By Senator Wise

	5-01421-10 20101366
1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to the Uniform Commercial Code;
3	revising and providing provisions of the Uniform
4	Commercial Code relating to electronic documents of
5	title, warehouse receipts, bills of lading, and other
6	documents of title to conform to the revised Article 7
7	of the Uniform Commercial Code as prepared by the
8	National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State
9	Laws; amending ss. 671.201, 672.103, 672.104, 674.104,
10	677.102, and 679.1021, F.S.; revising and providing
11	definitions; revising provisions pertaining to
12	definitions applicable to certain provisions of the
13	code, to conform cross-references to revisions made by
14	this act; amending s. 672.310, F.S.; revising time
15	when certain delivery payments are due; amending ss.
16	559.9232, 672.323, 672.401, 672.503, 672.505, 672.506,
17	672.509, 672.605, 672.705, 674.2101, 677.201, 677.202,
18	677.203, 677.205, 677.206, 677.207, 677.208, 677.301,
19	677.302, 677.304, 677.305, 677.401, 677.402, 677.403,
20	677.404, 677.502, 677.503, 677.505, 677.506, 677.507,
21	677.508, 677.509, 677.602, 677.603, 679.2031,
22	679.2071, 679.3011, 679.3101, 679.3121, 679.3131,
23	679.3141, 679.3171, 679.338, 680.1031, 680.514, and
24	680.526, F.S.; revising provisions to conform to
25	changes made by this act; making editorial changes;
26	amending s. 677.103, F.S.; revising and providing
27	application in relation of chapter to treaty, statute,
28	tariff, classification, or regulation; amending s.
29	677.104, F.S.; providing when certain documents of

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30	title are nonnegotiable; amending s. 677.105, F.S.;
31	authorizing an issuer of the electronic document to
32	issue a tangible document of title as a substitute for
33	the electronic document under certain conditions;
34	authorizing an issuer of a tangible document to issue
35	an electronic document of title as a substitute for
36	the tangible document under certain conditions;
37	creating s. 677.106, F.S.; providing when certain
38	persons have control of an electronic document of
39	title; amending s. 677.204, F.S.; revising liability
40	of certain damages; authorizing a warehouse receipt or
41	storage agreement to provide certain requirements;
42	amending s. 677.209, F.S.; revising conditions for a
43	warehouse to establish a lien against a bailor;
44	providing when and against whom the lien is effective;
45	amending s. 677.210, F.S.; revising provisions
46	relating to the enforcement of liens; amending s.
47	677.303, F.S.; prohibiting liability for certain
48	carriers; amending s. 677.307, F.S.; revising
49	conditions under which a carrier has a lien on goods
50	covered by a bill of lading; amending s. 677.308,
51	F.S.; revising provisions relating to the enforcement
52	of a carrier's lien; amending s. 677.309, F.S.;
53	revising provisions relating to the contractual
54	limitation of a carrier's liability; amending s.
55	677.501, F.S.; providing requirements for negotiable
56	tangible documents of title and negotiable electronic
57	documents of title; amending s. 677.504, F.S.;
58	providing condition under which the rights of the

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59	transferee may be defeated; amending s. 677.601, F.S.;
60	revising provisions relating to lost, stolen, or
61	destroyed documents of title; amending s. 678.1031,
62	F.S.; providing that certain documents of title are
63	not financial assets; amending s. 679.2081, F.S.;
64	providing requirements for secured parties having
65	control of an electronic document; providing an
66	effective date.
67	
68	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
69	
70	Section 1. Paragraph (f) of subsection (2) of section
71	559.9232, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
72	559.9232 Definitions; exclusion of rental-purchase
73	agreements from certain regulations
74	(2) A rental-purchase agreement that complies with this act
75	shall not be construed to be, nor be governed by, any of the
76	following:
77	(f) A security interest as defined in s. 671.201 <u>(38)(35).</u>
78	Section 2. Present subsections (25) through (43) of section
79	671.201, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (28)
80	through (46), respectively, new subsections (25), (26), and (27)
81	are added to that section, and present subsections (5), (6),
82	(10), (15), (16), (21), and (42) are amended, to read:
83	671.201 General definitionsUnless the context otherwise
84	requires, words or phrases defined in this section, or in the
85	additional definitions contained in other chapters of this code
86	which apply to particular chapters or parts thereof, have the
87	meanings stated. Subject to definitions contained in other

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88	chapters of this code which apply to particular chapters or
89	parts thereof, the term:
90	(5) "Bearer" means a person in <u>control of a negotiable</u>
91	electronic document of title or a person in possession of a
92	negotiable instrument, <u>a negotiable tangible</u> document of title,
93	or \underline{a} certificated security that is payable to bearer or indorsed
94	in blank.
95	(6) "Bill of lading" means a document <u>of title</u> evidencing
96	the receipt of goods for shipment issued by a person engaged in
97	the business of <u>directly or indirectly</u> transporting or
98	forwarding goods. The term does not include a warehouse receipt.
99	(10) "Conspicuous," with reference to a term, means so
100	written, displayed, or presented that a reasonable person
101	against which whom it is to operate ought to have noticed it.
102	Whether a term is "conspicuous" is a decision for the court.
103	Conspicuous terms include the following:
104	(a) A heading in capitals in a size equal to or <u>greater in</u>
105	size larger than that of the surrounding text, or in contrasting
106	a type, font, or color in contrast to the surrounding text of
107	the same or lesser size <u>; and</u> .
108	(b) Language in the body of a record or display in <u>larger</u>
109	type larger than that of the surrounding text ; in a type, font,
110	or color in contrast to the surrounding text of the same size ;
111	or set off from surrounding text of the same size by symbols or
112	other marks that call attention to the language.
113	(15) "Delivery," with respect to an <u>electronic document of</u>
114	title, means voluntary transfer of control and "delivery," with
115	respect to instruments instrument, tangible document of title,
116	or chattel paper, <u>or certificated securities,</u> means voluntary

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5-01421-10 20101366 117 transfer of possession. 118 (16) "Document of title" means a record: (a) includes bill of lading, dock warrant, dock receipt, 119 120 warehouse receipt or order for the delivery of goods, and any 121 other document That in the regular course of business or 122 financing is treated as adequately evidencing that the person in 123 possession or control of the record it is entitled to receive, 124 control, hold, and dispose of the record document and the goods 125 the record it covers; and 126 (b) That purports to be issued by or addressed to a bailee 127 and to cover goods in the bailee's possession which are either 128 identified or are fungible portions of an identified mass. The term includes a bill of lading, transport document, dock 129 130 warrant, dock receipt, warehouse receipt, and order for delivery 131 of goods. An electronic document of title means a document of 132 title evidenced by a record consisting of information stored in 133 an electronic medium. A tangible document of title means a 134 document of title evidenced by a record consisting of 135 information that is inscribed on a tangible medium. To be a 136 document of title, a document must purport to be issued by or 137 addressed to a bailee and purport to cover goods in the bailee's 138 possession which are either identified or are fungible portions 139 of an identified mass. (21) "Holder" means: 140 141 (a) The person in possession of a negotiable instrument 142 that is payable either to bearer or to an identified person that 143 is the person in possession; or 144 (b) The person in possession of a negotiable tangible 145 document of title if the goods are deliverable either to bearer

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146	or to the order of the person in possession <u>; or</u> .
147	(c) The person in control of a negotiable electronic
148	document of title.
149	(25) Subject to subsection (27), a person has "notice" of a
150	fact if the person:
151	(a) Has actual knowledge of it;
152	(b) Has received a notice or notification of it; or
153	(c) From all the facts and circumstances known to the
154	person at the time in question, has reason to know that it
155	exists. A person "knows" or has "knowledge" of a fact when the
156	person has actual knowledge of it. "Discover" or "learn" or a
157	word or phrase of similar import refers to knowledge rather than
158	to reason to know. The time and circumstances under which a
159	notice or notification may cease to be effective are not
160	determined by this section.
161	(26) A person "notifies" or "gives" a notice or
162	notification to another person by taking such steps as may be
163	reasonably required to inform the other person in ordinary
164	course, whether or not the other person actually comes to know
165	of it. Subject to subsection (27), a person "receives" a notice
166	or notification when:
167	(a) It comes to that person's attention; or
168	(b) It is duly delivered in a form reasonable under the
169	circumstances at the place of business through which the
170	contract was made or at another location held out by that person
171	as the place for receipt of such communications.
172	(27) Notice, knowledge, or a notice or notification
173	received by an organization is effective for a particular
174	transaction from the time when it is brought to the attention of

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175	the individual conducting that transaction, and, in any event,
176	from the time when it would have been brought to the
177	individual's attention if the organization had exercised due
178	diligence. An organization exercises due diligence if it
179	maintains reasonable routines for communicating significant
180	information to the person conducting the transaction and there
181	is reasonable compliance with the routines. Due diligence does
182	not require an individual acting for the organization to
183	communicate information unless such communication is part of the
184	individual's regular duties or the individual has reason to know
185	of the transaction and that the transaction would be materially
186	affected by the information.
187	(45) (42) "Warehouse receipt" means a <u>document of title</u>
188	receipt issued by a person engaged in the business of storing
189	goods for hire.
190	Section 3. Subsection (3) of section 672.103, Florida
191	Statutes, is amended to read:
192	672.103 Definitions and index of definitions
193	(3) The following definitions in other chapters apply to
194	this chapter:
195	"Check," s. 673.1041.
196	"Consignee," s. 677.102.
197	"Consignor," s. 677.102.
198	"Consumer goods," s. 679.1021.
199	"Control," s. 677.106.
200	"Dishonor," s. 673.5021.
201	"Draft," s. 673.1041.
202	Section 4. Subsection (2) of section 672.104, Florida
203	Statutes, is amended to read:

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204 672.104 Definitions: "merchant"; "between merchants";

205 "financing agency."--

206 (2) "Financing agency" means a bank, finance company or

207 other person who in the ordinary course of business makes

208 advances against goods or documents of title or who by

209 arrangement with either the seller or the buyer intervenes in
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210 ordinary course to make or collect payment due or claimed under 211 the contract for sale, as by purchasing or paying the seller's draft or making advances against it or by merely taking it for 212 213 collection whether or not documents of title accompany or are 214 associated with the draft. "Financing agency" includes also a 215 bank or other person who similarly intervenes between persons 216 who are in the position of seller and buyer in respect to the 217 goods (s. 672.707).

218 Section 5. Subsection (3) of section 672.310, Florida 219 Statutes, is amended to read:

220 672.310 Open time for payment or running of credit;221 authority to ship under reservation.—Unless otherwise agreed:

222 (3) If delivery is authorized and made by way of documents 223 of title otherwise than by subsection (2) then payment is due 224 regardless of where the goods are to be received at the time and 225 place at which the buyer is to receive delivery of the tangible 226 documents or at the time the buyer is to receive delivery of the 227 electronic documents and at the seller's place of business or, 228 if none, the seller's residence regardless of where the goods 229 are to be received; and

230 Section 6. Section 672.323, Florida Statutes, is amended to 231 read:

672.323 Form of bill of lading required in overseas

232

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233	shipment; "overseas."-
234	(1) Where the contract contemplates overseas shipment and
235	contains a term "C.I.F." or "C. & F. or F.O.B. vessel," the
236	seller unless otherwise agreed <u>shall</u> must obtain a negotiable
237	bill of lading stating that the goods have been loaded \underline{in} on
238	board or, in the case of a term "C.I.F." or "C. & F.," received
239	for shipment.
240	(2) Where in a case within subsection (1) a <u>tangible</u> bill
241	of lading has been issued in a set of parts, unless otherwise
242	agreed if the documents are not to be sent from abroad the buyer
243	may demand tender of the full set; otherwise only one part of
244	the bill of lading need be tendered. Even if the agreement
245	expressly requires a full set:
246	(a) Due tender of a single part is acceptable within the
247	provisions of this chapter on cure of improper delivery (s.
248	672.508(1)); and
249	(b) Even though the full set is demanded, if the documents
250	are sent from abroad the person tendering an incomplete set may
251	nevertheless require payment upon furnishing an indemnity which
252	the buyer in good faith deems adequate.
253	(3) A shipment by water or by air or a contract
254	contemplating such shipment is "overseas" insofar as by usage of
255	trade or agreement it is subject to the commercial, financing or
256	shipping practices characteristic of international deepwater
257	commerce.
258	Section 7. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 672.401,
259	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
260	672.401 Passing of title; reservation for security; limited
261	application of this sectionEach provision of this chapter with

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5-01421-10 20101366 262 regard to the rights, obligations and remedies of the seller, 263 the buyer, purchasers or other third parties applies 264 irrespective of title to the goods except where the provision 265 refers to such title. Insofar as situations are not covered by the other provisions of this chapter and matters concerning 266 267 title become material the following rules apply: (2) Unless otherwise explicitly agreed title passes to the 268 269 buyer at the time and place at which the seller completes her or 270 his performance with reference to the physical delivery of the 271 goods, despite any reservation of a security interest and even 272 though a document of title is to be delivered at a different 273 time or place; and in particular and despite any reservation of 274 a security interest by the bill of lading: 275 (a) If the contract requires or authorizes the seller to 276 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 277 278 at the time and place of shipment; but 279 (b) If the contract requires delivery at destination, title passes on tender there. 280 281 (3) Unless otherwise explicitly agreed where delivery is to 282 be made without moving the goods: 283 (a) If the seller is to deliver a tangible document of 284 title, title passes at the time when and the place where he or 285 she the seller delivers such documents and if the seller is to 286 deliver an electronic document of title, title passes when the 287 seller delivers the document; or 288 (b) If the goods are at the time of contracting already 289 identified and no documents of title are to be delivered, title 290 passes at the time and place of contracting.

