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1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to the Uniform Commercial Code; amending
3	ss. 668.50 and 671.304, F.S.; correcting cross-references;
4	amending ss. 671.201, 672.103, 672.104, 674.104, 677.102,
5	and 679.1021, F.S.; revising and providing definitions;
6	revising provisions pertaining to definitions applicable
7	to certain provisions of the code, to conform cross-
8	references to revisions made by this act; amending s.
9	672.310, F.S.; revising time when certain delivery
10	payments are due; amending ss. 559.9232, 672.323, 672.401,
11	672.503, 672.505, 672.506, 672.509, 672.605, 672.705,
12	674.2101, 677.201, 677.202, 677.203, 677.205, 677.206,
13	677.207, 677.208, 677.301, 677.302, 677.304, 677.305,
14	677.401, 677.402, 677.403, 677.404, 677.502, 677.503,
15	677.505, 677.506, 677.507, 677.508, 677.509, 677.602,
16	677.603, 679.2031, 679.2071, 679.3011, 679.3101, 679.3121,
17	679.3131, 679.3141, 679.3171, 679.338, 680.1031, 680.514,
18	and 680.526, F.S.; revising provisions to conform to
19	changes made by this act; making editorial changes;
20	amending s. 677.103, F.S.; revising and providing
21	application in relation of chapter to treaty, statute,
22	classification, or regulation; amending s. 677.104, F.S.;
23	providing when certain documents of title are
24	nonnegotiable; amending s. 677.105, F.S.; authorizing an
25	issuer of the electronic document to issue a tangible
26	document of title as a substitute for the electronic
27	document under certain conditions; authorizing an issuer
28	of a tangible document to issue an electronic document of
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29 title as a substitute for the tangible document under 30 certain conditions; creating s. 677.106, F.S.; providing 31 when certain persons have control of an electronic 32 document of title; amending s. 677.204, F.S.; revising liability of certain damages; authorizing a warehouse 33 34 receipt or storage agreement to provide certain 35 requirements; amending s. 677.209, F.S.; revising 36 conditions for a warehouse to establish a lien against a 37 bailor; providing when and against whom the lien is 38 effective; amending s. 677.210, F.S.; revising provisions 39 relating to the enforcement of warehouse's liens; amending s. 677.303, F.S.; prohibiting liability for certain 40 carriers; amending s. 677.307, F.S.; revising conditions 41 42 under which a carrier has a lien on goods covered by a 43 bill of lading; amending s. 677.308, F.S.; revising 44 provisions relating to the enforcement of a carrier's lien; amending s. 677.309, F.S.; revising provisions 45 relating to the contractual limitation of a carrier's 46 47 liability; amending s. 677.501, F.S.; providing requirements for negotiable tangible documents of title 48 49 and negotiable electronic documents of title; amending s. 50 677.504, F.S.; providing condition under which the rights 51 of the transferee may be defeated; amending s. 677.601, 52 F.S.; revising provisions relating to lost, stolen, or 53 destroyed documents of title; amending s. 678.1031, F.S.; 54 providing that certain documents of title are not financial assets; amending s. 679.2081, F.S.; providing 55 56 requirements for secured parties having control of an Page 2 of 70

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57	electronic document; providing an effective date.
58	
59	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
60	
61	Section 1. Paragraph (f) of subsection (2) of section
62	559.9232, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
63	559.9232 Definitions; exclusion of rental-purchase
64	agreements from certain regulations
65	(2) A rental-purchase agreement that complies with this
66	act shall not be construed to be, nor be governed by, any of the
67	following:
68	(f) A security interest as defined in s. 671.201 <u>(38)(35).</u>
69	Section 2. Paragraph (d) of subsection (16) of section
70	668.50, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
71	668.50 Uniform Electronic Transaction Act
72	(16) TRANSFERABLE RECORDS
73	(d) Except as otherwise agreed, a person having control of
74	a transferable record is the holder, as defined in s.
75	671.201(21), of the transferable record and has the same rights
76	and defenses as a holder of an equivalent record or writing
77	under the Uniform Commercial Code, including, if the applicable
78	statutory requirements under s. 673.3021, s. 677.501, or s.
79	$\underline{679.330}$ $\underline{679.308}$ are satisfied, the rights and defenses of a
80	holder in due course, a holder to which a negotiable document of
81	title has been duly negotiated, or a purchaser, respectively.
82	Delivery, possession, and indorsement are not required to obtain
83	or exercise any of the rights under this paragraph.

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84	Section 3. Present subsections (25) through (43) of
85	section 671.201, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections
86	(28) through (46), respectively, new subsections (25), (26), and
87	(27) are added to that section, and present subsections (5),
88	(6), (10), (15), (16), (21), and (42) are amended, to read:
89	671.201 General definitions.—Unless the context otherwise
90	requires, words or phrases defined in this section, or in the
91	additional definitions contained in other chapters of this code
92	which apply to particular chapters or parts thereof, have the
93	meanings stated. Subject to definitions contained in other
94	chapters of this code which apply to particular chapters or
95	parts thereof, the term:
96	(5) "Bearer" means a person in <u>control of a negotiable</u>
97	electronic document of title or a person in possession of a
98	negotiable instrument, <u>a negotiable tangible</u> document of title,
99	or \underline{a} certificated security that is payable to bearer or indorsed
100	in blank.
101	(6) "Bill of lading" means a document <u>of title</u> evidencing
102	the receipt of goods for shipment issued by a person engaged in
103	the business of <u>directly or indirectly</u> transporting or
104	forwarding goods. The term does not include a warehouse receipt.
105	(10) "Conspicuous," with reference to a term, means so
106	written, displayed, or presented that a reasonable person
107	against which whom it is to operate ought to have noticed it.
108	Whether a term is "conspicuous" is a decision for the court.
109	Conspicuous terms include the following:
110	(a) A heading in capitals in a size equal to or <u>greater in</u>
111	<u>size</u> larger than that of the surrounding text <u>,</u> or in <u>contrasting</u>
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112 a type, font, or color in contrast to the surrounding text of 113 the same or lesser size; and.

(b) Language in the body of a record or display in <u>larger</u> 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.

(15) "Delivery," with respect to an <u>electronic document of</u> title, means voluntary transfer of control and "delivery," with respect to instruments instrument, <u>tangible</u> document of title, or chattel paper, <u>or certificated securities</u>, means voluntary transfer of possession.

124

(16) "Document of title" means a record:

(a) includes bill of lading, dock warrant, dock receipt, warehouse receipt or order for the delivery of goods, and any other document That in the regular course of business or financing is treated as adequately evidencing that the person in possession <u>or control</u> of <u>the record</u> it is entitled to receive, <u>control</u>, hold, and dispose of the <u>record</u> document and the goods the record it covers; and

132 (b) That purports to be issued by or addressed to a bailee 133 and to cover goods in the bailee's possession which are either 134 identified or are fungible portions of an identified mass. The 135 term includes a bill of lading, transport document, dock warrant, dock receipt, warehouse receipt, and order for delivery 136 137 of goods. An electronic document of title means a document of 138 title evidenced by a record consisting of information stored in 139 an electronic medium. A tangible document of title means a

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140	document of title evidenced by a record consisting of
141	information that is inscribed on a tangible medium. To be a
142	document of title, a document must purport to be issued by or
143	addressed to a bailee and purport to cover goods in the bailee's
144	possession which are either identified or are fungible portions
145	of an identified mass.
146	(21) "Holder" means:
147	(a) The person in possession of a negotiable instrument
148	that is payable either to bearer or to an identified person that
149	is the person in possession; or
150	(b) The person in possession of a <u>negotiable tangible</u>
151	document of title if the goods are deliverable either to bearer
152	or to the order of the person in possession; or-
153	(c) The person in control of a negotiable electronic
154	document of title.
155	(25) Subject to subsection (27), a person has "notice" of
156	a fact if the person:
157	(a) Has actual knowledge of it;
158	(b) Has received a notice or notification of it; or
159	(c) From all the facts and circumstances known to the
160	person at the time in question, has reason to know that it
161	exists. A person "knows" or has "knowledge" of a fact when the
162	person has actual knowledge of it. "Discover" or "learn" or a
163	word or phrase of similar import refers to knowledge rather than
164	to reason to know. The time and circumstances under which a
165	notice or notification may cease to be effective are not
166	determined by this section.
167	(26) A person "notifies" or "gives" a notice or
T 6./	(26) A person "notifies" or "gives" a notice or

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168	notification to another person by taking such steps as may be
169	reasonably required to inform the other person in ordinary
170	course, whether or not the other person actually comes to know
171	of it. Subject to subsection (27), a person "receives" a notice
172	or notification when:
173	(a) It comes to that person's attention; or
174	(b) It is duly delivered in a form reasonable under the
175	circumstances at the place of business through which the
176	contract was made or at another location held out by that person
177	as the place for receipt of such communications.
178	(27) Notice, knowledge, or a notice or notification
179	received by an organization is effective for a particular
180	transaction from the time when it is brought to the attention of
181	the individual conducting that transaction, and, in any event,
182	from the time when it would have been brought to the
183	individual's attention if the organization had exercised due
184	diligence. An organization exercises due diligence if it
185	maintains reasonable routines for communicating significant
186	information to the person conducting the transaction and there
187	is reasonable compliance with the routines. Due diligence does
188	not require an individual acting for the organization to
189	communicate information unless such communication is part of the
190	individual's regular duties or the individual has reason to know
191	of the transaction and that the transaction would be materially
192	affected by the information.
193	(45) (42) "Warehouse receipt" means a document of title
194	receipt issued by a person engaged in the business of storing
195	goods for hire.
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Section 4. Subsection (5) of section 671.304, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

198 671.304 Laws not repealed; precedence where code 199 provisions in conflict with other laws; certain statutory 200 remedies retained.-

201 The effectiveness of any financing statement or (5) 202 continuation statement filed prior to January 1, 1980, or any 203 continuation statement filed on or after October 1, 1984, which 204 states that the debtor is a transmitting utility as provided in 205 s. 679.515(6) 679.403(6) shall continue until a termination 206 statement is filed, except that if this act requires a filing in 207 an office where there was no previous financing statement, a new financing statement conforming to s. 680.109(4), Florida 208 209 Statutes 1979, shall be filed in that office.

210 Section 5. Subsection (3) of section 672.103, Florida 211 Statutes, is amended to read:

672.103 Definitions and index of definitions.-

(3) The following definitions in other chapters apply tothis chapter:

215 "Check," s. 673.1041.

212

216 "Consignee," s. 677.102.

- 217 "Consignor," s. 677.102.
- 218 "Consumer goods," s. 679.1021.
- 219 <u>"Control," s. 677.106.</u>

220 "Dishonor," s. 673.5021.

221 "Draft," s. 673.1041.

222 Section 6. Subsection (2) of section 672.104, Florida

223 Statutes, is amended to read:

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224 672.104 Definitions: "merchant"; "between merchants"; 225 "financing agency."-

226 "Financing agency" means a bank, finance company or (2)227 other person who in the ordinary course of business makes 228 advances against goods or documents of title or who by 229 arrangement with either the seller or the buyer intervenes in 230 ordinary course to make or collect payment due or claimed under 231 the contract for sale, as by purchasing or paying the seller's 232 draft or making advances against it or by merely taking it for 233 collection whether or not documents of title accompany or are associated with the draft. "Financing agency" includes also a 234 235 bank or other person who similarly intervenes between persons 236 who are in the position of seller and buyer in respect to the 237 goods (s. 672.707).

238 Section 7. Subsection (3) of section 672.310, Florida 239 Statutes, is amended to read:

240 672.310 Open time for payment or running of credit; 241 authority to ship under reservation.-Unless otherwise agreed:

242 (3) If delivery is authorized and made by way of documents 243 of title otherwise than by subsection (2) then payment is due 244 regardless of where the goods are to be received at the time and 245 place at which the buyer is to receive delivery of the tangible 246 documents or at the time the buyer is to receive delivery of the 247 electronic documents and at the seller's place of business or, if none, the seller's residence regardless of where the goods 248 are to be received; and 249 250 Section 8. Section 672.323, Florida Statutes, is amended 251

to read:

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252 672.323 Form of bill of lading required in overseas 253 shipment; "overseas."-

(1) Where the contract contemplates overseas shipment and contains a term "C.I.F." or "C. & F. or F.O.B. vessel," the seller unless otherwise agreed <u>shall must</u> obtain a negotiable bill of lading stating that the goods have been loaded <u>in</u> on board or, in the case of a term "C.I.F." or "C. & F.," received for shipment.

