FIRST REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE BILL NO. 34

99TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE PLOCHER.

D. ADAM CRUMBLISS, Chief Clerk

0055H.02I

AN ACT

To repeal sections 400.1-101, 400.1-102, 400.1-103, 400.1-105, 400.1-106, 400.1-107, 400.1-108, 400.1-201, 400.1-202, 400.1-203, 400.1-204, 400.1-205, 400.1-206, 400.1-207, 400.1-208, 400.7-102, 400.7-103, 400.7-104, 400.7-105, 400.7-201, 400.7-202, 400.7-203, 400.7-204, 400.7-205, 400.7-206, 400.7-207, 400.7-208, 400.7-209, 400.7-210, 400.7-301, 400.7-302, 400.7-303, 400.7-304, 400.7-305, 400.7-307, 400.7-308, 400.7-309, 400.7-401, 400.7-402, 400.7-403, 400.7-404, 400.7-501, 400.7-502, 400.7-503, 400.7-504, 400.7-505, 400.7-506, 400.7-507, 400.7-508, 400.7-509, 400.7-601, 400.7-602, 400.7-603, and 400.7-604, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof sixty-four new sections relating to the uniform commercial code.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Sections 400.1-101, 400.1-102, 400.1-103, 400.1-105, 400.1-106, 400.1-107, 400.1-108, 400.1-201, 400.1-202, 400.1-203, 400.1-204, 400.1-205, 400.1-206, 400.1-207,

- 3 400.1-208, 400.7-102, 400.7-103, 400.7-104, 400.7-105, 400.7-201, 400.7-202, 400.7-203,
- 4 400.7-204, 400.7-205, 400.7-206, 400.7-207, 400.7-208, 400.7-209, 400.7-210, 400.7-301,
- 5 400.7-302, 400.7-303, 400.7-304, 400.7-305, 400.7-307, 400.7-308, 400.7-309, 400.7-401,
- 6 400.7-402, 400.7-403, 400.7-404, 400.7-501, 400.7-502, 400.7-503, 400.7-504, 400.7-505,
- 7 400.7-506, 400.7-507, 400.7-508, 400.7-509, 400.7-601, 400.7-602, 400.7-603, and 400.7-604,
- 8 RSMo, are repealed and sixty-four new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections
- 9 400.1-101, 400.1-102, 400.1-103, 400.1-105, 400.1-106, 400.1-107, 400.1-108, 400.1-201,
- $10 \quad 400.1 202, \ 400.1 203, \ 400.1 204, \ 400.1 205, \ 400.1 206, \ 400.1 301, \ 400.1 302, \ 400.1 303, \ 400.1 300, \$
- $11 \quad 400.1 304, \ 400.1 305, \ 400.1 306, \ 400.1 307, \ 400.1 308, \ 400.1 309, \ 400.1 310, \ 400.7 102, \ 400.1 300, \$
- $12\quad 400.7\text{-}103,\ 400.7\text{-}104,\ 400.7\text{-}105,\ 400.7\text{-}106,\ 400.7\text{-}201,\ 400.7\text{-}202,\ 400.7\text{-}203,\ 400.7\text{-}204,$

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

- 13 400.7-205, 400.7-206, 400.7-207, 400.7-208, 400.7-209, 400.7-210, 400.7-301, 400.7-302,
- 14 400.7-303, 400.7-304, 400.7-305, 400.7-307, 400.7-308, 400.7-309, 400.7-401, 400.7-402,
- 15 400.7-403, 400.7-404, 400.7-501, 400.7-502, 400.7-503, 400.7-504, 400.7-505, 400.7-506,
- 16 400.7-507, 400.7-508, 400.7-509, 400.7-601, 400.7-602, 400.7-603, 400.7-703, and 400.7-704,
- 17 to read as follows:
- 400.1-101. (a) This chapter shall be known and may be cited as "Uniform Commercial Code".
- 3 (b) This article may be cited as Uniform Commercial Code General Provisions.
- 400.1-102. [(1) This chapter shall be liberally construed and applied to promote its underlying purposes and policies.
- 3 (2) Underlying purposes and policies of this chapter are
- 4 (a) to simplify, clarify and modernize the law governing commercial transactions;
- 5 (b) to permit the continued expansion of commercial practices through custom, usage 6 and agreement of the parties;
- 7 (c) to make uniform the law among the various jurisdictions.
- (3) The effect of provisions of this chapter may be varied by agreement, except as otherwise provided in this chapter and except that the obligations of good faith, diligence, reasonableness and care prescribed by this chapter may not be disclaimed by agreement but the parties may by agreement determine the standards by which the performance of such obligations
- 12 is to be measured if such standards are not manifestly unreasonable.
- 13 (4) The presence in certain provisions of this chapter of the words "unless otherwise agreed" or words of similar import does not imply that the effect of other provisions may not be
- 15 varied by agreement under subsection (3).