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291	Section 8. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 672.503,
292	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
293	672.503 Manner of seller's tender of delivery
294	(4) Where goods are in the possession of a bailee and are
295	to be delivered without being moved:
296	(a) Tender requires that the seller either tender a
297	negotiable document of title covering such goods or procure
298	acknowledgment by the bailee of the buyer's right to possession
299	of the goods; but
300	(b) Tender to the buyer of a nonnegotiable document of
301	title or of a <u>record directing</u> written direction to the bailee
302	to deliver is sufficient tender unless the buyer seasonably
303	objects, and, except as otherwise provided in Article 9 of the
304	Uniform Commercial Code, receipt by the bailee of notification
305	of the buyer's rights fixes those rights as against the bailee
306	and all third persons; but risk of loss of the goods and of any
307	failure by the bailee to honor the nonnegotiable document of
308	title or to obey the direction remains on the seller until the
309	buyer has had a reasonable time to present the document or
310	direction, and a refusal by the bailee to honor the document or
311	to obey the direction defeats the tender.
312	(5) Where the contract requires the seller to deliver
313	documents:
314	(a) He or she <u>shall</u> must tender all such documents in
315	correct form, except as provided in this chapter with respect to
316	bills of lading in a set (s. 672.323(2)); and
317	(b) Tender through customary banking channels is sufficient

318 and dishonor of a draft accompanying <u>or associated with</u> the 319 documents constitutes nonacceptance or rejection.

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5-01421-10 20101366 Section 9. Section 672.505, Florida Statutes, is amended to 320 321 read: 322 672.505 Seller's shipment under reservation.-323 (1) Where the seller has identified goods to the contract 324 by or before shipment: 325 (a) His or her The seller's procurement of a negotiable 326 bill of lading to his or her own order or otherwise reserves in 327 him or her the seller a security interest in the goods. His or 328 her procurement of the bill to the order of a financing agency 329 or of the buyer indicates in addition only the seller's 330 expectation of transferring that interest to the person named. 331 (b) A nonnegotiable bill of lading to himself or herself or 332 his or her nominee reserves possession of the goods as security 333 but except in a case of conditional delivery (s. 672.507(2)) a 334 nonnegotiable bill of lading naming the buyer as consignee 335 reserves no security interest even though the seller retains 336 possession or control of the bill of lading. 337 (2) When shipment by the seller with reservation of a security interest is in violation of the contract for sale it 338 339 constitutes an improper contract for transportation within the 340 preceding section but impairs neither the rights given to the 341 buyer by shipment and identification of the goods to the contract nor the seller's powers as a holder of a negotiable 342 343 document of title. 344 Section 10. Subsection (2) of section 672.506, Florida 345 Statutes, is amended to read: 672.506 Rights of financing agency.-346 347 (2) The right to reimbursement of a financing agency which 348 has in good faith honored or purchased the draft under

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349	commitment to or authority from the buyer is not impaired by
350	subsequent discovery of defects with reference to any relevant
351	document which was apparently regular on its face .
352	Section 11. Subsection (2) of section 672.509, Florida
353	Statutes, is amended to read:
354	672.509 Risk of loss in the absence of breach
355	(2) Where the goods are held by a bailee to be delivered
356	without being moved, the risk of loss passes to the buyer:
357	(a) On her or his receipt of <u>possession or control of</u> a
358	negotiable document of title covering the goods; or
359	(b) On acknowledgment by the bailee of the buyer's right to
360	possession of the goods; or
361	(c) After her or his receipt of possession or control of a
362	nonnegotiable document of title or other written direction to
363	deliver <u>in a record</u> , as provided in s. 672.503(4)(b).
364	Section 12. Subsection (2) of section 672.605, Florida
365	Statutes, is amended to read:
366	672.605 Waiver of buyer's objections by failure to
367	particularize
368	(2) Payment against documents made without reservation of
369	rights precludes recovery of the payment for defects apparent <u>in</u>
370	on the face of the documents.
371	Section 13. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 672.705,
372	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
373	672.705 Seller's stoppage of delivery in transit or
374	otherwise
375	(2) As against such buyer the seller may stop delivery
376	until:
377	(a) Receipt of the goods by the buyer; or

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378	(b) Acknowledgment to the buyer by any bailee of the goods
379	except a carrier that the bailee holds the goods for the buyer;
380	or
381	(c) Such acknowledgment to the buyer by a carrier by
382	reshipment or as <u>a warehouse</u> warehouseman ; or
383	(d) Negotiation to the buyer of any negotiable document of
384	title covering the goods.
385	(3)(a) To stop delivery the seller <u>shall</u> must so notify as
386	to enable the bailee by reasonable diligence to prevent delivery
387	of the goods.
388	(b) After such notification the bailee <u>shall</u> must hold and
389	deliver the goods according to the directions of the seller but
390	the seller is liable to the bailee for any ensuing charges or
391	damages.
392	(c) If a negotiable document of title has been issued for
393	goods the bailee is not obliged to obey a notification to stop
394	until surrender of possession or control of the document.
395	(d) A carrier who has issued a nonnegotiable bill of lading
396	is not obliged to obey a notification to stop received from a
397	person other than the consignor.
398	Section 14. Subsection (3) of section 674.104, Florida
399	Statutes, is amended to read:
400	674.104 Definitions and index of definitions
401	(3) The following definitions in other chapters apply to
402	this chapter:
403	"Acceptance," s. 673.4091.
404	"Alteration," s. 673.4071.
405	"Cashier's check," s. 673.1041.
406	"Certificate of deposit," s. 673.1041.

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407	"Certified check," s. 673.4091.
408	"Check," s. 673.1041.
409	"Control," s. 677.106.
410	"Good faith," s. 673.1031.
411	"Holder in due course," s. 673.3021.
412	"Instrument," s. 673.1041.
413	"Notice of dishonor," s. 673.5031.
414	"Order," s. 673.1031.
415	"Ordinary care," s. 673.1031.
416	"Person entitled to enforce," s. 673.3011.
417	"Presentment," s. 673.5011.
418	"Promise," s. 673.1031.
419	"Prove," s. 673.1031.
420	"Teller's check," s. 673.1041.
421	"Unauthorized signature," s. 673.4031.
422	Section 15. Subsection (3) of section 674.2101, Florida
423	Statutes, is amended to read:
424	674.2101 Security interest of collecting bank in items,
425	accompanying documents, and proceeds
426	(3) Receipt by a collecting bank of a final settlement for
427	an item is a realization on its security interest in the item,
428	accompanying documents, and proceeds. So long as the bank does
429	not receive final settlement for the item or give up possession
430	of the item or possession or control of the accompanying
431	documents for purposes other than collection, the security
432	interest continues to that extent and is subject to chapter 679,
433	but:
434	(a) No security agreement is necessary to make the security
435	<pre>interest enforceable (s. 679.2031(2)(c)1.);</pre>

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436	(b) No filing is required to perfect the security interest;
437	and
438	(c) The security interest has priority over conflicting
439	perfected security interests in the item, accompanying
440	documents, or proceeds.
441	Section 16. Section 677.102, Florida Statutes, is amended
442	to read:
443	677.102 Definitions and index of definitions
444	(1) In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:
445	(a) "Bailee" means <u>a</u> the person <u>that</u> who by a warehouse
446	receipt, bill of lading or other document of title acknowledges
447	possession of goods and contracts to deliver them.
448	(b) "Carrier" means a person that issues a bill of lading.
449	<u>(c)</u> (b) "Consignee" means <u>a</u> the person named in a bill <u>of</u>
450	<u>lading</u> to <u>which</u> whom or to whose order the bill promises
451	delivery.
452	<u>(d)</u> "Consignor" means <u>a</u> the person named in a bill <u>of</u>
453	<u>lading</u> as the person from <u>which</u> whom the goods have been
454	received for shipment.
455	<u>(e)</u> "Delivery order" means a <u>record that contains an</u>
456	written order to deliver goods directed to a <u>warehouse</u>
457	warehouseman , carrier <u>,</u> or other person <u>that</u> who in the ordinary
458	course of business issues warehouse receipts or bills of lading.
459	(f) "Good faith" means honesty in fact and the observance
460	of reasonable commercial standards of fair dealing.
461	(e) "Document" means document of title as defined in the
462	general definitions in chapter 671 (s. 671.201).
463	<u>(g)(f)</u> "Goods" means all things <u>that</u> which are treated as
464	movable for the purposes of a contract of storage or

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465	transportation.
466	<u>(h)(g)</u> "Issuer" means a bailee who issues a document <u>of</u>
467	title or, in the case of except that in relation to an
468	unaccepted delivery order, it means the person who orders the
469	possessor of goods to deliver. The term $\frac{1}{1}$
470	person for <u>which</u> whom an agent or employee purports to act in
471	issuing a document if the agent or employee has real or apparent
472	authority to issue documents, notwithstanding that the issuer
473	received no goods or that the goods were misdescribed or that in
474	any other respect the agent or employee violated his or her
475	instructions.
476	(i) "Person entitled under the document" means the holder,
477	in the case of a negotiable document of title, or the person to
478	which delivery of the goods is to be made by the terms of, or
479	pursuant to instructions in a record under, a nonnegotiable
480	document of title.
481	(j) "Record" means information that is inscribed on a
482	tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other
483	medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.
484	(k) "Shipper" means a person that enters into a contract of
485	transportation with a carrier.
486	(1) "Sign" means, with present intent to authenticate or
487	adopt a record:
488	1. To execute or adopt a tangible symbol; or
489	2. To attach to or logically associate with the record an
490	electronic sound, symbol, or process.
491	<u>(m)</u> (h) <u>"Warehouse" means</u> "Warehouseman" is a person engaged
492	in the business of storing goods for hire.
493	(2) Other definitions applying to this chapter or to

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494	specified parts thereof, and the sections in which they appear
495	are:
496	"Duly negotiate," s. 677.501.
497	"Person entitled under the document," s. 677.403(4).
498	(3) Definitions in other chapters applying to this chapter
499	and the sections in which they appear are:
500	"Contract for sale," s. 672.106.
501	"Overseas," s. 672.323.
502	"Lessee in ordinary course of business," s. 680.1031.
503	"Receipt" of goods, s. 672.103.
504	<u>(3)</u> In addition, chapter 671 contains general
505	definitions and principles of construction and interpretation
506	applicable throughout this chapter.
507	Section 17. Section 677.103, Florida Statutes, is amended
508	to read:
509	677.103 Relation of chapter to treaty, statute, tariff,
510	classification or regulation
511	(1) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, this
512	<u>chapter is subject</u> to the extent that any treaty or statute of
513	the United States <u>to the extent the treaty or statute</u> $ au$
514	regulatory statute of this state or tariff, classification or
515	regulation filed or issued pursuant thereto is applicable, the
516	provisions of this chapter are subject thereto.
517	(2) This chapter does not modify or repeal any law
518	prescribing the form or content of a document of title or the
519	services or facilities to be afforded by a bailee, or otherwise
520	regulating a bailee's business in respects not specifically
521	treated in this chapter. However, a violation of such a law does
522	not affect the status of a document of title that otherwise is

