By the Committee on Banking and Insurance; and Senator Wise

597-04371-10 20101366c1 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. 668.50 and 671.304, F.S.; 10 correcting cross-references; amending ss. 671.201, 672.103, 672.104, 674.104, 677.102, and 679.1021, 11 F.S.; revising and providing definitions; revising 12 13 provisions pertaining to definitions applicable to 14 certain provisions of the code, to conform cross-15 references to revisions made by this act; amending s. 16 672.310, F.S.; revising time when certain delivery 17 payments are due; amending ss. 559.9232, 672.323, 672.401, 672.503, 672.505, 672.506, 672.509, 672.605, 18 672.705, 674.2101, 677.201, 677.202, 677.203, 677.205, 19 20 677.206, 677.207, 677.208, 677.301, 677.302, 677.304, 677.305, 677.401, 677.402, 677.403, 677.404, 677.502, 21 677.503, 677.505, 677.506, 677.507, 677.508, 677.509, 22 677.602, 677.603, 679.2031, 679.2071, 679.3011, 23 679.3101, 679.3121, 679.3131, 679.3141, 679.3171, 24 25 679.338, 680.1031, 680.514, and 680.526, F.S.; 26 revising provisions to conform to changes made by this 27 act; making editorial changes; amending s. 677.103, 28 F.S.; revising and providing application in relation 29 of chapter to treaty, statute, tariff, classification,

Page 1 of 67

	597-04371-10 20101366c1
30	or regulation; amending s. 677.104, F.S.; providing
31	when certain documents of title are nonnegotiable;
32	amending s. 677.105, F.S.; authorizing an issuer of
33	the electronic document to issue a tangible document
34	of title as a substitute for the electronic document
35	under certain conditions; authorizing an issuer of a
36	tangible document to issue an electronic document of
37	title as a substitute for the tangible document under
38	certain conditions; creating s. 677.106, F.S.;
39	providing when certain persons have control of an
40	electronic document of title; amending s. 677.204,
41	F.S.; revising liability of certain damages;
42	authorizing a warehouse receipt or storage agreement
43	to provide certain requirements; amending s. 677.209,
44	F.S.; revising conditions for a warehouse to establish
45	a lien against a bailor; providing when and against
46	whom the lien is effective; amending s. 677.210, F.S.;
47	revising provisions relating to the enforcement of
48	liens; amending s. 677.303, F.S.; prohibiting
49	liability for certain carriers; amending s. 677.307,
50	F.S.; revising conditions under which a carrier has a
51	lien on goods covered by a bill of lading; amending s.
52	677.308, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the
53	enforcement of a carrier's lien; amending s. 677.309,
54	F.S.; revising provisions relating to the contractual
55	limitation of a carrier's liability; amending s.
56	677.501, F.S.; providing requirements for negotiable
57	tangible documents of title and negotiable electronic
58	documents of title; amending s. 677.504, F.S.;

Page 2 of 67

	597-04371-10 20101366c1
59	providing condition under which the rights of the
60	transferee may be defeated; amending s. 677.601, F.S.;
61	revising provisions relating to lost, stolen, or
62	destroyed documents of title; amending s. 678.1031,
63	F.S.; providing that certain documents of title are
64	not financial assets; amending s. 679.2081, F.S.;
65	providing requirements for secured parties having
66	control of an electronic document; providing an
67	effective date.
68	
69	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
70	
71	Section 1. Paragraph (f) of subsection (2) of section
72	559.9232, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
73	559.9232 Definitions; exclusion of rental-purchase
74	agreements from certain regulations
75	(2) A rental-purchase agreement that complies with this act
76	shall not be construed to be, nor be governed by, any of the
77	following:
78	(f) A security interest as defined in s. 671.201 <u>(38)</u> (35).
79	Section 2. Present subsections (25) through (43) of section
80	671.201, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (28)
81	through (46), respectively, new subsections (25), (26), and (27)
82	are added to that section, and present subsections (5), (6),
83	(10), (15), (16), (21), and (42) are amended, to read:
84	671.201 General definitionsUnless the context otherwise
85	requires, words or phrases defined in this section, or in the
86	additional definitions contained in other chapters of this code
87	which apply to particular chapters or parts thereof, have the

Page 3 of 67

	597-04371-10 20101366c1
88	meanings stated. Subject to definitions contained in other
89	chapters of this code which apply to particular chapters or
90	parts thereof, the term:
91	(5) "Bearer" means a person in control of a negotiable
92	electronic document of title or a person in possession of a
93	negotiable instrument, a negotiable tangible document of title,
94	or a certificated security that is payable to bearer or indorsed
95	in blank.
96	(6) "Bill of lading" means a document of title evidencing
97	the receipt of goods for shipment issued by a person engaged in
98	the business of directly or indirectly transporting or
99	forwarding goods. The term does not include a warehouse receipt.
100	
101	(10) "Conspicuous," with reference to a term, means so
101	written, displayed, or presented that a reasonable person
	against which whom it is to operate ought to have noticed it.
103	Whether a term is "conspicuous" is a decision for the court.
104	Conspicuous terms include the following:
105	(a) A heading in capitals in a size equal to or <u>greater in</u>
106	size larger than that of the surrounding text, or in contrasting
107	a type, font, or color in contrast to the surrounding text of
108	the same or lesser size; and.
109	(b) Language in the body of a record or display in <u>larger</u>
110	type larger than that of the surrounding text; in a type, font,
111	or color in contrast to the surrounding text of the same size;
112	or set off from surrounding text of the same size by symbols or
113	other marks that call attention to the language.
114	(15) "Delivery," with respect to an <u>electronic document of</u>
115	title, means voluntary transfer of control and "delivery," with
116	respect to instruments instrument, tangible document of title,

Page 4 of 67

597-04371-10 20101366c1 117 or chattel paper, or certificated securities, means voluntary 118 transfer of possession. 119 (16) "Document of title" means a record: 120 (a) includes bill of lading, dock warrant, dock receipt, 121 warehouse receipt or order for the delivery of goods, and any 122 other document That in the regular course of business or 123 financing is treated as adequately evidencing that the person in 124 possession or control of the record it is entitled to receive, 125 control, hold, and dispose of the record document and the goods 126 the record it covers; and 127 (b) That purports to be issued by or addressed to a bailee 128 and to cover goods in the bailee's possession which are either 129 identified or are fungible portions of an identified mass. The 130 term includes a bill of lading, transport document, dock 131 warrant, dock receipt, warehouse receipt, and order for delivery 132 of goods. An electronic document of title means a document of 133 title evidenced by a record consisting of information stored in 134 an electronic medium. A tangible document of title means a 135 document of title evidenced by a record consisting of 136 information that is inscribed on a tangible medium. To be a 137 document of title, a document must purport to be issued by or 138 addressed to a bailee and purport to cover goods in the bailee's 139 possession which are either identified or are fungible portions of an identified mass. 140 141 (21) "Holder" means: 142 (a) The person in possession of a negotiable instrument 143 that is payable either to bearer or to an identified person that

144 is the person in possession; or

145

(b) The person in possession of a negotiable tangible

Page 5 of 67

	597-04371-10 20101366c1
146	document of title if the goods are deliverable either to bearer
147	or to the order of the person in possession; or-
148	(c) The person in control of a negotiable electronic
149	document of title.
150	(25) Subject to subsection (27), a person has "notice" of a
151	fact if the person:
152	(a) Has actual knowledge of it;
153	(b) Has received a notice or notification of it; or
154	(c) From all the facts and circumstances known to the
155	person at the time in question, has reason to know that it
156	exists. A person "knows" or has "knowledge" of a fact when the
157	person has actual knowledge of it. "Discover" or "learn" or a
158	word or phrase of similar import refers to knowledge rather than
159	to reason to know. The time and circumstances under which a
160	notice or notification may cease to be effective are not
161	determined by this section.
162	(26) A person "notifies" or "gives" a notice or
163	notification to another person by taking such steps as may be
164	reasonably required to inform the other person in ordinary
165	course, whether or not the other person actually comes to know
166	of it. Subject to subsection (27), a person "receives" a notice
167	or notification when:
168	(a) It comes to that person's attention; or
169	(b) It is duly delivered in a form reasonable under the
170	circumstances at the place of business through which the
171	contract was made or at another location held out by that person
172	as the place for receipt of such communications.
173	(27) Notice, knowledge, or a notice or notification
174	received by an organization is effective for a particular

Page 6 of 67

	597-04371-10 20101366c1
175	transaction from the time when it is brought to the attention of
176	the individual conducting that transaction, and, in any event,
177	from the time when it would have been brought to the
178	individual's attention if the organization had exercised due
179	diligence. An organization exercises due diligence if it
180	maintains reasonable routines for communicating significant
181	information to the person conducting the transaction and there
182	is reasonable compliance with the routines. Due diligence does
183	not require an individual acting for the organization to
184	communicate information unless such communication is part of the
185	individual's regular duties or the individual has reason to know
186	of the transaction and that the transaction would be materially
187	affected by the information.
188	(45) (42) "Warehouse receipt" means a document of title
189	receipt issued by a person engaged in the business of storing
190	goods for hire.
191	Section 3. Paragraph (d) of subsection (16) of section
192	668.50, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
193	668.50 Uniform Electronic Transaction Act
194	(16) TRANSFERABLE RECORDS
195	(d) Except as otherwise agreed, a person having control of
196	a transferable record is the holder, as defined in s.
197	671.201 (21) , of the transferable record and has the same rights
198	and defenses as a holder of an equivalent record or writing
199	under the Uniform Commercial Code, including, if the applicable
200	statutory requirements under s. 673.3021, s. 677.501, or s.
201	679.330 679.308 are satisfied, the rights and defenses of a
202	holder in due course, a holder to which a negotiable document of
203	title has been duly negotiated, or a purchaser, respectively.

Page 7 of 67

	597-04371-10 20101366c1
204	Delivery, possession, and indorsement are not required to obtain
205	or exercise any of the rights under this paragraph.
206	Section 4. Subsection (5) of section 671.304, Florida
207	Statutes, is amended to read:
208	671.304 Laws not repealed; precedence where code provisions
209	in conflict with other laws; certain statutory remedies
210	retained
211	(5) The effectiveness of any financing statement or
212	continuation statement filed <u>before</u> prior to January 1, 1980, or
213	any continuation statement filed on or after October 1, 1984,
214	which states that the debtor is a transmitting utility as
215	provided in s. <u>679.515(6) continues</u> 679.403(6) shall continue
216	until a termination statement is filed, except that if this act
217	requires a filing in an office where there was no previous
218	financing statement, a new financing statement conforming to s.
219	680.109(4), Florida Statutes 1979, shall be filed in that
220	office.
221	Section 5. Subsection (3) of section 672.103, Florida
222	Statutes, is amended to read:
223	672.103 Definitions and index of definitions
224	(3) The following definitions in other chapters apply to
225	this chapter:
226	"Check," s. 673.1041.
227	"Consignee," s. 677.102.
228	"Consignor," s. 677.102.
229	"Consumer goods," s. 679.1021.
230	"Control," s. 677.106.
231	"Dishonor," s. 673.5021.
232	"Draft," s. 673.1041.