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- 16 (5) In this chapter unless the context otherwise requires
- 17 (a) words in the singular number include the plural, and in the plural include the singular;
- 18 (b) words of the masculine gender include the feminine and the neuter, and when the
- 19 sense so indicates words of the neuter gender may refer to any gender. This article applies to
- a transaction to the extent that it is governed by another article of this chapter.
- 400.1-103. (a) This chapter shall be liberally construed and applied to promote its underlying purposes and policies, which are:
 - (1) to simplify, clarify, and modernize the law governing commercial transactions;
- 4 (2) to permit the continued expansion of commercial practices through custom, 5 usage, and agreement of the parties; and
 - (3) to make uniform the law among the various jurisdictions.
- 7 **(b)** Unless displaced by the particular provisions of this chapter, the principles of law 8 and equity, including the law merchant and the law relative to capacity to contract, principal and

9 agent, estoppel, fraud, misrepresentation, duress, coercion, mistake, bankruptcy, [or] and other 10 validating or invalidating cause [shall] supplement its provisions.

400.1-105. [(1) Except as provided hereafter in this section, when a transaction bears a reasonable relation to this state and also to another state or nation the parties may agree that the law either of this state or of such other state or nation shall govern their rights and duties. Failing such agreement this chapter applies to transactions bearing an appropriate relation to this state.

- (2) Where one of the following provisions of this chapter specifies the applicable law,
 that provision governs and a contrary agreement is effective only to the extent permitted by the
 law (including the conflict of laws rules) so specified:
- 8 Rights of creditors against sold goods. Section 400.2-402.
- 9 Applicability of the Article on Leases. Sections 400.2A-105 and 400.2A-106.
- 10 Applicability of the Article on Bank Deposits and Collections. Section 400.4-102.
- 11 Letter of credit. Section 400.5-116.

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- 12 Applicability of the Article on Investment Securities. Section 400.8-110.
- Law governing perfection, the effect of perfection or nonperfection, and the priority of security interests. Sections 400.9-301 through 400.9-307.] If any provision or clause of this chapter or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this chapter which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this chapter are severable.
 - 400.1-106. [(1) The remedies provided by this chapter shall be liberally administered to the end that the aggrieved party may be put in as good a position as if the other party had fully performed but neither consequential or special nor penal damages may be had except as specifically provided in this chapter or by other rule of law.
 - (2) Any right or obligation declared by this chapter is enforceable by action unless the provision declaring it specifies a different and limited effect.] In this chapter, unless the statutory context otherwise requires:
 - (1) words in the singular number include the plural, and those in the plural include the singular; and
 - (2) words of any gender also refer to any other gender.
- 400.1-107. [Any claim or right arising out of an alleged breach can be discharged in whole or in part without consideration by a written waiver or renunciation signed and delivered by the aggrieved party.] Section captions are part of this chapter.
- 400.1-108. [Hany provision or clause of this chapter or application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this chapter which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this

end the provisions of this chapter are declared to be severable.] This chapter modifies, limits, and supersedes the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001 et seq., except that nothing in this chapter modifies, limits, or supersedes Section 7001(c) of that Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001(c), or authorizes electronic

8 delivery of any of the notices described in Section 7003(b) of that Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7003(b).

400.1-201. [Subject to additional definitions contained in the subsequent articles of this chapter which are applicable to specific articles or parts thereof, and] (a) Unless the context otherwise requires, [in this chapter:] words or phrases defined in this section, or in the additional definitions contained in other articles of this chapter that apply to particular

5 articles or parts thereof, have the meanings stated.