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523	within the definition of a document of title.
524	(3) This chapter modifies, limits, and supersedes the
525	federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce
526	Act, 15 U.S.C. ss. 7001, et seq., but does not modify, limit, or
527	supersede s. 101(c) of that act, 15 U.S.C. s. 7001(c), or
528	authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in
529	s. 103(b) of that act, 15 U.S.C. s. 7003(b).
530	(4) To the extent that there is a conflict between any
531	provisions of the laws of this state regarding electronic
532	transactions and this chapter, this chapter governs.
533	Section 18. Section 677.104, Florida Statutes, is amended
534	to read:
535	677.104 Negotiable and nonnegotiable warehouse receipt,
536	bill of lading or other document of title
537	(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3), a
538	warehouse receipt, bill of lading or other document of title is
539	negotiable :
540	(a) if by its terms the goods are to be delivered to bearer
541	or to the order of a named person ; or
542	(b) Where recognized in overseas trade, if it runs to a
543	named person or assigns.
544	(2) A document of title other than one described in
545	subsection (1) Any other document is nonnegotiable. A bill of
546	lading <u>that states</u> in which it is stated that the goods are
547	consigned to a named person is not made negotiable by a
548	provision that the goods are to be delivered only against <u>an</u> $\frac{1}{2}$
549	written order in a record signed by the same or another named
550	person.
551	(3) A document of title is nonnegotiable if, at the time it

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552	is issued, the document has a conspicuous legend, however
553	expressed, that it is nonnegotiable.
554	Section 19. Section 677.105, Florida Statutes, is amended
555	to read:
556	677.105 Reissuance in alternative medium Construction
557	against negative implication
558	(1) Upon request of a person entitled under an electronic
559	document of title, the issuer of the electronic document may
560	issue a tangible document of title as a substitute for the
561	electronic document if:
562	(a) The person entitled under the electronic document
563	surrenders control of the document to the issuer; and
564	(b) The tangible document when issued contains a statement
565	that it is issued in substitution for the electronic document.
566	(2) Upon issuance of a tangible document of title in
567	substitution for an electronic document of title in accordance
568	with subsection (1):
569	(a) The electronic document ceases to have any effect or
570	validity; and
571	(b) The person that procured issuance of the tangible
572	document warrants to all subsequent persons entitled under the
573	tangible document that the warrantor was a person entitled under
574	the electronic document when the warrantor surrendered control
575	of the electronic document to the issuer.
576	(3) Upon request of a person entitled under a tangible
577	document of title, the issuer of the tangible document may issue
578	an electronic document of title as a substitute for the tangible
579	document if:
580	(a) The person entitled under the tangible document

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581	surrenders possession of the document to the issuer; and
582	(b) The electronic document when issued contains a
583	statement that it is issued in substitution for the tangible
584	document.
585	(4) Upon issuance of an electronic document of title in
586	substitution for a tangible document of title is accordance with
587	subsection (3):
588	(a) The tangible document ceases to have any effect or
589	validity; and
590	(b) The person that procured issuance of the electronic
591	document warrants to all subsequent persons entitled under the
592	electronic document that the warrantor was a person entitled
593	under the tangible document when the warrantor surrendered
594	possession of the tangible document to the issuer. The omission
595	from either part II or part III of this chapter of a provision
596	corresponding to a provision made in the other part does not
597	imply that a corresponding rule of law is not applicable.
598	Section 20. Section 677.106, Florida Statutes, is created
599	to read:
600	677.106 Control of electronic document of title
601	(1) A person has control of an electronic document of title
602	if a system employed for evidencing the transfer of interests in
603	the electronic document reliably establishes that person as the
604	person to which the electronic document was issued or
605	transferred.
606	(2) A system satisfies subsection (1), and a person is
607	deemed to have control of an electronic document of title, if
608	the document is created, stored, and assigned in a manner that:
609	(a) A single authoritative copy of the document exists

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610	which is unique, identifiable, and, except as otherwise provided
611	in paragraphs (d), (e), and (f), unalterable;
612	(b) The authoritative copy identifies the person asserting
613	control as:
614	1. The person to which the document was issued; or
615	2. If the authoritative copy indicates that the document
616	has been transferred, the person to which the document was most
617	recently transferred;
618	(c) The authoritative copy is communicated to and
619	maintained by the person asserting control or its designated
620	custodian;
621	(d) Copies or amendments that add or change an identified
622	assignee of the authoritative copy can be made only with the
623	consent of the person asserting control;
624	(e) Each copy of the authoritative copy and any copy of a
625	copy is readily identifiable as a copy that is not the
626	authoritative copy; and
627	(f) Any amendment of the authoritative copy is readily
628	identifiable as authorized or unauthorized.
629	Section 21. Section 677.201, Florida Statutes, is amended
630	to read:
631	677.201 <u>Persons that Who</u> may issue a warehouse receipt;
632	storage under government bond
633	(1) A warehouse receipt may be issued by any <u>warehouse</u>
634	warehouseman.
635	(2) If Where goods, including distilled spirits and
636	agricultural commodities $_{{\boldsymbol{\prime}}}$ are stored under a statute requiring a
637	bond against withdrawal or a license for the issuance of
638	receipts in the nature of warehouse receipts, a receipt issued

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639	for the goods <u>is deemed to be</u> has like effect as a warehouse
640	receipt even <u>if</u> though issued by a person <u>that</u> who is the owner
641	of the goods and is not a <u>warehouse</u> warehouseman .
642	Section 22. Section 677.202, Florida Statutes, is amended
643	to read:
644	677.202 Form of warehouse receipt; effect of omission
645	essential terms; optional terms
646	(1) A warehouse receipt need not be in any particular form.
647	(2) Unless a warehouse receipt <u>provides for</u> embodies within
648	its written or printed terms each of the following, the
649	<u>warehouse</u> warehouseman is liable for damages caused <u>to a person</u>
650	<u>injured by its</u> by the omission to a person injured thereby :
651	(a) <u>A statement of</u> the location of the warehouse <u>facility</u>
652	where the goods are stored;
653	(b) The date of issue of the receipt;
654	(c) The <u>unique identification code</u> consecutive number of
655	the receipt;
656	(d) A statement whether the goods received will be
657	delivered to the bearer, to a <u>named</u> specified person, or to a
658	<u>named</u> specified person or <u>its</u> his or her order;
659	(e) The rate of storage and handling charges, <u>unless</u> except
660	that where goods are stored under a field warehousing
661	arrangement, in which case a statement of that fact is
662	sufficient on a nonnegotiable receipt;
663	(f) A description of the goods or of the packages
664	containing them;
665	(g) The signature of the <u>warehouse or its</u> warehouseman,
666	which may be made by his or her authorized agent;
667	(h) If the receipt is issued for goods <u>that the warehouse</u>

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5-01421-10 20101366 owns of which the warehouseman is owner, either solely, or 668 669 jointly, or in common with others, a statement of the fact of 670 that such ownership; and 671 (i) A statement of the amount of advances made and of 672 liabilities incurred for which the warehouse warehouseman claims a lien or security interest, unless (s. 677.209). If the precise 673 674 amount of such advances made or of such liabilities incurred is, 675 at the time of the issue of the receipt is τ unknown to the 676 warehouse warehouseman or to its his or her agent that issued 677 the receipt, in which case who issues it, a statement of the 678 fact that advances have been made or liabilities incurred and 679 the purpose of the advances or liabilities thereof is sufficient. 680 681 (3) A warehouse warehouseman may insert in its his or her 682 receipt any other terms that which are not contrary to the 683 provisions of this code and do not impair its his or her 684 obligation of delivery under s. 677.403 (s. 677.403) or its his or her duty of care under s. 677.204 (s. 677.204). Any contrary 685 686 provision is provisions shall be ineffective. 687 Section 23. Section 677.203, Florida Statutes, is amended 688 to read: 689 677.203 Liability of nonreceipt or misdescription.-A party 690

690 to or purchaser for value in good faith of a document of title, 691 other than a bill of lading, that relies relying in either case 692 upon the description therein of the goods in the document may 693 recover from the issuer damages caused by the nonreceipt or 694 misdescription of the goods, except to the extent that:

695 <u>(1)</u> The document conspicuously indicates that the issuer 696 does not know whether <u>all or</u> any part or all of the goods in

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697	fact were received or conform to the description, such as a case
698	<u>in which</u> as where the description is in terms of marks or labels
699	or kind, quantity or condition, or the receipt or description is
700	qualified by "contents, condition and quality unknown," "said to
701	contain <u>,</u> " or <u>words of similar import</u> the like, if such
702	indication <u>is</u> be true <u>;</u> , or
703	(2) The party or purchaser otherwise has notice of the
704	nonreceipt or misdescription.
705	Section 24. Section 677.204, Florida Statutes, is amended
706	to read:
707	677.204 Duty of care; contractual limitation of warehouse's
708	warehouseman's liability
709	(1) A <u>warehouse</u> warehouseman is liable for damages for loss
710	of or injury to the goods caused by <u>its</u> his or her failure to
711	exercise such care <u>with</u> in regard to <u>the goods that</u> them as a
712	reasonably careful person would exercise under <u>similar</u> like
713	circumstances <u>.</u> but Unless otherwise agreed, the warehouse he or
714	she is not liable for damages <u>that</u> which could not have been
715	avoided by the exercise of <u>that</u> such care.
716	(2) Damages may be limited by a term in the warehouse
717	receipt or storage agreement limiting the amount of liability in
718	case of loss or damage , and setting forth a specific liability
719	per article or item, or value per unit of weight, beyond which
720	the <u>warehouse is</u> warehouseman shall not be liable; provided,
721	however, that such liability may on written. Such a limitation
722	is not effective with respect to the warehouse's liability for
723	conversion to its own use. On request of the bailor in a record
724	at the time of signing <u>the</u> such storage agreement or within a
725	reasonable time after receipt of the warehouse receipt, the

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5-01421-10 20101366 726 warehouse's liability may be increased on part or all of the 727 goods covered by the storage agreement or the warehouse receipt. 728 In this event, thereunder, in which event increased rates may be charged based on <u>an</u> such increased valuation of the goods, but 729 730 that no such increase shall be permitted contrary to a lawful 731 limitation of liability contained in the warehouseman's tariff, if any. No such limitation is effective with respect to the 732 warehouseman's liability for conversion to his or her own use. 733 734 (3) Reasonable provisions as to the time and manner of 735 presenting claims and commencing actions based on the bailment 736 may be included in the warehouse receipt or storage agreement. 737 (4) (3) This section does not impair or repeal any statute 738 which imposes a higher responsibility upon the warehouse 739 warehouseman or invalidates contractual limitations which would 740 be permissible under this chapter. 741 Section 25. Section 677.205, Florida Statutes, is amended 742 to read: 743 677.205 Title under warehouse receipt defeated in certain 744 cases.-A buyer in the ordinary course of business of fungible 745 goods sold and delivered by a warehouse that warehouseman who is 746 also in the business of buying and selling such goods takes the 747 goods free of any claim under a warehouse receipt even if the 748 receipt is negotiable and though it has been duly negotiated. 749 Section 26. Section 677.206, Florida Statutes, is amended 750 to read: 751 677.206 Termination of storage at warehouse's 752 warehouseman's option.-753 (1) A warehouse, by giving notice to warehouseman may on 754 notifying the person on whose account the goods are held and any

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5-01421-10 20101366 755 other person known to claim an interest in the goods, may 756 require payment of any charges and removal of the goods from the 757 warehouse at the termination of the period of storage fixed by 758 the document of title $_{\overline{r}}$ or, if a no period is not fixed, within a 759 stated period not less than 30 days after the warehouse gives 760 notice notification. If the goods are not removed before the 761 date specified in the notice notification, the warehouse warehouseman may sell them pursuant to s. 677.210 in accordance 762 763 with the provisions of the section on enforcement of a 764 warehouseman's lien (s. 677.210).