(2) Where in a case within subsection (1) a <u>tangible</u> bill of lading has been issued in a set of parts, unless otherwise agreed if the documents are not to be sent from abroad the buyer may demand tender of the full set; otherwise only one part of the bill of lading need be tendered. Even if the agreement expressly requires a full set:

(a) Due tender of a single part is acceptable within the
provisions of this chapter on cure of improper delivery (s.
672.508(1)); and

(b) Even though the full set is demanded, if the documents
are sent from abroad the person tendering an incomplete set may
nevertheless require payment upon furnishing an indemnity which
the buyer in good faith deems adequate.

(3) A shipment by water or by air or a contract contemplating such shipment is "overseas" insofar as by usage of trade or agreement it is subject to the commercial, financing or shipping practices characteristic of international deepwater commerce.

278 Section 9. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 672.401, 279 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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280 672.401 Passing of title; reservation for security; 281 limited application of this section.-Each provision of this 282 chapter with regard to the rights, obligations and remedies of 283 the seller, the buyer, purchasers or other third parties applies 284 irrespective of title to the goods except where the provision 285 refers to such title. Insofar as situations are not covered by 286 the other provisions of this chapter and matters concerning 287 title become material the following rules apply:

(2) Unless otherwise explicitly agreed title passes to the buyer at the time and place at which the seller completes her or his performance with reference to the physical delivery of the goods, despite any reservation of a security interest and even though a document of title is to be delivered at a different time or place; and in particular and despite any reservation of a security interest by the bill of lading:

(a) If the contract requires or authorizes the seller to
send the goods to the buyer but does not require him or her the
seller to deliver them at destination, title passes to the buyer
at the time and place of shipment; but

(b) If the contract requires delivery at destination,title passes on tender there.

301 (3) Unless otherwise explicitly agreed where delivery is302 to be made without moving the goods:

(a) If the seller is to deliver a <u>tangible</u> document of
title, title passes at the time when and the place where <u>he or</u>
<u>she</u> the seller delivers such documents <u>and if the seller is to</u>
<u>deliver an electronic document of title, title passes when the</u>

307 <u>seller delivers the document;</u> or

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308 (b) If the goods are at the time of contracting already
309 identified and no documents <u>of title</u> are to be delivered, title
310 passes at the time and place of contracting.

311 Section 10. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 672.503, 312 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

313

672.503 Manner of seller's tender of delivery.-

314 (4) Where goods are in the possession of a bailee and are315 to be delivered without being moved:

(a) Tender requires that the seller either tender a negotiable document of title covering such goods or procure acknowledgment by the bailee of the buyer's right to possession of the goods; but

320 Tender to the buyer of a nonnegotiable document of (b) 321 title or of a record directing written direction to the bailee 322 to deliver is sufficient tender unless the buyer seasonably 323 objects, and, except as otherwise provided in chapter 679, 324 receipt by the bailee of notification of the buyer's rights 325 fixes those rights as against the bailee and all third persons; 326 but risk of loss of the goods and of any failure by the bailee 327 to honor the nonnegotiable document of title or to obey the 328 direction remains on the seller until the buyer has had a 329 reasonable time to present the document or direction, and a 330 refusal by the bailee to honor the document or to obey the 331 direction defeats the tender.

332 (5) Where the contract requires the seller to deliver333 documents:

(a) He or she <u>shall</u> must tender all such documents in
 correct form, except as provided in this chapter with respect to

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336 bills of lading in a set (s. 672.323(2)); and Tender through customary banking channels is 337 (b) 338 sufficient and dishonor of a draft accompanying or associated 339 with the documents constitutes nonacceptance or rejection. 340 Section 11. Section 672.505, Florida Statutes, is amended 341 to read: 342 672.505 Seller's shipment under reservation.-Where the seller has identified goods to the contract 343 (1)344 by or before shipment: 345 His or her The seller's procurement of a negotiable (a) 346 bill of lading to his or her own order or otherwise reserves in 347 him or her the seller a security interest in the goods. His or 348 her procurement of the bill to the order of a financing agency 349 or of the buyer indicates in addition only the seller's 350 expectation of transferring that interest to the person named. 351 (b) A nonnegotiable bill of lading to himself or herself 352 or his or her nominee reserves possession of the goods as

352 or his or her nominee reserves possession of the goods as 353 security but except in a case of conditional delivery (s. 354 672.507(2)) a nonnegotiable bill of lading naming the buyer as 355 consignee reserves no security interest even though the seller 356 retains possession <u>or control</u> of the bill of lading.

(2) When shipment by the seller with reservation of a security interest is in violation of the contract for sale it constitutes an improper contract for transportation within the preceding section but impairs neither the rights given to the buyer by shipment and identification of the goods to the contract nor the seller's powers as a holder of a negotiable document of title.

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364 Section 12. Subsection (2) of section 672.506, Florida 365 Statutes, is amended to read:

366

672.506 Rights of financing agency.-

367 (2) The right to reimbursement of a financing agency which
368 has in good faith honored or purchased the draft under
369 commitment to or authority from the buyer is not impaired by
370 subsequent discovery of defects with reference to any relevant
371 document which was apparently regular on its face.

372 Section 13. Subsection (2) of section 672.509, Florida 373 Statutes, is amended to read:

374

672.509 Risk of loss in the absence of breach.-

375 (2) Where the goods are held by a bailee to be delivered376 without being moved, the risk of loss passes to the buyer:

377 (a) On her or his receipt of possession or control of a
 378 negotiable document of title covering the goods; or

379 (b) On acknowledgment by the bailee of the buyer's right380 to possession of the goods; or

381 (c) After her or his receipt of possession or control of a
382 nonnegotiable document of title or other written direction to
383 deliver in a record, as provided in s. 672.503(4)(b).

384 Section 14. Subsection (2) of section 672.605, Florida 385 Statutes, is amended to read:

386 672.605 Waiver of buyer's objections by failure to 387 particularize.-

388 (2) Payment against documents made without reservation of
 389 rights precludes recovery of the payment for defects apparent <u>in</u>
 390 on the face of the documents.

391

Section 15. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 672.705,

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ENROLLED CS/HB 731, Engrossed 2 2010 Legislature Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 392 393 672.705 Seller's stoppage of delivery in transit or 394 otherwise.-395 (2) As against such buyer the seller may stop delivery 396 until: 397 Receipt of the goods by the buyer; or (a) 398 Acknowledgment to the buyer by any bailee of the goods (b) 399 except a carrier that the bailee holds the goods for the buyer; 400 or 401 (C) Such acknowledgment to the buyer by a carrier by 402 reshipment or as a warehouse warehouseman; or 403 Negotiation to the buyer of any negotiable document of (d) 404 title covering the goods. 405 (3) (a) To stop delivery the seller shall must so notify as 406 to enable the bailee by reasonable diligence to prevent delivery 407 of the goods. 408 (b) After such notification the bailee shall must hold and 409 deliver the goods according to the directions of the seller but 410 the seller is liable to the bailee for any ensuing charges or 411 damages. 412 If a negotiable document of title has been issued for (C) 413 goods the bailee is not obliged to obey a notification to stop 414 until surrender of possession or control of the document. 415 (d) A carrier who has issued a nonnegotiable bill of 416 lading is not obliged to obey a notification to stop received 417 from a person other than the consignor. 418 Section 16. Subsection (3) of section 674.104, Florida 419 Statutes, is amended to read: Page 15 of 70

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420	674.104 Definitions and index of definitions
421	(3) The following definitions in other chapters apply to
422	this chapter:
423	"Acceptance," s. 673.4091.
424	"Alteration," s. 673.4071.
425	"Cashier's check," s. 673.1041.
426	"Certificate of deposit," s. 673.1041.
427	"Certified check," s. 673.4091.
428	"Check," s. 673.1041.
429	"Control," s. 677.106.
430	"Good faith," s. 673.1031.
431	"Holder in due course," s. 673.3021.
432	"Instrument," s. 673.1041.
433	"Notice of dishonor," s. 673.5031.
434	"Order," s. 673.1031.
435	"Ordinary care," s. 673.1031.
436	"Person entitled to enforce," s. 673.3011.
437	"Presentment," s. 673.5011.
438	"Promise," s. 673.1031.
439	"Prove," s. 673.1031.
440	"Teller's check," s. 673.1041.
441	"Unauthorized signature," s. 673.4031.
442	Section 17. Subsection (3) of section 674.2101, Florida
443	Statutes, is amended to read:
444	674.2101 Security interest of collecting bank in items,
445	accompanying documents, and proceeds
446	(3) Receipt by a collecting bank of a final settlement for
447	an item is a realization on its security interest in the item,
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448 accompanying documents, and proceeds. So long as the bank does 449 not receive final settlement for the item or give up possession 450 of the item or possession or control of the accompanying or 451 associated documents for purposes other than collection, the 452 security interest continues to that extent and is subject to 453 chapter 679, but: 454 No security agreement is necessary to make the (a) 455 security interest enforceable (s. 679.2031(2)(c)1.); 456 No filing is required to perfect the security (b) interest; and 457 458 The security interest has priority over conflicting (C) 459 perfected security interests in the item, accompanying 460 documents, or proceeds. 461 Section 18. Section 677.102, Florida Statutes, is amended 462 to read: 677.102 Definitions and index of definitions.-463 464 In this chapter, unless the context otherwise (1)465 requires: 466 "Bailee" means a the person that who by a warehouse (a) receipt, bill of lading or other document of title acknowledges 467 468 possession of goods and contracts to deliver them. 469 "Carrier" means a person that issues a bill of (b) 470 lading. (c) (b) "Consignee" means a the person named in a bill of 471 472 lading to which whom or to whose order the bill promises 473 delivery. 474 (d) (c) "Consignor" means a the person named in a bill of 475 lading as the person from which whom the goods have been

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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476 received for shipment.