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- (b) Subject to definitions contained in other articles of this chapter that apply to particular articles or parts thereof:
- (1) "Action", in the sense of a judicial proceeding, includes recoupment, counterclaim, set-off, suit in equity, and any other [proceedings] proceeding in which rights are determined.
 - (2) "Aggrieved party" means a party entitled to [resort to] pursue a remedy.
- (3) "Agreement", **as distinguished from "contract"**, means the bargain of the parties in fact, as found in their language or [by implication] **inferred** from other circumstances, including **course of performance**, course of dealing, or usage of trade [or course of performance] as provided in [this chapter (sections 400.1-205 and 400.2-208). Whether an agreement has legal consequences is determined by the provisions of this chapter, if applicable; otherwise by the law of contracts (] section [400.1-103)] 400.1-303. [(Compare "Contract".)]
- (4) "Bank" means [any] a person engaged in the business of banking and includes a savings bank, savings and loan association, credit union, and trust company.
- (5) "Bearer" means [the] a person in possession of [an] a negotiable instrument, document of title, or certificated security that is payable to bearer or [endorsed] indorsed in blank.
- (6) "Bill of lading" means a document evidencing the receipt of goods for shipment issued by a person engaged in the business of transporting or forwarding goods[, and includes an airbill. "Airbill" means a document serving for air transportation as a bill of lading does for marine or rail transportation, and includes an air consignment note or air waybill].
 - (7) "Branch" includes a separately incorporated foreign branch of a bank.
- (8) "Burden of establishing" a fact means the burden of persuading the [triers] trier of fact that the existence of the fact is more probable than its nonexistence.
- (9) "Buyer in ordinary course of business" means a person that buys goods in good faith [and], without knowledge that the sale violates the rights of another person in the goods, and in

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the ordinary course from a person, other than a pawnbroker, in the business of selling goods of that kind. A person buys goods in the ordinary course if the sale to the person comports with the 33 usual or customary practices in the kind of business in which the seller is engaged or with the 34 seller's own usual or customary practices. A person that sells oil, gas, or other minerals at the wellhead or minehead is a person in the business of selling goods of that kind. A buyer in 36 ordinary course of business may buy for cash, by exchange of other property, or on secured or unsecured credit, and may acquire goods or documents of title under a preexisting contract for sale. Only a buyer that takes possession of the goods or has a right to recover the goods from the seller under article 2 may be a buyer in ordinary course of business. "Buyer in ordinary course of business" does not include a person that acquires goods in a transfer in bulk or as security for [3] or in total or partial satisfaction of [3] a money debt [is not a buyer in ordinary course of business1.

- (10) "Conspicuous"[:], with reference to a term [or clause is conspicuous when it is] , means so written, displayed, or presented that a reasonable person against [whom] which it is to operate ought to have noticed it. [A printed heading in capitals (as: NONNEGOTIABLE BILL OF LADING) is conspicuous. Language in the body of a form is "conspicuous" if it is in larger or other contrasting type or color. But in a telegram any stated term is "conspicuous".] Whether a term [or clause] is "conspicuous" or not is [for] a decision [by] for the court. Conspicuous terms include the following:
- (A) a heading in capitals equal to or greater in size than the surrounding text, or in contrasting type, font, or color to the surrounding text of the same or lesser size; and
- (B) language in the body of a record or display in larger type than the surrounding text, or in contrasting type, font, or color to the surrounding text of the same size, or set off from surrounding text of the same size by symbols or other marks that call attention to the language.
- (11) "Consumer" means an individual who enters into a transaction primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.
- (12) "Contract", as distinguished from "agreement", means the total legal obligation [which] that results from the parties' agreement as [affected] determined by this chapter [and] as supplemented by any other applicable [rules of law] laws. [(Compare "Agreement".)]
- [(12)] (13) "Creditor" includes a general creditor, a secured creditor, a lien creditor, and any representative of creditors, including an assignee for the benefit of creditors, a trustee in bankruptcy, a receiver in equity, and an executor or administrator of an insolvent debtor's or assignor's estate.
- 65 [(13)] (14) "Defendant" includes a person in the position of defendant in a [cross-action 66 or counterclaim, cross-claim, or third-party claim.

[(14)] (15) "Delivery", with respect to [instruments documents] an instrument, document of title, or chattel paper, [or certificated securities] means voluntary transfer of possession.