765 (2) If a warehouse warehouseman in good faith believes that 766 the goods are about to deteriorate or decline in value to less than the amount of its his or her lien within the time provided 767 768 prescribed in subsection (1) and s. 677.210 for notification, 769 advertisement and sale, the warehouse warehouseman may specify 770 in the notice given under subsection (1) notification any 771 reasonable shorter time for removal of the goods and, if in case 772 the goods are not removed, may sell them at public sale held not 773 less than 1 week after a single advertisement or posting.

774 (3) If, as a result of a quality or condition of the goods 775 of which the warehouse did not have warehouseman had no notice 776 at the time of deposit, the goods are a hazard to other 777 property, or to the warehouse facilities, or other to persons, 778 the warehouse warehouseman may sell the goods at public or 779 private sale without advertisement or posting on reasonable 780 notification to all persons known to claim an interest in the 781 goods. If the warehouse, warehouseman after a reasonable effort, is unable to sell the goods, it he or she may dispose of them in 782 783 any lawful manner and does not shall incur no liability by

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784	reason of <u>that</u> such disposition.
785	(4) <u>A warehouse shall</u> The warehouseman must deliver the
786	goods to any person entitled to them under this chapter upon due
787	demand made at any time <u>before</u> prior to sale or other
788	disposition under this section.
789	(5) <u>A warehouse</u> The warehouseman may satisfy <u>its</u> his or her
790	lien from the proceeds of any sale or disposition under this
791	section but <u>shall</u> must hold the balance for delivery on the
792	demand of any person to <u>which the warehouse</u> whom he or she would
793	have been bound to deliver the goods.
794	Section 27. Section 677.207, Florida Statutes, is amended
795	to read:
796	677.207 Goods <u>shall</u> must be kept separate; fungible goods.—
797	(1) Unless the warehouse receipt otherwise provides
798	otherwise, a warehouse shall warehouseman must keep separate the
799	goods covered by each receipt so as to permit at all times
800	identification and delivery of those goods. However, except that
801	different lots of fungible goods may be commingled.
802	(2) If different lots of fungible goods are so commingled,
803	the goods are owned in common by the persons entitled thereto
804	and the <u>warehouse</u> warehouseman is severally liable to each owner
805	for that owner's share. <u>If,</u> Where because of overissue, a mass
806	of fungible goods is insufficient to meet all the receipts which
807	the <u>warehouse</u> warehouseman has issued against it, the persons
808	entitled include all holders to whom overissued receipts have
809	been duly negotiated.
810	Section 28. Section 677.208, Florida Statutes, is amended
811	to read:
812	677.208 Altered warehouse receipts.— <u>If</u> Where a blank in a

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5-01421-10 20101366 813 negotiable warehouse receipt has been filled in without authority, a good faith purchaser for value and without notice 814 of the lack want of authority may treat the insertion as 815 816 authorized. Any other unauthorized alteration leaves any 817 tangible or electronic warehouse receipt enforceable against the 818 issuer according to its original tenor. 819 Section 29. Section 677.209, Florida Statutes, is amended 820 to read: 821 677.209 Lien of warehouse warehouseman.-822 (1) A warehouse warehouseman has a lien against the bailor 823 on the goods covered by a warehouse receipt or storage agreement 824 or on the proceeds thereof in its his or her possession for charges for storage or transportation, including demurrage and 825 terminal charges (including demurrage and terminal charges), 826 827 insurance, labor, or other charges, present or future, in 828 relation to the goods, and for expenses necessary for 829 preservation of the goods or reasonably incurred in their sale 830 pursuant to law. If the person on whose account the goods are 831 held is liable for similar like charges or expenses in relation 832 to other goods whenever deposited and it is stated in the 833 warehouse receipt or storage agreement that a lien is claimed 834 for charges and expenses in relation to other goods, the 835 warehouse warehouseman also has a lien against the goods covered 836 by the warehouse receipt or storage agreement or on the proceeds 837 thereof in its possession him or her for those such charges and 838 expenses, whether or not the other goods have been delivered by 839 the warehouse warehouseman. However, as But against a person to 840 which whom a negotiable warehouse receipt is duly negotiated, a 841 warehouse's warehouseman's lien is limited to charges in an

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5-01421-10 20101366 842 amount or at a rate specified in on the warehouse receipt or, if 843 no charges are so specified, then to a reasonable charge for 844 storage of the specific goods covered by the receipt subsequent to the date of the receipt. 845 846 (2) A warehouse The warehouseman may also reserve a 847 security interest against the bailor for the a maximum amount 848 specified on the receipt for charges other than those specified 849 in subsection (1), such as for money advanced and interest. The 850 Such a security interest is governed by chapter 679 the chapter 851 on secured transactions (chapter 679). 852 (3) A warehouse's warehouseman's lien for charges and 853 expenses under subsection (1) or a security interest under 854 subsection (2) is also effective against any person that who so 855 entrusted the bailor with possession of the goods that a pledge 856 of them by the bailor him or her to a good faith good faith 857 purchaser for value would have been valid. However, the lien or 858 security interest but is not effective against a person that 859 before issuance of a document of title had a legal interest or a 860 perfected security interest in the goods and that did not: 861 (a) Deliver or entrust the goods or any document of title 862 covering the goods to the bailor or the bailor's nominee with: 863 1. Actual or apparent authority to ship, store, or sell; 864 2. Power to obtain delivery under s. 677.403; or 865 3. Power of disposition under s. 672.403, s. 680.304(2), s. 866 680.305(2), s. 679.320, or s. 679.321(3) or other statute or rule of law; or 867 868 (b) Acquiesce in the procurement by the bailor or its 869 nominee of any document as to whom the document confers no right 870 in the goods covered by it under s. 677.503.

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871	(4) A warehouse's lien on household goods for charges and
872	expenses in relation to the goods under subsection (1) is also
873	effective against all persons if the depositor was the legal
874	possessor of the goods at the time of deposit. In this
875	subsection, the term "household goods" means furniture,
876	furnishings, or personal effects used by the depositor in a
877	dwelling.
878	<u>(5)(4)</u> A <u>warehouse</u> warehouseman loses <u>its</u> his or her lien
879	on any goods <u>that it</u> which he or she voluntarily delivers or
880	which he or she unjustifiably refuses to deliver.
881	Section 30. Section 677.210, Florida Statutes, is amended
882	to read:
883	677.210 Enforcement of <u>warehouse's</u> warehouseman's lien
884	(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a <u>warehouse's</u>
885	warehouseman's lien may be enforced by public or private sale of
886	the goods <u>, in bulk or in packages</u> in block or in parcels , at any
887	time or place and on any terms <u>that</u> which are commercially
888	reasonable, after notifying all persons known to claim an
889	interest in the goods. The Such notification shall must include
890	a statement of the amount due, the nature of the proposed sale <u>,</u>
891	and the time and place of any public sale. The fact that a
892	better price could have been obtained by a sale at a different
893	time or in a different method from that selected by the
894	warehouse warehouseman is not of itself sufficient to establish
895	that the sale was not made in a commercially reasonable manner.
896	The warehouse sells in a commercially reasonable manner if the
897	warehouse If the warehouseman either sells the goods in the
898	usual manner in any recognized market therefor, or if he or she
899	sells at the price current in <u>that</u> such market at the time of

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900	<u>the</u> his or her sale, or if he or she has otherwise <u>sells</u> sold in
901	conformity with commercially reasonable practices among dealers
902	in the type of goods sold, he or she has sold in a commercially
903	reasonable manner. A sale of more goods than apparently
904	necessary to be offered to ensure satisfaction of the obligation
905	is not commercially reasonable except in cases covered by the
906	preceding sentence.
907	(2) A <u>warehouse may enforce its</u> warehouseman's lien on
908	goods, other than goods stored by a merchant in the course of
909	its his or her business, only if the following requirements are
910	satisfied may be enforced only as follows:
911	(a) All persons known to claim an interest in the goods
912	shall must be notified.
913	(b) The notification must be delivered in person or sent by
914	registered or certified letter to the last known address of any
915	person to be notified.
916	(b) (c) The notification <u>shall</u> must include an itemized
917	statement of the claim, a description of the goods subject to
918	the lien, a demand for payment within a specified time not less
919	than 10 days after receipt of the notification, and a
920	conspicuous statement that unless the claim is paid within that
921	time the goods will be advertised for sale and sold by auction
922	at a specified time and place.
923	<u>(c)</u> The sale <u>shall</u> must conform to the terms of the
924	notification.
925	<u>(d)(</u> . The sale <u>shall</u> must be held at the nearest suitable
926	place to that where the goods are held or stored.
927	<u>(e)</u> After the expiration of the time given in the
928	notification, an advertisement of the sale <u>shall</u> must be
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5-01421-10 20101366 929 published once a week for 2 weeks consecutively in a newspaper 930 of general circulation where the sale is to be held. The 931 advertisement shall must include a description of the goods, the 932 name of the person on whose account they are being held, and the 933 time and place of the sale. The sale shall must take place at 934 least 15 days after the first publication. If there is no 935 newspaper of general circulation where the sale is to be held, 936 the advertisement shall must be posted at least 10 days before 937 the sale in not fewer less than 6 conspicuous places in the 938 neighborhood of the proposed sale.

939 (3) Before any sale pursuant to this section any person
940 claiming a right in the goods may pay the amount necessary to
941 satisfy the lien and the reasonable expenses incurred <u>in</u>
942 <u>complying with under</u> this section. In that event, the goods <u>may</u>
943 must not be sold, but <u>shall</u> must be retained by the <u>warehouse</u>
944 warehouseman subject to the terms of the receipt and this
945 chapter.

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

948 (5) A purchaser in good faith of goods sold to enforce a 949 <u>warehouse's warehouseman's</u> lien takes the goods free of any 950 rights of persons against <u>which</u> whom the lien was valid, despite 951 <u>the warehouse's</u> noncompliance by the warehouseman with the 952 requirements of this section.

953 (6) <u>A warehouse</u> The warehouseman may satisfy <u>its</u> his or her 954 lien from the proceeds of any sale pursuant to this section but 955 <u>shall</u> must hold the balance, if any, for delivery on demand to 956 any person to <u>which the warehouse</u> whom he or she would have been 957 bound to deliver the goods.

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958	(7) The rights provided by this section shall be in
959	addition to all other rights allowed by law to a creditor
960	against <u>a</u> his or her debtor.
961	(8) <u>If</u> Where a lien is on goods stored by a merchant in the
962	course of <u>its</u> his or her business, the lien may be enforced in
963	accordance with cither subsection (1) or subsection (2).
964	(9) <u>A warehouse</u> The warehouseman is liable for damages
965	caused by failure to comply with the requirements for sale under
966	this section, and in case of willful violation, is liable for
967	conversion.
968	Section 31. Section 677.301, Florida Statutes, is amended
969	to read:
970	677.301 Liability for nonreceipt or misdescription; "said
971	to contain"; "shipper's <u>weight,</u> load <u>,</u> and count"; improper
972	handling
973	(1) A consignee of a nonnegotiable bill <u>of lading which who</u>
974	has given value in good faith <u>,</u> or a holder to <u>which</u> whom a
975	negotiable bill has been duly negotiated $\underline{\prime}$ relying $rac{\mathrm{i}n}{\mathrm{i}n}$ either case
976	upon the description therein of the goods <u>in the bill</u> $_ au$ or upon
977	the date therein shown <u>in the bill</u> , may recover from the issuer
978	damages caused by the misdating of the bill or the nonreceipt or
979	misdescription of the goods, except to the extent that the \underline{bill}
980	document indicates that the issuer does not know whether any
981	part or all of the goods in fact were received or conform to the
982	description, <u>such</u> as <u>in the case in which</u> where the description
983	is in terms of marks or labels or kind, quantity, or condition
984	or the receipt or description is qualified by "contents or
985	condition of contents of packages unknown," "said to contain,"
986	"shipper's weight, load, and count" or words of similar import

