color in contrast to the surrounding text of the same or lesser size. 14 (b) Language in the body of a record or display in 15 type larger than that of the surrounding text; in a type, 16 17 font, or color in contrast to the surrounding text of the same 18 size; or set off from surrounding text of the same size by symbols or other marks that call attention to the language. 19 2.0 But in a telegram any stated term is conspicuous. Whether a 21 term or clause is conspicuous or not is for decision by the 22 court. 23 (11) "Consumer" means an individual who enters into a transaction primarily for personal, family, or household 2.4 2.5 purposes. (12)(11) "Contract," as distinguished from 26 27 "agreement," means the total legal obligation that which 2.8 results from the parties' agreement as determined affected by this code and as supplemented by any other applicable <u>laws</u> 29 30 rules of law. (Compare "agreement.")

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(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 <del>cross action or</del> counterclaim, cross-claim, or third-party claim.

(15)(14) "Delivery," with respect to an instrument instruments, document documents of title, or 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 which are either identified or are fungible portions of an identified mass.

(17)(16) "Fault" means <u>a default, breach, or</u> wrongful act <u>or</u>, omission <del>or breach</del>.

 $\underline{\text{(18)}(17)}$  "Fungible  $\underline{\text{goods}}$ " with respect to  $\underline{\text{goods}}$  or  $\underline{\text{securities}}$  means:

(a) Goods or securities of which any unit is, by nature or usage of trade, is the equivalent of any other like unit; or-

1	<u>(b)</u> Goods <del>which are not fungible shall be deemed</del>
2	fungible for the purposes of this code to the extent that, by
3	under a particular agreement, or document unlike units are
4	treated as equivalents.
5	(19)(18) "Genuine" means free of forgery or
6	counterfeiting.
7	(20)(19) "Good faith," except as otherwise provided in
8	this code, means honesty in fact and in the observance of
9	reasonable commercial standards of fair dealing conduct or
10	transaction concerned.
11	(21)(20) "Holder," with respect to a negotiable
12	<del>instrument,</del> means:
13	(a) The person in possession of a negotiable if the
14	instrument that is payable either to bearer or, in the case of
15	an instrument payable to an identified person that is, if the
16	identified person is in possession; or. "Holder," with respect
17	to a document of title, means
18	(b) The person in possession of a document of title if
19	the goods are deliverable <u>either</u> to bearer or to the order of
20	the person in possession.
21	(21) To "honor" is to pay or to accept and pay, or
22	where a credit so engages to purchase or discount a draft
23	complying with the terms of the credit.
24	(22) "Insolvency <u>proceeding</u> <del>proceedings</del> " includes <u>an</u>
25	any assignment for the benefit of creditors or other
26	proceeding proceedings intended to liquidate or rehabilitate
27	the estate of the person involved.
28	(23) <del>A person is</del> "Insolvent" <u>means:</u>
29	(a) Having who either has ceased to pay his or her
30	debts in the ordinary course of business other than as a
31	result of a bona fide dispute;

1	(b) Being unable to <del>or cannot</del> pay <del>his or her</del> debts as
2	they become due: or
3	(c) Being is insolvent within the meaning of the
4	Federal Bankruptcy Law.
5	(24) "Money" means a medium of exchange currently
6	authorized or adopted by a domestic or foreign government. The
7	$\underline{\text{term}}$ and includes a monetary unit of account established by an
8	intergovernmental organization or by agreement between two or
9	more <u>countries</u> <del>nations</del> .
10	(25) A person has "notice" of a fact when
11	(a) He or she has actual knowledge of it; or
12	(b) He or she has received a notice or notification of
13	<del>it; or</del>
14	(c) From all the facts and circumstances known to the
15	person at the time in question he or she has reason to know
16	that it exists.
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18	A person "knows" or has "knowledge" of a fact when he or she
19	has actual knowledge of it. "Discover" or "learn" or a word or
20	phrase of similar import refers to knowledge rather than to
21	reason to know. The time and circumstances under which a
22	notice or notification may cease to be effective are not
23	determined by this code.
24	(26) A person "notifies" or "gives" a notice or
25	notification to another by taking such steps as may be
26	reasonably required to inform the other in ordinary course
27	whether or not such other actually comes to know of it. A
28	person "receives" a notice or notification when
29	(a) It comes to his or her attention; or
30	(b) It is duly delivered at the place of business
31	through which the contract was made or at any other place held