477	<u>(e)</u> "Delivery order" means a <u>record that contains an</u>
478	written order to deliver goods directed to a <u>warehouse</u>
479	warehouseman, carrier <u>,</u> or other person <u>that</u> who in the ordinary
480	course of business issues warehouse receipts or bills of lading.
481	(f) "Good faith" means honesty in fact and the observance
482	of reasonable commercial standards of fair dealing.
483	(e) "Document" means document of title as defined in the
484	general definitions in chapter 671 (s. 671.201).
485	<u>(g)</u> (f) "Goods" means all things <u>that</u> which are treated as
486	movable for the purposes of a contract of storage or
487	transportation.
488	<u>(h)</u> "Issuer" means a bailee who issues a document <u>of</u>
489	title or, in the case of except that in relation to an
490	unaccepted delivery order, it means the person who orders the
491	possessor of goods to deliver. <u>The term</u> Issuer includes <u>a</u> any
492	person for <u>which</u> whom an agent or employee purports to act in
493	issuing a document if the agent or employee has real or apparent
494	authority to issue documents, notwithstanding that the issuer
495	received no goods or that the goods were misdescribed or that in
496	any other respect the agent or employee violated his or her
497	instructions.
498	(i) "Person entitled under the document" means the holder,
499	in the case of a negotiable document of title, or the person to
500	which delivery of the goods is to be made by the terms of, or
501	pursuant to instructions in a record under, a nonnegotiable
502	document of title.
503	(j) "Record" means information that is inscribed on a
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504	tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other
505	medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.
506	(k) "Shipper" means a person that enters into a contract
507	of transportation with a carrier.
508	(1) "Sign" means, with present intent to authenticate or
509	adopt a record:
510	1. To execute or adopt a tangible symbol; or
511	2. To attach to or logically associate with the record an
512	electronic sound, symbol, or process.
513	<u>(m) (h) "Warehouse" means</u> "Warehouseman" is a person
514	engaged in the business of storing goods for hire.
515	(2) Other definitions applying to this chapter or to
516	specified parts thereof, and the sections in which they appear
517	are:
518	"Duly negotiate," s. 677.501.
519	"Person entitled under the document," s. 677.403(4).
520	(3) Definitions in other chapters applying to this chapter
521	and the sections in which they appear are:
522	"Contract for sale," s. 672.106.
523	"Overseas," s. 672.323.
524	"Lessee in ordinary course of business," s. 680.1031.
525	"Receipt" of goods, s. 672.103.
526	(3)(4) In addition, chapter 671 contains general
527	definitions and principles of construction and interpretation
528	applicable throughout this chapter.
529	Section 19. Section 677.103, Florida Statutes, is amended
530	to read:
531	677.103 Relation of chapter to treaty, statute, tariff,
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532	classification, or regulation
533	(1) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, this
534	<u>chapter is subject</u> to the extent that any treaty or statute of
535	the United States <u>to the extent the treaty or statute</u> $ au$
536	regulatory statute of this state or tariff, classification or
537	regulation filed or issued pursuant thereto is applicable, the
538	provisions of this chapter are subject thereto.
539	(2) This chapter does not modify or repeal any law
540	prescribing the form or content of a document of title or the
541	services or facilities to be afforded by a bailee, or otherwise
542	regulating a bailee's business in respects not specifically
543	treated in this chapter. However, a violation of such a law does
544	not affect the status of a document of title that otherwise is
545	within the definition of a document of title.
546	(3) This chapter modifies, limits, and supersedes the
547	federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce
548	Act, 15 U.S.C. ss. 7001, et seq., but does not modify, limit, or
549	supersede s. 101(c) of that act, 15 U.S.C. s. 7001(c), or
550	authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in
551	s. 103(b) of that act, 15 U.S.C. s. 7003(b).
552	(4) To the extent that there is a conflict between any
553	provisions of the laws of this state regarding electronic
554	transactions and this chapter, this chapter governs.
555	Section 20. Section 677.104, Florida Statutes, is amended
556	to read:
557	677.104 Negotiable and nonnegotiable warehouse receipt,
558	bill of lading or other document of title
559	(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3), a
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<pre>577 to read: 578 677.105 <u>Reissuance in alternative medium Construction</u> 579 against negative implication 580 <u>(1) Upon request of a person entitled under an electronic</u> 581 document of title, the issuer of the electronic document may 582 issue a tangible document of title as a substitute for the 583 <u>electronic document if:</u> 584 <u>(a) The person entitled under the electronic document</u> 585 <u>surrenders control of the document to the issuer; and</u></pre>	560	warehouse receipt, bill of lading or other document of title is
563bearer or to the order of a named person, or564(b) Where recognized in overseas trade, if it runs to a565named person or assigns.566(2) A document of title other than one described in567subsection (1) Any other document is nonnegotiable. A bill of568lading that states in which it is stated that the goods are569consigned to a named person is not made negotiable by a570provision that the goods are to be delivered only against an a571written order in a record signed by the same or another named572person.573(3) A document of title is nonnegotiable if, at the time574it is issued, the document has a conspicuous legend, however575expressed, that it is nonnegotiable.576Section 21. Section 677.105, Florida Statutes, is amended577to read:578677.105581document of a person entitled under an electronic582document of title, the issuer of the electronic document may583issue a tangible document of title as a substitute for the584(a) The person entitled under the electronic document585surrenders control of the document to the issuer; and586(b) The tangible document when issued contains a statement	561	negotiable :
564 (b) Where recegnized in overseas trade, if it runs to a 565 named person or assigns. 566 (2) A document of title other than one described in 567 subsection (1) Any other document is nonnegotiable. A bill of 568 lading that states in which it is stated that the goods are 569 consigned to a named person is not made negotiable by a 570 provision that the goods are to be delivered only against an a 571 written order in a record signed by the same or another named 572 person. 573 (3) A document of title is nonnegotiable if, at the time 574 it is issued, the document has a conspicuous legend, however expressed, that it is nonnegotiable. Section 21. Section 677.105, Florida Statutes, is amended 577 coread: 677.105 Reissuance in alternative medium Construction 578 677.105 Reissuance in alternative medium Construction 581 document of title, the issuer of the electronic document may 582 issue a tangible document of title as a substitute for the 583 electronic document if: 584 (a) The person entitled under the electronic document 585 b) The tangible document when issued contains a statement <td>562</td> <td>(a) if by its terms the goods are to be delivered to</td>	562	(a) if by its terms the goods are to be delivered to
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571 written order <u>in a record</u> signed by the same or another named 572 person. 573 <u>(3) A document of title is nonnegotiable if, at the time</u> 574 <u>it is issued, the document has a conspicuous legend, however</u> 575 <u>expressed, that it is nonnegotiable.</u> 576 Section 21. Section 677.105, Florida Statutes, is amended 577 to read: 578 677.105 <u>Reissuance in alternative medium Construction</u> 579 against negative implication 580 <u>(1) Upon request of a person entitled under an electronic</u> 581 document of title, the issuer of the electronic document may 582 issue a tangible document of title as a substitute for the 583 <u>electronic document if:</u> 584 <u>(a) The person entitled under the electronic document</u> 585 <u>surrenders control of the document to the issuer; and</u> 586 <u>(b) The tangible document when issued contains a statement</u>	569	consigned to a named person is not made negotiable by a
572 person. 573 (3) A document of title is nonnegotiable if, at the time 574 it is issued, the document has a conspicuous legend, however 575 expressed, that it is nonnegotiable. 576 Section 21. Section 677.105, Florida Statutes, is amended 577 to read: 578 677.105 <u>Reissuance in alternative medium Construction</u> 579 against negative implication 580 (1) Upon request of a person entitled under an electronic 581 document of title, the issuer of the electronic document may 582 issue a tangible document of title as a substitute for the 583 electronic document if: 584 (a) The person entitled under the electronic document 585 surrenders control of the document to the issuer; and 586 (b) The tangible document when issued contains a statement	570	provision that the goods are to be delivered only against <u>an</u> $\frac{1}{2}$
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580(1) Upon request of a person entitled under an electronic581document of title, the issuer of the electronic document may582issue a tangible document of title as a substitute for the583electronic document if:584(a) The person entitled under the electronic document585surrenders control of the document to the issuer; and586(b) The tangible document when issued contains a statement	578	677.105 Reissuance in alternative medium Construction
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582 issue a tangible document of title as a substitute for the 583 electronic document if: 584 (a) The person entitled under the electronic document 585 surrenders control of the document to the issuer; and 586 (b) The tangible document when issued contains a statement	580	(1) Upon request of a person entitled under an electronic
583 <u>electronic document if:</u> 584 <u>(a) The person entitled under the electronic document</u> 585 <u>surrenders control of the document to the issuer; and</u> 586 <u>(b) The tangible document when issued contains a statement</u>	581	document of title, the issuer of the electronic document may
584 (a) The person entitled under the electronic document 585 surrenders control of the document to the issuer; and 586 (b) The tangible document when issued contains a statement	582	issue a tangible document of title as a substitute for the
585 <u>surrenders control of the document to the issuer; and</u> 586 (b) The tangible document when issued contains a statement	583	electronic document if:
586 (b) The tangible document when issued contains a statement	584	(a) The person entitled under the electronic document
	585	surrenders control of the document to the issuer; and
587 that it is issued in substitution for the electronic document.	586	(b) The tangible document when issued contains a statement
	587	that it is issued in substitution for the electronic document.

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588	(2) Upon issuance of a tangible document of title in
589	substitution for an electronic document of title in accordance
590	with subsection (1):
591	(a) The electronic document ceases to have any effect or
592	validity; and
593	(b) The person that procured issuance of the tangible
594	document warrants to all subsequent persons entitled under the
595	tangible document that the warrantor was a person entitled under
596	the electronic document when the warrantor surrendered control
597	of the electronic document to the issuer.
598	(3) Upon request of a person entitled under a tangible
599	document of title, the issuer of the tangible document may issue
600	an electronic document of title as a substitute for the tangible
601	document if:
602	(a) The person entitled under the tangible document
603	surrenders possession of the document to the issuer; and
604	(b) The electronic document when issued contains a
605	statement that it is issued in substitution for the tangible
606	document.
607	(4) Upon issuance of an electronic document of title in
608	substitution for a tangible document of title is accordance with
609	subsection (3):
610	(a) The tangible document ceases to have any effect or
611	validity; and
612	(b) The person that procured issuance of the electronic
613	document warrants to all subsequent persons entitled under the
614	electronic document that the warrantor was a person entitled
615	under the tangible document when the warrantor surrendered
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616	possession of the tangible document to the issuer. The omission
617	from either part II or part III of this chapter of a provision
618	corresponding to a provision made in the other part does not
619	imply that a corresponding rule of law is not applicable.
620	Section 22. Section 677.106, Florida Statutes, is created
621	to read:
622	677.106 Control of electronic document of title
623	(1) A person has control of an electronic document of
624	title if a system employed for evidencing the transfer of
625	interests in the electronic document reliably establishes that
626	person as the person to which the electronic document was issued
627	or transferred.
628	(2) A system satisfies subsection (1), and a person is
629	deemed to have control of an electronic document of title, if
630	the document is created, stored, and assigned in a manner that:
631	(a) A single authoritative copy of the document exists
632	which is unique, identifiable, and, except as otherwise provided
633	in paragraphs (d), (e), and (f), unalterable;
634	(b) The authoritative copy identifies the person asserting
635	control as:
636	1. The person to which the document was issued; or
637	2. If the authoritative copy indicates that the document
638	has been transferred, the person to which the document was most
639	recently transferred;
640	(c) The authoritative copy is communicated to and
641	maintained by the person asserting control or its designated
642	<u>custodian;</u>

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643	(d) Copies or amendments that add or change an identified
644	assignee of the authoritative copy can be made only with the
645	consent of the person asserting control;
646	(e) Each copy of the authoritative copy and any copy of a
647	copy is readily identifiable as a copy that is not the
648	authoritative copy; and
649	(f) Any amendment of the authoritative copy is readily
650	identifiable as authorized or unauthorized.
651	Section 23. Section 677.201, Florida Statutes, is amended
652	to read:
653	677.201 <u>Persons that</u> Who may issue a warehouse receipt;
654	storage under government bond
655	(1) A warehouse receipt may be issued by any <u>warehouse</u>
656	warehouseman.
657	(2) If Where goods, including distilled spirits and
658	agricultural commodities $\underline{\textit{\prime}}$ are stored under a statute requiring a
659	bond against withdrawal or a license for the issuance of
660	receipts in the nature of warehouse receipts, a receipt issued
661	for the goods <u>is deemed to be</u> has like effect as a warehouse
662	receipt even <u>if</u> though issued by a person <u>that</u> who is the owner
663	of the goods and is not a <u>warehouse</u> warehouseman .
664	Section 24. Section 677.202, Florida Statutes, is amended
665	to read:
666	677.202 Form of warehouse receipt; effect of omission
667	essential terms; optional terms
668	(1) A warehouse receipt need not be in any particular
669	form.
670	(2) Unless a warehouse receipt <u>provides for</u> embodies
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671	within its written or printed terms each of the following, the
672	<u>warehouse</u> warehouseman is liable for damages caused <u>to a person</u>
673	<u>injured by its</u> by the omission to a person injured thereby :
674	(a) <u>A statement of</u> the location of the warehouse <u>facility</u>
675	where the goods are stored;
676	(b) The date of issue of the receipt;
677	(c) The <u>unique identification code</u> consecutive number of
678	the receipt;
679	(d) A statement whether the goods received will be
680	delivered to the bearer, to a <u>named</u> specified person, or to a
681	<u>named</u> specified person or <u>its</u> his or her order;
682	(e) The rate of storage and handling charges, <u>unless</u>
683	except that where goods are stored under a field warehousing
684	arrangement, in which case a statement of that fact is
685	sufficient on a nonnegotiable receipt;
686	(f) A description of the goods or of the packages
687	containing them;
688	(g) The signature of the warehouse or its warehouseman,
689	which may be made by his or her authorized agent;
690	(h) If the receipt is issued for goods that the warehouse
691	<u>owns</u> of which the warehouseman is owner , either solely <u>,</u> or
692	jointly <u>,</u> or in common with others, <u>a statement of</u> the fact of
693	that such ownership; and
694	(i) A statement of the amount of advances made and of
695	liabilities incurred for which the <u>warehouse</u> warehouseman claims
696	a lien or security interest, unless (s. 677.209). If the precise
697	amount of such advances made or of such liabilities incurred is,
698	at the time of the issue of the receipt $\underline{\mathrm{is}}_{r}$ unknown to the
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699 <u>warehouse</u> warehouseman or to <u>its</u> his or her agent <u>that issued</u> 700 <u>the receipt</u>, in which case who issues it, a statement of the 701 fact that advances have been made or liabilities incurred and 702 the purpose <u>of the advances or liabilities</u> thereof is 703 sufficient.

(3) A <u>warehouse</u> warehouseman may insert in <u>its</u> his or her
receipt any other terms <u>that</u> which are not contrary to the
provisions of this code and do not impair <u>its</u> his or her
obligation of delivery <u>under s. 677.403</u> (s. 677.403) or <u>its</u> his
or her duty of care <u>under s. 677.204</u> (s. 677.204). Any contrary
provision is provisions shall be ineffective.