Page 8 of 67

597-04371-10 20101366c1 233 Section 6. Subsection (2) of section 672.104, Florida 234 Statutes, is amended to read: 235 672.104 Definitions: "merchant"; "between merchants"; 236 "financing agency."-237 (2) "Financing agency" means a bank, finance company or 238 other person who in the ordinary course of business makes 239 advances against goods or documents of title or who by 240 arrangement with either the seller or the buyer intervenes in ordinary course to make or collect payment due or claimed under 241 242 the contract for sale, as by purchasing or paying the seller's draft or making advances against it or by merely taking it for 243 244 collection whether or not documents of title accompany or are 245 associated with the draft. "Financing agency" includes also a 246 bank or other person who similarly intervenes between persons 247 who are in the position of seller and buyer in respect to the 248 goods (s. 672.707). 249 Section 7. Subsection (3) of section 672.310, Florida 250 Statutes, is amended to read: 251 672.310 Open time for payment or running of credit; 252 authority to ship under reservation.-Unless otherwise agreed: 253 (3) If delivery is authorized and made by way of documents 254 of title otherwise than by subsection (2) then payment is due 255 regardless of where the goods are to be received at the time and 256 place at which the buyer is to receive delivery of the tangible 257 documents or at the time the buyer is to receive delivery of the 258 electronic documents and at the seller's place of business or, 259 if none, the seller's residence regardless of where the goods are to be received; and 260 261 Section 8. Section 672.323, Florida Statutes, is amended to

Page 9 of 67

597-04371-10 20101366c1 2.62 read: 263 672.323 Form of bill of lading required in overseas 264 shipment; "overseas."-(1) Where the contract contemplates overseas shipment and 265 contains a term "C.I.F." or "C. & F. or F.O.B. vessel," the 266 267 seller unless otherwise agreed shall must obtain a negotiable 268 bill of lading stating that the goods have been loaded in on board or, in the case of a term "C.I.F." or "C. & F.," received 269 270 for shipment. 271 (2) Where in a case within subsection (1) a tangible bill 272 of lading has been issued in a set of parts, unless otherwise 273 agreed if the documents are not to be sent from abroad the buyer may demand tender of the full set; otherwise only one part of 274 275 the bill of lading need be tendered. Even if the agreement 276 expressly requires a full set: 277 (a) Due tender of a single part is acceptable within the 278 provisions of this chapter on cure of improper delivery (s. 279 672.508(1)); and 280 (b) Even though the full set is demanded, if the documents 281 are sent from abroad the person tendering an incomplete set may 282 nevertheless require payment upon furnishing an indemnity which 283 the buyer in good faith deems adequate. 284 (3) A shipment by water or by air or a contract 285 contemplating such shipment is "overseas" insofar as by usage of 286 trade or agreement it is subject to the commercial, financing or 287 shipping practices characteristic of international deepwater 288 commerce. 289 Section 9. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 672.401, 290 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

Page 10 of 67

	597-04371-10 20101366c1
291	672.401 Passing of title; reservation for security; limited
292	application of this sectionEach provision of this chapter with
293	regard to the rights, obligations and remedies of the seller,
294	the buyer, purchasers or other third parties applies
295	irrespective of title to the goods except where the provision
296	refers to such title. Insofar as situations are not covered by
297	the other provisions of this chapter and matters concerning
298	title become material the following rules apply:
299	(2) Unless otherwise explicitly agreed title passes to the
300	buyer at the time and place at which the seller completes her or
301	his performance with reference to the physical delivery of the
302	goods, despite any reservation of a security interest and even
303	though a document of title is to be delivered at a different
304	time or place; and in particular and despite any reservation of
305	a security interest by the bill of lading:
306	(a) If the contract requires or authorizes the seller to
307	send the goods to the buyer but does not require <u>him or her</u> the
308	seller to deliver them at destination, title passes to the buyer
309	at the time and place of shipment; but
310	(b) If the contract requires delivery at destination, title
311	passes on tender there.
312	(3) Unless otherwise explicitly agreed where delivery is to
313	be made without moving the goods:
314	(a) If the seller is to deliver a <u>tangible</u> document of
315	title, title passes at the time when and the place where <u>he or</u>
316	she the seller delivers such documents and if the seller is to
317	deliver an electronic document of title, title passes when the
318	seller delivers the document; or
319	(b) If the goods are at the time of contracting already

Page 11 of 67

597-04371-10 20101366c1 320 identified and no documents of title are to be delivered, title passes at the time and place of contracting. 321 322 Section 10. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 672.503, 323 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 672.503 Manner of seller's tender of delivery.-324 325 (4) Where goods are in the possession of a bailee and are 326 to be delivered without being moved: 327 (a) Tender requires that the seller either tender a 328 negotiable document of title covering such goods or procure 329 acknowledgment by the bailee of the buyer's right to possession 330 of the goods; but (b) Tender to the buyer of a nonnegotiable document of 331 332 title or of a record directing written direction to the bailee 333 to deliver is sufficient tender unless the buyer seasonably 334 objects, and, except as otherwise provided in chapter 679, 335 receipt by the bailee of notification of the buyer's rights 336 fixes those rights as against the bailee and all third persons; 337 but risk of loss of the goods and of any failure by the bailee 338 to honor the nonnegotiable document of title or to obey the 339 direction remains on the seller until the buyer has had a reasonable time to present the document or direction, and a 340 341 refusal by the bailee to honor the document or to obey the 342 direction defeats the tender. 343 (5) Where the contract requires the seller to deliver 344 documents: 345 (a) He or she shall must tender all such documents in

346 correct form, except as provided in this chapter with respect to 347 bills of lading in a set (s. 672.323(2)); and

348

(b) Tender through customary banking channels is sufficient

Page 12 of 67

597-04371-10 20101366c1 349 and dishonor of a draft accompanying or associated with the 350 documents constitutes nonacceptance or rejection. 351 Section 11. Section 672.505, Florida Statutes, is amended 352 to read: 353 672.505 Seller's shipment under reservation.-354 (1) Where the seller has identified goods to the contract 355 by or before shipment: 356 (a) His or her The seller's procurement of a negotiable 357 bill of lading to his or her own order or otherwise reserves in 358 him or her the seller a security interest in the goods. His or 359 her procurement of the bill to the order of a financing agency or of the buyer indicates in addition only the seller's 360 361 expectation of transferring that interest to the person named. 362 (b) A nonnegotiable bill of lading to himself or herself or 363 his or her nominee reserves possession of the goods as security 364 but except in a case of conditional delivery (s. 672.507(2)) a 365 nonnegotiable bill of lading naming the buyer as consignee 366 reserves no security interest even though the seller retains 367 possession or control of the bill of lading. 368 (2) When shipment by the seller with reservation of a 369 security interest is in violation of the contract for sale it 370 constitutes an improper contract for transportation within the 371 preceding section but impairs neither the rights given to the 372 buyer by shipment and identification of the goods to the 373 contract nor the seller's powers as a holder of a negotiable 374 document of title. 375 Section 12. Subsection (2) of section 672.506, Florida 376 Statutes, is amended to read: 377 672.506 Rights of financing agency.-

Page 13 of 67

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

CS for SB 1366

1	597-04371-10 20101366c1
378	(2) The right to reimbursement of a financing agency which
379	has in good faith honored or purchased the draft under
380	commitment to or authority from the buyer is not impaired by
381	subsequent discovery of defects with reference to any relevant
382	document which was apparently regular on its face .
383	Section 13. Subsection (2) of section 672.509, Florida
384	Statutes, is amended to read:
385	672.509 Risk of loss in the absence of breach
386	(2) Where the goods are held by a bailee to be delivered
387	without being moved, the risk of loss passes to the buyer:
388	(a) On her or his receipt of <u>possession or control of</u> a
389	negotiable document of title covering the goods; or
390	(b) On acknowledgment by the bailee of the buyer's right to
391	possession of the goods; or
392	(c) After her or his receipt of <u>possession or control of</u> a
393	nonnegotiable document of title or other written direction to
394	deliver <u>in a record</u> , as provided in s. 672.503(4)(b).
395	Section 14. Subsection (2) of section 672.605, Florida
396	Statutes, is amended to read:
397	672.605 Waiver of buyer's objections by failure to
398	particularize
399	(2) Payment against documents made without reservation of
400	rights precludes recovery of the payment for defects apparent <u>in</u>
401	on the face of the documents.
402	Section 15. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 672.705,
403	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
404	672.705 Seller's stoppage of delivery in transit or
405	otherwise
406	(2) As against such buyer the seller may stop delivery

Page 14 of 67

	597-04371-10 20101366c1
407	until:
408	(a) Receipt of the goods by the buyer; or
409	(b) Acknowledgment to the buyer by any bailee of the goods
410	except a carrier that the bailee holds the goods for the buyer;
411	or
412	(c) Such acknowledgment to the buyer by a carrier by
413	reshipment or as <u>a warehouse</u> warehouseman ; or
414	(d) Negotiation to the buyer of any negotiable document of
415	title covering the goods.
416	(3)(a) To stop delivery the seller <u>shall</u> must so notify as
417	to enable the bailee by reasonable diligence to prevent delivery
418	of the goods.
419	(b) After such notification the bailee <u>shall</u> must hold and
420	deliver the goods according to the directions of the seller but
421	the seller is liable to the bailee for any ensuing charges or
422	damages.
423	(c) If a negotiable document of title has been issued for
424	goods the bailee is not obliged to obey a notification to stop
425	until surrender <u>of possession or control</u> of the document.
426	(d) A carrier who has issued a nonnegotiable bill of lading
427	is not obliged to obey a notification to stop received from a
428	person other than the consignor.
429	Section 16. Subsection (3) of section 674.104, Florida
430	Statutes, is amended to read:
431	674.104 Definitions and index of definitions
432	(3) The following definitions in other chapters apply to
433	this chapter:
434	"Acceptance," s. 673.4091.
435	"Alteration," s. 673.4071.

Page 15 of 67

	597-04371-10 20101366c1
436	"Cashier's check," s. 673.1041.
437	"Certificate of deposit," s. 673.1041.
438	"Certified check," s. 673.4091.
439	"Check," s. 673.1041.
440	"Control," s. 677.106.
441	"Good faith," s. 673.1031.
442	"Holder in due course," s. 673.3021.
443	"Instrument," s. 673.1041.
444	"Notice of dishonor," s. 673.5031.
445	"Order," s. 673.1031.
446	"Ordinary care," s. 673.1031.
447	"Person entitled to enforce," s. 673.3011.
448	"Presentment," s. 673.5011.
449	"Promise," s. 673.1031.
450	"Prove," s. 673.1031.
451	"Teller's check," s. 673.1041.
452	"Unauthorized signature," s. 673.4031.
453	Section 17. Subsection (3) of section 674.2101, Florida
454	Statutes, is amended to read:
455	674.2101 Security interest of collecting bank in items,
456	accompanying documents, and proceeds
457	(3) Receipt by a collecting bank of a final settlement for
458	an item is a realization on its security interest in the item,
459	accompanying documents, and proceeds. So long as the bank does
460	not receive final settlement for the item or give up possession
461	of the item or <u>possession or control of the</u> accompanying <u>or</u>
462	associated documents for purposes other than collection, the
463	security interest continues to that extent and is subject to
464	chapter 679, but:

Page 16 of 67

	597-04371-10 20101366c1
465	(a) No security agreement is necessary to make the security
466	interest enforceable (s. 679.2031(2)(c)1.);
467	(b) No filing is required to perfect the security interest;
468	and
469	(c) The security interest has priority over conflicting
470	perfected security interests in the item, accompanying
471	documents, or proceeds.
472	Section 18. Section 677.102, Florida Statutes, is amended
473	to read:
474	677.102 Definitions and index of definitions
475	(1) In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:
476	(a) "Bailee" means <u>a</u> the person <u>that</u> who by a warehouse
477	receipt, bill of lading or other document of title acknowledges
478	possession of goods and contracts to deliver them.
479	(b) "Carrier" means a person that issues a bill of lading.
480	<u>(c)(b)</u> "Consignee" means <u>a</u> the person named in a bill <u>of</u>
481	<u>lading</u> to <u>which</u> whom or to whose order the bill promises
482	delivery.
483	<u>(d)(c)</u> "Consignor" means <u>a</u> the person named in a bill <u>of</u>
484	<u>lading</u> as the person from <u>which</u> whom the goods have been
485	received for shipment.
486	<u>(e) (d)</u> "Delivery order" means a <u>record that contains an</u>
487	written order to deliver goods directed to a <u>warehouse</u>
488	warehouseman, carrier, or other person <u>that</u> who in the ordinary
489	course of business issues warehouse receipts or bills of lading.
490	(f) "Good faith" means honesty in fact and the observance
491	of reasonable commercial standards of fair dealing.
492	(c) "Document" means document of title as defined in the
493	general definitions in chapter 671 (s. 671.201).