out by the person as the place for receipt of such 2 communications. (27) Notice, knowledge or a notice or notification 3 received by an organization is effective for a particular 4 5 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 8 her attention if the organization had exercised due diligence. An organization exercises due diligence if it maintains 9 10 reasonable routines for communicating significant information to the person conducting the transaction and there is 11 12 reasonable compliance with the routines. Due diligence does 13 not require an individual acting for the organization to communicate information unless such communication is part of 14 his or her regular duties or unless the individual has reason 15 to know of the transaction and that the transaction would be 16 17 materially affected by the information. 18 (25)(28) "Organization" means a person other than an 19 individual includes a corporation, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, 2.0 21 partnership or association, two or more persons having a joint 2.2 or common interest, or any other legal or commercial entity. 23 (26)<del>(29)</del> "Party," as distinguished distinct from "third party," means a person who has engaged in a transaction 2.4 or made an agreement subject to within this code. 2.5 (27)(30) "Person" means includes an individual; 26 2.7 corporation; business trust; estate; trust; partnership; 2.8 limited liability company; association; joint venture; government; governmental subdivision, agency, or 29 instrumentality; public corporation; or any other legal or 30 commercial entity or an organization (see s. 671.102). 31

1	(28) "Present value" means the amount as of a date
2	certain of one or more sums payable in the future, discounted
3	to the date certain by use of either an interest rate
4	specified by the parties if that rate is not manifestly
5	unreasonable at the time the transaction is entered into or,
6	if an interest rate is not so specified, a commercially
7	reasonable rate that takes into account the facts and
8	circumstances at the time the transaction is entered into.
9	(31) "Presumption" or "presumed" means that the trier
10	of fact must find the existence of the fact presumed unless
11	and until evidence is introduced which would support a finding
12	of its nonexistence.
13	(29)(32) "Purchase" means includes taking by sale,
14	<u>lease</u> , discount, negotiation, mortgage, pledge, lien, security
15	interest, issue or reissue, gift, or any other voluntary
16	transaction creating an interest in property.
17	(30)(33) "Purchaser" means a person who takes by
18	purchase.
19	(31) "Record" means information that is inscribed on a
20	tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other
21	medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.
22	(32)(34) "Remedy" means any remedial right to which an
23	aggrieved party is entitled with or without resort to a
24	tribunal.
25	(33)(35) "Representative" means a person empowered to
26	act for another, including includes an agent, an officer of a
27	corporation or association, and a trustee, executor $_{m{L}}$ or
28	administrator of an estate, or any other person empowered to
29	act for another.
30	(34)(36) "Right Rights" includes "remedy" remedies.
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(35)<del>(37)</del> "Security interest" means an interest in 2 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 4 accounts, chattel paper, a payment intangible, or a promissory 5 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. 11 12 672.505, 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 14 may also acquire a security interest by complying with chapter 15 679. The retention or reservation of title by a seller of 16 goods, notwithstanding shipment or delivery to the buyer under 18 +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 21 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: ÷
- 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;

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- 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;
- $\underline{4.3.}$  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

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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 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

1	circumstances of each case at the time the transaction was
2	entered into.
3	(36)(38) "Send," in connection with a any writing,
4	<pre>record, or notice, means:</pre>
5	(a) To deposit in the mail or deliver for transmission
6	by any other usual means of communication with postage or cost
7	of transmission provided for and properly addressed and, in
8	the case of an instrument, to an address specified thereon or
9	otherwise agreed, or if there be none to any address
10	reasonable under the circumstances; or-
11	(b) In any other way to cause to be received The
12	receipt of any record writing or notice within the time at
13	which it would have arrived if properly sent has the effect of
14	a proper sending.
15	(37)(39) "Signed" means bearing includes any symbol
16	executed or adopted by a party with present intention to adopt
17	or accept authenticate a writing.
18	(38) "State" means a state of the United States, the
19	District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin
20	Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the
21	jurisdiction of the United States.
22	(39)(40) "Surety" includes <u>a</u> guarantor <u>or other</u>
23	secondary obliqor.
24	(41) "Telegram" includes a message transmitted by
25	radio, teletype, cable, any mechanical method of transmission,
26	or the like.
27	(40)(42) "Term" means <u>a</u> that portion of an agreement
28	which relates to a particular matter.
29	$\frac{(41)(43)}{(43)}$ "Unauthorized" signature" means <u>a signature</u>
30	one made without actual, implied, or apparent authority. The
31	term and includes a forgery.