710 Section 25. Section 677.203, Florida Statutes, is amended 711 to read:

712 677.203 Liability of nonreceipt or misdescription.—A party 713 to or purchaser for value in good faith of a document of title, 714 other than a bill of lading, that relies relying in either case 715 upon the description therein of the goods in the document may 716 recover from the issuer damages caused by the nonreceipt or 717 misdescription of the goods, except to the extent that:

718 The document conspicuously indicates that the issuer (1)719 does not know whether all or any part or all of the goods in 720 fact were received or conform to the description, such as a case 721 in which as where the description is in terms of marks or labels 722 or kind, quantity or condition, or the receipt or description is qualified by "contents, condition and quality unknown," "said to 723 contain," or words of similar import the like, if such 724 725 indication is be true; τ or

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(2)

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The party or purchaser otherwise has notice of the

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727 nonreceipt or misdescription.

728 Section 26. Section 677.204, Florida Statutes, is amended 729 to read:

730 677.204 Duty of care; contractual limitation of
731 warehouse's warehouseman's liability.-

(1) A <u>warehouse</u> warehouseman is liable for damages for
loss of or injury to the goods caused by <u>its</u> his or her failure
to exercise such care with in regard to the goods that them as a
reasonably careful person would exercise under <u>similar</u> like
circumstances. but Unless otherwise agreed, the warehouse he or
she is not liable for damages <u>that</u> which could not have been
avoided by the exercise of <u>that</u> such care.

739 Damages may be limited by a term in the warehouse (2) 740 receipt or storage agreement limiting the amount of liability in 741 case of loss or damage_{τ} and setting forth a specific liability 742 per article or item, or value per unit of weight, or any other 743 negotiated limitation of damages as agreed upon between the 744 parties beyond which the warehouse is warehouseman shall not be 745 liable. Such a limitation is not effective with respect to the 746 warehouse's liability for conversion to its own use. On+ 747 provided, however, that such liability may on written request of 748 the bailor in a record at the time of signing the such storage 749 agreement or within a reasonable time after receipt of the 750 warehouse receipt, the warehouse's liability may be increased on 751 part or all of the goods covered by the storage agreement or the 752 warehouse receipt. In this event, thereunder, in which event 753 increased rates may be charged based on an such increased 754 valuation of the goods, but that no such increase shall be

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755 permitted contrary to a lawful limitation of liability contained 756 in the warehouseman's tariff, if any. No such limitation is 757 effective with respect to the warehouseman's liability for 758 conversion to his or her own use. 759 (3) Reasonable provisions as to the time and manner of 760 presenting claims and commencing actions based on the bailment may be included in the warehouse receipt or storage agreement. 761 762 (4) (3) This section does not impair or repeal any statute 763 which imposes a higher responsibility upon the warehouse warehouseman or invalidates contractual limitations which would 764 be permissible under this chapter. 765 766 Section 27. Section 677.205, Florida Statutes, is amended 767 to read: 768 677.205 Title under warehouse receipt defeated in certain 769 cases.-A buyer in the ordinary course of business of fungible 770 goods sold and delivered by a warehouse that warehouseman who is 771 also in the business of buying and selling such goods takes the 772 goods free of any claim under a warehouse receipt even if the 773 receipt is negotiable and though it has been duly negotiated. 774 Section 28. Section 677.206, Florida Statutes, is amended 775 to read: 776 677.206 Termination of storage at warehouse's 777 warehouseman's option.-778 A warehouse, by giving notice to warehouseman may on (1)779 notifying the person on whose account the goods are held and any 780 other person known to claim an interest in the goods, may 781 require payment of any charges and removal of the goods from the 782 warehouse at the termination of the period of storage fixed by Page 28 of 70

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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the document <u>of title or by a nonnegotiable warehouse receipt</u>,
or, if <u>a</u> no period is <u>not</u> fixed, within a stated period not less
than 30 days after the <u>warehouse gives notice</u> notification. If
the goods are not removed before the date specified in the
<u>notice</u> notification, the <u>warehouse</u> warehouseman may sell them
pursuant to s. 677.210 in accordance with the provisions of the
section on enforcement of a warehouseman's lien (s. 677.210).

790 If a warehouse warehouseman in good faith believes (2) 791 that the goods are about to deteriorate or decline in value to 792 less than the amount of its his or her lien within the time 793 provided prescribed in subsection (1) and s. 677.210 for 794 notification, advertisement and sale, the warehouse warehouseman 795 may specify in the notice given under subsection (1) 796 notification any reasonable shorter time for removal of the 797 goods and, if in case the goods are not removed, may sell them 798 at public sale held not less than 1 week after a single 799 advertisement or posting.

800 If, as a result of a quality or condition of the goods (3)801 of which the warehouse did not have warehouseman had no notice 802 at the time of deposit, the goods are a hazard to other 803 property, or to the warehouse facilities, or other to persons, 804 the warehouse warehouseman may sell the goods at public or 805 private sale without advertisement or posting on reasonable 806 notification to all persons known to claim an interest in the 807 goods. If the warehouse, warehouseman after a reasonable effort, is unable to sell the goods, it he or she may dispose of them in 808 809 any lawful manner and does not shall incur no liability by 810 reason of that such disposition.

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811 (4) <u>A warehouse shall</u> The warehouseman must deliver the
812 goods to any person entitled to them under this chapter upon due
813 demand made at any time <u>before</u> prior to sale or other
814 disposition under this section.

(5) <u>A warehouse</u> The warehouseman may satisfy its his or her lien from the proceeds of any sale or disposition under this section but <u>shall</u> must hold the balance for delivery on the demand of any person to <u>which the warehouse</u> whom he or she would have been bound to deliver the goods.

820 Section 29. Section 677.207, Florida Statutes, is amended 821 to read:

822 677.207 Goods <u>shall</u> must be kept separate; fungible 823 goods.-

(1) Unless the warehouse receipt otherwise provides
otherwise, a warehouse shall warehouseman must keep separate the
goods covered by each receipt so as to permit at all times
identification and delivery of those goods. However, except that
different lots of fungible goods may be commingled.

829 (2) If different lots of fungible goods are so commingled, 830 the goods are owned in common by the persons entitled thereto 831 and the warehouse warehouseman is severally liable to each owner 832 for that owner's share. If, Where because of overissue, a mass 833 of fungible goods is insufficient to meet all the receipts which 834 the warehouse warehouseman has issued against it, the persons 835 entitled include all holders to whom overissued receipts have 836 been duly negotiated.

837 Section 30. Section 677.208, Florida Statutes, is amended 838 to read:

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677.208 Altered warehouse receipts.-<u>If</u> Where a blank in a
negotiable warehouse receipt has been filled in without
authority, a <u>good faith</u> purchaser for value and without notice
of the <u>lack</u> want of authority may treat the insertion as
authorized. Any other unauthorized alteration leaves any
<u>tangible or electronic warehouse</u> receipt enforceable against the
issuer according to its original tenor.

846 Section 31. Section 677.209, Florida Statutes, is amended 847 to read:

848

677.209 Lien of warehouse warehouseman.-

849 A warehouse warehouseman has a lien against the bailor (1)850 on the goods covered by a warehouse receipt or storage agreement 851 or on the proceeds thereof in its his or her possession for 852 charges for storage or transportation, including demurrage and 853 terminal charges (including demurrage and terminal charges), 854 insurance, labor, or other charges, present or future, in 855 relation to the goods, and for expenses necessary for 856 preservation of the goods or reasonably incurred in their sale 857 pursuant to law. If the person on whose account the goods are 858 held is liable for similar like charges or expenses in relation 859 to other goods whenever deposited and it is stated in the 860 warehouse receipt or storage agreement that a lien is claimed 861 for charges and expenses in relation to other goods, the 862 warehouse warehouseman also has a lien against the goods covered 863 by the warehouse receipt or storage agreement or on the proceeds thereof in its possession him or her for those such charges and 864 expenses, whether or not the other goods have been delivered by 865 866 the warehouse warehouseman. However, as But against a person to

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867 <u>which</u> whom a negotiable warehouse receipt is duly negotiated, a 868 <u>warehouse's</u> warehouseman's lien is limited to charges in an 869 amount or at a rate specified <u>in</u> on the <u>warehouse</u> receipt or, if 870 no charges are so specified, then to a reasonable charge for 871 storage of the <u>specific</u> goods covered by the receipt subsequent 872 to the date of the receipt.

(2) <u>A warehouse</u> The warehouseman may also reserve a
security interest against the bailor for <u>the</u> a maximum amount
specified on the receipt for charges other than those specified
in subsection (1), such as for money advanced and interest. <u>The</u>
Such a security interest is governed by <u>chapter 679</u> the chapter
on secured transactions (chapter 679).

879 A warehouse's warehouseman's lien for charges and (3) 880 expenses under subsection (1) or a security interest under 881 subsection (2) is also effective against any person that who so 882 entrusted the bailor with possession of the goods that a pledge 883 of them by the bailor him or her to a good faith good faith 884 purchaser for value would have been valid. However, the lien or 885 security interest but is not effective against a person that 886 before issuance of a document of title had a legal interest or a 887 perfected security interest in the goods and that did not: 888 (a) Deliver or entrust the goods or any document of title 889 covering the goods to the bailor or the bailor's nominee with: 890 1. Actual or apparent authority to ship, store, or sell; 891 2. Power to obtain delivery under s. 677.403; or 892 3. Power of disposition under s. 672.403, s. 680.304(2), s. 680.305(2), s. 679.320, or s. 679.321(3) or other statute or 893 894 rule of law; or

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895	(b) Acquiesce in the procurement by the bailor or its
896	nominee of any document as to whom the document confers no right
897	in the goods covered by it under s. 677.503.
898	(4) A warehouse's lien on household goods for charges and
899	expenses in relation to the goods under subsection (1) is also
900	effective against all persons if the depositor was the legal
901	possessor of the goods at the time of deposit. In this
902	subsection, the term "household goods" means furniture,
903	furnishings, or personal effects used by the depositor in a
904	dwelling.
905	<u>(5)</u> (4) A <u>warehouse</u> warehouseman loses <u>its</u> his or her lien
906	on any goods <u>that it</u> which he or she voluntarily delivers or
907	which he or she unjustifiably refuses to deliver.
908	Section 32. Section 677.210, Florida Statutes, is amended
909	to read:
910	677.210 Enforcement of <u>warehouse's</u> warehouseman's lien
911	(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a <u>warehouse's</u>
912	warehouseman's lien may be enforced by public or private sale of
913	the goods, in bulk or in packages in block or in parcels , at any
914	time or place and on any terms <u>that</u> which are commercially
915	reasonable, after notifying all persons known to claim an
916	interest in the goods. <u>The</u> Such notification <u>shall</u> must include
917	a statement of the amount due, the nature of the proposed sale <u>,</u>
918	and the time and place of any public sale. The fact that a
919	better price could have been obtained by a sale at a different
920	time or in a different method from that selected by the
921	<u>warehouse</u> warehouseman is not of itself sufficient to establish
922	that the sale was not made in a commercially reasonable manner.
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923 The warehouse sells in a commercially reasonable manner if the 924 warehouse If the warehouseman either sells the goods in the 925 usual manner in any recognized market therefor, or if he or she 926 sells at the price current in that such market at the time of 927 the his or her sale, or if he or she has otherwise sells sold in 928 conformity with commercially reasonable practices among dealers 929 in the type of goods sold, he or she has sold in a commercially 930 reasonable manner. A sale of more goods than apparently 931 necessary to be offered to ensure satisfaction of the obligation 932 is not commercially reasonable except in cases covered by the 933 preceding sentence.

934 (2) A <u>warehouse may enforce its</u> <u>warehouseman's</u> lien on 935 goods, other than goods stored by a merchant in the course of 936 <u>its his or her</u> business, only if the following requirements are 937 <u>satisfied may be enforced only as follows</u>:

938 (a) All persons known to claim an interest in the goods
939 <u>shall</u> must be notified.

940 (b) The notification must be delivered in person or sent
941 by registered or certified letter to the last known address of
942 any person to be notified.

943 (c) The notification <u>shall</u> must include an itemized 944 statement of the claim, a description of the goods subject to 945 the lien, a demand for payment within a specified time not less 946 than 10 days after receipt of the notification, and a 947 conspicuous statement that unless the claim is paid within that 948 time the goods will be advertised for sale and sold by auction 949 at a specified time and place.

950

(d) The sale <u>shall</u> must conform to the terms of the

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951 notification.

952 (e) The sale <u>shall</u> must be held at the nearest suitable
953 place to that where the goods are held or stored.