Page 17 of 67

597-04371-10 20101366c1 494 (g) (f) "Goods" means all things that which are treated as 495 movable for the purposes of a contract of storage or 496 transportation. 497 (h) (g) "Issuer" means a bailee who issues a document of 498 title or, in the case of except that in relation to an 499 unaccepted delivery order, it means the person who orders the 500 possessor of goods to deliver. The term Issuer includes a any 501 person for which whom an agent or employee purports to act in 502 issuing a document if the agent or employee has real or apparent 503 authority to issue documents, notwithstanding that the issuer 504 received no goods or that the goods were misdescribed or that in 505 any other respect the agent or employee violated his or her 506 instructions. 507 (i) "Person entitled under the document" means the holder, 508 in the case of a negotiable document of title, or the person to 509 which delivery of the goods is to be made by the terms of, or 510 pursuant to instructions in a record under, a nonnegotiable 511 document of title. 512 (j) "Record" means information that is inscribed on a 513 tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other 514 medium and is retrievable in perceivable form. 515 (k) "Shipper" means a person that enters into a contract of 516 transportation with a carrier. (1) "Sign" means, with present intent to authenticate or 517 518 adopt a record: 519 1. To execute or adopt a tangible symbol; or 520 2. To attach to or logically associate with the record an 521 electronic sound, symbol, or process. 522 (m) (h) "Warehouse" means "Warehouseman" is a person engaged

Page 18 of 67

	597-04371-10 20101366c1
523	in the business of storing goods for hire.
524	(2) Other definitions applying to this chapter or to
525	specified parts thereof, and the sections in which they appear
526	are:
527	"Duly negotiate," s. 677.501.
528	"Person entitled under the document," s. 677.403(4).
529	(3) Definitions in other chapters applying to this chapter
530	and the sections in which they appear are:
531	"Contract for sale," s. 672.106.
532	"Overseas," s. 672.323.
533	"Lessee in ordinary course of business," s. 680.1031.
534	"Receipt" of goods, s. 672.103.
535	<u>(3)(4) In addition,</u> chapter 671 contains general
536	definitions and principles of construction and interpretation
537	applicable throughout this chapter.
538	Section 19. Section 677.103, Florida Statutes, is amended
539	to read:
540	677.103 Relation of chapter to treaty, statute, tariff,
541	classification, or regulation
542	(1) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, this
543	<u>chapter is subject</u> to the extent that any treaty or statute of
544	the United States <u>to the extent the treaty or statute</u> $ au$
545	regulatory statute of this state or tariff, classification or
546	regulation filed or issued pursuant thereto is applicable , the
547	provisions of this chapter are subject thereto.
548	(2) This chapter does not modify or repeal any law
549	prescribing the form or content of a document of title or the
550	services or facilities to be afforded by a bailee, or otherwise
551	regulating a bailee's business in respects not specifically

Page 19 of 67

	597-04371-10 20101366c1
552	treated in this chapter. However, a violation of such a law does
553	not affect the status of a document of title that otherwise is
554	within the definition of a document of title.
555	(3) This chapter modifies, limits, and supersedes the
556	federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce
557	Act, 15 U.S.C. ss. 7001, et seq., but does not modify, limit, or
558	supersede s. 101(c) of that act, 15 U.S.C. s. 7001(c), or
559	authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in
560	s. 103(b) of that act, 15 U.S.C. s. 7003(b).
561	(4) To the extent that there is a conflict between any
562	provisions of the laws of this state regarding electronic
563	transactions and this chapter, this chapter governs.
564	Section 20. Section 677.104, Florida Statutes, is amended
565	to read:
566	677.104 Negotiable and nonnegotiable warehouse receipt,
567	bill of lading or other document of title
568	(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3), a
569	warehouse receipt, bill of lading or other document of title is
570	negotiable:
571	(a) if by its terms the goods are to be delivered to bearer
572	or to the order of a named person ; or
573	(b) Where recognized in overseas trade, if it runs to a
574	named person or assigns.
575	(2) A document of title other than one described in
576	subsection (1) Any other document is nonnegotiable. A bill of
577	lading that states in which it is stated that the goods are
578	consigned to a named person is not made negotiable by a
579	provision that the goods are to be delivered only against an $\frac{1}{2}$
580	written order in a record signed by the same or another named
500	witteen order in a record signed by the same or another hamed

Page 20 of 67

	597-04371-10 20101366c1
581	person.
582	(3) A document of title is nonnegotiable if, at the time it
583	is issued, the document has a conspicuous legend, however
584	expressed, that it is nonnegotiable.
585	Section 21. Section 677.105, Florida Statutes, is amended
586	to read:
587	677.105 Reissuance in alternative medium Construction
588	against negative implication
589	(1) Upon request of a person entitled under an electronic
590	document of title, the issuer of the electronic document may
591	issue a tangible document of title as a substitute for the
592	electronic document if:
593	(a) The person entitled under the electronic document
594	surrenders control of the document to the issuer; and
595	(b) The tangible document when issued contains a statement
596	that it is issued in substitution for the electronic document.
597	(2) Upon issuance of a tangible document of title in
598	substitution for an electronic document of title in accordance
599	with subsection (1):
600	(a) The electronic document ceases to have any effect or
601	validity; and
602	(b) The person that procured issuance of the tangible
603	document warrants to all subsequent persons entitled under the
604	tangible document that the warrantor was a person entitled under
605	the electronic document when the warrantor surrendered control
606	of the electronic document to the issuer.
607	(3) Upon request of a person entitled under a tangible
608	document of title, the issuer of the tangible document may issue
609	an electronic document of title as a substitute for the tangible

Page 21 of 67

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	597-04371-10 20101366c1
610	document if:
611	(a) The person entitled under the tangible document
612	surrenders possession of the document to the issuer; and
613	(b) The electronic document when issued contains a
614	statement that it is issued in substitution for the tangible
615	document.
616	(4) Upon issuance of an electronic document of title in
617	substitution for a tangible document of title is accordance with
618	subsection (3):
619	(a) The tangible document ceases to have any effect or
620	validity; and
621	(b) The person that procured issuance of the electronic
622	document warrants to all subsequent persons entitled under the
623	electronic document that the warrantor was a person entitled
624	under the tangible document when the warrantor surrendered
625	possession of the tangible document to the issuer. The omission
626	from either part II or part III of this chapter of a provision
627	corresponding to a provision made in the other part does not
628	imply that a corresponding rule of law is not applicable.
629	Section 22. Section 677.106, Florida Statutes, is created
630	to read:
631	677.106 Control of electronic document of title
632	(1) A person has control of an electronic document of title
633	if a system employed for evidencing the transfer of interests in
634	the electronic document reliably establishes that person as the
635	person to which the electronic document was issued or
636	transferred.
637	(2) A system satisfies subsection (1), and a person is
638	deemed to have control of an electronic document of title, if

Page 22 of 67

	597-04371-10 20101366c1
639	the document is created, stored, and assigned in a manner that:
640	(a) A single authoritative copy of the document exists
641	which is unique, identifiable, and, except as otherwise provided
642	in paragraphs (d), (e), and (f), unalterable;
643	(b) The authoritative copy identifies the person asserting
644	control as:
645	1. The person to which the document was issued; or
646	2. If the authoritative copy indicates that the document
647	has been transferred, the person to which the document was most
648	recently transferred;
649	(c) The authoritative copy is communicated to and
650	maintained by the person asserting control or its designated
651	custodian;
652	(d) Copies or amendments that add or change an identified
653	assignee of the authoritative copy can be made only with the
654	consent of the person asserting control;
655	(e) Each copy of the authoritative copy and any copy of a
656	copy is readily identifiable as a copy that is not the
657	authoritative copy; and
658	(f) Any amendment of the authoritative copy is readily
659	identifiable as authorized or unauthorized.
660	Section 23. Section 677.201, Florida Statutes, is amended
661	to read:
662	677.201 <u>Persons that</u> Who may issue a warehouse receipt;
663	storage under government bond
664	(1) A warehouse receipt may be issued by any <u>warehouse</u>
665	warehouseman.
666	(2) <u>If</u> Where goods, including distilled spirits and
667	agricultural commodities $\underline{\textit{\prime}}$ are stored under a statute requiring a

Page 23 of 67

	597-04371-10 20101366c1
668	bond against withdrawal or a license for the issuance of
669	receipts in the nature of warehouse receipts, a receipt issued
670	for the goods <u>is deemed to be</u> has like effect as a warehouse
671	receipt even <u>if</u> though issued by a person <u>that</u> who is the owner
672	of the goods and is not a <u>warehouse</u> warehouseman .
673	Section 24. Section 677.202, Florida Statutes, is amended
674	to read:
675	677.202 Form of warehouse receipt; effect of omission
676	essential terms; optional terms
677	(1) A warehouse receipt need not be in any particular form.
678	(2) Unless a warehouse receipt <u>provides for</u> embodies within
679	its written or printed terms each of the following, the
680	warehouse warehouseman is liable for damages caused to a person
681	injured by its by the omission to a person injured thereby:
682	(a) <u>A statement of</u> the location of the warehouse <u>facility</u>
683	where the goods are stored;
684	(b) The date of issue of the receipt;
685	(c) The <u>unique identification code</u> consecutive number of
686	the receipt;
687	(d) A statement whether the goods received will be
688	delivered to the bearer, to a <u>named</u> specified person, or to a
689	named specified person or its his or her order;
690	(e) The rate of storage and handling charges, <u>unless</u> except
691	that where goods are stored under a field warehousing
692	arrangement, in which case a statement of that fact is
693	sufficient on a nonnegotiable receipt;
694	(f) A description of the goods or of the packages
695	containing them;
696	(g) The signature of the <u>warehouse or its</u> warehouseman,

Page 24 of 67

	597-04371-10 20101366c1
697	which may be made by his or her authorized agent;
698	(h) If the receipt is issued for goods that the warehouse
699	<u>owns</u> of which the warehouseman is owner , either solely <u>,</u> or
700	jointly <u>,</u> or in common with others, <u>a statement of</u> the fact of
701	that such ownership; and
702	(i) A statement of the amount of advances made and of
703	liabilities incurred for which the <u>warehouse</u> warehouseman claims
704	a lien or security interest, unless (s. 677.209). If the precise
705	amount of such advances made or of such liabilities incurred $rac{\mathrm{is}_{ au}}{\mathrm{is}_{ au}}$
706	at the time of the issue of the receipt $\mathrm{\underline{is}}_{ au}$ unknown to the
707	<u>warehouse</u> warehouseman or to <u>its</u> his or her agent <u>that issued</u>
708	the receipt, in which case who issues it, a statement of the
709	fact that advances have been made or liabilities incurred and
710	the purpose <u>of the advances or liabilities</u> thereof is
711	sufficient.
712	(3) A <u>warehouse</u> warehouseman may insert in <u>its</u> his or her
713	receipt any other terms <u>that</u> which are not contrary to the
714	provisions of this code and do not impair <u>its</u> his or her
715	obligation of delivery <u>under s. 677.403</u> (s. 677.403) or <u>its</u> his
716	or her duty of care <u>under s. 677.204</u> (s. 677.204) . Any contrary
717	provision is provisions shall be ineffective.
718	Section 25. Section 677.203, Florida Statutes, is amended
719	to read:
720	677.203 Liability of nonreceipt or misdescription.—A party
721	to or purchaser for value in good faith of a document of title $_$
722	other than a bill of lading, that relies relying in either case
723	upon the description therein of the goods <u>in the document</u> may

725 misdescription of the goods, except to the extent that:

724

recover from the issuer damages caused by the nonreceipt or

Page 25 of 67

i	597-04371-10 20101366c1
726	(1) The document conspicuously indicates that the issuer
727	does not know whether <u>all or</u> any part or all of the goods in
728	fact were received or conform to the description, such as a case
729	in which as where the description is in terms of marks or labels
730	or kind, quantity or condition, or the receipt or description is
731	qualified by "contents, condition and quality unknown," "said to
732	contain <u>,</u> " or <u>words of similar import</u> the like , if such
733	indication <u>is</u> be true <u>;</u> , or
734	(2) The party or purchaser otherwise has notice of the
735	nonreceipt or misdescription.
736	Section 26. Section 677.204, Florida Statutes, is amended
737	to read:
738	677.204 Duty of care; contractual limitation of warehouse's
739	warehouseman's liability
740	(1) A <u>warehouse</u> warehouseman is liable for damages for loss
741	of or injury to the goods caused by <u>its</u> his or her failure to
742	exercise such care <u>with</u> in regard to <u>the goods that</u> them as a
743	reasonably careful person would exercise under <u>similar</u> like
744	circumstances <u>.</u> but Unless otherwise agreed, the warehouse he or
745	she is not liable for damages <u>that</u> which could not have been
746	avoided by the exercise of <u>that</u> such care.
747	(2) Damages may be limited by a term in the warehouse
748	receipt or storage agreement limiting the amount of liability in
749	case of loss or damage, and setting forth a specific liability
750	per article or item, or value per unit of weight, <u>or any other</u>
751	negotiated limitation of damages as agreed between the parties
752	beyond which the warehouse is warehouseman shall not be liable;
753	provided, however, that such liability may on written. Such a
754	limitation is not effective with respect to the warehouse's

Page 26 of 67

597-04371-10 20101366c1 755 liability for conversion to its own use. On request of the 756 bailor in a record at the time of signing the such storage 757 agreement or within a reasonable time after receipt of the warehouse receipt, the warehouse's liability may be increased on 758 759 part or all of the goods covered by the storage agreement or the 760 warehouse receipt. In this event, thereunder, in which event 761 increased rates may be charged based on an such increased 762 valuation of the goods, but that no such increase shall be 763 permitted contrary to a lawful limitation of liability contained 764 in the warehouseman's tariff, if any. No such limitation is 765 effective with respect to the warehouseman's liability for 766 conversion to his or her own use. 767 (3) Reasonable provisions as to the time and manner of 768

768 presenting claims and commencing actions based on the bailment 769 may be included in the warehouse receipt or storage agreement.