1	(44) "Value." Except as otherwise provided with
2	respect to negotiable instruments and bank collections (ss.
3	673.3031, 674.2101, and 674.2111), a person gives value for
4	rights if he or she acquires them:
5	(a) 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	(b) As security for or in total or partial
10	satisfaction of a preexisting claim;
11	(c) By accepting delivery pursuant to a preexisting
12	contract for purchase; or
13	(d) Generally, in return for any consideration
14	sufficient to support a simple contract.
15	(42)(45) "Warehouse receipt" means a written receipt
16	or an electronic notification of receipt issued by a person
17	engaged in the business of storing goods for hire.
18	(43)(46) "Written" or "Writing" includes printing,
19	typewriting, or any other intentional reduction to tangible
20	form. "Written" has a corresponding meaning.
21	Section 6. Section 671.202, Florida Statutes, is
22	amended to read:
23	671.202 Prima facie evidence by third-party
24	documentsA document in due form purporting to be a bill of
25	lading, policy or certificate of insurance, official weigher's
26	or inspector's certificate, consular invoice, or any other
27	document authorized or required by the contract to be issued
28	by a third party $\underline{\text{is}}$ $\underline{\text{shall be}}$ prima facie evidence of its own
29	authenticity and genuineness and of the facts stated in the
30	document by the third party.
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Τ	Section /. Section 6/1.203, Florida Statutes, is
2	amended to read:
3	671.203 Obligation of good faithEvery contract or
4	duty within this code imposes an obligation of good faith in
5	its performance <u>and</u> <del>or</del> enforcement.
6	Section 8. Section 671.204, Florida Statutes, is
7	amended to read:
8	671.204 <u>Actions taken within</u> <del>Time;</del> reasonable time;
9	-seasonably
10	(1) Whether a time for taking an action required by
11	Whenever this code <u>is</u> requires any action to be taken within a
12	reasonable <del>time, any time which is not manifestly unreasonable</del>
13	may be fixed by agreement.
14	(2) What is a reasonable time for taking any action
15	depends on the nature, purpose, and circumstances of the such
16	action.
17	<u>(2)<del>(3)</del></u> An action is taken <del>"</del> seasonably <del>"</del> <u>if</u> <del>when</del> it is
18	taken at or within the time agreed or, if no time is agreed,
19	at or within a reasonable time.
20	Section 9. Section 671.205, Florida Statutes, is
21	amended to read:
22	671.205 <u>Course of performance;</u> course of dealing <u>;</u> <del>and</del>
23	usage of trade
24	(1) A "course of performance" is a sequence of conduct
25	between the parties to a particular transaction that exists
26	<u>if:</u>
27	(a) The agreement of the parties with respect to the
28	transaction involves repeated occasions for performance by a
29	party; and
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(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 which is fairly to be regarded as establishing a common basis of understanding for interpreting their expressions and other conduct.

(3)(2) 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 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

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shall be construed whenever wherever reasonable as consistent
with each other. If; but when such a construction is
unreasonable:
(a) Express terms prevail over control both

- (a) Express terms <u>prevail over control both</u> course of <u>performance</u>, <u>course of dealing</u>, 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</u> <del>controls</del> 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.
- 21 Section 10. <u>Section 671.206, Florida Statutes, is</u>
  22 <u>repealed.</u>
  - Section 11. Section 671.208, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 25 671.208 Option to accelerate at will.--A term
  26 providing that one party or the party's successor in interest
  27 may accelerate payment or performance or require collateral or
  28 additional collateral "at will" or "when she or he deems
  29 herself or himself insecure" or in words of similar import
  30 must shall be construed to mean that she or he has shall have
  31 power to do so only if she or he in good faith believes that

1	the prospect of payment or performance is impaired. The burden
2	of establishing lack of good faith is on the party against
3	whom the power has been exercised.
4	Section 12. Section 671.209, Florida Statutes, is
5	created to read:
6	671.209 Notice; knowledge
7	(1) Subject to subsection (6), a person has "notice"
8	of a fact if the person:
9	(a) Has actual knowledge of it;
10	(b) Has received a notice or notification of it; or
11	(c) From all the facts and circumstances known to the
12	person at the time in question, has reason to know that it
13	exists.
14	(2) "Knowledge" means actual knowledge. "Knows" has a
15	corresponding meaning.
16	(3) "Discover," "learn," or words of similar import
17	refer to knowledge rather than to reason to know.
18	(4) A person "notifies" or "gives a notice or
19	notification to" another person by taking such steps as may be
20	reasonably required to inform the other person in ordinary
21	course, regardless of whether the other person actually comes
22	to know of it.
23	(5) Subject to subsection (6), a person "receives" a
24	notice or notification when:
25	(a) It comes to that person's attention; or
26	(b) It is duly delivered in a form reasonable under
27	the circumstances at the place of business through which the
28	contract was made or at another location held out by that
29	person as the place for receipt of such communications.
30	(6) Notice, knowledge, or a notice or notification
31	received by an organization is effective for a particular