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987	the like, if that such indication is be true.
988	(2) If When goods are loaded by the an issuer of a bill of
989	lading: who is a common carrier,
990	<u>(a)</u> The issuer <u>shall</u> must count the packages of goods if
991	shipped in packages package freight and ascertain the kind and
992	quantity if shipped in bulk; and freight.
993	(b) Words In such <u>as</u> cases "shipper's weight, load <u>,</u> and
994	count" or other words <u>of similar import</u> indicating that the
995	description was made by the shipper are ineffective except as to
996	goods freight concealed <u>in</u> by packages.
997	(3) <u>If</u> When bulk goods are freight is loaded by a shipper
998	that who makes available to the issuer of a bill of lading
999	adequate facilities for weighing <u>those goods, the</u> such freight,
1000	an issuer <u>shall</u> who is a common carrier must ascertain the kind
1001	and quantity within a reasonable time after receiving the
1002	<u>shipper's</u> written request of the shipper to do so. In <u>that case</u>
1003	such cases "shipper's weight <u>, load, and count</u> " or other words of
1004	similar import like purport are ineffective.
1005	(4) The issuer <u>of a bill of lading,</u> may by <u>including</u>
1006	inserting in the bill the words "shipper's weight, load, and
1007	count" or other words of <u>similar import, may like purport</u>
1008	indicate that the goods were loaded by the shipper_ $\!$ and if \underline{that}
1009	such statement <u>is</u> be true <u>,</u> the issuer <u>is</u> shall not be liable for
1010	damages caused by the improper loading. <u>However,</u> But their
1011	omission <u>of such words</u> does not imply liability for such damages
1012	caused by improper loading.
1013	(5) <u>A</u> The shipper <u>guarantees</u> shall be deemed to have
1014	guaranteed to an the issuer the accuracy at the time of shipment

1015 of the description, marks, labels, number, kind, quantity,

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1016	condition and weight, as furnished by <u>the shipper,</u> him or her;
1017	and the shipper shall indemnify the issuer against damage caused
1018	by inaccuracies in <u>those</u> such particulars. <u>This</u> The right of the
1019	issuer to such indemnity <u>does not</u> shall in no way limit <u>the</u>
1020	<u>issuer's</u> his or her responsibility <u>or</u> and liability under the
1021	contract of carriage to any person other than the shipper.
1022	Section 32. Section 677.302, Florida Statutes, is amended
1023	to read:
1024	677.302 Through bills of lading and similar documents <u>of</u>
1025	title
1026	(1) The issuer of a through bill of lading <u>,</u> or other
1027	document of title embodying an undertaking to be performed in
1028	part by <u>a person</u> persons acting as its <u>agent</u> agents or by <u>a</u>
1029	performing carrier, connecting carriers is liable to <u>any person</u>
1030	anyone entitled to recover on the <u>bill or other</u> document for any
1031	breach by <u>the</u> such other <u>person</u> persons or <u>the performing</u> by a
1032	connecting carrier of its obligation under the <u>bill or other</u>
1033	document. However, but to the extent that the bill <u>or other</u>
1034	document covers an undertaking to be performed overseas or in
1035	territory not contiguous to the continental United States or an
1036	undertaking including matters other than transportation, this
1037	liability for breach by the other person or the performing
1038	carrier may be varied by agreement of the parties.
1039	(2) <u>If</u> Where goods covered by a through bill of lading or
1040	other document of title embodying an undertaking to be performed
1041	in part by <u>a person</u> persons other than the issuer are received
1042	by <u>that</u> any such person, <u>the person</u> he or she is subject <u>,</u> with
1043	respect to <u>its</u> his or her own performance while the goods are in
1044	<u>its</u> his or her possession, to the obligation of the issuer. <u>The</u>

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5-01421-10 20101366 1045 person's His or her obligation is discharged by delivery of the 1046 goods to another such person pursuant to the bill or other 1047 document_{τ} and does not include liability for breach by any other 1048 person such persons or by the issuer. 1049 (3) The issuer of a such through bill of lading or other 1050 document of title described in subsection (1) is shall be 1051 entitled to recover from the performing connecting carrier, or 1052 such other person in possession of the goods when the breach of 1053 the obligation under the bill or other document occurred: au1054 (a) The amount it may be required to pay to any person anyone entitled to recover on the bill or other document for the 1055 breach therefor, as may be evidenced by any receipt, judgment, 1056 1057 or transcript of judgment; thereof, and 1058 (b) The amount of any expense reasonably incurred by the 1059 insurer it in defending any action commenced brought by any 1060 person anyone entitled to recover on the bill or other document 1061 for the breach therefor. 1062 Section 33. Section 677.303, Florida Statutes, is amended 1063 to read: 1064 677.303 Diversion; reconsignment; change of instructions.-1065 (1) Unless the bill of lading otherwise provides, a the 1066 carrier may deliver the goods to a person or destination other 1067 than that stated in the bill or may otherwise dispose of the 1068 goods, without liability for misdelivery, on instructions from: 1069 (a) The holder of a negotiable bill; or 1070 (b) The consignor on a nonnegotiable bill, even if the 1071 consignee has given notwithstanding contrary instructions from 1072 the consignee; or

1073

(c) The consignee on a nonnegotiable bill in the absence of

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<u>.</u>	5-01421-10 20101366
1074	contrary instructions from the consignor, if the goods have
1075	arrived at the billed destination or if the consignee is in
1076	possession of the <u>tangible bill or in control of the electronic</u>
1077	bill; or
1078	(d) The consignee on a nonnegotiable bill <u>,</u> if <u>the consignee</u>
1079	he or she is entitled as against the consignor to dispose of <u>the</u>
1080	goods them.
1081	(2) Unless such instructions described in subsection (1)
1082	are <u>included in</u> noted on a negotiable bill of lading, a person
1083	to which whom the bill is duly negotiated may $ ext{can}$ hold the
1084	bailee according to the original terms.
1085	Section 34. Section 677.304, Florida Statutes, is amended
1086	to read:
1087	677.304 Tangible bills of lading in a set
1088	(1) Except <u>as</u> where customary in <u>international</u> overseas
1089	transportation, a <u>tangible</u> bill of lading <u>may</u> must not be issued
1090	in a set of parts. The issuer is liable for damages caused by
1091	violation of this subsection.
1092	(2) <u>If</u> Where a <u>tangible</u> bill of lading is lawfully <u>issued</u>
1093	drawn in a set of parts, each of which <u>contains an</u>
1094	identification code is numbered and is expressed to be valid
1095	only if the goods have not been delivered against any other
1096	part, the whole of the parts <u>constitutes</u> constitute one bill.
1097	(3) <u>If</u> Where a <u>tangible negotiable</u> bill of lading is
1098	lawfully issued in a set of parts and different parts are
1099	negotiated to different persons, the title of the holder to
1100	which whom the first due negotiation is made prevails as to both
1101	the document <u>of title</u> and the goods even <u>if</u> though any later
1102	holder may have received the goods from the carrier in good

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5-01421-10 20101366 1103 faith and discharged the carrier's obligation by surrendering 1104 its surrender of his or her part. 1105 (4) A Any person that who negotiates or transfers a single 1106 part of a tangible bill of lading issued drawn in a set is 1107 liable to holders of that part as if it were the whole set. 1108 (5) The bailee shall is obliged to deliver in accordance 1109 with part IV of this chapter against the first presented part of a tangible bill of lading lawfully drawn in a set. Such Delivery 1110 in this manner discharges the bailee's obligation on the whole 1111 1112 bill. Section 35. Section 677.305, Florida Statutes, is amended 1113 1114 to read: 1115 677.305 Destination bills.-1116 (1) Instead of issuing a bill of lading to the consignor at 1117 the place of shipment, a carrier, may at the request of the 1118 consignor, may procure the bill to be issued at destination or 1119 at any other place designated in the request. 1120 (2) Upon request of any person anyone entitled as against 1121 the carrier to control the goods while in transit and on 1122 surrender of possession or control of any outstanding bill of 1123 lading or other receipt covering such goods, the issuer, subject 1124 to s. 677.105, may procure a substitute bill to be issued at any 1125 place designated in the request. Section 36. Section 677.307, Florida Statutes, is amended 1126 1127 to read: 1128 677.307 Lien of carrier.-1129 (1) A carrier has a lien on the goods covered by a bill of 1130 lading or on the proceeds thereof in its possession for charges 1131 after subsequent to the date of the carrier's its receipt of the

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5-01421-10 20101366 1132 goods for storage or transportation, including demurrage and 1133 terminal charges, (including demurrage and terminal charges) and for expenses necessary for preservation of the goods incident to 1134 1135 their transportation or reasonably incurred in their sale 1136 pursuant to law. However, But against a purchaser for value of a 1137 negotiable bill of lading, a carrier's lien is limited to 1138 charges stated in the bill or the applicable tariffs, or, if no charges are stated, then to a reasonable charge. 1139 (2) A lien for charges and expenses under subsection (1) on 1140 goods that which the carrier was required by law to receive for 1141 transportation is effective against the consignor or any person 1142 1143 entitled to the goods unless the carrier had notice that the 1144 consignor lacked authority to subject the goods to those such 1145 charges and expenses. Any other lien under subsection (1) is 1146 effective against the consignor and any person that who 1147 permitted the bailor to have control or possession of the goods 1148 unless the carrier had notice that the bailor lacked such 1149 authority. (3) A carrier loses its his or her lien on any goods that 1150 1151 it which the carrier voluntarily delivers or which he or she 1152 unjustifiably refuses to deliver. 1153 Section 37. Section 677.308, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 1154 1155 677.308 Enforcement of carrier's lien.-1156 (1) A carrier's lien on goods may be enforced by public or 1157 private sale of the goods, in bulk block or in packages parcels, 1158 at any time or place and on any terms that which are 1159 commercially reasonable, after notifying all persons known to

1160 claim an interest in the goods. The Such notification shall must

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1161	include a statement of the amount due, the nature of the
1162	proposed sale <u>,</u> and the time and place of any public sale. The
1163	fact that a better price could have been obtained by a sale at a
1164	different time or in a <u>method</u> different method from that
1165	selected by the carrier is not of itself sufficient to establish
1166	that the sale was not made in a commercially reasonable manner.
1167	If The carrier either sells the goods in <u>a commercially</u>
1168	reasonable the usual manner in any recognized market therefor or
1169	if <u>the carrier</u> he or she sells <u>the goods in the usual manner in</u>
1170	any recognized market therefor, sells at the price current in
1171	<u>that</u> such market at the time of <u>the</u> his or her sale <u>,</u> or if the
1172	carrier has otherwise sells sold in conformity with commercially
1173	reasonable practices among dealers in the type of goods sold $rac{he}{}$
1174	or she has sold in a commercially reasonable manner . A sale of
1175	more goods than apparently necessary to be offered to ensure
1176	satisfaction of the obligation is not commercially reasonable <u>,</u>
1177	except in cases covered by the preceding sentence.
1178	(2) Before any sale pursuant to this section <u>,</u> any person
1179	claiming a right in the goods may pay the amount necessary to
1180	satisfy the lien and the reasonable expenses incurred <u>in</u>
1181	<u>complying with</u> under this section. In that event, the goods <u>may</u>
1182	must not be sold, but shall must be retained by the carrier,

1184 (3) The carrier may buy at any public sale pursuant to this 1185 section.

subject to the terms of the bill of lading and this chapter.