770 <u>(4)(3)</u> This section does not impair or repeal any statute 771 which imposes a higher responsibility upon the <u>warehouse</u> 772 warehouseman or invalidates contractual limitations which would 773 be permissible under this chapter.

774 Section 27. Section 677.205, Florida Statutes, is amended 775 to read:

776 677.205 Title under warehouse receipt defeated in certain 777 cases.—A buyer in the ordinary course of business of fungible 778 goods sold and delivered by a <u>warehouse that</u> warehouseman who is 779 also in the business of buying and selling such goods takes <u>the</u> 780 <u>goods</u> free of any claim under a warehouse receipt even <u>if the</u> 781 <u>receipt is negotiable and</u> though it has been duly negotiated.

782 Section 28. Section 677.206, Florida Statutes, is amended 783 to read:

Page 27 of 67

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597-04371-10
                                                              20101366c1
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          677.206 Termination of storage at warehouse's
     warehouseman's option.-
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786 (1) A warehouse, by giving notice to warehouseman may on 787 notifying the person on whose account the goods are held and any 788 other person known to claim an interest in the goods, may 789 require payment of any charges and removal of the goods from the warehouse at the termination of the period of storage fixed by 790 791 the document of title, including nonnegotiable warehouse 792 receipt, or, if a no period is not fixed, within a stated period 793 not less than 30 days after the warehouse gives notice 794 notification. If the goods are not removed before the date 795 specified in the notice notification, the warehouse warehouseman 796 may sell them pursuant to s. 677.210 in accordance with the 797 provisions of the section on enforcement of a warehouseman's 798 lien (s. 677.210).

799 (2) If a warehouse warehouseman in good faith believes that 800 the goods are about to deteriorate or decline in value to less 801 than the amount of its his or her lien within the time provided 802 prescribed in subsection (1) and s. 677.210 for notification, 803 advertisement and sale, the warehouse warehouseman may specify 804 in the notice given under subsection (1) notification any 805 reasonable shorter time for removal of the goods and, if in case the goods are not removed, may sell them at public sale held not 806 807 less than 1 week after a single advertisement or posting.

808 (3) If, as a result of a quality or condition of the goods 809 of which the warehouse did not have warehouseman had no notice 810 at the time of deposit, the goods are a hazard to other 811 property, or to the warehouse facilities, or other to persons, 812 the warehouse warehouseman may sell the goods at public or

Page 28 of 67

597-04371-10 20101366c1 813 private sale without advertisement or posting on reasonable 814 notification to all persons known to claim an interest in the goods. If the warehouse, warehouseman after a reasonable effort, 815 816 is unable to sell the goods, it he or she may dispose of them in 817 any lawful manner and does not shall incur no liability by 818 reason of that such disposition. 819 (4) A warehouse shall The warehouseman must deliver the 820 goods to any person entitled to them under this chapter upon due 821 demand made at any time before prior to sale or other 822 disposition under this section. 823 (5) A warehouse The warehouseman may satisfy its his or her 824 lien from the proceeds of any sale or disposition under this 825 section but shall must hold the balance for delivery on the 826 demand of any person to which the warehouse whom he or she would 827 have been bound to deliver the goods. 828 Section 29. Section 677.207, Florida Statutes, is amended 829 to read: 830 677.207 Goods shall must be kept separate; fungible goods.-831 (1) Unless the warehouse receipt otherwise provides 832 otherwise, a warehouse shall warehouseman must keep separate the 833 goods covered by each receipt so as to permit at all times 834 identification and delivery of those goods. However, except that 835 different lots of fungible goods may be commingled. 836 (2) If different lots of fungible goods are so commingled, 837 the goods are owned in common by the persons entitled thereto 838 and the warehouse warehouseman is severally liable to each owner 839 for that owner's share. If, Where because of overissue, a mass 840 of fungible goods is insufficient to meet all the receipts which 841 the warehouse warehouseman has issued against it, the persons

Page 29 of 67

	597-04371-10 20101366c1
842	entitled include all holders to whom overissued receipts have
843	been duly negotiated.
844	Section 30. Section 677.208, Florida Statutes, is amended
845	to read:
846	677.208 Altered warehouse receiptsIf Where a blank in a
847	negotiable warehouse receipt has been filled in without
848	authority, a good faith purchaser for value and without notice
849	of the lack want of authority may treat the insertion as
850	authorized. Any other unauthorized alteration leaves any
851	tangible or electronic warehouse receipt enforceable against the
852	issuer according to its original tenor.
853	Section 31. Section 677.209, Florida Statutes, is amended
854	to read:
855	677.209 Lien of <u>warehouse</u> warehouseman .—
856	(1) A <u>warehouse</u> warehouseman has a lien against the bailor
857	on the goods covered by a warehouse receipt <u>or storage agreement</u>
858	or on the proceeds thereof in $\mathrm{\underline{its}}$ h is or her possession for
859	charges for storage or transportation, including demurrage and
860	terminal charges (including demurrage and terminal charges),
861	insurance, labor, or <u>other</u> charges <u>,</u> present or future <u>,</u> in
862	relation to the goods, and for expenses necessary for
863	preservation of the goods or reasonably incurred in their sale
864	pursuant to law. If the person on whose account the goods are
865	held is liable for <u>similar</u> like charges or expenses in relation
866	to other goods whenever deposited and it is stated in the
867	warehouse receipt or storage agreement that a lien is claimed
868	for charges and expenses in relation to other goods, the
869	<u>warehouse</u> warehouseman also has a lien against <u>the goods covered</u>
870	by the warehouse receipt or storage agreement or on the proceeds

Page 30 of 67

597-04371-10 20101366c1 871 thereof in its possession him or her for those such charges and 872 expenses, whether or not the other goods have been delivered by 873 the warehouse warehouseman. However, as But against a person to 874 which whom a negotiable warehouse receipt is duly negotiated, a 875 warehouse's warehouseman's lien is limited to charges in an 876 amount or at a rate specified in on the warehouse receipt or, if 877 no charges are so specified, then to a reasonable charge for 878 storage of the specific goods covered by the receipt subsequent 879 to the date of the receipt. 880 (2) A warehouse The warehouseman may also reserve a 881 security interest against the bailor for the a maximum amount specified on the receipt for charges other than those specified 882 883 in subsection (1), such as for money advanced and interest. The 884 Such a security interest is governed by chapter 679 the chapter 885 on secured transactions (chapter 679). 886 (3) A warehouse's warehouseman's lien for charges and 887 expenses under subsection (1) or a security interest under 888 subsection (2) is also effective against any person that who so 889 entrusted the bailor with possession of the goods that a pledge 890 of them by the bailor him or her to a good faith good faith 891 purchaser for value would have been valid. However, the lien or 892 security interest but is not effective against a person that 893 before issuance of a document of title had a legal interest or a 894 perfected security interest in the goods and that did not: 895 (a) Deliver or entrust the goods or any document of title 896 covering the goods to the bailor or the bailor's nominee with: 897 1. Actual or apparent authority to ship, store, or sell; 898 2. Power to obtain delivery under s. 677.403; or 899 3. Power of disposition under s. 672.403, s. 680.304(2), s.

Page 31 of 67

i	597-04371-10 20101366c1
900	680.305(2), s. 679.320, or s. 679.321(3) or other statute or
901	rule of law; or
902	(b) Acquiesce in the procurement by the bailor or its
903	nominee of any document as to whom the document confers no right
904	in the goods covered by it under s. 677.503.
905	(4) A warehouse's lien on household goods for charges and
906	expenses in relation to the goods under subsection (1) is also
907	effective against all persons if the depositor was the legal
908	possessor of the goods at the time of deposit. In this
909	subsection, the term "household goods" means furniture,
910	furnishings, or personal effects used by the depositor in a
911	dwelling.
912	<u>(5)(4)</u> A <u>warehouse</u> warehouseman loses <u>its</u> his or her lien
913	on any goods <u>that it</u> which he or she voluntarily delivers or
914	which he or she unjustifiably refuses to deliver.
915	Section 32. Section 677.210, Florida Statutes, is amended
916	to read:
917	677.210 Enforcement of <u>warehouse's</u> warehouseman's lien
918	(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a <u>warehouse's</u>
919	warehouseman's lien may be enforced by public or private sale of
920	the goods, in bulk or in packages in block or in parcels , at any
921	time or place and on any terms <u>that</u> which are commercially
922	reasonable, after notifying all persons known to claim an
923	interest in the goods. The Such notification shall must include
924	a statement of the amount due, the nature of the proposed sale <u>,</u>
925	and the time and place of any public sale. The fact that a
926	better price could have been obtained by a sale at a different
927	time or in a different method from that selected by the
928	<u>warehouse</u> warehouseman is not of itself sufficient to establish

Page 32 of 67

20101366c1 597-04371-10 929 that the sale was not made in a commercially reasonable manner. 930 The warehouse sells in a commercially reasonable manner if the 931 warehouse If the warehouseman either sells the goods in the 932 usual manner in any recognized market therefor, or if he or she 933 sells at the price current in that such market at the time of 934 the his or her sale, or if he or she has otherwise sells sold in 935 conformity with commercially reasonable practices among dealers 936 in the type of goods sold, he or she has sold in a commercially 937 reasonable manner. A sale of more goods than apparently 938 necessary to be offered to ensure satisfaction of the obligation 939 is not commercially reasonable except in cases covered by the 940 preceding sentence.

941 (2) A <u>warehouse may enforce its</u> warehouseman's lien on 942 goods, other than goods stored by a merchant in the course of 943 <u>its his or her</u> business, only if the following requirements are 944 satisfied may be enforced only as follows:

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

947 (b) The notification must be delivered in person or sent by 948 registered or certified letter to the last known address of any 949 person to be notified.

950 (c) The notification must include an itemized statement of 951 the claim, a description of the goods subject to the lien, a 952 demand for payment within a specified time not less than 10 days 953 after receipt of the notification, and a conspicuous statement 954 that unless the claim is paid within that time the goods will be 955 advertised for sale and sold by auction at a specified time and 956 place.

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(d) The sale must conform to the terms of the notification.

Page 33 of 67

597-04371-1020101366c1958(e) The sale must be held at the nearest suitable place to959that where the goods are held or stored.960(f) After the expiration of the time given in the961notification, an advertisement of the sale shall must be962published once a week for 2 weeks consecutively in a newspaper963of general circulation where the sale is to be held. The964advertisement shall must include a description of the goods, the

962 published once a week for 2 weeks consecutively in a newspaper 963 of general circulation where the sale is to be held. The 964 advertisement <u>shall must</u> include a description of the goods, the 965 name of the person on whose account they are being held, and the 966 time and place of the sale. The sale <u>shall must</u> take place at 967 least 15 days after the first publication. If there is no 968 newspaper of general circulation where the sale is to be held, 969 the advertisement <u>shall must</u> be posted at least 10 days before 970 the sale in not <u>fewer less</u> than 6 conspicuous places in the 971 neighborhood of the proposed sale.

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

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

981 (5) A purchaser in good faith of goods sold to enforce a 982 <u>warehouse's</u> warehouseman's lien takes the goods free of any 983 rights of persons against <u>which</u> whom the lien was valid, despite 984 <u>the warehouse's</u> noncompliance by the warehouseman with the 985 requirements of this section.