954 After the expiration of the time given in the (f) 955 notification, an advertisement of the sale shall must be 956 published once a week for 2 weeks consecutively in a newspaper 957 of general circulation where the sale is to be held. The 958 advertisement shall must include a description of the goods, the 959 name of the person on whose account they are being held, and the time and place of the sale. The sale shall must take place at 960 least 15 days after the first publication. If there is no 961 962 newspaper of general circulation where the sale is to be held, 963 the advertisement shall must be posted at least 10 days before 964 the sale in not fewer less than 6 conspicuous places in the 965 neighborhood of the proposed sale.

966 (3) Before any sale pursuant to this section any person
967 claiming a right in the goods may pay the amount necessary to
968 satisfy the lien and the reasonable expenses incurred <u>in</u>
969 <u>complying with under this section</u>. In that event, the goods <u>may</u>
970 must not be sold, but <u>shall must</u> be retained by the <u>warehouse</u>
971 warehouseman subject to the terms of the receipt and this
972 chapter.

973 (4) <u>A warehouse</u> The warehouseman may buy at any public
974 sale held pursuant to this section.

975 (5) A purchaser in good faith of goods sold to enforce a 976 <u>warehouse's</u> warehouseman's lien takes the goods free of any 977 rights of persons against <u>which</u> whom the lien was valid, despite 978 <u>the warehouse's</u> noncompliance by the warehouseman with the

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979 requirements of this section.

980 (6) <u>A warehouse</u> The warehouseman may satisfy its his or
981 her lien from the proceeds of any sale pursuant to this section
982 but <u>shall</u> must hold the balance, if any, for delivery on demand
983 to any person to <u>which the warehouse</u> whom he or she would have
984 been bound to deliver the goods.

985 (7) The rights provided by this section shall be in
986 addition to all other rights allowed by law to a creditor
987 against a his or her debtor.

988 (8) <u>If</u> Where a lien is on goods stored by a merchant in 989 the course of <u>its</u> his or her business, the lien may be enforced 990 in accordance with either subsection (1) or subsection (2).

991 (9) <u>A warehouse</u> The warehouseman is liable for damages 992 caused by failure to comply with the requirements for sale under 993 this section, and in case of willful violation, is liable for 994 conversion.

995 Section 33. Section 677.301, Florida Statutes, is amended 996 to read:

997 677.301 Liability for nonreceipt or misdescription; "said 998 to contain"; "shipper's <u>weight</u>, load, and count"; improper 999 handling.-

(1) A consignee of a nonnegotiable bill <u>of lading which</u> who has given value in good faith, or a holder to <u>which</u> whom a negotiable bill has been duly negotiated, relying <u>in either case</u> upon the description therein of the goods <u>in the bill</u>, or upon the date therein shown <u>in the bill</u>, may recover from the issuer damages caused by the misdating of the bill or the nonreceipt or misdescription of the goods, except to the extent that the <u>bill</u>

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1007 document indicates that the issuer does not know whether any 1008 part or all of the goods in fact were received or conform to the description, such as in the case in which where the description 1009 1010 is in terms of marks or labels or kind, quantity, or condition 1011 or the receipt or description is qualified by "contents or condition of contents of packages unknown," "said to contain," 1012 1013 "shipper's weight, load, and count" or words of similar import the like, if that such indication is be true. 1014

1015 (2) <u>If When</u> goods are loaded by <u>the</u> an issuer <u>of a bill of</u> 1016 <u>lading:</u> who is a common carrier,

1017 <u>(a)</u> The issuer <u>shall</u> must count the packages of goods if 1018 <u>shipped in packages</u> package freight and ascertain the kind and 1019 quantity if shipped in bulk; and freight.

1020 (b) Words In such as cases "shipper's weight, load, and 1021 count" or other words of similar import indicating that the 1022 description was made by the shipper are ineffective except as to 1023 goods freight concealed in by packages.

1024 If When bulk goods are freight is loaded by a shipper (3) 1025 that who makes available to the issuer of a bill of lading adequate facilities for weighing those goods, the such freight, 1026 1027 an issuer shall who is a common carrier must ascertain the kind 1028 and quantity within a reasonable time after receiving the 1029 shipper's written request of the shipper to do so. In that case 1030 such cases "shipper's weight, load, and count" or other words of 1031 similar import like purport are ineffective.

1032 (4) The issuer <u>of a bill of lading</u>, <u>may by including</u> 1033 <u>inserting</u> in the bill the words "shipper's weight, load, and 1034 count" or other words of similar import, may like purport

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indicate that the goods were loaded by the shipper, + and if that such statement is be true, the issuer is shall not be liable for damages caused by the improper loading. However, But their omission of such words does not imply liability for such damages caused by improper loading.

1040 A The shipper guarantees shall be deemed to have (5) 1041 guaranteed to an the issuer the accuracy at the time of shipment of the description, marks, labels, number, kind, quantity, 1042 1043 condition and weight, as furnished by the shipper, him or her; 1044 and the shipper shall indemnify the issuer against damage caused 1045 by inaccuracies in those such particulars. This The right of the issuer to such indemnity does not shall in no way limit the 1046 issuer's his or her responsibility or and liability under the 1047 contract of carriage to any person other than the shipper. 1048

1049 Section 34. Section 677.302, Florida Statutes, is amended 1050 to read:

1051 677.302 Through bills of lading and similar documents <u>of</u> 1052 <u>title</u>.-

1053 The issuer of a through bill of lading, or other (1)1054 document of title embodying an undertaking to be performed in 1055 part by a person persons acting as its agent agents or by a 1056 performing carrier, connecting carriers is liable to any person 1057 anyone entitled to recover on the bill or other document for any breach by the such other person persons or the performing by a 1058 1059 connecting carrier of its obligation under the bill or other 1060 document. However, but to the extent that the bill or other 1061 document covers an undertaking to be performed overseas or in territory not contiguous to the continental United States or an 1062

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1063 undertaking including matters other than transportation, this 1064 liability for breach by the other person or the performing 1065 <u>carrier</u> may be varied by agreement of the parties.

1066 If Where goods covered by a through bill of lading or (2)1067 other document of title embodying an undertaking to be performed 1068 in part by a person persons other than the issuer are received 1069 by that any such person, the person he or she is subject, with 1070 respect to its his or her own performance while the goods are in 1071 its his or her possession, to the obligation of the issuer. The 1072 person's His or her obligation is discharged by delivery of the 1073 goods to another such person pursuant to the bill or other 1074 document_{τ} and does not include liability for breach by any other 1075 person such persons or by the issuer.

1076 (3) The issuer of <u>a</u> such through bill of lading or other 1077 document <u>of title described in subsection (1) is</u> shall be 1078 entitled to recover from the <u>performing connecting</u> carrier, or 1079 such other person in possession of the goods when the breach of 1080 the obligation under the <u>bill or other</u> document occurred: τ

1081 <u>(a)</u> The amount it may be required to pay to <u>any person</u> 1082 anyone entitled to recover on the <u>bill or other</u> document <u>for the</u> 1083 <u>breach</u> therefor, as may be evidenced by any receipt, judgment, 1084 or transcript of judgment; thereof, and

1085 (b) The amount of any expense reasonably incurred by the 1086 insurer it in defending any action commenced brought by any 1087 person anyone entitled to recover on the bill or other document 1088 for the breach therefor.

1089 Section 35. Section 677.303, Florida Statutes, is amended 1090 to read:

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1091	677.303 Diversion; reconsignment; change of instructions
1092	(1) Unless the bill of lading otherwise provides, <u>a</u> the
1093	carrier may deliver the goods to a person or destination other
1094	than that stated in the bill or may otherwise dispose of the
1095	goods, without liability for misdelivery, on instructions from:
1096	(a) The holder of a negotiable bill; or
1097	(b) The consignor on a nonnegotiable bill, even if the
1098	<u>consignee has given</u> notwithstanding contrary instructions from
1099	the consignee; or
1100	(c) The consignee on a nonnegotiable bill in the absence
1101	of contrary instructions from the consignor, if the goods have
1102	arrived at the billed destination or if the consignee is in
1103	possession of the <u>tangible bill or in control of the electronic</u>
1104	bill; or
1105	(d) The consignee on a nonnegotiable bill, if the
1106	<u>consignee</u> he or she is entitled as against the consignor to
1107	dispose of the goods them.
1108	(2) Unless such instructions described in subsection (1)
1109	are <u>included in</u> noted on a negotiable bill of lading, a person
1110	to <u>which</u> whom the bill is duly negotiated <u>may</u> can hold the
1111	bailee according to the original terms.
1112	Section 36. Section 677.304, Florida Statutes, is amended
1113	to read:
1114	677.304 <u>Tangible</u> bills of lading in a set
1115	(1) Except <u>as</u> where customary in <u>international</u> overseas
1116	transportation, a <u>tangible</u> bill of lading <u>may</u> must not be issued
1117	in a set of parts. The issuer is liable for damages caused by
1118	violation of this subsection.
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(2) <u>If Where a tangible</u> bill of lading is lawfully <u>issued</u> drawn in a set of parts, each of which <u>contains an</u> <u>identification code</u> is <u>numbered</u> and <u>is</u> expressed to be valid only if the goods have not been delivered against any other part, the whole of the parts <u>constitutes</u> <u>constitute</u> one bill.

1124 If Where a tangible negotiable bill of lading is (3) 1125 lawfully issued in a set of parts and different parts are negotiated to different persons, the title of the holder to 1126 1127 which whom the first due negotiation is made prevails as to both 1128 the document of title and the goods even if though any later 1129 holder may have received the goods from the carrier in good 1130 faith and discharged the carrier's obligation by surrendering 1131 its surrender of his or her part.

(4) <u>A Any person that who negotiates or transfers a single</u>
part of a <u>tangible</u> bill of lading <u>issued</u> drawn in a set is
liable to holders of that part as if it were the whole set.

(5) The bailee <u>shall</u> is obliged to deliver in accordance with part IV of this chapter against the first presented part of a <u>tangible</u> bill of lading lawfully drawn in a set. Such Delivery in this manner discharges the bailee's obligation on the whole bill.

1140 Section 37. Section 677.305, Florida Statutes, is amended 1141 to read:

1142

677.305 Destination bills.-

(1) Instead of issuing a bill of lading to the consignor at the place of shipment, a carrier, may at the request of the consignor, may procure the bill to be issued at destination or at any other place designated in the request.

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(2) Upon request of <u>any person</u> anyone entitled as against the carrier to control the goods while in transit and on surrender of <u>possession or control of</u> any outstanding bill of lading or other receipt covering such goods, the issuer<u>, subject</u> to <u>s. 677.105</u>, may procure a substitute bill to be issued at any place designated in the request.

1153 Section 38. Section 677.307, Florida Statutes, is amended 1154 to read:

1155

677.307 Lien of carrier.-

1156 A carrier has a lien on the goods covered by a bill of (1) 1157 lading or on the proceeds thereof in its possession for charges 1158 after subsequent to the date of the carrier's its receipt of the 1159 goods for storage or transportation, including demurrage and 1160 terminal charges, (including demurrage and terminal charges) and 1161 for expenses necessary for preservation of the goods incident to 1162 their transportation or reasonably incurred in their sale pursuant to law. However, But against a purchaser for value of a 1163 negotiable bill of lading, a carrier's lien is limited to 1164 1165 charges stated in the bill or the applicable tariffs, or, if no charges are stated, then to a reasonable charge. 1166

1167 A lien for charges and expenses under subsection (1) (2) 1168 on goods that which the carrier was required by law to receive for transportation is effective against the consignor or any 1169 1170 person entitled to the goods unless the carrier had notice that 1171 the consignor lacked authority to subject the goods to those 1172 such charges and expenses. Any other lien under subsection (1) 1173 is effective against the consignor and any person that who permitted the bailor to have control or possession of the goods 1174

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1175 unless the carrier had notice that the bailor lacked such 1176 authority.

(3) A carrier loses <u>its</u> his or her lien on any goods <u>that</u> it which the carrier voluntarily delivers or which he or she unjustifiably refuses to deliver.