(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

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1190	section.
1191	(5) <u>A</u> The carrier may satisfy <u>its</u> his or her lien from the
1192	proceeds of any sale pursuant to this section but <u>shall</u> must
1193	hold the balance, if any, for delivery on demand to any person
1194	to <u>which</u> whom the carrier would have been bound to deliver the
1195	goods.
1196	(6) The rights provided by this section <u>are</u> shall be in
1197	addition to all other rights allowed by law to a creditor
1198	against <u>a</u> his or her debtor.
1199	(7) A carrier's lien may be enforced <u>pursuant to</u> in
1200	accordance with either subsection (1) or the procedure set forth
1201	in s. 677.210(2).
1202	(8) <u>A</u> The carrier is liable for damages caused by failure
1203	to comply with the requirements for sale under this section and $\! \!$
1204	in case of willful violation, is liable for conversion.
1205	Section 38. Section 677.309, Florida Statutes, is amended
1206	to read:
1207	677.309 Duty of care; contractual limitation of carrier's
1208	liability
1209	(1) A carrier that who issues a bill of lading, whether
1210	negotiable or nonnegotiable <u>, shall</u> must exercise the degree of
1211	care in relation to the goods which a reasonably careful person
1212	would exercise under <u>similar</u> $rac{1}{1}$ the circumstances. This subsection
1213	does not <u>affect</u> repeal or change any <u>statute, regulation,</u> law or
1214	rule of law <u>that</u> which imposes liability upon a common carrier
1215	for damages not caused by its negligence.
1216	(2) Damages may be limited by a <u>term in the bill of lading</u>
1217	<u>or in a transportation agreement</u> provision that the carrier's
1218	liability <u>may</u> shall not exceed a value stated in the <u>bill or</u>

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1219	transportation agreement document if the carrier's rates are
1220	dependent upon value and the consignor by the carrier's tariff
1221	is afforded an opportunity to declare a higher value <u>and the</u>
1222	consignor or a value as lawfully provided in the tariff, or
1223	where no tariff is filed he or she is otherwise advised of the
1224	such opportunity <u>. However,; but no</u> such <u>a</u> limitation is <u>not</u>
1225	effective with respect to the carrier's liability for conversion
1226	to its own use.
1227	(3) Reasonable provisions as to the time and manner of
1228	presenting claims and <u>commencing</u> instituting actions based on
1229	the shipment may be included in the bill of lading or \underline{a}
1230	transportation agreement tariff.
1231	Section 39. Section 677.401, Florida Statutes, is amended
1232	to read:
1233	677.401 Irregularities in issue of receipt or bill or
1234	conduct of issuerThe obligations imposed by this chapter on an
1235	issuer apply to a document of title <u>even if</u> regardless of the
1236	fact that:
1237	(1) The document <u>does</u> may not comply with the requirements
1238	of this chapter or of any other <u>statute, rule of law,</u> law or
1239	regulation regarding its <u>issuance</u> issue , form <u>,</u> or content; or
1240	(2) The issuer may have violated laws regulating the
1241	conduct of <u>its</u> his or her business; or
1242	(3) The goods covered by the document were owned by the
1243	bailee when at the time the document was issued; or
1244	(4) The person issuing the document is not a warehouse but
1245	the document does not come within the definition of warehouseman
1246	if it purports to be a warehouse receipt.
1247	Section 40. Section 677.402, Florida Statutes, is amended

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1248 to read: 1249 677.402 Duplicate document of title receipt or bill; overissue.-Neither A duplicate or nor any other document of 1250 1251 title purporting to cover goods already represented by an 1252 outstanding document of the same issuer does not confer confers 1253 any right in the goods, except as provided in the case of 1254 tangible bills of lading in a set of parts, overissue of 1255 documents for fungible goods, and substitutes for lost, stolen 1256 or destroyed documents, or substitute documents issued pursuant 1257 to s. 677.105. But The issuer is liable for damages caused by 1258 its his or her overissue or failure to identify a duplicate 1259 document as such by a conspicuous notation on its face. 1260 Section 41. Section 677.403, Florida Statutes, is amended 1261 to read: 1262 677.403 Obligation of bailee warehouseman or carrier to 1263 deliver; excuse.-1264 (1) A The bailee shall must deliver the goods to a person 1265 entitled under a the document of title if the person who 1266 complies with subsections (2) and (3), unless and to the extent 1267 that the bailee establishes any of the following: 1268 (a) Delivery of the goods to a person whose receipt was 1269 rightful as against the claimant; 1270 (b) Damage to or delay, loss or destruction of the goods 1271 for which the bailee is not liable, but the burden of 1272 establishing negligence in such cases when value of such damage, 1273 delay, loss, or destruction exceeds \$10,000 is on the person 1274 entitled under the document; -1275 (c) Previous sale or other disposition of the goods in

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lawful enforcement of a lien or on a warehouse's warehouseman's

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

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1277	lawful termination of storage;
1278	(d) The exercise by a seller of <u>its</u> his or her right to
1279	stop delivery pursuant to <u>s. 672.705 or by a lessor of its right</u>
1280	to stop delivery pursuant to s. 680.526 the provisions of the
1281	chapter on sales (s. 672.705);
1282	(e) A diversion, reconsignment, or other disposition
1283	pursuant to <u>s. 677.303</u> the provisions of this chapter (s.
1284	677.303) or tariff regulating such right;
1285	(f) Release, satisfaction <u>,</u> or any other fact affording a
1286	personal defense against the claimant; <u>or</u>
1287	(g) Any other lawful excuse.
1288	(2) A person claiming goods covered by a document of title
1289	shall must satisfy the bailee's lien <u>if</u> where the bailee so
1290	requests or <u>if</u> where the bailee is prohibited by law from
1291	delivering the goods until the charges are paid.
1292	(3) Unless <u>a</u> the person claiming the goods is <u>a person</u> one
1293	against which whom the document of title does not confer a
1294	confers no right under s. 677.503(1) <u>:</u> 7
1295	(a) The person claiming under a document shall he or she
1296	must surrender possession or control of any outstanding
1297	negotiable document covering the goods for cancellation or
1298	indication of partial deliveries; and
1299	(b) for cancellation or notation of partial deliveries any
1300	outstanding negotiable document covering the goods, and The
1301	bailee <u>shall</u> must cancel the document or conspicuously <u>indicate</u>
1302	<u>in the document</u> note the partial delivery thereon or <u>the bailee</u>
1303	<u>is</u> be liable to any person to <u>which</u> whom the document is duly
1304	negotiated.
1305	(4) "Person entitled under the document" means holder in

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1306	the case of a negotiable document, or the person to whom
1307	delivery is to be made by the terms of or pursuant to written
1308	instructions under a nonnegotiable document.
1309	Section 42. Section 677.404, Florida Statutes, is amended
1310	to read:
1311	677.404 No liability for good faith delivery pursuant to
1312	document of title receipt or bill .—A bailee <u>that</u> who in good
1313	faith including observance of reasonable commercial standards
1314	has received goods and delivered or otherwise disposed of <u>the</u>
1315	goods them according to the terms of the document of title or
1316	pursuant to this chapter is not liable <u>for the goods</u> therefor.
1317	This rule applies even <u>if:</u>
1318	(1) though The person from which the bailee whom he or she
1319	received the goods <u>did not have</u> had no authority to procure the
1320	document or to dispose of the goods <u>; or</u>
1321	(2) The and even though the person to which the bailee whom
1322	he or she delivered the goods <u>did not have</u> had no authority to
1323	receive <u>the goods</u> them .
1324	Section 43. Section 677.501, Florida Statutes, is amended
1325	to read:
1326	677.501 Form of negotiation and requirements of $\underline{\}$ due
1327	negotiation."-
1328	(1) The following rules apply to a negotiable tangible
1329	document of title:
1330	(a) If the document's original terms run running to the
1331	order of a named person, the document is negotiated by the named
1332	<code>person's indorsement and delivery. After <u>the named person's</u> his</code>
1333	or her indorsement in blank or to bearer <u>,</u> any person <u>may</u> can
1334	negotiate <u>the document</u> it by delivery alone.

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1335	(b) If the document's original
1336	(2)(a) A negotiable document of title is also negotiated by
1337	delivery alone when by its original terms <u>run</u> it runs to bearer <u>,</u>
1338	it is negotiated by delivery alone.
1339	(c) If the document's original terms run
1340	(b) When a document running to the order of a named person
1341	and it is delivered to the named person, him or her the effect
1342	is the same as if the document had been negotiated.
1343	(d)(3) Negotiation of the a negotiable document of title
1344	after it has been indorsed to a <u>named</u> specified person requires
1345	indorsement by the <u>named person and</u> special indorsee as well as
1346	delivery.
1347	<u>(e)</u> (4) A negotiable document of title is duly negotiated if
1348	"duly negotiated" when it is negotiated in the manner stated in
1349	this <u>subsection</u> section to a holder <u>that</u> who purchases it in
1350	good faith $_{{m \prime}}$ without notice of any defense against or claim to it
1351	on the part of any person <u>,</u> and for value, unless it is
1352	established that the negotiation is not in the regular course of
1353	business or financing or involves receiving the document in
1354	settlement or payment of a money obligation.
1355	(2) The following rules apply to a negotiable electronic
1356	document of title:
1357	(a) If the document's original terms run to the order of a
1358	named person or to bearer, the document is negotiated by
1359	delivery of the document to another person. Indorsement by the
1360	named person is not required to negotiate the document.
1361	(b) If the document's original terms run to the order of a
1362	named person and the named person has control of the document,
1363	the effect is the same as if the document had been negotiated.

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5-01421-10 20101366 1364 (c) A document is duly negotiated if it is negotiated in 1365 the manner stated in this subsection to a holder that purchases 1366 it in good faith, without notice of any defense against or claim 1367 to it on the part of any person, and for value, unless it is 1368 established that the negotiation is not in the regular course of 1369 business or financing or involves taking delivery of the 1370 document in settlement or payment of a monetary obligation. 1371 (3) (5) Indorsement of a nonnegotiable document of title 1372 neither makes it negotiable nor adds to the transferee's rights. 1373 (4) (4) (6) The naming in a negotiable bill of lading of a 1374 person to be notified of the arrival of the goods does not limit 1375 the negotiability of the bill or nor constitute notice to a purchaser of the bill thereof of any interest of that such 1376 person in the goods. 1377 1378 Section 44. Section 677.502, Florida Statutes, is amended 1379 to read: 1380 677.502 Rights acquired by due negotiation.-1381 (1) Subject to ss. the following section and to the provisions of s. 677.205 and 677.503 on fungible goods, a holder 1382 1383 to which whom a negotiable document of title has been duly 1384 negotiated acquires thereby: 1385 (a) Title to the document; 1386 (b) Title to the goods; 1387 (c) All rights accruing under the law of agency or 1388 estoppel, including rights to goods delivered to the bailee 1389 after the document was issued; and 1390 (d) The direct obligation of the issuer to hold or deliver 1391 the goods according to the terms of the document free of any 1392 defense or claim by the issuer him or her except those arising

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1393	under the terms of the document or under this chapter, but $\overline{\cdot}$ in
1394	the case of a delivery order, the bailee's obligation accrues
1395	only upon the bailee's acceptance of the delivery order and the
1396	obligation acquired by the holder is that the issuer and any
1397	indorser will procure the acceptance of the bailee.
1398	(2) Subject to the following section, title and rights so
1399	acquired by due negotiation are not defeated by any stoppage of
1400	the goods represented by the document <u>of title</u> or by surrender
1401	of <u>the</u> such goods by the bailee $_{ au}$ and are not impaired even <u>if:</u>
1402	<u>(a)</u> though The <u>due</u> negotiation or any prior <u>due</u> negotiation
1403	constituted a breach of duty <u>;</u> or even though
1404	(b) Any person has been deprived of possession of <u>a</u>
1405	negotiable tangible the document or control of a negotiable
1406	electronic document by misrepresentation, fraud, accident,
1407	mistake, duress, loss, theft <u>,</u> or conversion <u>;</u> , or even though
1408	(c) A previous sale or other transfer of the goods or
1409	document has been made to a third person.
1410	Section 45. Section 677.503, Florida Statutes, is amended
1411	to read:
1412	677.503 Document of title to goods defeated in certain
1413	cases
1414	(1) A document of title confers no right in goods against a
1415	person <u>that</u> who before issuance of the document had a legal
1416	interest or a perfected security interest in <u>the goods</u> them and
1417	that did not who neither:
1418	(a) <u>Deliver or entrust the goods</u> Delivered or entrusted
1419	them or any document of title covering <u>the goods</u> them to the
1420	bailor or the bailor's nominee with:
1421	<u>1.</u> Actual or apparent authority to ship, store <u>,</u> or sell <u>;</u> or

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1422	with
1423	2. Power to obtain delivery under <u>s. 677.403;</u> this chapter
1424	(s. 677.403) or with
1425	<u>3.</u> Power of disposition under <u>s. 672.403, s. 680.304(2), s.</u>
1426	<u>680.305(2), s. 679.320, or s. 679.321(3)</u> this code (ss. 672.403
1427	and 679.320) or other statute or rule of law; <u>or</u> nor
1428	(b) <u>Acquiesce</u> Acquiesced in the procurement by the bailor
1429	or <u>its</u> the bailor's nominee of any document of title .
1430	(2) Title to goods based upon an unaccepted delivery order
1431	is subject to the rights of <u>any person</u> anyone to <u>which</u> whom a
1432	negotiable warehouse receipt or bill of lading covering the
1433	goods has been duly negotiated. <u>That</u> Such a title may be
1434	defeated under the next section to the same extent as the rights
1435	of the issuer or a transferee from the issuer.
1436	(3) Title to goods based upon a bill of lading issued to a
1437	freight forwarder is subject to the rights of <u>any person</u> anyone
1438	to <u>which</u> whom a bill issued by the freight forwarder is duly
1439	negotiated <u>. However,; but</u> delivery by the carrier in accordance
1440	with part IV of this chapter pursuant to its own bill of lading
1441	discharges the carrier's obligation to deliver.
1442	Section 46. Section 677.504, Florida Statutes, is amended
1443	to read:
1444	677.504 Rights acquired in the absence of due negotiation;
1445	effect of diversion; seller's stoppage of delivery
1446	(1) A transferee of a document <u>of title</u> , whether negotiable
1447	or nonnegotiable, to which whom the document has been delivered
1448	but not duly negotiated, acquires the title and rights that its
1449	which his or her transferor had or had actual authority to
1450	convey.