986

(6) A warehouse The warehouseman may satisfy its his or her

Page 34 of 67

	597-04371-10 20101366c1
987	lien from the proceeds of any sale pursuant to this section but
988	shall must hold the balance, if any, for delivery on demand to
989	any person to <u>which the warehouse</u> whom he or she would have been
990	bound to deliver the goods.
991	(7) The rights provided by this section shall be in
992	addition to all other rights allowed by law to a creditor
993	against <u>a</u> his or her debtor.
994	(8) <u>If</u> Where a lien is on goods stored by a merchant in the
995	course of <u>its</u> his or her business <u>,</u> the lien may be enforced in
996	accordance with either subsection (1) or subsection (2).
997	(9) <u>A warehouse</u> The warehouseman is liable for damages
998	caused by failure to comply with the requirements for sale under
999	this section, and in case of willful violation, is liable for
1000	conversion.
1001	Section 33. Section 677.301, Florida Statutes, is amended
1002	to read:
1003	677.301 Liability for nonreceipt or misdescription; "said
1004	to contain"; "shipper's <u>weight,</u> load <u>,</u> and count"; improper
1005	handling
1006	(1) A consignee of a nonnegotiable bill <u>of lading which who</u>
1007	has given value in good faith <u>,</u> or a holder to <u>which</u> whom a
1008	negotiable bill has been duly negotiated <u>,</u> relying in either case
1009	upon the description therein of the goods <u>in the bill</u> $_{ au}$ or upon
1010	the date therein shown <u>in the bill</u> , may recover from the issuer
1011	damages caused by the misdating of the bill or the nonreceipt or
1012	misdescription of the goods, except to the extent that the $\underline{ ext{bill}}$
1013	document indicates that the issuer does not know whether any
1014	part or all of the goods in fact were received or conform to the
1015	description, <u>such</u> as <u>in the case in which</u> where the description

Page 35 of 67

597-04371-10 20101366c1 1016 is in terms of marks or labels or kind, quantity, or condition 1017 or the receipt or description is qualified by "contents or condition of contents of packages unknown," "said to contain," 1018 1019 "shipper's weight, load, and count" or words of similar import 1020 the like, if that such indication is be true. 1021 (2) If When goods are loaded by the an issuer of a bill of 1022 lading: who is a common carrier, (a) The issuer shall must count the packages of goods if 1023 shipped in packages package freight and ascertain the kind and 1024 1025 quantity if shipped in bulk; and freight. (b) Words In such as cases "shipper's weight, load, and 1026 1027 count" or other words of similar import indicating that the description was made by the shipper are ineffective except as to 1028 1029 goods freight concealed in by packages. 1030 (3) If When bulk goods are freight is loaded by a shipper 1031 that who makes available to the issuer of a bill of lading 1032 adequate facilities for weighing those goods, the such freight, 1033 an issuer shall who is a common carrier must ascertain the kind 1034 and quantity within a reasonable time after receiving the 1035 shipper's written request of the shipper to do so. In that case such cases "shipper's weight, load, and count" or other words of 1036 similar import like purport are ineffective. 1037 1038 (4) The issuer of a bill of lading, may by including inserting in the bill the words "shipper's weight, load, and 1039 1040 count" or other words of similar import, may like purport 1041 indicate that the goods were loaded by the shipper, + and if that 1042 such statement is be true, the issuer is shall not be liable for 1043 damages caused by the improper loading. However, But their 1044 omission of such words does not imply liability for such damages

Page 36 of 67
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597-04371-10 20101366c1
1045 caused by improper loading.
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1046 (5) A The shipper guarantees shall be deemed to have 1047 guaranteed to an the issuer the accuracy at the time of shipment 1048 of the description, marks, labels, number, kind, quantity, 1049 condition and weight, as furnished by the shipper, him or her; 1050 and the shipper shall indemnify the issuer against damage caused 1051 by inaccuracies in those such particulars. This The right of the issuer to such indemnity does not shall in no way limit the 1052 1053 issuer's his or her responsibility or and liability under the 1054 contract of carriage to any person other than the shipper.

1055 Section 34. Section 677.302, Florida Statutes, is amended 1056 to read:

1057 677.302 Through bills of lading and similar documents of 1058 title.-

1059 (1) The issuer of a through bill of lading, or other 1060 document of title embodying an undertaking to be performed in part by a person persons acting as its agent agents or by a 1061 performing carrier, connecting carriers is liable to any person 1062 1063 anyone entitled to recover on the bill or other document for any 1064 breach by the such other person persons or the performing by a 1065 connecting carrier of its obligation under the bill or other 1066 document. However, but to the extent that the bill or other 1067 document covers an undertaking to be performed overseas or in 1068 territory not contiguous to the continental United States or an 1069 undertaking including matters other than transportation, this 1070 liability for breach by the other person or the performing 1071 carrier may be varied by agreement of the parties.

1072 (2) <u>If Where goods covered by a through bill of lading or</u>
1073 other document <u>of title</u> embodying an undertaking to be performed

Page 37 of 67

597-04371-10 20101366c1 1074 in part by a person persons other than the issuer are received 1075 by that any such person, the person he or she is subject, with respect to its his or her own performance while the goods are in 1076 1077 its his or her possession, to the obligation of the issuer. The 1078 person's His or her obligation is discharged by delivery of the 1079 goods to another such person pursuant to the bill or other 1080 document_{τ} and does not include liability for breach by any other 1081 person such persons or by the issuer. (3) The issuer of a such through bill of lading or other 1082 1083 document of title described in subsection (1) is shall be 1084 entitled to recover from the performing connecting carrier, or 1085 such other person in possession of the goods when the breach of 1086 the obligation under the bill or other document occurred: τ 1087 (a) The amount it may be required to pay to any person 1088 anyone entitled to recover on the bill or other document for the 1089 breach therefor, as may be evidenced by any receipt, judgment, 1090 or transcript of judgment; thereof, and 1091 (b) The amount of any expense reasonably incurred by the insurer it in defending any action commenced brought by any 1092 1093 person anyone entitled to recover on the bill or other document 1094 for the breach therefor. 1095 Section 35. Section 677.303, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 1096 1097 677.303 Diversion; reconsignment; change of instructions.-1098 (1) Unless the bill of lading otherwise provides, a the 1099 carrier may deliver the goods to a person or destination other 1100 than that stated in the bill or may otherwise dispose of the

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- 1102
- (a) The holder of a negotiable bill; or

Page 38 of 67

goods, without liability for misdelivery, on instructions from:

1103	597-04371-10 20101366c1
1104	(b) The consignor on a nonnegotiable bill, even if the
1105	consignee has given notwithstanding contrary instructions from
	the consignce; or
1106	(c) The consignee on a nonnegotiable bill in the absence of
1107	contrary instructions from the consignor, if the goods have
1108	arrived at the billed destination or if the consignee is in
1109	possession of the <u>tangible bill or in control of the electronic</u>
1110	bill; or
1111	(d) The consignee on a nonnegotiable bill <u>,</u> if <u>the consignee</u>
1112	he or she is entitled as against the consignor to dispose of <u>the</u>
1113	goods them.
1114	(2) Unless such instructions <u>described in subsection (1)</u>
1115	are <u>included in</u> noted on a negotiable bill of lading, a person
1116	to <u>which</u> whom the bill is duly negotiated <u>may</u> can hold the
1117	bailee according to the original terms.
1118	Section 36. Section 677.304, Florida Statutes, is amended
1119	to read:
1120	677.304 Tangible bills of lading in a set
1121	(1) Except <u>as where</u> customary in <u>international</u> overseas
1122	transportation, a <u>tangible</u> bill of lading <u>may</u> must not be issued
1123	in a set of parts. The issuer is liable for damages caused by
1124	violation of this subsection.
1125	(2) <u>If</u> Where a <u>tangible</u> bill of lading is lawfully <u>issued</u>
1126	drawn in a set of parts, each of which contains an
1127	<u>identification code</u> is numbered and <u>is</u> expressed to be valid
1128	only if the goods have not been delivered against any other
1129	part, the whole of the parts <u>constitutes</u> constitute one bill.
1130	(3) <u>If</u> Where a tangible negotiable bill of lading is
1131	lawfully issued in a set of parts and different parts are

Page 39 of 67

I	597-04371-10 20101366c1
1132	negotiated to different persons, the title of the holder to
1133	which whom the first due negotiation is made prevails as to both
1134	the document <u>of title</u> and the goods even <u>if</u> though any later
1135	holder may have received the goods from the carrier in good
1136	faith and discharged the carrier's obligation by surrendering
1137	its surrender of his or her part.
1138	(4) <u>A</u> Any person that who negotiates or transfers a single
1139	part of a <u>tangible</u> bill of lading <u>issued</u> drawn in a set is
1140	liable to holders of that part as if it were the whole set.
1141	(5) The bailee <u>shall</u> is obliged to deliver in accordance
1142	with part IV of this chapter against the first presented part of
1143	a <u>tangible</u> bill of lading lawfully drawn in a set. Such Delivery
1144	in this manner discharges the bailee's obligation on the whole
1145	bill.
1146	Section 37. Section 677.305, Florida Statutes, is amended
1147	to read:
1148	677.305 Destination bills
1149	(1) Instead of issuing a bill of lading to the consignor at
1150	the place of shipment <u>,</u> a carrier <u>,</u> may at the request of the
1151	consignor, may procure the bill to be issued at destination or
1152	at any other place designated in the request.
1153	(2) Upon request of <u>any person</u> anyone entitled as against
1154	the carrier to control the goods while in transit and on
1155	surrender of <u>possession or control of</u> any outstanding bill of
1156	lading or other receipt covering such goods, the issuer, subject
1157	to s. 677.105, may procure a substitute bill to be issued at any
1158	place designated in the request.
1159	Section 38. Section 677.307, Florida Statutes, is amended
1160	to read:

Page 40 of 67

20101366c1

	597-04371-10
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677.307 Lien of carrier.—

1162 (1) A carrier has a lien on the goods covered by a bill of 1163 lading or on the proceeds thereof in its possession for charges 1164 after subsequent to the date of the carrier's its receipt of the 1165 goods for storage or transportation, including demurrage and 1166 terminal charges, (including demurrage and terminal charges) and 1167 for expenses necessary for preservation of the goods incident to their transportation or reasonably incurred in their sale 1168 1169 pursuant to law. However, But against a purchaser for value of a 1170 negotiable bill of lading, a carrier's lien is limited to charges stated in the bill or the applicable tariffs, or, if no 1171 1172 charges are stated, then to a reasonable charge.

1173 (2) A lien for charges and expenses under subsection (1) on 1174 goods that which the carrier was required by law to receive for 1175 transportation is effective against the consignor or any person 1176 entitled to the goods unless the carrier had notice that the 1177 consignor lacked authority to subject the goods to those such 1178 charges and expenses. Any other lien under subsection (1) is 1179 effective against the consignor and any person that who 1180 permitted the bailor to have control or possession of the goods unless the carrier had notice that the bailor lacked such 1181 1182 authority.

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

1186 Section 39. Section 677.308, Florida Statutes, is amended 1187 to read:

677.308 Enforcement of carrier's lien.-

(1) A carrier's lien <u>on goods</u> may be enforced by public or

Page 41 of 67

597-04371-10 20101366c1 1190 private sale of the goods, in bulk block or in packages parcels, 1191 at any time or place and on any terms that which are commercially reasonable, after notifying all persons known to 1192 1193 claim an interest in the goods. The Such notification shall must 1194 include a statement of the amount due, the nature of the 1195 proposed sale, and the time and place of any public sale. The 1196 fact that a better price could have been obtained by a sale at a 1197 different time or in a method different method from that 1198 selected by the carrier is not of itself sufficient to establish 1199 that the sale was not made in a commercially reasonable manner. 1200 If The carrier either sells the goods in a commercially 1201 reasonable the usual manner in any recognized market therefor or 1202 if the carrier he or she sells the goods in the usual manner in any recognized market therefor, sells at the price current in 1203 1204 that such market at the time of the his or her sale, or if the 1205 carrier has otherwise sells sold in conformity with commercially 1206 reasonable practices among dealers in the type of goods sold he 1207 or she has sold in a commercially reasonable manner. A sale of 1208 more goods than apparently necessary to be offered to ensure 1209 satisfaction of the obligation is not commercially reasonable, 1210 except in cases covered by the preceding sentence.

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

1217 (3) The carrier may buy at any public sale pursuant to this1218 section.