1180 Section 39. Section 677.308, Florida Statutes, is amended 1181 to read:

1182

677.308 Enforcement of carrier's lien.-

1183 (1)A carrier's lien on goods may be enforced by public or 1184 private sale of the goods, in bulk block or in packages parcels, 1185 at any time or place and on any terms that which are 1186 commercially reasonable, after notifying all persons known to 1187 claim an interest in the goods. The Such notification shall must 1188 include a statement of the amount due, the nature of the 1189 proposed sale, and the time and place of any public sale. The 1190 fact that a better price could have been obtained by a sale at a different time or in a method different method from that 1191 1192 selected by the carrier is not of itself sufficient to establish 1193 that the sale was not made in a commercially reasonable manner. 1194 If The carrier either sells the goods in a commercially 1195 reasonable the usual manner in any recognized market therefor or 1196 if the carrier he or she sells the goods in the usual manner in 1197 any recognized market therefor, sells at the price current in 1198 that such market at the time of the his or her sale, or if the 1199 carrier has otherwise sells sold in conformity with commercially 1200 reasonable practices among dealers in the type of goods sold he 1201 or she has sold in a commercially reasonable manner. A sale of 1202 more goods than apparently necessary to be offered to ensure Page 43 of 70

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1203 satisfaction of the obligation is not commercially reasonable. 1204 except in cases covered by the preceding sentence.

1205 (2) Before any sale pursuant to this section, any person 1206 claiming a right in the goods may pay the amount necessary to 1207 satisfy the lien and the reasonable expenses incurred <u>in</u> 1208 <u>complying with under this section</u>. In that event, the goods <u>may</u> 1209 <u>must not be sold</u>, but <u>shall must</u> be retained by the carrier, 1210 subject to the terms of the bill <u>of lading</u> and this chapter.

1211 (3) The carrier may buy at any public sale pursuant to 1212 this section.

(4) A purchaser in good faith of goods sold to enforce a carrier's lien takes the goods free of any rights of persons against which whom the lien was valid, despite the carrier's noncompliance by the carrier with the requirements of this section.

(5) <u>A</u> The carrier may satisfy <u>its</u> his or her lien from the proceeds of any sale pursuant to this section but <u>shall</u> must hold the balance, if any, for delivery on demand to any person to <u>which</u> whom the carrier would have been bound to deliver the goods.

(6) The rights provided by this section <u>are shall be</u> in
addition to all other rights allowed by law to a creditor
against a his or her debtor.

(7) A carrier's lien may be enforced <u>pursuant to</u> in accordance with either subsection (1) or the procedure set forth in s. 677.210(2).

1229 (8) <u>A</u> The carrier is liable for damages caused by failure 1230 to comply with the requirements for sale under this section and <u> $_{_{_{_{_{_{_{}}}}}}$ </u>

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1231 in case of willful violation, is liable for conversion.

1232 Section 40. Section 677.309, Florida Statutes, is amended 1233 to read:

1234 677.309 Duty of care; contractual limitation of carrier's 1235 liability.-

(1) A carrier <u>that</u> who issues a bill of lading, whether negotiable or nonnegotiable, <u>shall</u> must exercise the degree of care in relation to the goods which a reasonably careful person would exercise under <u>similar</u> like circumstances. This subsection does not <u>affect</u> repeal or change any <u>statute</u>, <u>regulation</u>, law or rule of law <u>that</u> which imposes liability upon a common carrier for damages not caused by its negligence.

Damages may be limited by a term in the bill of lading 1243 (2)1244 or in a transportation agreement provision that the carrier's 1245 liability may shall not exceed a value stated in the bill or 1246 transportation agreement document if the carrier's rates are 1247 dependent upon value and the consignor by the carrier's tariff 1248 is afforded an opportunity to declare a higher value and the 1249 consignor or a value as lawfully provided in the tariff, or 1250 where no tariff is filed he or she is otherwise advised of the 1251 such opportunity. However, ; but no such a limitation is not 1252 effective with respect to the carrier's liability for conversion 1253 to its own use.

(3) Reasonable provisions as to the time and manner of presenting claims and <u>commencing</u> instituting actions based on the shipment may be included in the bill of lading or <u>a</u> transportation agreement tariff.

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1258 Section 41. Section 677.401, Florida Statutes, is amended 1259 to read:

1260 677.401 Irregularities in issue of receipt or bill or 1261 conduct of issuer.—The obligations imposed by this chapter on an 1262 issuer apply to a document of title <u>even if</u> regardless of the 1263 fact that:

(1) The document <u>does may</u> not comply with the requirements
of this chapter or of any other <u>statute</u>, <u>rule of law</u>, <u>law</u> or
regulation regarding its issuance <u>issue</u>, form, or content; or

1267 (2) The issuer may have violated laws regulating the
1268 conduct of <u>its</u> his or her business; or

1269 (3) The goods covered by the document were owned by the1270 bailee when at the time the document was issued; or

1271 (4) The person issuing the document <u>is not a warehouse but</u>
1272 <u>the document does not come within the definition of warehouseman</u>
1273 <u>if it purports to be a warehouse receipt.</u>

1274 Section 42. Section 677.402, Florida Statutes, is amended 1275 to read:

677.402 Duplicate document of title receipt or bill; 1276 1277 overissue. - Neither A duplicate or nor any other document of 1278 title purporting to cover goods already represented by an 1279 outstanding document of the same issuer does not confer confers 1280 any right in the goods, except as provided in the case of 1281 tangible bills of lading in a set of parts, overissue of documents for fungible goods, and substitutes for lost, stolen 1282 1283 or destroyed documents, or substitute documents issued pursuant 1284 to s. 677.105. But The issuer is liable for damages caused by 1285 its his or her overissue or failure to identify a duplicate Page 46 of 70

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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1286 document as such by a conspicuous notation on its face. 1287 Section 43. Section 677.403, Florida Statutes, is amended 1288 to read: 1289 677.403 Obligation of bailee warehouseman or carrier to 1290 deliver; excuse.-1291 A The bailee shall must deliver the goods to a person (1)1292 entitled under a the document of title if the person who 1293 complies with subsections (2) and (3), unless and to the extent 1294 that the bailee establishes any of the following: 1295 Delivery of the goods to a person whose receipt was (a) 1296 rightful as against the claimant; 1297 Damage to or delay, loss or destruction of the goods (b) 1298 for which the bailee is not liable, but the burden of 1299 establishing negligence in such cases when value of such damage, 1300 delay, loss, or destruction exceeds \$10,000 is on the person 1301 entitled under the document; -1302 Previous sale or other disposition of the goods in (C) 1303 lawful enforcement of a lien or on a warehouse's warehouseman's 1304 lawful termination of storage; 1305 The exercise by a seller of its his or her right to (d) 1306 stop delivery pursuant to s. 672.705 or by a lessor of its right 1307 to stop delivery pursuant to s. 680.526 the provisions of the chapter on sales (s. 672.705); 1308 1309 (e) A diversion, reconsignment, or other disposition 1310 pursuant to s. 677.303 the provisions of this chapter (s. 1311 677.303) or tariff regulating such right; 1312 (f) Release, satisfaction, or any other fact affording a 1313 personal defense against the claimant; or

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1	
1314	(g) Any other lawful excuse.
1315	(2) A person claiming goods covered by a document of title
1316	<u>shall</u> must satisfy the bailee's lien <u>if</u> where the bailee so
1317	requests or if where the bailee is prohibited by law from
1318	delivering the goods until the charges are paid.
1319	(3) Unless <u>a</u> the person claiming <u>the goods</u> is <u>a person</u> one
1320	against which whom the document of title does not confer a
1321	confers no right under s. 677.503(1) <u>:</u> -
1322	(a) The person claiming under a document shall he or she
1323	must surrender possession or control of any outstanding
1324	negotiable document covering the goods for cancellation or
1325	indication of partial deliveries; and
1326	(b) for cancellation or notation of partial deliveries any
1327	outstanding negotiable document covering the goods, and The
1328	bailee <u>shall</u> must cancel the document or conspicuously <u>indicate</u>
1329	<u>in the document</u> note the partial delivery thereon or <u>the bailee</u>
1330	<u>is</u> be liable to any person to <u>which</u> whom the document is duly
1331	negotiated.
1332	(4) "Person entitled under the document" means holder in
1333	the case of a negotiable document, or the person to whom
1334	delivery is to be made by the terms of or pursuant to written
1335	instructions under a nonnegotiable document.
1336	Section 44. Section 677.404, Florida Statutes, is amended
1337	to read:
1338	677.404 No liability for good faith delivery pursuant to
1339	document of title receipt or bill.—A bailee that who in good
1340	faith including observance of reasonable commercial standards
1341	has received goods and delivered or otherwise disposed of <u>the</u>
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1342	goods them according to the terms of the document of title or
1343	pursuant to this chapter is not liable <u>for the goods</u> therefor.
1344	This rule applies even <u>if:</u>
1345	(1) though The person from which the bailee whom he or she
1346	received the goods <u>did not have</u> had no authority to procure the
1347	document or to dispose of the goods <u>; or</u>
1348	(2) The and even though the person to which the bailee
1349	whom he or she delivered the goods <u>did not have</u> had no authority
1350	to receive the goods them.
1351	Section 45. Section 677.501, Florida Statutes, is amended
1352	to read:
1353	677.501 Form of negotiation and requirements of "due
1354	negotiation."-
1355	(1) The following rules apply to a negotiable tangible
1356	document of title:
1357	(a) If the document's original terms run running to the
1358	order of a named person, the document is negotiated by the named
1359	person's indorsement and delivery. After <u>the named person's</u> his
1360	or her indorsement in blank or to bearer <u>,</u> any person <u>may</u> can
1361	negotiate <u>the document</u> it by delivery alone.
1362	(b) If the document's original
1363	(2)(a) A negotiable document of title is also negotiated
1364	by delivery alone when by its original terms <u>run</u> it runs to
1365	bearer, it is negotiated by delivery alone.
1366	(c) If the document's original terms run
1367	(b) When a document running to the order of a named person
1368	and it is delivered to the named person, him or her the effect
1369	is the same as if the document had been negotiated.

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1370 <u>(d) (3)</u> Negotiation of <u>the</u> <u>a negotiable</u> document of title 1371 after it has been indorsed to a <u>named</u> specified person requires 1372 indorsement by the <u>named person and</u> special indorsee as well as 1373 delivery.

1374 (e) (4) A negotiable document of title is duly negotiated 1375 if "duly negotiated" when it is negotiated in the manner stated 1376 in this subsection section to a holder that who purchases it in good faith, without notice of any defense against or claim to it 1377 on the part of any person, and for value, unless it is 1378 1379 established that the negotiation is not in the regular course of 1380 business or financing or involves receiving the document in 1381 settlement or payment of a money obligation.

1382 (2) The following rules apply to a negotiable electronic 1383 document of title:

1384(a) If the document's original terms run to the order of a1385named person or to bearer, the document is negotiated by1386delivery of the document to another person. Indorsement by the1387named person is not required to negotiate the document.

1388 If the document's original terms run to the order of a (b) 1389 named person and the named person has control of the document, 1390 the effect is the same as if the document had been negotiated. 1391 (c) A document is duly negotiated if it is negotiated in 1392 the manner stated in this subsection to a holder that purchases 1393 it in good faith, without notice of any defense against or claim 1394 to it on the part of any person, and for value, unless it is 1395 established that the negotiation is not in the regular course of

1396 business or financing or involves taking delivery of the

1397 document in settlement or payment of a monetary obligation.