1	transaction from the time it is brought to the attention of
2	the person conducting that transaction and, in any event, from
3	the time it would have been brought to the person's attention
4	if the organization had exercised due diligence. An
5	organization exercises due diligence if it maintains
6	reasonable routines for communicating significant information
7	to the person conducting the transaction and there is
8	reasonable compliance with the routines. Due diligence does
9	not require an individual acting for the organization to
10	communicate information unless the communication is part of
11	the individual's regular duties or the individual has reason
12	to know of the transaction and that the transaction would be
13	materially affected by the information.
14	Section 13. Section 671.21, Florida Statutes, is
15	created to read:
16	671.21 PresumptionsWhenever this code creates a
17	"presumption" with respect to a fact or provides that a fact
18	is "presumed," the trier of fact must find the existence of
19	the fact presumed unless evidence is introduced which supports
20	a finding of its nonexistence.
21	Section 14. Section 671.211, Florida Statutes, is
22	created to read:
23	671.211 ValueExcept as otherwise provided with
24	respect to negotiable instruments and bank collections as
25	provided in ss. 673.3031, 674.2101, and 674.2111, a person
26	gives value for rights if the person acquires them:
27	(1) In return for a binding commitment to extend
28	credit or for the extension of immediately available credit
29	whether or not drawn upon and whether or not a charge-back is
30	provided for in the event of difficulties in collection;
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1	(2) As security for, or in total or partial
2	satisfaction of, a preexisting claim;
3	(3) By accepting delivery under a preexisting contract
4	for purchase; or
5	(4) In return for any consideration sufficient to
6	support a simple contract.
7	Section 15. Section 671.212, Florida Statutes, is
8	created to read:
9	671.212 Relation to Electronic Signatures in Global
10	and National Commerce ActThis code modifies, limits, and
11	supersedes the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and
12	National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. ss. 7001 et seq., except that
13	nothing in this code modifies, limits, or supersedes s.
14	7001(c) of that act or authorizes electronic delivery of any
15	of the notices described in s. 7003(b) of that act.
16	Section 16. Section 671.213, Florida Statutes, is
17	created to read:
18	671.213 Subordinated obligations An obligation may
19	be issued as subordinated to performance of another obligation
20	of the person obligated, or a creditor may subordinate its
21	right to performance of an obligation by agreement with either
22	the person obligated or another creditor of the person
23	obligated. Subordination does not create a security interest
24	as against either the common debtor or a subordinated
25	creditor.
26	Section 17. Subsection (2) of section 559.9232,
27	Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
28	559.9232 Definitions; exclusion of rental-purchase
29	agreements from certain regulations
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(2) A rental-purchase agreement that complies with 2 this act shall not be construed to be, nor be governed by, any of the following: 3 (a) A lease or agreement that which constitutes a 4 credit sale as defined in 12 C.F.R. s. 226.2(a)(16) and s. 5 1602(g) of the federal Truth in Lending Act, 15 U.S.C. ss. 7 1601 et seq.; 8 (b) A lease that which constitutes a "consumer lease" as defined in 12 C.F.R. s. 213.2(a)(6); 9 10 (c) Any lease for agricultural, business, or commercial purposes; 11 12 (d) Any lease made to an organization; 13 (e) A lease or agreement that which constitutes a "retail installment contract" or "retail installment 14 transaction" as those terms are defined in s. 520.31; or 15 (f) A security interest as defined in s. 671.201(35) 16 17 s. 671.201(37). Section 18. Paragraph (g) of subsection (2) of section 18 563.022, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 19 563.022 Relations between beer distributors and 2.0 21 manufacturers.--22 (2) DEFINITIONS.--In construing this section, unless 23 the context otherwise requires, the word, phrase, or term: (g) "Good faith" means honesty in fact in the conduct 2.4 or transaction concerned as defined and interpreted under s. 2.5 671.201(20) s. 671.201(19). 26 27 Section 19. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) and paragraph (d) of subsection (16) of section 668.50, Florida 29 Statutes, are amended to read: 30 668.50 Uniform Electronic Transaction Act.--31 (3) SCOPE.--