Page 42 of 67

597-04371-10 20101366c1 1219 (4) A purchaser in good faith of goods sold to enforce a 1220 carrier's lien takes the goods free of any rights of persons 1221 against which whom the lien was valid, despite the carrier's 1222 noncompliance by the carrier with the requirements of this 1223 section. 1224 (5) A The carrier may satisfy its his or her lien from the 1225 proceeds of any sale pursuant to this section but shall must 1226 hold the balance, if any, for delivery on demand to any person 1227 to which whom the carrier would have been bound to deliver the 1228 qoods. 1229 (6) The rights provided by this section are shall be in 1230 addition to all other rights allowed by law to a creditor 1231 against a his or her debtor. 1232 (7) A carrier's lien may be enforced pursuant to in 1233 accordance with either subsection (1) or the procedure set forth 1234 in s. 677.210(2). 1235 (8) A The carrier is liable for damages caused by failure 1236 to comply with the requirements for sale under this section and, in case of willful violation, is liable for conversion. 1237 1238 Section 40. Section 677.309, Florida Statutes, is amended 1239 to read: 1240 677.309 Duty of care; contractual limitation of carrier's liability.-1241 (1) A carrier that who issues a bill of lading, whether 1242 1243 negotiable or nonnegotiable, shall must exercise the degree of 1244 care in relation to the goods which a reasonably careful person 1245 would exercise under similar like circumstances. This subsection 1246 does not affect repeal or change any statute, regulation, law or 1247 rule of law that which imposes liability upon a common carrier

Page 43 of 67

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597-04371-10
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20101366c1

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for damages not caused by its negligence.

1249 (2) Damages may be limited by a term in the bill of lading 1250 or in a transportation agreement provision that the carrier's 1251 liability may shall not exceed a value stated in the bill or 1252 transportation agreement document if the carrier's rates are 1253 dependent upon value and the consignor by the carrier's tariff 1254 is afforded an opportunity to declare a higher value and the 1255 consignor or a value as lawfully provided in the tariff, or 1256 where no tariff is filed he or she is otherwise advised of the 1257 such opportunity. However, ; but no such a limitation is not 1258 effective with respect to the carrier's liability for conversion 1259 to its own use.

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

1264 Section 41. Section 677.401, Florida Statutes, is amended 1265 to read:

1266 677.401 Irregularities in issue of receipt or bill or 1267 conduct of issuer.—The obligations imposed by this chapter on an 1268 issuer apply to a document of title <u>even if</u> regardless of the 1269 fact that:

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

1273 (2) The issuer may have violated laws regulating the 1274 conduct of <u>its</u> his or her business; or

1275 (3) The goods covered by the document were owned by the 1276 bailee when at the time the document was issued; or

Page 44 of 67

	597-04371-10 20101366c1
1277	(4) The person issuing the document is not a warehouse but
1278	the document does not come within the definition of warehouseman
1279	if it purports to be a warehouse receipt.
1280	Section 42. Section 677.402, Florida Statutes, is amended
1280	to read:
1282	677.402 Duplicate document of title receipt or bill ;
1283	overissueNeither A duplicate <u>or</u> nor any other document of
1284	title purporting to cover goods already represented by an
1285	outstanding document of the same issuer does not confer confers
1286	any right in the goods, except as provided in the case of
1287	<u>tangible</u> bills <u>of lading</u> in a set <u>of parts</u> , overissue of
1288	documents for fungible goods, and substitutes for lost, stolen
1289	or destroyed documents, or substitute documents issued pursuant
1290	to s. 677.105. But The issuer is liable for damages caused by
1291	its his or her overissue or failure to identify a duplicate
1292	document as such by <u>a</u> conspicuous notation on its face .
1293	Section 43. Section 677.403, Florida Statutes, is amended
1294	to read:
1295	677.403 Obligation of <u>bailee</u> warehouseman or carrier to
1296	deliver; excuse
1297	(1) <u>A</u> The bailee shall must deliver the goods to a person
1298	entitled under <u>a</u> the document <u>of title if the person</u> who
1299	complies with subsections (2) and (3), unless and to the extent
1300	that the bailee establishes any of the following:
1301	(a) Delivery of the goods to a person whose receipt was
1302	rightful as against the claimant;
1303	(b) Damage to or delay, loss or destruction of the goods
1304	for which the bailee is not liable, but the burden of
1305	establishing negligence in such cases when value of such damage,

Page 45 of 67

	597-04371-10 20101366c1
1306	
1307	delay, loss, or destruction exceeds \$10,000 is on the person
	entitled under the document: \cdot
1308	(c) Previous sale or other disposition of the goods in
1309	lawful enforcement of a lien or on <u>a warehouse's warehouseman's</u>
1310	lawful termination of storage;
1311	(d) The exercise by a seller of <u>its</u> his or her right to
1312	stop delivery pursuant to <u>s. 672.705 or by a lessor of its right</u>
1313	to stop delivery pursuant to s. 680.526 the provisions of the
1314	chapter on sales (s. 672.705);
1315	(e) A diversion, reconsignment $\underline{\prime}$ or other disposition
1316	pursuant to <u>s. 677.303</u> the provisions of this chapter (s.
1317	677.303) or tariff regulating such right;
1318	(f) Release, satisfaction <u>,</u> or any other fact affording a
1319	personal defense against the claimant; or
1320	(g) Any other lawful excuse.
1321	(2) A person claiming goods covered by a document of title
1322	<u>shall</u> must satisfy the bailee's lien <u>if</u> where the bailee so
1323	requests or <u>if</u> where the bailee is prohibited by law from
1324	delivering the goods until the charges are paid.
1325	(3) Unless <u>a</u> the person claiming <u>the goods</u> is <u>a person</u> one
1326	against which whom the document of title does not confer a
1327	confers no right under s. 677.503(1) <u>:</u> ,
1328	(a) The person claiming under a document shall he or she
1329	must surrender possession or control of any outstanding
1330	negotiable document covering the goods for cancellation or
1331	indication of partial deliveries; and
1332	(b) for cancellation or notation of partial deliveries any
1333	outstanding negotiable document covering the goods, and The
1334	bailee <u>shall</u> must cancel the document or conspicuously <u>indicate</u>

Page 46 of 67

	597-04371-10 20101366c1
1335	in the document note the partial delivery thereon or the bailee
1336	is be liable to any person to which whom the document is duly
1337	negotiated.
1338	(4) "Person entitled under the document" means holder in
1339	the case of a negotiable document, or the person to whom
1340	delivery is to be made by the terms of or pursuant to written
1341	instructions under a nonnegotiable document.
1342	Section 44. Section 677.404, Florida Statutes, is amended
1343	to read:
1344	677.404 No liability for good faith delivery pursuant to
1345	<u>document of title</u> receipt or bill .—A bailee <u>that</u> who in good
1346	faith including observance of reasonable commercial standards
1347	has received goods and delivered or otherwise disposed of <u>the</u>
1348	goods them according to the terms of the document of title or
1349	pursuant to this chapter is not liable <u>for the goods</u> therefor.
1350	This rule applies even <u>if:</u>
1351	(1) though The person from which the bailee whom he or she
1352	received the goods <u>did not have</u> had no authority to procure the
1353	document or to dispose of the goods <u>; or</u>
1354	(2) The and even though the person to which the bailee whom
1355	he or she delivered the goods <u>did not have</u> had no authority to
1356	receive the goods them.
1357	Section 45. Section 677.501, Florida Statutes, is amended
1358	to read:
1359	677.501 Form of negotiation and requirements of "due
1360	negotiation."-
1361	(1) The following rules apply to a negotiable tangible
1362	document of title:
1363	(a) If the document's original terms run running to the

Page 47 of 67

597-04371-10 20101366c1 1364 order of a named person, the document is negotiated by the named 1365 person's indorsement and delivery. After the named person's his 1366 or her indorsement in blank or to bearer, any person may can 1367 negotiate the document it by delivery alone. 1368 (b) If the document's original 1369 (2) (a) A negotiable document of title is also negotiated by 1370 delivery alone when by its original terms run it runs to bearer, 1371 it is negotiated by delivery alone. 1372 (c) If the document's original terms run 1373 (b) When a document running to the order of a named person 1374 and it is delivered to the named person, him or her the effect 1375 is the same as if the document had been negotiated. 1376 (d) (3) Negotiation of the a negotiable document of title 1377 after it has been indorsed to a named specified person requires 1378 indorsement by the named person and special indorsee as well as 1379 delivery. 1380 (e) (4) A negotiable document of title is duly negotiated if "duly negotiated" when it is negotiated in the manner stated in 1381 1382 this subsection section to a holder that who purchases it in 1383 good faith, without notice of any defense against or claim to it 1384 on the part of any person, and for value, unless it is 1385 established that the negotiation is not in the regular course of 1386 business or financing or involves receiving the document in 1387 settlement or payment of a money obligation. 1388 (2) The following rules apply to a negotiable electronic 1389 document of title: 1390 (a) If the document's original terms run to the order of a 1391 named person or to bearer, the document is negotiated by 1392 delivery of the document to another person. Indorsement by the

Page 48 of 67

	597-04371-10 20101366c1
1393	named person is not required to negotiate the document.
1394	(b) If the document's original terms run to the order of a
1395	named person and the named person has control of the document,
1396	the effect is the same as if the document had been negotiated.
1397	(c) A document is duly negotiated if it is negotiated in
1398	the manner stated in this subsection to a holder that purchases
1399	it in good faith, without notice of any defense against or claim
1400	to it on the part of any person, and for value, unless it is
1401	established that the negotiation is not in the regular course of
1402	business or financing or involves taking delivery of the
1403	document in settlement or payment of a monetary obligation.
1404	(3) (5) Indorsement of a nonnegotiable document <u>of title</u>
1405	neither makes it negotiable nor adds to the transferee's rights.
1406	(4) (6) The naming in a negotiable bill of <u>lading of</u> a
1407	person to be notified of the arrival of the goods does not limit
1408	the negotiability of the bill <u>or</u> nor constitute notice to a
1409	purchaser <u>of the bill</u> thereof of any interest of <u>that</u> such
1410	person in the goods.
1411	Section 46. Section 677.502, Florida Statutes, is amended
1412	to read:
1413	677.502 Rights acquired by due negotiation
1414	(1) Subject to <u>ss.</u> the following section and to the
1415	provisions of s. 677.205 <u>and 677.503</u> on fungible goods , a holder
1416	to <u>which</u> whom a negotiable document of title has been duly
1417	negotiated acquires thereby:
1418	(a) Title to the document;
1419	(b) Title to the goods;
1420	(c) All rights accruing under the law of agency or
1421	estoppel, including rights to goods delivered to the bailee

Page 49 of 67

597-04371-10 20101366c1 1422 after the document was issued; and 1423 (d) The direct obligation of the issuer to hold or deliver 1424 the goods according to the terms of the document free of any 1425 defense or claim by the issuer him or her except those arising 1426 under the terms of the document or under this chapter, but- in 1427 the case of a delivery order, the bailee's obligation accrues 1428 only upon the bailee's acceptance of the delivery order and the 1429 obligation acquired by the holder is that the issuer and any 1430 indorser will procure the acceptance of the bailee. 1431 (2) Subject to the following section, title and rights so 1432 acquired by due negotiation are not defeated by any stoppage of 1433 the goods represented by the document of title or by surrender 1434 of the such goods by the bailee, and are not impaired even if: 1435 (a) though The due negotiation or any prior due negotiation 1436 constituted a breach of duty; or even though 1437 (b) Any person has been deprived of possession of a negotiable tangible the document or control of a negotiable 1438 electronic document by misrepresentation, fraud, accident, 1439 mistake, duress, loss, theft, or conversion; - or even though 1440 1441 (c) A previous sale or other transfer of the goods or 1442 document has been made to a third person. 1443 Section 47. Section 677.503, Florida Statutes, is amended 1444 to read: 1445 677.503 Document of title to goods defeated in certain 1446 cases.-1447 (1) A document of title confers no right in goods against a 1448 person that who before issuance of the document had a legal 1449 interest or a perfected security interest in the goods them and 1450 that did not who neither:

Page 50 of 67

597-04371-10 20101366c1 1451 (a) Deliver or entrust the goods Delivered or entrusted 1452 them or any document of title covering the goods them to the 1453 bailor or the bailor's nominee with: 1454 1. Actual or apparent authority to ship, store, or sell; or with 1455 2. Power to obtain delivery under s. 677.403; this chapter 1456 1457 (s. 677.403) or with 1458 3. Power of disposition under s. 672.403, s. 680.304(2), s. 1459 680.305(2), s. 679.320, or s. 679.321(3) this code (ss. 672.403 1460 and 679.320) or other statute or rule of law; or nor 1461 (b) Acquiesce Acquiesced in the procurement by the bailor or its the bailor's nominee of any document of title. 1462 1463 (2) Title to goods based upon an unaccepted delivery order 1464 is subject to the rights of any person anyone to which whom a 1465 negotiable warehouse receipt or bill of lading covering the 1466 goods has been duly negotiated. That Such a title may be defeated under the next section to the same extent as the rights 1467 1468 of the issuer or a transferee from the issuer. (3) Title to goods based upon a bill of lading issued to a 1469 1470 freight forwarder is subject to the rights of any person anyone 1471 to which whom a bill issued by the freight forwarder is duly 1472 negotiated. However, ; but delivery by the carrier in accordance 1473 with part IV of this chapter pursuant to its own bill of lading discharges the carrier's obligation to deliver. 1474 1475 Section 48. Section 677.504, Florida Statutes, is amended 1476 to read: 1477 677.504 Rights acquired in the absence of due negotiation; 1478 effect of diversion; seller's stoppage of delivery.-1479 (1) A transferee of a document of title, whether negotiable

Page 51 of 67

597-04371-10 20101366c1 1480 or nonnegotiable, to which whom the document has been delivered 1481 but not duly negotiated, acquires the title and rights that its 1482 which his or her transferor had or had actual authority to 1483 convey. 1484 (2) In the case of a transfer of a nonnegotiable document 1485 of title, until but not after the bailee receives notice 1486 notification of the transfer, the rights of the transferee may 1487 be defeated: (a) By those creditors of the transferor which who could 1488 1489 treat the transfer sale as void under s. 672.402 or s. 680.308; 1490 or 1491 (b) By a buyer from the transferor in ordinary course of 1492 business if the bailee has delivered the goods to the buyer or 1493 received notification of the buyer's his or her rights; or 1494 (c) By a lessee from the transferor in ordinary course of 1495 business if the bailee has delivered the goods to the lessee or 1496 received notification of the lessee's rights; or 1497 (d) (c) As against the bailee, by good-faith good faith dealings of the bailee with the transferor. 1498 1499 (3) A diversion or other change of shipping instructions by 1500 the consignor in a nonnegotiable bill of lading which causes the 1501 bailee not to deliver to the consignee defeats the consignee's 1502 title to the goods if the goods they have been delivered to a 1503 buyer or a lessee in ordinary course of business and, in any 1504 event, defeats the consignee's rights against the bailee. 1505 (4) Delivery of the goods pursuant to a nonnegotiable 1506 document of title may be stopped by a seller under s. 672.705 or 1507 by a lessor under s. 680.526, and subject to the requirements 1508 requirement of due notification there provided. A bailee that

Page 52 of 67

597-04371-10 20101366c1 1509 honors honoring the seller's or lessor's instructions is 1510 entitled to be indemnified by the seller or lessor against any 1511 resulting loss or expense. 1512 Section 49. Section 677.505, Florida Statutes, is amended 1513 to read: 1514 677.505 Indorser not a guarantor for other parties.-The 1515 indorsement of a tangible document of title issued by a bailee 1516 does not make the indorser liable for any default by the bailee 1517 or by previous indorsers. 1518 Section 50. Section 677.506, Florida Statutes, is amended 1519 to read: 1520 677.506 Delivery without indorsement; right to compel 1521 indorsement.-The transferee of a negotiable tangible document of 1522 title has a specifically enforceable right to have its his or 1523 her transferor supply any necessary indorsement but the transfer 1524 becomes a negotiation only as of the time the indorsement is 1525 supplied. 1526 Section 51. Section 677.507, Florida Statutes, is amended 1527 to read: 1528 677.507 Warranties on negotiation or delivery of document 1529 of title transfer of receipt or bill.-If Where a person 1530 negotiates or delivers transfers a document of title for value, 1531 otherwise than as a mere intermediary under the next following 1532 section, then unless otherwise agreed, the transferor, in 1533 addition to any warranty made in selling or leasing the goods, 1534 person warrants to its his or her immediate purchaser only that 1535 in addition to any warranty made in selling the goods: 1536 (1) That The document is genuine; and 1537 (2) The transferor does not have That he or she has no

Page 53 of 67

	597-04371-10 20101366c1
1538	knowledge of any fact <u>that</u> which would impair <u>the document's</u> its
1539	validity or worth; and
1540	(3) <u>The</u> That his or her negotiation or <u>delivery</u> transfer is
1541	rightful and fully effective with respect to the title to the
1542	document and the goods it represents.
1543	Section 52. Section 677.508, Florida Statutes, is amended
1544	to read:
1545	677.508 Warranties of collecting bank as to documents <u>of</u>
1546	titleA collecting bank or other intermediary known to be
1547	entrusted with documents <u>of title</u> on behalf of another or with
1548	collection of a draft or other claim against delivery of
1549	documents warrants by <u>the</u> such delivery of the documents only
1550	its own good faith and authority . This rule applies even <u>if</u>
1551	though the collecting bank or other intermediary has purchased
1552	or made advances against the claim or draft to be collected.
1553	Section 53. Section 677.509, Florida Statutes, is amended
1554	to read:
1555	677.509 Receipt or bill; when Adequate compliance with
1556	commercial contract. The question Whether a document <u>of title</u> is
1557	adequate to fulfill the obligations of a contract for sale, or
1558	the conditions of a <u>letter of</u> credit, or a contract for lease is
1559	determined governed by chapter 672, chapter 675, or chapter 680
1560	the chapters on sales (chapter 672) and on letters of credit
1561	(chapter 675) .
1562	Section 54. Section 677.601, Florida Statutes, is amended
1563	to read:
1564	677.601 Lost <u>, stolen, or destroyed</u> and missing documents <u>of</u>
1565	title
1566	(1) If a document <u>of title is</u> has been lost, stolen <u>,</u> or

Page 54 of 67

597-04371-10 20101366c1 1567 destroyed, a court may order delivery of the goods or issuance 1568 of a substitute document and the bailee may without liability to any person comply with the such order. If the document was 1569 1570 negotiable, a court may not order delivery of the goods or the 1571 issuance of a substitute document without the claimant's posting 1572 claimant must post security unless it finds that approved by the 1573 court to indemnify any person that who may suffer loss as a 1574 result of nonsurrender of possession or control of the document 1575 is adequately protected against the loss. If the document was nonnegotiable not negotiable, the court such security may 1576 1577 require security be required at the discretion of the court. The 1578 court may also in its discretion order payment of the bailee's 1579 reasonable costs and attorney's counsel fees in any action under 1580 this subsection.

1581 (2) A bailee that, who without a court order, delivers 1582 goods to a person claiming under a missing negotiable document 1583 of title is liable to any person injured thereby., and If the 1584 delivery is not in good faith, the bailee is becomes liable for conversion. Delivery in good faith is not conversion if made in 1585 1586 accordance with a filed classification or tariff or, where no 1587 classification or tariff is filed, if the claimant posts 1588 security with the bailee in an amount at least double the value 1589 of the goods at the time of posting to indemnify any person 1590 injured by the delivery which who files a notice of claim within 1591 1 year after the delivery.

1592 Section 55. Section 677.602, Florida Statutes, is amended 1593 to read:

1594 677.602 <u>Judicial process against</u> Attachment of goods 1595 covered by a negotiable document of title.-<u>Unless a</u> Except where

Page 55 of 67

597-04371-10 20101366c1 1596 the document of title was originally issued upon delivery of the 1597 goods by a person that did not have who had no power to dispose 1598 of them, a no lien does not attach attaches by virtue of any 1599 judicial process to goods in the possession of a bailee for 1600 which a negotiable document of title is outstanding unless 1601 possession or control of the document is be first surrendered to the bailee or the document's its negotiation is enjoined., and 1602 1603 The bailee may shall not be compelled to deliver the goods 1604 pursuant to process until possession or control of the document 1605 is surrendered to the bailee or to him or her or impounded by 1606 the court. A purchaser of One who purchases the document for 1607 value without notice of the process or injunction takes free of 1608 the lien imposed by judicial process. 1609 Section 56. Section 677.603, Florida Statutes, is amended 1610 to read: 677.603 Conflicting claims; interpleader.-If more than one 1611 1612 person claims title to or possession of the goods, the bailee is 1613 excused from delivery until the bailee he or she has had a reasonable time to ascertain the validity of the adverse claims 1614

1615 or to <u>commence</u> bring an action <u>for</u> to <u>compel all claimants</u> to 1616 <u>interplead and may compel such</u> interpleader. <u>The bailee may</u> 1617 <u>assert an interpleader</u> either in defending an action for 1618 nondelivery of the goods, or by original action, whichever is 1619 appropriate.

1620 Section 57. Subsection (7) is added to section 678.1031, 1621 Florida Statutes, to read:

1622678.1031 Rules for determining whether certain obligations1623and interests are securities or financial assets.-

1624

(7) A document of title is not a financial asset unless s.

Page 56 of 67

	597-04371-10 20101366c1
1625	678.1021(1)(i)2. applies.
1626	Section 58. Subsection (2) of section 679.1021, Florida
1627	Statutes, is amended to read:
1628	679.1021 Definitions and index of definitions
1629	(2) The following definitions in other chapters apply to
1630	this chapter:
1631	"Applicant" s. 675.103.
1632	"Beneficiary" s. 675.103.
1633	"Broker" s. 678.1021.
1634	"Certificated security" s. 678.1021.
1635	"Check" s. 673.1041.
1636	"Clearing corporation" s. 678.1021.
1637	"Contract for sale" s. 672.106.
1638	"Control" s. 677.106.
1639	"Customer" s. 674.104.
1640	"Entitlement holder" s. 678.1021.
1641	"Financial asset" s. 678.1021.
1642	"Holder in due course" s. 673.3021.
1643	"Issuer" (with respect to a letter of credit
1644	or letter-of-credit right) s. 675.103.
1645	"Issuer" (with respect to a security) s. 678.2011.
1646	"Issuer" (with respect to documents of title) s. 677.102.
1647	"Lease" s. 680.1031.
1648	"Lease agreement" s. 680.1031.
1649	"Lease contract" s. 680.1031.
1650	"Leasehold interest" s. 680.1031.
1651	"Lessee" s. 680.1031.
1652	"Lessee in ordinary course of
1653	business" s. 680.1031.