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1451	(2) In the case of a transfer of a nonnegotiable document
1452	of title, until but not after the bailee receives notice
1453	
1454	be defeated:
1455	(a) By those creditors of the transferor which who could
1456	treat the transfer sale as void under s. 672.402 or s. 680.308;
1457	
1458	(b) By a buyer from the transferor in ordinary course of
1459	business if the bailee has delivered the goods to the buyer or
1460	received notification of <u>the buyer's</u> his or her rights; or
1461	(c) By a lessee from the transferor in ordinary course of
1462	business if the bailee has delivered the goods to the lessee or
1463	received notification of the lessee's rights; or
1464	<u>(d)</u> (c) As against the bailee, by good-faith good faith
1465	dealings of the bailee with the transferor.
1466	(3) A diversion or other change of shipping instructions by
1467	the consignor in a nonnegotiable bill of lading which causes the
1468	bailee not to deliver to the consignee defeats the consignee's
1469	title to the goods if <u>the goods</u> they have been delivered to a
1470	buyer <u>or a lessee</u> in ordinary course of business and <u>,</u> in any
1471	event, defeats the consignee's rights against the bailee.
1472	(4) Delivery <u>of the goods</u> pursuant to a nonnegotiable
1473	document <u>of title</u> may be stopped by a seller under s. 672.705 <u>or</u>
1474	by a lessor under s. 680.526, and subject to the <u>requirements</u>
1475	requirement of due notification there provided . A bailee <u>that</u>
1476	honors honoring the seller's or lessor's instructions is
1477	entitled to be indemnified by the seller <u>or lessor</u> against any
1478	resulting loss or expense.
1479	Section 47. Section 677.505, Florida Statutes, is amended

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1480	to read:
1481	677.505 Indorser not a guarantor for other parties.—The
1482	indorsement of a <u>tangible</u> document of title issued by a bailee
1483	does not make the indorser liable for any default by the bailee
1484	or by previous indorsers.
1485	Section 48. Section 677.506, Florida Statutes, is amended
1486	to read:
1487	677.506 Delivery without indorsement; right to compel
1488	indorsement.—The transferee of a negotiable <u>tangible</u> document of
1489	title has a specifically enforceable right to have <u>its</u> his or
1490	her transferor supply any necessary indorsement but the transfer
1491	becomes a negotiation only as of the time the indorsement is
1492	supplied.
1493	Section 49. Section 677.507, Florida Statutes, is amended
1494	to read:
1495	677.507 Warranties on negotiation or <u>delivery of document</u>
1496	<u>of title</u> transfer of receipt or bill <u>If</u> Where a person
1497	negotiates or <u>delivers</u> transfers a document of title for value <u>,</u>
1498	otherwise than as a mere intermediary under the next following
1499	section, then unless otherwise agreed <u>,</u> the <u>transferor, in</u>
1500	addition to any warranty made in selling or leasing the goods,
1501	person warrants to <u>its</u> his or her immediate purchaser only <u>that</u>
1502	in addition to any warranty made in selling the goods:
1503	(1) That The document is genuine; and
1504	(2) The transferor does not have That he or she has no
1505	knowledge of any fact <u>that</u> which would impair <u>the document's</u> its
1506	validity or worth; and
1507	(3) <u>The</u> That his or her negotiation or <u>delivery</u> transfer is
1508	rightful and fully effective with respect to the title to the

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1509	document and the goods it represents.
1510	Section 50. Section 677.508, Florida Statutes, is amended
1511	to read:
1512	677.508 Warranties of collecting bank as to documents <u>of</u>
1513	title.—A collecting bank or other intermediary known to be
1514	entrusted with documents <u>of title</u> on behalf of another or with
1515	collection of a draft or other claim against delivery of
1516	documents warrants by <u>the</u> such delivery of the documents only
1517	its own good faith and authority . This rule applies even <u>if</u>
1518	though the collecting bank or other intermediary has purchased
1519	or made advances against the claim or draft to be collected.
1520	Section 51. Section 677.509, Florida Statutes, is amended
1521	to read:
1522	677.509 Receipt or bill; when Adequate compliance with
1523	commercial contract.— The question Whether a document <u>of title</u> is
1524	adequate to fulfill the obligations of a contract for sale, or
1525	the conditions of a <u>letter of</u> credit, or a contract for lease is
1526	<u>determined</u> governed by <u>chapter 672, chapter 675, or chapter 680</u>
1527	the chapters on sales (chapter 672) and on letters of credit
1528	(chapter 675) .
1529	Section 52. Section 677.601, Florida Statutes, is amended
1530	to read:
1531	677.601 Lost <u>, stolen, or destroyed</u> and missing documents <u>of</u>
1532	title
1533	(1) If a document <u>of title is</u> has been lost, stolen <u>,</u> or
1534	destroyed, a court may order delivery of the goods or issuance
1535	of a substitute document and the bailee may without liability to
1536	any person comply with <u>the</u> such order. If the document was
1537	negotiable, a court may not order delivery of the goods or the

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5-01421-10 20101366 1538 issuance of a substitute document without the claimant's posting 1539 claimant must post security unless it finds that approved by the court to indemnify any person that who may suffer loss as a 1540 result of nonsurrender of possession or <u>control of</u> the document 1541 1542 is adequately protected against the loss. If the document was 1543 nonnegotiable not negotiable, the court such security may 1544 require security be required at the discretion of the court. The court may also in its discretion order payment of the bailee's 1545 1546 reasonable costs and attorney's counsel fees in any action under 1547 this subsection. (2) A bailee that, who without a court order, delivers 1548 1549 goods to a person claiming under a missing negotiable document 1550 of title is liable to any person injured thereby., and If the delivery is not in good faith, the bailee is becomes liable for 1551 1552 conversion. Delivery in good faith is not conversion if made in 1553 accordance with a filed classification or tariff or, where no 1554 classification or tariff is filed, if the claimant posts 1555 security with the bailee in an amount at least double the value 1556 of the goods at the time of posting to indemnify any person

1557 injured by the delivery which who files a notice of claim within 1558 1 year after the delivery.

1559 Section 53. Section 677.602, Florida Statutes, is amended 1560 to read:

1561 677.602 <u>Judicial process against</u> Attachment of goods 1562 covered by a negotiable document <u>of title</u>.-<u>Unless a</u> Except where 1563 the document <u>of title</u> was originally issued upon delivery of the 1564 goods by a person <u>that did not have</u> who had no power to dispose 1565 of them, <u>a no lien does not attach</u> attaches by virtue of any 1566 judicial process to goods in the possession of a bailee for

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1567	which a negotiable document of title is outstanding unless
1568	<u>possession or control of</u> the document <u>is</u> be first surrendered to
1569	the bailee or <u>the document's</u> its negotiation <u>is</u> enjoined <u>.</u> , and
1570	The bailee <u>may</u> shall not be compelled to deliver the goods
1571	pursuant to process until possession or control of the document
1572	is surrendered to <u>the bailee or to</u> him or her or impounded by
1573	the court. <u>A purchaser of</u> One who purchases the document for
1574	value without notice of the process or injunction takes free of
1575	the lien imposed by judicial process.
1576	Section 54. Section 677.603, Florida Statutes, is amended
1577	to read:
1578	677.603 Conflicting claims; interpleader.—If more than one
1579	person claims title <u>to</u> or possession of the goods, the bailee is
1580	excused from delivery until <u>the bailee</u> he or she has had a
1581	reasonable time to ascertain the validity of the adverse claims
1582	or to <u>commence</u> bring an action <u>for</u> to compel all claimants to
1583	interplead and may compel such interpleader. The bailee may
1584	assert an interpleader $_{ au}$ either in defending an action for
1585	nondelivery of the goods, or by original action, whichever is
1586	appropriate.
1587	Section 55. Subsection (7) is added to section 678.1031,
1588	Florida Statutes, to read:
1589	678.1031 Rules for determining whether certain obligations
1590	and interests are securities or financial assets
1591	(7) A document of title is not a financial asset unless s.
1592	<u>678.1021(1)(i)2. applies.</u>
1593	Section 56. Subsection (2) of section 679.1021, Florida
1594	Statutes, is amended to read:
1595	679.1021 Definitions and index of definitions

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1596
           (2) The following definitions in other chapters apply to
1597
      this chapter:
1598
           "Applicant" s. 675.103.
           "Beneficiary" s. 675.103.
1599
           "Broker" s. 678.1021.
1600
1601
           "Certificated security" s. 678.1021.
1602
           "Check" s. 673.1041.
           "Clearing corporation" s. 678.1021.
1603
           "Contract for sale" s. 672.106.
1604
1605
           "Control" s. 677.106.
1606
           "Customer" s. 674.104.
1607
           "Entitlement holder" s. 678.1021.
           "Financial asset" s. 678.1021.
1608
1609
           "Holder in due course" s. 673.3021.
1610
           "Issuer" (with respect to a letter of credit
1611
     or letter-of-credit right) s. 675.103.
1612
           "Issuer" (with respect to a security) s. 678.2011.
1613
           "Issuer" (with respect to documents of title) s. 677.102.
           "Lease" s. 680.1031.
1614
           "Lease agreement" s. 680.1031.
1615
1616
           "Lease contract" s. 680.1031.
1617
           "Leasehold interest" s. 680.1031.
           "Lessee" s. 680.1031.
1618
1619
           "Lessee in ordinary course of
     business" s. 680.1031.
1620
1621
           "Lessor" s. 680.1031.
           "Lessor's residual interest" s. 680.1031.
1622
           "Letter of credit" s. 675.103.
1623
           "Merchant" s. 672.104.
1624
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1625	"Negotiable instrument" s. 673.1041.
1626	"Nominated person" s. 675.103.
1627	"Note" s. 673.1041.
1628	"Proceeds of a letter of credit" s. 675.114.
1629	"Prove" s. 673.1031.
1630	"Sale" s. 672.106.
1631	"Securities account" s. 678.5011.
1632	"Securities intermediary" s. 678.1021.
1633	"Security" s. 678.1021.
1634	"Security certificate" s. 678.1021.
1635	"Security entitlement" s. 678.1021.
1636	"Uncertificated security" s. 678.1021.
1637	Section 57. Subsection (2) of section 679.2031, Florida
1638	Statutes, is amended to read:
1639	679.2031 Attachment and enforceability of security
1640	interest; proceeds; supporting obligations; formal requisites
1641	(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (3) through
1642	(10), a security interest is enforceable against the debtor and
1643	third parties with respect to the collateral only if:
1644	(a) Value has been given;
1645	(b) The debtor has rights in the collateral or the power to
1646	transfer rights in the collateral to a secured party; and
1647	(c) One of the following conditions is met:
1648	1. The debtor has authenticated a security agreement that
1649	provides a description of the collateral and, if the security
1650	interest covers timber to be cut, a description of the land
1651	concerned;
1652	2. The collateral is not a certificated security and is in
1653	the possession of the secured party under s. 679.3131 pursuant