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1398	<u>(3)</u> Indorsement of a nonnegotiable document <u>of title</u>
1399	neither makes it negotiable nor adds to the transferee's rights.
1400	<u>(4)</u> The naming in a negotiable bill of <u>lading of</u> a
1401	person to be notified of the arrival of the goods does not limit
1402	the negotiability of the bill <u>or</u> nor constitute notice to a
1403	purchaser <u>of the bill</u> thereof of any interest of <u>that</u> such
1404	person in the goods.
1405	Section 46. Section 677.502, Florida Statutes, is amended
1406	to read:
1407	677.502 Rights acquired by due negotiation
1408	(1) Subject to <u>ss.</u> the following section and to the
1409	provisions of s. 677.205 <u>and 677.503</u> on fungible goods , a holder
1410	to <u>which</u> whom a negotiable document of title has been duly
1411	negotiated acquires thereby:
1412	(a) Title to the document;
1413	(b) Title to the goods;
1414	(c) All rights accruing under the law of agency or
1415	estoppel, including rights to goods delivered to the bailee
1416	after the document was issued; and
1417	(d) The direct obligation of the issuer to hold or deliver
1418	the goods according to the terms of the document free of any
1419	defense or claim by <u>the issuer</u> him or her except those arising
1420	under the terms of the document or under this chapter, but- in
1421	the case of a delivery order, the bailee's obligation accrues
1422	only upon <u>the bailee's</u> acceptance <u>of the delivery order</u> and the
1423	obligation acquired by the holder is that the issuer and any
1424	indorser will procure the acceptance of the bailee.
1425	(2) Subject to the following section, title and rights so
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1426	acquired by due negotiation are not defeated by any stoppage of
1427	the goods represented by the document <u>of title</u> or by surrender
1428	of <u>the</u> such goods by the bailee $_{ au}$ and are not impaired even <u>if:</u>
1429	<u>(a)</u> though The <u>due</u> negotiation or any prior <u>due</u>
1430	negotiation constituted a breach of duty <u>;</u> or even though
1431	(b) Any person has been deprived of possession of <u>a</u>
1432	negotiable tangible the document or control of a negotiable
1433	electronic document by misrepresentation, fraud, accident,
1434	mistake, duress, loss, theft <u>,</u> or conversion <u>;</u> $ au$ or even though
1435	(c) A previous sale or other transfer of the goods or
1436	document has been made to a third person.
1437	Section 47. Section 677.503, Florida Statutes, is amended
1438	to read:
1439	677.503 Document of title to goods defeated in certain
1440	cases
1441	(1) A document of title confers no right in goods against
1442	a person <u>that</u> who before issuance of the document had a legal
1443	interest or a perfected security interest in <u>the goods</u> them and
1444	that did not who neither:
1445	(a) <u>Deliver or entrust the goods</u> Delivered or entrusted
1446	them or any document of title covering the goods them to the
1447	bailor or the bailor's nominee with:
1448	<u>1.</u> Actual or apparent authority to ship, store, or sell;
1449	or with
1450	2. Power to obtain delivery under s. 677.403; this chapter
1451	(s. 677.403) or with
1452	3. Power of disposition under <u>s. 672.403</u> , s. 680.304(2),
1453	<u>s. 680.305(2), s. 679.320, or s. 679.321(3)</u> this code (ss.
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1454 672.403 and 679.320) or other statute or rule of law; or nor 1455 (b) (b) Acquiesce Acquiesced in the procurement by the 1456 bailor or its the bailor's nominee of any document of title. 1457 Title to goods based upon an unaccepted delivery order (2) 1458 is subject to the rights of any person anyone to which whom a 1459 negotiable warehouse receipt or bill of lading covering the goods has been duly negotiated. That Such a title may be 1460 defeated under the next section to the same extent as the rights 1461 1462 of the issuer or a transferee from the issuer. 1463 Title to goods based upon a bill of lading issued to a (3) 1464 freight forwarder is subject to the rights of any person anyone 1465 to which whom a bill issued by the freight forwarder is duly negotiated. However, ; but delivery by the carrier in accordance 1466 1467 with part IV of this chapter pursuant to its own bill of lading 1468 discharges the carrier's obligation to deliver. 1469 Section 48. Section 677.504, Florida Statutes, is amended 1470 to read: 1471 677.504 Rights acquired in the absence of due negotiation; 1472 effect of diversion; seller's stoppage of delivery.-1473 A transferee of a document of title, whether (1)1474 negotiable or nonnegotiable, to which whom the document has been 1475 delivered but not duly negotiated, acquires the title and rights 1476 that its which his or her transferor had or had actual authority 1477 to convey. 1478 (2)In the case of a transfer of a nonnegotiable document 1479 of title, until but not after the bailee receives notice 1480 notification of the transfer, the rights of the transferee may 1481 be defeated:

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1482 By those creditors of the transferor which who could (a) 1483 treat the transfer sale as void under s. 672.402 or s. 680.308; 1484 or 1485 By a buyer from the transferor in ordinary course of (b) 1486 business if the bailee has delivered the goods to the buyer or 1487 received notification of the buyer's his or her rights; or 1488 By a lessee from the transferor in ordinary course of (C) 1489 business if the bailee has delivered the goods to the lessee or received notification of the lessee's rights; or 1490 1491 (d) (c) As against the bailee, by good-faith good faith 1492 dealings of the bailee with the transferor. 1493 A diversion or other change of shipping instructions (3) 1494 by the consignor in a nonnegotiable bill of lading which causes 1495 the bailee not to deliver to the consignee defeats the 1496 consignee's title to the goods if the goods they have been 1497 delivered to a buyer or a lessee in ordinary course of business 1498 and, in any event, defeats the consignee's rights against the 1499 bailee. 1500 Delivery of the goods pursuant to a nonnegotiable (4) 1501 document of title may be stopped by a seller under s. 672.705 or 1502 by a lessor under s. 680.526, and subject to the requirements 1503 requirement of due notification there provided. A bailee that 1504 honors honoring the seller's or lessor's instructions is 1505 entitled to be indemnified by the seller or lessor against any 1506 resulting loss or expense. 1507 Section 49. Section 677.505, Florida Statutes, is amended 1508 to read: 1509 677.505 Indorser not a guarantor for other parties.-The Page 54 of 70

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1510 indorsement of a <u>tangible</u> document of title issued by a bailee 1511 does not make the indorser liable for any default by the bailee 1512 or by previous indorsers.

1513 Section 50. Section 677.506, Florida Statutes, is amended 1514 to read:

1515 677.506 Delivery without indorsement; right to compel 1516 indorsement.—The transferee of a negotiable <u>tangible</u> document of 1517 title has a specifically enforceable right to have <u>its</u> his or 1518 her transferor supply any necessary indorsement but the transfer 1519 becomes a negotiation only as of the time the indorsement is 1520 supplied.

1521 Section 51. Section 677.507, Florida Statutes, is amended 1522 to read:

677.507 Warranties on negotiation or delivery of document 1523 1524 of title transfer of receipt or bill.-If Where a person 1525 negotiates or delivers transfers a document of title for value, 1526 otherwise than as a mere intermediary under the next following 1527 section, then unless otherwise agreed, the transferor, in 1528 addition to any warranty made in selling or leasing the goods, 1529 person warrants to its his or her immediate purchaser only that 1530 in addition to any warranty made in selling the goods:

1531

(1) That The document is genuine; and

(2) <u>The transferor does not have</u> That he or she has no knowledge of any fact <u>that</u> which would impair <u>the document's</u> its validity or worth; and

(3) <u>The</u> That his or her negotiation or <u>delivery</u> transfer
is rightful and fully effective with respect to the title to the
document and the goods it represents.

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1538 Section 52. Section 677.508, Florida Statutes, is amended 1539 to read:

677.508 Warranties of collecting bank as to documents of 1540 1541 title.-A collecting bank or other intermediary known to be 1542 entrusted with documents of title on behalf of another or with 1543 collection of a draft or other claim against delivery of 1544 documents warrants by the such delivery of the documents only its own good faith and authority. This rule applies even if 1545 1546 though the collecting bank or other intermediary has purchased or made advances against the claim or draft to be collected. 1547

1548 Section 53. Section 677.509, Florida Statutes, is amended 1549 to read:

1550 677.509 Receipt or bill; when Adequate compliance with 1551 commercial contract. The question Whether a document <u>of title</u> is 1552 adequate to fulfill the obligations of a contract for sale, or 1553 the conditions of a <u>letter of</u> credit, <u>or a contract for lease</u> is 1554 <u>determined governed</u> by <u>chapter 672</u>, <u>chapter 675</u>, <u>or chapter 680</u> 1555 the chapters on sales (chapter 672) and on letters of credit 1556 (chapter 675).

1557 Section 54. Section 677.601, Florida Statutes, is amended 1558 to read:

1559 677.601 Lost, stolen, or destroyed and missing documents 1560 of title.-

(1) If a document <u>of title is has been lost</u>, stolen, or
destroyed, a court may order delivery of the goods or issuance
of a substitute document and the bailee may without liability to
any person comply with <u>the</u> such order. If the document was
negotiable, a court may not order delivery of the goods or the

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1566 issuance of a substitute document without the claimant's posting 1567 claimant must post security unless it finds that approved by the 1568 court to indemnify any person that who may suffer loss as a 1569 result of nonsurrender of possession or control of the document 1570 is adequately protected against the loss. If the document was 1571 nonnegotiable not negotiable, the court such security may 1572 require security be required at the discretion of the court. The 1573 court may also in its discretion order payment of the bailee's 1574 reasonable costs and attorney's counsel fees in any action under 1575 this subsection.

1576 A bailee that, who without a court order, delivers (2) 1577 goods to a person claiming under a missing negotiable document 1578 of title is liable to any person injured thereby., and If the 1579 delivery is not in good faith, the bailee is becomes liable for 1580 conversion. Delivery in good faith is not conversion if made in 1581 accordance with a filed classification or tariff or, where no 1582 classification or tariff is filed, if the claimant posts 1583 security with the bailee in an amount at least double the value 1584 of the goods at the time of posting to indemnify any person 1585 injured by the delivery which who files a notice of claim within 1586 1 year after the delivery.

1587 Section 55. Section 677.602, Florida Statutes, is amended 1588 to read:

1589 677.602 <u>Judicial process against</u> Attachment of goods 1590 covered by a negotiable document <u>of title</u>.-<u>Unless a</u> Except where 1591 the document <u>of title</u> was originally issued upon delivery of the 1592 goods by a person <u>that did not have</u> who had no power to dispose 1593 of them, <u>a no lien does not attach</u> attaches by virtue of any Page 57 of 70

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words <u>underlined</u> are additions.

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1594 judicial process to goods in the possession of a bailee for 1595 which a negotiable document of title is outstanding unless 1596 possession or control of the document is be first surrendered to 1597 the bailee or the document's its negotiation is enjoined., and 1598 The bailee may shall not be compelled to deliver the goods 1599 pursuant to process until possession or control of the document 1600 is surrendered to the bailee or to him or her or impounded by 1601 the court. A purchaser of One who purchases the document for 1602 value without notice of the process or injunction takes free of 1603 the lien imposed by judicial process. 1604 Section 56. Section 677.603, Florida Statutes, is amended 1605 to read: 677.603 Conflicting claims; interpleader.-If more than one 1606 1607 person claims title to or possession of the goods, the bailee is 1608 excused from delivery until the bailee he or she has had a 1609 reasonable time to ascertain the validity of the adverse claims or to commence bring an action for to compel all claimants to 1610 1611 interplead and may compel such interpleader. The bailee may 1612 assert an interpleader τ either in defending an action for nondelivery of the goods, or by original action, whichever is 1613 1614 appropriate. 1615 Section 57. Subsection (7) is added to section 678.1031, 1616 Florida Statutes, to read: 1617 678.1031 Rules for determining whether certain obligations and interests are securities or financial assets.-1618 1619 (7) A document of title is not a financial asset unless s. 1620 678.1021(1)(i)2. applies.

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1621 Section 58. Subsection (2) of section 679.1021, Florida 1622 Statutes, is amended to read: 1623 679.1021 Definitions and index of definitions.-1624 The following definitions in other chapters apply to (2) 1625 this chapter: "Applicant" s. 675.103. 1626 1627 "Beneficiary" s. 675.103. "Broker" s. 678.1021. 1628 1629 "Certificated security" s. 678.1021. 1630 "Check" s. 673.1041. "Clearing corporation" s. 678.1021. 1631 1632 "Contract for sale" s. 672.106. 1633 "Control" s. 677.106. "Customer" s. 674.104. 1634 1635 "Entitlement holder" s. 678.1021. "Financial asset" s. 678.1021. 1636 1637 "Holder in due course" s. 673.3021. 1638 "Issuer" (with respect to a letter of credit 1639 or letter-of-credit right) s. 675.103. 1640 "Issuer" (with respect to a security) s. 678.2011. 1641 "Issuer" (with respect to documents of title) s. 1642 677.102. "Lease" s. 680.1031. 1643 1644 "Lease agreement" s. 680.1031. 1645 "Lease contract" s. 680.1031. "Leasehold interest" s. 680.1031. 1646 "Lessee" s. 680.1031. 1647 1648 "Lessee in ordinary course of Page 59 of 70

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1649	business" s. 680.1031.
1650	"Lessor" s. 680.1031.
1651	"Lessor's residual interest" s. 680.1031.
1652	"Letter of credit" s. 675.103.
1653	"Merchant" s. 672.104.
1654	"Negotiable instrument" s. 673.1041.
1655	"Nominated person" s. 675.103.
1656	"Note" s. 673.1041.
1657	"Proceeds of a letter of credit" s. 675.114.
1658	"Prove" s. 673.1031.
1659	"Sale" s. 672.106.
1660	"Securities account" s. 678.5011.
1661	"Securities intermediary" s. 678.1021.
1662	"Security" s. 678.1021.
1663	"Security certificate" s. 678.1021.
1664	"Security entitlement" s. 678.1021.
1665	"Uncertificated security" s. 678.1021.
1666	Section 59. Subsection (2) of section 679.2031, Florida
1667	Statutes, is amended to read:
1668	679.2031 Attachment and enforceability of security
1669	interest; proceeds; supporting obligations; formal requisites
1670	(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (3)
1671	through (10), a security interest is enforceable against the
1672	debtor and third parties with respect to the collateral only if:
1673	(a) Value has been given;
1674	(b) The debtor has rights in the collateral or the power
1675	to transfer rights in the collateral to a secured party; and
1676	(c) One of the following conditions is met:
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1677 1. The debtor has authenticated a security agreement that 1678 provides a description of the collateral and, if the security 1679 interest covers timber to be cut, a description of the land 1680 concerned;

1681 2. The collateral is not a certificated security and is in 1682 the possession of the secured party under s. 679.3131 pursuant 1683 to the debtor's security agreement;

1684 3. The collateral is a certificated security in registered 1685 form and the security certificate has been delivered to the 1686 secured party under s. 678.3011 pursuant to the debtor's 1687 security agreement; or

1688 4. The collateral is deposit accounts, electronic chattel
1689 paper, investment property, or letter-of-credit rights, or
1690 <u>electronic documents</u>, and the secured party has control under <u>s</u>.
1691 <u>677.106</u>, s. 679.1041, s. 679.1051, s. 679.1061, or s. 679.1071
1692 pursuant to the debtor's security agreement.