Page 57 of 67

	597-04371-10 20101366c1
1654	"Lessor" s. 680.1031.
1655	"Lessor's residual interest" s. 680.1031.
1656	"Letter of credit" s. 675.103.
1657	"Merchant" s. 672.104.
1658	"Negotiable instrument" s. 673.1041.
1659	"Nominated person" s. 675.103.
1660	"Note" s. 673.1041.
1661	"Proceeds of a letter of credit" s. 675.114.
1662	"Prove" s. 673.1031.
1663	"Sale" s. 672.106.
1664	"Securities account" s. 678.5011.
1665	"Securities intermediary" s. 678.1021.
1666	"Security" s. 678.1021.
1667	"Security certificate" s. 678.1021.
1668	"Security entitlement" s. 678.1021.
1669	"Uncertificated security" s. 678.1021.
1670	Section 59. Subsection (2) of section 679.2031, Florida
1671	Statutes, is amended to read:
1672	679.2031 Attachment and enforceability of security
1673	interest; proceeds; supporting obligations; formal requisites
1674	(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (3) through
1675	(10), a security interest is enforceable against the debtor and
1676	third parties with respect to the collateral only if:
1677	(a) Value has been given;
1678	(b) The debtor has rights in the collateral or the power to
1679	transfer rights in the collateral to a secured party; and
1680	(c) One of the following conditions is met:
1681	1. The debtor has authenticated a security agreement that
1682	provides a description of the collateral and, if the security

Page 58 of 67

	597-04371-10 20101366c1
1683	interest covers timber to be cut, a description of the land
1684	concerned;
1685	2. The collateral is not a certificated security and is in
1686	the possession of the secured party under s. 679.3131 pursuant
1687	to the debtor's security agreement;
1688	3. The collateral is a certificated security in registered
1689	form and the security certificate has been delivered to the
1690	secured party under s. 678.3011 pursuant to the debtor's
1691	security agreement; or
1692	4. The collateral is deposit accounts, electronic chattel
1693	paper, investment property, or letter-of-credit rights, <u>or</u>
1694	electronic documents, and the secured party has control under s.
1695	<u>677.106,</u> s. 679.1041, s. 679.1051, s. 679.1061, or s. 679.1071
1696	pursuant to the debtor's security agreement.
1697	Section 60. Subsection (3) of section 679.2071, Florida
1698	Statutes, is amended to read:
1699	679.2071 Rights and duties of secured party having
1700	possession or control of collateral
1701	(3) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4), a
1702	secured party having possession of collateral or control of
1703	collateral under <u>s. 677.106,</u> s. 679.1041, s. 679.1051, s.
1704	679.1061, or s. 679.1071:
1705	(a) May hold as additional security any proceeds, except
1706	money or funds, received from the collateral;
1707	(b) Shall apply money or funds received from the collateral
1708	to reduce the secured obligation, unless remitted to the debtor;
1709	and
1710	(c) May create a security interest in the collateral.
1711	Section 61. Subsection (2) of section 679.2081, Florida

Page 59 of 67

597-04371-10 20101366c1 1712 Statutes, is amended to read: 1713 679.2081 Additional duties of secured party having control 1714 of collateral.-1715 (2) Within 10 days after receiving an authenticated demand 1716 by the debtor: 1717 (a) A secured party having control of a deposit account 1718 under s. 679.1041(1)(b) shall send to the bank with which the 1719 deposit account is maintained an authenticated statement that 1720 releases the bank from any further obligation to comply with 1721 instructions originated by the secured party; 1722 (b) A secured party having control of a deposit account 1723 under s. 679.1041(1)(c) shall: 1724 1. Pay the debtor the balance on deposit in the deposit 1725 account; or 1726 2. Transfer the balance on deposit into a deposit account 1727 in the debtor's name; 1728 (c) A secured party, other than a buyer, having control of 1729 electronic chattel paper under s. 679.1051 shall: 1730 1. Communicate the authoritative copy of the electronic 1731 chattel paper to the debtor or its designated custodian; 1732 2. If the debtor designates a custodian that is the 1733 designated custodian with which the authoritative copy of the 1734 electronic chattel paper is maintained for the secured party, 1735 communicate to the custodian an authenticated record releasing 1736 the designated custodian from any further obligation to comply 1737 with instructions originated by the secured party and 1738 instructing the custodian to comply with instructions originated 1739 by the debtor; and 1740 3. Take appropriate action to enable the debtor or the

Page 60 of 67

597-04371-10 20101366c1 1741 debtor's designated custodian to make copies of or revisions to 1742 the authoritative copy which add or change an identified 1743 assignee of the authoritative copy without the consent of the 1744 secured party; 1745 (d) A secured party having control of investment property 1746 under s. 678.1061(4)(b) or s. 679.1061(2) shall send to the 1747 securities intermediary or commodity intermediary with which the 1748 security entitlement or commodity contract is maintained an 1749 authenticated record that releases the securities intermediary 1750 or commodity intermediary from any further obligation to comply 1751 with entitlement orders or directions originated by the secured 1752 party; and 1753 (e) A secured party having control of a letter-of-credit 1754 right under s. 679.1071 shall send to each person having an 1755 unfulfilled obligation to pay or deliver proceeds of the letter 1756 of credit to the secured party an authenticated release from any 1757 further obligation to pay or deliver proceeds of the letter of 1758 credit to the secured party; and. 1759 (f) A secured party having control of an electronic 1760 document shall: 1761 1. Give control of the electronic document to the debtor or 1762 its designated custodian; 1763 2. If the debtor designates a custodian that is the 1764 designated custodian with which the authoritative copy of the 1765 electronic document is maintained for the secured party, 1766 communicate to the custodian an authenticated record releasing 1767 the designated custodian from any further obligation to comply 1768 with instructions originated by the secured party and 1769 instructing the custodian to comply with instructions originated

Page 61 of 67

I	597-04371-10 20101366c1
1770	by the debtor; and
1771	3. Take appropriate action to enable the debtor or its
1772	designated custodian to make copies of or revisions to the
1773	authenticated copy which add or change an identified assignee of
1774	the authoritative copy without the consent of the secured party.
1775	Section 62. Subsection (3) of section 679.3011, Florida
1776	Statutes, is amended to read:
1777	679.3011 Law governing perfection and priority of security
1778	interestsExcept as otherwise provided in ss. 679.1091,
1779	679.3031, 679.3041, 679.3051, and 679.3061, the following rules
1780	determine the law governing perfection, the effect of perfection
1781	or nonperfection, and the priority of a security interest in
1782	collateral:
1783	(3) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (4) and
1784	(5), while <u>tangible</u> negotiable documents, goods, instruments,
1785	money, or tangible chattel paper is located in a jurisdiction,
1786	the local law of that jurisdiction governs:
1787	(a) Perfection of a security interest in the goods by
1788	filing a fixture filing;
1789	(b) Perfection of a security interest in timber to be cut;
1790	and
1791	(c) The effect of perfection or nonperfection and the
1792	priority of a nonpossessory security interest in the collateral.
1793	Section 63. Subsection (2) of section 679.3101, Florida
1794	Statutes, is amended to read:
1795	679.3101 When filing required to perfect security interest
1796	or agricultural lien; security interests and agricultural liens
1797	to which filing provisions do not apply
1798	(2) The filing of a financing statement is not necessary to

Page 62 of 67

	597-04371-10 20101366c1
1799	perfect a security interest:
1800	(a) That is perfected under s. 679.3081(4), (5), (6), or
1801	(7);
1802	(b) That is perfected under s. 679.3091 when it attaches;
1803	(c) In property subject to a statute, regulation, or treaty
1804	described in s. 679.3111(1);
1805	(d) In goods in possession of a bailee which is perfected
1806	under s. 679.3121(4)(a) or (b);
1807	(e) In certificated securities, documents, goods, or
1808	instruments which is perfected without filing, control, or
1809	possession under s. 679.3121(5), (6), or (7);
1810	(f) In collateral in the secured party's possession under
1811	s. 679.3131;
1812	(g) In a certificated security which is perfected by
1813	delivery of the security certificate to the secured party under
1814	s. 679.3131;
1815	(h) In deposit accounts, electronic chattel paper,
1816	electronic documents, investment property, or letter-of-credit
1817	rights which is perfected by control under s. 679.3141;
1818	(i) In proceeds which is perfected under s. 679.3151; or
1819	(j) That is perfected under s. 679.3161.
1820	Section 64. Subsection (5) of section 679.3121, Florida
1821	Statutes, is amended to read:
1822	679.3121 Perfection of security interests in chattel paper,
1823	deposit accounts, documents, goods covered by documents,
1824	instruments, investment property, letter-of-credit rights, and
1825	money; perfection by permissive filing; temporary perfection
1826	without filing or transfer of possession
1827	(5) A security interest in certificated securities,

Page 63 of 67

	597-04371-10 20101366c1
1828	negotiable documents, or instruments is perfected without filing
1829	or the taking of possession or control for a period of 20 days
1830	from the time it attaches to the extent that it arises for new
1831	value given under an authenticated security agreement.
1832	Section 65. Subsection (1) of section 679.3131, Florida
1833	Statutes, is amended to read:
1834	679.3131 When possession by or delivery to secured party
1835	perfects security interest without filing
1836	(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2), a
1837	secured party may perfect a security interest in tangible
1838	negotiable documents, goods, instruments, money, or tangible
1839	chattel paper by taking possession of the collateral. A secured
1840	party may perfect a security interest in certificated securities
1841	by taking delivery of the certificated securities under s.
1842	678.3011.
1843	Section 66. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 679.3141,
1844	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
1845	679.3141 Perfection by control
1846	(1) A security interest in investment property, deposit
1847	accounts, letter-of-credit rights, or electronic chattel paper,
1848	or electronic documents may be perfected by control of the
1849	collateral under s. 677.106, s. 679.1041, s. 679.1051, s.
1850	679.1061, or s. 679.1071.
1851	(2) A security interest in deposit accounts, electronic
1852	chattel paper, or letter-of-credit rights, or electronic
1853	documents is perfected by control under s. 677.106, s. 679.1041,
1854	s. 679.1051, or s. 679.1071 when the secured party obtains
1855	control and remains perfected by control only while the secured
1856	party retains control.

Page 64 of 67

597-04371-10 20101366c1 1857 Section 67. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 679.3171, 1858 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1859 679.3171 Interests that take priority over or take free of 1860 security interest or agricultural lien.-1861 (2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (5), a 1862 buyer, other than a secured party, of tangible chattel paper, 1863 tangible documents, goods, instruments, or a security 1864 certificate takes free of a security interest or agricultural 1865 lien if the buyer gives value and receives delivery of the 1866 collateral without knowledge of the security interest or 1867 agricultural lien and before it is perfected. 1868 (4) A licensee of a general intangible or a buyer, other 1869 than a secured party, of accounts, electronic chattel paper, 1870 electronic documents, general intangibles, or investment 1871 property other than a certificated security takes free of a 1872 security interest if the licensee or buyer gives value without 1873 knowledge of the security interest and before it is perfected. 1874 Section 68. Subsection (2) of section 679.338, Florida 1875 Statutes, is amended to read: 1876 679.338 Priority of security interest or agricultural lien 1877 perfected by filed financing statement providing certain 1878 incorrect information.-If a security interest or agricultural

1879 lien is perfected by a filed financing statement providing 1880 information described in s. 679.516(2)(d) which is incorrect at 1881 the time the financing statement is filed:

(2) A purchaser, other than a secured party, of the
collateral takes free of the security interest or agricultural
lien to the extent that, in reasonable reliance upon the
incorrect information, the purchaser gives value and, in the

Page 65 of 67

597-04371-10 20101366c1 1886 case of tangible chattel paper, tangible documents, goods, 1887 instruments, or a security certificate, receives delivery of the 1888 collateral. 1889 Section 69. Paragraphs (a) and (o) of subsection (1) of 1890 section 680.1031, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1891 680.1031 Definitions and index of definitions.-1892 (1) In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires: 1893 (a) "Buyer in ordinary course of business" means a person who in good faith and without knowledge that the sale to him or 1894 1895 her is in violation of the ownership rights or security interest or leasehold interest of a third party in the goods buys in 1896 1897 ordinary course from a person in the business of selling goods 1898 of that kind but does not include a pawnbroker. Buying may be 1899 for cash or by exchange of other property or on secured or 1900 unsecured credit and includes acquiring receiving goods or 1901 documents of title under a preexisting contract for sale but 1902 does not include a transfer in bulk or as security for or in 1903 total or partial satisfaction of a money debt. 1904 (o) "Lessee in ordinary course of business" means a person 1905 who in good faith and without knowledge that the lease to him or 1906 her is in violation of the ownership rights or security interest 1907 or leasehold interest of a third party in the goods leases in 1908 ordinary course from a person in the business of selling or 1909 leasing goods of that kind but does not include a pawnbroker. 1910 Leasing may be for cash or by exchange of other property or on 1911 secured or unsecured credit and includes acquiring receiving 1912 goods or documents of title under a preexisting lease contract 1913 but does not include a transfer in bulk or as security for or in 1914 total or partial satisfaction of a money debt.

Page 66 of 67

	597-04371-10 20101366c1
1915	Section 70. Subsection (2) of section 680.514, Florida
1916	Statutes, is amended to read:
1917	680.514 Waiver of lessee's objections
1918	(2) A lessee's failure to reserve rights when paying rent
1919	or other consideration against documents precludes recovery of
1920	the payment for defects apparent <u>in</u> on the face of the
1921	documents.
1922	Section 71. Subsection (2) of section 680.526, Florida
1923	Statutes, is amended to read:
1924	680.526 Lessor's stoppage of delivery in transit or
1925	otherwise
1926	(2) In pursuing her or his remedies under subsection (1),
1927	the lessor may stop delivery until:
1928	(a) Receipt of the goods by the lessee;
1929	(b) Acknowledgment to the lessee by any bailee of the
1930	goods, except a carrier, that the bailee holds the goods for the
1931	lessee; or
1932	(c) Such an acknowledgment to the lessee by a carrier via
1933	reshipment or as <u>a warehouse</u> warehouseman .
1934	Section 72. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.

Page 67 of 67