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1654	to the debtor's security agreement;
1655	3. The collateral is a certificated security in registered
1656	form and the security certificate has been delivered to the
1657	secured party under s. 678.3011 pursuant to the debtor's
1658	security agreement; or
1659	4. The collateral is deposit accounts, electronic chattel
1660	paper, investment property, or letter-of-credit rights, <u>or</u>
1661	electronic documents, and the secured party has control under $\underline{s.}$
1662	<u>677.106,</u> s. 679.1041, s. 679.1051, s. 679.1061, or s. 679.1071
1663	pursuant to the debtor's security agreement.
1664	Section 58. Subsection (3) of section 679.2071, Florida
1665	Statutes, is amended to read:
1666	679.2071 Rights and duties of secured party having
1667	possession or control of collateral
1668	(3) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4), a
1669	secured party having possession of collateral or control of
1670	collateral under <u>s. 677.106,</u> s. 679.1041, s. 679.1051, s.
1671	679.1061, or s. 679.1071:
1672	(a) May hold as additional security any proceeds, except
1673	money or funds, received from the collateral;
1674	(b) Shall apply money or funds received from the collateral
1675	to reduce the secured obligation, unless remitted to the debtor;
1676	and
1677	(c) May create a security interest in the collateral.
1678	Section 59. Subsection (2) of section 679.2081, Florida
1679	Statutes, is amended to read:
1680	679.2081 Additional duties of secured party having control
1681	of collateral
1682	(2) Within 10 days after receiving an authenticated demand

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5-01421-10 20101366 1683 by the debtor: 1684 (a) A secured party having control of a deposit account 1685 under s. 679.1041(1)(b) shall send to the bank with which the 1686 deposit account is maintained an authenticated statement that 1687 releases the bank from any further obligation to comply with 1688 instructions originated by the secured party; 1689 (b) A secured party having control of a deposit account 1690 under s. 679.1041(1)(c) shall: 1691 1. Pay the debtor the balance on deposit in the deposit 1692 account; or 1693 2. Transfer the balance on deposit into a deposit account 1694 in the debtor's name: 1695 (c) A secured party, other than a buyer, having control of 1696 electronic chattel paper under s. 679.1051 shall: 1697 1. Communicate the authoritative copy of the electronic 1698 chattel paper to the debtor or its designated custodian; 1699 2. If the debtor designates a custodian that is the 1700 designated custodian with which the authoritative copy of the 1701 electronic chattel paper is maintained for the secured party, 1702 communicate to the custodian an authenticated record releasing 1703 the designated custodian from any further obligation to comply 1704 with instructions originated by the secured party and 1705 instructing the custodian to comply with instructions originated 1706 by the debtor; and 1707 3. Take appropriate action to enable the debtor or the 1708 debtor's designated custodian to make copies of or revisions to 1709 the authoritative copy which add or change an identified 1710 assignee of the authoritative copy without the consent of the 1711 secured party;

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1712	(d) A secured party having control of investment property
1713	under s. 678.1061(4)(b) or s. 679.1061(2) shall send to the
1714	securities intermediary or commodity intermediary with which the
1715	security entitlement or commodity contract is maintained an
1716	authenticated record that releases the securities intermediary
1717	or commodity intermediary from any further obligation to comply
1718	with entitlement orders or directions originated by the secured
1719	party; and
1720	(e) A secured party having control of a letter-of-credit
1721	right under s. 679.1071 shall send to each person having an
1722	unfulfilled obligation to pay or deliver proceeds of the letter
1723	of credit to the secured party an authenticated release from any
1724	further obligation to pay or deliver proceeds of the letter of
1725	credit to the secured party; and-
1726	(f) A secured party having control of an electronic
1727	document shall:
1728	1. Give control of the electronic document to the debtor or
1729	its designated custodian;
1730	2. If the debtor designates a custodian that is the
1731	designated custodian with which the authoritative copy of the
1732	electronic document is maintained for the secured party,
1733	communicate to the custodian an authenticated record releasing
1734	the designated custodian from any further obligation to comply
1735	with instructions originated by the secured party and
1736	instructing the custodian to comply with instructions originated
1737	by the debtor; and
1738	3. Take appropriate action to enable the debtor or its
1739	designated custodian to make copies of or revisions to the
1740	authenticated copy which add or change an identified assignee of

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5-01421-10 20101366 1741 the authoritative copy without the consent of the secured party. 1742 Section 60. Subsection (3) of section 679.3011, Florida 1743 Statutes, is amended to read: 1744 679.3011 Law governing perfection and priority of security 1745 interests.-Except as otherwise provided in ss. 679.1091, 1746 679.3031, 679.3041, 679.3051, and 679.3061, the following rules 1747 determine the law governing perfection, the effect of perfection 1748 or nonperfection, and the priority of a security interest in 1749 collateral: 1750 (3) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (4) and 1751 (5), while tangible negotiable documents, goods, instruments, 1752 money, or tangible chattel paper is located in a jurisdiction, 1753 the local law of that jurisdiction governs: 1754 (a) Perfection of a security interest in the goods by 1755 filing a fixture filing; 1756 (b) Perfection of a security interest in timber to be cut; 1757 and 1758 (c) The effect of perfection or nonperfection and the 1759 priority of a nonpossessory security interest in the collateral. 1760 Section 61. Subsection (2) of section 679.3101, Florida 1761 Statutes, is amended to read: 1762 679.3101 When filing required to perfect security interest 1763 or agricultural lien; security interests and agricultural liens 1764 to which filing provisions do not apply.-1765 (2) The filing of a financing statement is not necessary to 1766 perfect a security interest: 1767 (a) That is perfected under s. 679.3081(4), (5), (6), or 1768 (7); 1769 (b) That is perfected under s. 679.3091 when it attaches;

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1770	(c) In property subject to a statute, regulation, or treaty
1771	described in s. 679.3111(1);
1772	(d) In goods in possession of a bailee which is perfected
1773	under s. 679.3121(4)(a) or (b);
1774	(e) In certificated securities, documents, goods, or
1775	instruments which is perfected without filing, control, or
1776	possession under s. 679.3121(5), (6), or (7);
1777	(f) In collateral in the secured party's possession under
1778	s. 679.3131;
1779	(g) In a certificated security which is perfected by
1780	delivery of the security certificate to the secured party under
1781	s. 679.3131;
1782	(h) In deposit accounts, electronic chattel paper,
1783	electronic documents, investment property, or letter-of-credit
1784	rights which is perfected by control under s. 679.3141;
1785	(i) In proceeds which is perfected under s. 679.3151; or
1786	(j) That is perfected under s. 679.3161.
1787	Section 62. Subsection (5) of section 679.3121, Florida
1788	Statutes, is amended to read:
1789	679.3121 Perfection of security interests in chattel paper,
1790	deposit accounts, documents, goods covered by documents,
1791	instruments, investment property, letter-of-credit rights, and
1792	money; perfection by permissive filing; temporary perfection
1793	without filing or transfer of possession
1794	(5) A security interest in certificated securities,
1795	negotiable documents, or instruments is perfected without filing
1796	or the taking of possession <u>or control</u> for a period of 20 days
1797	from the time it attaches to the extent that it arises for new
1798	value given under an authenticated security agreement.

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1799	Section 63. Subsection (1) of section 679.3131, Florida
1800	Statutes, is amended to read:
1801	679.3131 When possession by or delivery to secured party
1802	perfects security interest without filing
1803	(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2), a
1804	secured party may perfect a security interest in <u>tangible</u>
1805	negotiable documents, goods, instruments, money, or tangible
1806	chattel paper by taking possession of the collateral. A secured
1807	party may perfect a security interest in certificated securities
1808	by taking delivery of the certificated securities under s.
1809	678.3011.
1810	Section 64. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 679.3141,
1811	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
1812	679.3141 Perfection by control
1813	(1) A security interest in investment property, deposit
1814	accounts, letter-of-credit rights, or electronic chattel paper <u>,</u>
1815	or electronic documents may be perfected by control of the
1816	collateral under <u>s. 677.106,</u> s. 679.1041, s. 679.1051, s.
1817	679.1061, or s. 679.1071.
1818	(2) A security interest in deposit accounts, electronic
1819	chattel paper, or letter-of-credit rights <u>, or electronic</u>
1820	documents is perfected by control under s. 677.106, s. 679.1041,
1821	s. 679.1051, or s. 679.1071 when the secured party obtains
1822	control and remains perfected by control only while the secured
1823	party retains control.
1824	Section 65. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 679.3171,
1825	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
1826	679.3171 Interests that take priority over or take free of
1827	security interest or agricultural lien

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1828	(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (5), a
1829	buyer, other than a secured party, of tangible chattel paper,
1830	tangible documents, goods, instruments, or a security
1831	certificate takes free of a security interest or agricultural
1832	lien if the buyer gives value and receives delivery of the
1833	collateral without knowledge of the security interest or
1834	agricultural lien and before it is perfected.
1835	(4) A licensee of a general intangible or a buyer, other
1836	than a secured party, of accounts, electronic chattel paper,
1837	electronic documents, general intangibles, or investment
1838	property other than a certificated security takes free of a
1839	security interest if the licensee or buyer gives value without
1840	knowledge of the security interest and before it is perfected.
1841	Section 66. Subsection (2) of section 679.338, Florida
1842	Statutes, is amended to read:
1843	679.338 Priority of security interest or agricultural lien
1844	perfected by filed financing statement providing certain
1845	incorrect information.—If a security interest or agricultural
1846	lien is perfected by a filed financing statement providing
1847	information described in s. 679.516(2)(d) which is incorrect at
1848	the time the financing statement is filed:
1849	(2) A purchaser, other than a secured party, of the
1850	collateral takes free of the security interest or agricultural
1851	lien to the extent that, in reasonable reliance upon the
1852	incorrect information, the purchaser gives value and, in the
1853	case of <u>tangible</u> chattel paper, <u>tangible</u> documents, goods,
1854	instruments, or a security certificate, receives delivery of the
1855	collateral.
1856	Section 67. Paragraphs (a) and (o) of subsection (1) of

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5-01421-10 20101366 1857 section 680.1031, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1858 680.1031 Definitions and index of definitions.-1859 (1) In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires: 1860 (a) "Buyer in ordinary course of business" means a person 1861 who in good faith and without knowledge that the sale to him or 1862 her is in violation of the ownership rights or security interest 1863 or leasehold interest of a third party in the goods buys in 1864 ordinary course from a person in the business of selling goods 1865 of that kind but does not include a pawnbroker. Buying may be 1866 for cash or by exchange of other property or on secured or unsecured credit and includes acquiring receiving goods or 1867 1868 documents of title under a preexisting contract for sale but 1869 does not include a transfer in bulk or as security for or in 1870 total or partial satisfaction of a money debt. 1871 (o) "Lessee in ordinary course of business" means a person 1872 who in good faith and without knowledge that the lease to him or 1873 her is in violation of the ownership rights or security interest 1874 or leasehold interest of a third party in the goods leases in 1875 ordinary course from a person in the business of selling or 1876 leasing goods of that kind but does not include a pawnbroker. 1877 Leasing may be for cash or by exchange of other property or on 1878 secured or unsecured credit and includes acquiring receiving 1879 goods or documents of title under a preexisting lease contract 1880 but does not include a transfer in bulk or as security for or in 1881 total or partial satisfaction of a money debt. 1882 Section 68. Subsection (2) of section 680.514, Florida 1883 Statutes, is amended to read: 1884 680.514 Waiver of lessee's objections.-1885 (2) A lessee's failure to reserve rights when paying rent

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

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1886	or other consideration against documents precludes recovery of
1887	the payment for defects apparent <u>in</u> on the face of the
1888	documents.
1889	Section 69. Subsection (2) of section 680.526, Florida
1890	Statutes, is amended to read:
1891	680.526 Lessor's stoppage of delivery in transit or
1892	otherwise
1893	(2) In pursuing her or his remedies under subsection (1),
1894	the lessor may stop delivery until:
1895	(a) Receipt of the goods by the lessee;
1896	(b) Acknowledgment to the lessee by any bailee of the
1897	goods, except a carrier, that the bailee holds the goods for the
1898	lessee; or
1899	(c) Such an acknowledgment to the lessee by a carrier via
1900	reshipment or as <u>a warehouse</u> warehouseman .
1901	Section 70. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.