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- (b) This section does not apply to a transaction to the extent the transaction is governed by:
- A provision of law governing the creation and execution of wills, codicils, or testamentary trusts;
- 2. The Uniform Commercial Code other than  $\underline{s.}$   $\underline{ss.}$  671.107  $\underline{and}$  671.206 and chapters 672 and 680;
- 3. The Uniform Computer Information Transactions Act; or
  - 4. Rules relating to judicial procedure.
  - (16) TRANSFERABLE RECORDS.--
- (d) Except as otherwise agreed, a person having control of a transferable record is the holder, as defined in s. 671.201(21) s. 671.201(20), of the transferable record and has the same rights and defenses as a holder of an equivalent record or writing under the Uniform Commercial Code, including, if the applicable statutory requirements under s. 673.3021, s. 677.501, or s. 679.308 are satisfied, the rights and defenses of a holder in due course, a holder to which a 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 this paragraph.
- Section 20. Subsection (1) of section 670.106, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 670.106 Time payment order is received.--
- (1) 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  $\underline{s. 671.209} \ \underline{s. 671.201(27)}$ . 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 2 cut-off times may apply to payment orders, cancellations, or amendments or to different categories of payment orders, 3 cancellations, or amendments. A cut-off time may apply to 4 senders generally, or different cut-off times may apply to 5 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 funds-transfer business 8 day or after the appropriate cut-off time on a funds-transfer 9 business day, the receiving bank may treat the payment order 10 or communication as received at the opening of the next 11 12 funds-transfer business day. 13 Section 21. Subsection (2) of section 670.204, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 14 670.204 Refund of payment and duty of customer to 15 16 report with respect to unauthorized payment order .--17 (2) Reasonable time under subsection (1) may be fixed by agreement as stated in s. 671.204(1), but the obligation of 18 a receiving bank to refund payment as stated in subsection (1) 19 may not otherwise be varied by agreement. 20 21 Section 22. Subsection (3) of section 675.102, Florida 22 Statutes, is amended to read: 23 675.102 Scope. --(3) With the exception of this subsection, subsections 2.4 (1) and (4), ss. 675.103(1)(i) and (j), 675.106(4), and 25 675.114(4), and except to the extent prohibited in ss. 26 27 671.102(2) ss. 671.102(3) and 675.117(4), the effect of this 2.8 chapter may be varied by agreement or by a provision stated or 29 incorporated by reference in an undertaking. A term in an agreement or undertaking generally excusing liability or 30 generally limiting remedies for failure to perform obligations

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is not sufficient to vary obligations prescribed by this chapter.

Section 23. 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) ss. 671.102(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 24. 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 ( $\underline{ss}$ .  $\underline{671.102(2)}$   $\underline{ss}$ .  $\underline{671.102(3)}$  and  $\underline{680.503}$ ), if a lessee elects not to cover or a lessee elects to cover and the cover is by lease

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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 25. 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 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

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- 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) ss. 671.102(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.

713.901 Florida Uniform Federal Lien Registration Act.--2 3 (6) FEES.--The charges or fees of the Secretary of State, with respect to a notice or certificate filed under 4 this section, or for searching records with respect thereto, 5 6 are: 7 (a) For filing any financing statement, \$25 for the first page, which fee shall include the cost of filing a 8 termination statement for the financing statement. 9 10 (b) For filing a continuation, release, amendment, assignment, or any other writing permitted by chapter 679, \$12 11 12 for the first page. 13 (c) For indexing by multiple debtors or secured parties, \$3 for each additional debtor or secured party. 14 (d) For each additional facing page attached to a 15 financing statement, continuation, release, amendment, 16 17 assignment, or any other writing, \$3. (e) For certifying any record, \$10 for the first 10 18 file numbers certified and \$10 for each subsequent group of 10 19 file numbers. 20 21 (f) For use, pursuant to s. 679.525(1)(d), of a nonapproved form, \$3 shall be the same as prescribed in s. 23 <del>15.091</del>. 2.4 25 The charges or fees of the clerks of the circuit court with respect to a notice or certificate filed under this section 26 27 shall be the same as prescribed in s. 28.24, relating to 2.8 instruments recorded in the official records. Section 28. This act shall take effect January 1, 29 2008. 30 31

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* SENATE SUMMARY Makes a variety of changes to the Uniform Commercial Code. Revises rules of construction. Defines and redefines terms. Defines and describes the effect of "course of performance." Describes circumstances under which notice and knowledge will be inferred. Provides effect of presumptions. Provides for determination of when a person gives value for rights. Describes the code's relation to the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act. Provides for subordination of obligations. (See bill for details.)