1693 Section 60. Subsection (3) of section 679.2071, Florida 1694 Statutes, is amended to read:

1695 679.2071 Rights and duties of secured party having 1696 possession or control of collateral.-

1697 (3) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4), a
1698 secured party having possession of collateral or control of
1699 collateral under <u>s. 677.106</u>, s. 679.1041, s. 679.1051, s.
1700 679.1061, or s. 679.1071:

(a) May hold as additional security any proceeds, exceptmoney or funds, received from the collateral;

(b) Shall apply money or funds received from thecollateral to reduce the secured obligation, unless remitted to

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1705 the debtor; and

1706 (c) May create a security interest in the collateral.

1707 Section 61. Subsection (2) of section 679.2081, Florida 1708 Statutes, is amended to read:

1709 679.2081 Additional duties of secured party having control 1710 of collateral.-

1711 (2) Within 10 days after receiving an authenticated demand1712 by the debtor:

(a) A secured party having control of a deposit account under s. 679.1041(1)(b) shall send to the bank with which the deposit account is maintained an authenticated statement that releases the bank from any further obligation to comply with instructions originated by the secured party;

1718 (b) A secured party having control of a deposit account1719 under s. 679.1041(1)(c) shall:

1720 1. Pay the debtor the balance on deposit in the deposit 1721 account; or

Transfer the balance on deposit into a deposit account
 in the debtor's name;

(c) A secured party, other than a buyer, having control ofelectronic chattel paper under s. 679.1051 shall:

1726 1. Communicate the authoritative copy of the electronic 1727 chattel paper to the debtor or its designated custodian;

1728 2. If the debtor designates a custodian that is the 1729 designated custodian with which the authoritative copy of the 1730 electronic chattel paper is maintained for the secured party, 1731 communicate to the custodian an authenticated record releasing 1732 the designated custodian from any further obligation to comply

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1733 with instructions originated by the secured party and 1734 instructing the custodian to comply with instructions originated 1735 by the debtor; and

3. Take appropriate action to enable the debtor or the debtor's designated custodian to make copies of or revisions to the authoritative copy which add or change an identified assignee of the authoritative copy without the consent of the secured party;

1741 (d) A secured party having control of investment property 1742 under s. 678.1061(4)(b) or s. 679.1061(2) shall send to the 1743 securities intermediary or commodity intermediary with which the 1744 security entitlement or commodity contract is maintained an authenticated record that releases the securities intermediary 1745 1746 or commodity intermediary from any further obligation to comply 1747 with entitlement orders or directions originated by the secured 1748 party; and

(e) A secured party having control of a letter-of-credit right under s. 679.1071 shall send to each person having an unfulfilled obligation to pay or deliver proceeds of the letter of credit to the secured party an authenticated release from any further obligation to pay or deliver proceeds of the letter of credit to the secured party; and.

1755(f) A secured party having control of an electronic1756document shall:

1757 <u>1. Give control of the electronic document to the debtor</u> 1758 <u>or its designated custodian;</u>

17592. If the debtor designates a custodian that is the1760designated custodian with which the authoritative copy of the

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1761	electronic document is maintained for the secured party,
1762	communicate to the custodian an authenticated record releasing
1763	the designated custodian from any further obligation to comply
1764	with instructions originated by the secured party and
1765	instructing the custodian to comply with instructions originated
1766	by the debtor; and
1767	3. Take appropriate action to enable the debtor or its
1768	designated custodian to make copies of or revisions to the
1769	authenticated copy which add or change an identified assignee of
1770	the authoritative copy without the consent of the secured party.
1771	Section 62. Subsection (3) of section 679.3011, Florida
1772	Statutes, is amended to read:
1773	679.3011 Law governing perfection and priority of security
1774	interests.—Except as otherwise provided in ss. 679.1091,
1775	679.3031, 679.3041, 679.3051, and 679.3061, the following rules
1776	determine the law governing perfection, the effect of perfection
1777	or nonperfection, and the priority of a security interest in
1778	collateral:
1779	(3) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (4) and
1780	(5), while tangible negotiable documents, goods, instruments,
1781	money, or tangible chattel paper is located in a jurisdiction,
1782	the local law of that jurisdiction governs:
1783	(a) Perfection of a security interest in the goods by
1784	filing a fixture filing;
1785	(b) Perfection of a security interest in timber to be cut;
1786	and
1787	(c) The effect of perfection or nonperfection and the
1788	priority of a nonpossessory security interest in the collateral.
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1789 Section 63. Subsection (2) of section 679.3101, Florida 1790 Statutes, is amended to read: 1791 679.3101 When filing required to perfect security interest 1792 or agricultural lien; security interests and agricultural liens 1793 to which filing provisions do not apply.-1794 The filing of a financing statement is not necessary (2) 1795 to perfect a security interest: 1796 That is perfected under s. 679.3081(4), (5), (6), or (a) 1797 (7); 1798 That is perfected under s. 679.3091 when it attaches; (b) 1799 (C) In property subject to a statute, regulation, or 1800 treaty described in s. 679.3111(1); 1801 In goods in possession of a bailee which is perfected (d) 1802 under s. 679.3121(4)(a) or (b); In certificated securities, documents, goods, or 1803 (e) 1804 instruments which is perfected without filing, control, or 1805 possession under s. 679.3121(5), (6), or (7); 1806 In collateral in the secured party's possession under (f) 1807 s. 679.3131; 1808 In a certificated security which is perfected by (a) 1809 delivery of the security certificate to the secured party under 1810 s. 679.3131; In deposit accounts, electronic chattel paper, 1811 (h) electronic documents, investment property, or letter-of-credit 1812 rights which is perfected by control under s. 679.3141; 1813 In proceeds which is perfected under s. 679.3151; or 1814 (i) 1815 (j) That is perfected under s. 679.3161.

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1816 Section 64. Subsection (5) of section 679.3121, Florida 1817 Statutes, is amended to read:

1818 679.3121 Perfection of security interests in chattel 1819 paper, deposit accounts, documents, goods covered by documents, 1820 instruments, investment property, letter-of-credit rights, and 1821 money; perfection by permissive filing; temporary perfection 1822 without filing or transfer of possession.-

(5) A security interest in certificated securities, negotiable documents, or instruments is perfected without filing or the taking of possession <u>or control</u> for a period of 20 days from the time it attaches to the extent that it arises for new value given under an authenticated security agreement.

Section 65. Subsection (1) of section 679.3131, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1830 679.3131 When possession by or delivery to secured party 1831 perfects security interest without filing.-

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2), a
secured party may perfect a security interest in <u>tangible</u>
negotiable documents, goods, instruments, money, or tangible
chattel paper by taking possession of the collateral. A secured
party may perfect a security interest in certificated securities
by taking delivery of the certificated securities under s.
678.3011.

Section 66. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 679.3141, I840 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

679.3141 Perfection by control.-

1841

(1) A security interest in investment property, deposit accounts, letter-of-credit rights, or electronic chattel paper.

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1844 <u>or electronic documents</u> may be perfected by control of the 1845 collateral under <u>s. 677.106</u>, s. 679.1041, s. 679.1051, s. 1846 679.1061, or s. 679.1071.

(2) A security interest in deposit accounts, electronic
chattel paper, or letter-of-credit rights, or electronic
<u>documents</u> is perfected by control under <u>s. 677.106</u>, s. 679.1041,
s. 679.1051, or s. 679.1071 when the secured party obtains
control and remains perfected by control only while the secured
party retains control.

Section 67. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 679.3171, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1855 679.3171 Interests that take priority over or take free of 1856 security interest or agricultural lien.-

1857 (2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (5), a
1858 buyer, other than a secured party, of tangible chattel paper,
1859 <u>tangible</u> documents, goods, instruments, or a security
1860 certificate takes free of a security interest or agricultural
1861 lien if the buyer gives value and receives delivery of the
1862 collateral without knowledge of the security interest or
1863 agricultural lien and before it is perfected.

(4) A licensee of a general intangible or a buyer, other
than a secured party, of accounts, electronic chattel paper,
<u>electronic documents</u>, general intangibles, or investment
property other than a certificated security takes free of a
security interest if the licensee or buyer gives value without
knowledge of the security interest and before it is perfected.
Section 68. Subsection (2) of section 679.338, Florida

1871 Statutes, is amended to read:

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1872 679.338 Priority of security interest or agricultural lien 1873 perfected by filed financing statement providing certain 1874 incorrect information.—If a security interest or agricultural 1875 lien is perfected by a filed financing statement providing 1876 information described in s. 679.516(2)(d) which is incorrect at 1877 the time the financing statement is filed:

1878 (2) A purchaser, other than a secured party, of the
1879 collateral takes free of the security interest or agricultural
1880 lien to the extent that, in reasonable reliance upon the
1881 incorrect information, the purchaser gives value and, in the
1882 case of <u>tangible</u> chattel paper, <u>tangible</u> documents, goods,
1883 instruments, or a security certificate, receives delivery of the
1884 collateral.

1885Section 69. Paragraphs (a) and (o) of subsection (1) of1886section 680.1031, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1887

680.1031 Definitions and index of definitions.-

1888 (1) In this chapter, unless the context otherwise 1889 requires:

1890 (a) "Buyer in ordinary course of business" means a person who in good faith and without knowledge that the sale to him or 1891 1892 her is in violation of the ownership rights or security interest 1893 or leasehold interest of a third party in the goods buys in 1894 ordinary course from a person in the business of selling goods of that kind but does not include a pawnbroker. Buying may be 1895 1896 for cash or by exchange of other property or on secured or unsecured credit and includes acquiring receiving goods or 1897 documents of title under a preexisting contract for sale but 1898 1899 does not include a transfer in bulk or as security for or in

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1900 total or partial satisfaction of a money debt.

1901 (\circ) "Lessee in ordinary course of business" means a person 1902 who in good faith and without knowledge that the lease to him or 1903 her is in violation of the ownership rights or security interest 1904 or leasehold interest of a third party in the goods leases in 1905 ordinary course from a person in the business of selling or 1906 leasing goods of that kind but does not include a pawnbroker. 1907 Leasing may be for cash or by exchange of other property or on 1908 secured or unsecured credit and includes acquiring receiving 1909 goods or documents of title under a preexisting lease contract 1910 but does not include a transfer in bulk or as security for or in 1911 total or partial satisfaction of a money debt.

1912 Section 70. Subsection (2) of section 680.514, Florida1913 Statutes, is amended to read:

680.514 Waiver of lessee's objections.-

(2) A lessee's failure to reserve rights when paying rent or other consideration against documents precludes recovery of the payment for defects apparent <u>in</u> on the face of the documents.

1919 Section 71. Subsection (2) of section 680.526, Florida1920 Statutes, is amended to read:

1921 680.526 Lessor's stoppage of delivery in transit or 1922 otherwise.-

1923 (2) In pursuing her or his remedies under subsection (1),1924 the lessor may stop delivery until:

1925 (a) Receipt of the goods by the lessee;

1926(b) Acknowledgment to the lessee by any bailee of the1927goods, except a carrier, that the bailee holds the goods for the

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1928 lessee; or

- 1929 (c) Such an acknowledgment to the lessee by a carrier via
- 1930 reshipment or as <u>a warehouse</u> warehouseman.
- 1931 Section 72. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.

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