- [(15)] (16) "Document of title" includes bill of lading, dock warrant, dock receipt, warehouse receipt or order for the delivery of goods, and also any other document which in the regular course of business or financing is treated as adequately evidencing that the person in possession of it is entitled to receive, hold, and dispose of the document and the goods it covers. To be a document of title, a document [must] shall purport to be issued by or addressed to a bailee and purport to cover goods in the bailee's possession which are either identified or are fungible portions of an identified mass.
 - [(16)] (17) "Fault" means a default, breach, or wrongful act[-] or omission [or breach].
 - [(17)] (18) "Fungible goods" [with respect to goods or securities] means:
- (A) goods [or securities] of which any unit [is], by nature or usage of trade, is the equivalent of any other like unit[:]; or
- (B) goods [which are not fungible shall be deemed fungible for the purposes of this chapter to the extent] that by [under a particular] agreement [or document unlike units] are treated as [equivalents] equivalent.
 - [(18)] (19) "Genuine" means free of forgery or counterfeiting.
- [(19)] (20) "Good faith", except as otherwise provided in article 5, means honesty in fact [in the conduct or transaction concerned] and the observance of reasonable commercial standards of fair dealing.
 - [(20)] (21) "Holder" [with respect to a negotiable instrument,] means:
- (A) the person in possession [if the] of a negotiable instrument that is payable either to bearer or [, in the case of an instrument payable] to an identified person [if the identified] that is the person [is] in possession[. Holder" with respect to a document of title means]; or
- **(B)** the person in possession **of a document of title** if the goods are deliverable **either** to bearer or to the order of the person in possession.
- [(21) To "honor" is to pay or to accept and pay, or where a credit so engages to purchase or discount a draft complying with the terms of the credit.]
- (22) "Insolvency [proceedings] proceeding" includes [any] an assignment for the benefit of creditors or other [proceedings] proceeding intended to liquidate or rehabilitate the estate of the person involved.
 - (23) [A person is] "Insolvent" [who either has] means:
- (A) having generally ceased to pay [his or her] debts in the ordinary course of business [or cannot pay his or her] other than as a result of bona fide dispute;
 - (B) being unable to pay debts as they become due; or [is]

103	(C) being insolvent within the meaning of [the] federal bankruptcy law.
104	(24) "Money" means a medium of exchange currently authorized or adopted by a
105	domestic or foreign government [and]. The term includes a monetary unit of accoun
106	established by an intergovernmental organization or by agreement between two or more [nations
107	countries.
108	(25) [A person has "notice" of a fact when
109	(a) a person has actual knowledge of it; or
110	(b) a person has received a notice or notification of it; or
111	(c) from all the facts and circumstances known to him or her at the time in question he
112	or she has reason to know that it exists.
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114	A person "knows" or has "knowledge" of a fact when a person has actual knowledge of it
115	"Discover" or "learn" or a word or phrase of similar import refers to knowledge rather than to
116	reason to know. The time and circumstances under which a notice or notification may cease to
117	be effective are not determined by this chapter.
118	(26) A person "notifies" or "gives" a notice or notification to another by taking such steps
119	as may be reasonably required to inform the other in ordinary course whether or not such other
120	actually comes to know of it. A person "receives" a notice or notification when
121	(a) it comes to a person's attention, or
122	(b) it is duly delivered at the place of business through which the contract was made or
123	at any other place held out by a person as the place for receipt of such communications.
124	(27) Notice, knowledge or a notice or notification received by an organization is
125	effective for a particular transaction from the time when it is brought to the attention of the
126	individual conducting that transaction, and in any event from the time when it would have been
127	brought to an individual's attention if the organization had exercised due diligence. Ar
128	organization exercises due diligence if it maintains reasonable routines for communicating
129	significant information to the person conducting the transaction and there is reasonable
130	compliance with the routines. Due diligence does not require an individual acting for the
131	organization to communicate information unless such communication is part of an individual's
132	regular duties or unless he or she has reason to know of the transaction and that the transaction
133	would be materially affected by the information.
134	(28) "Organization" [includes a corporation, government or governmental subdivision
135	or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership or association, two or more persons having a
136	joint or common interest, or any other legal or commercial entity] means a person other than
137	an individual.

138 [(29)] (26) "Party", as [distinct] distinguished from "third party", means a person [who] 139 that has engaged in a transaction or made an agreement [within] subject to this chapter.

[(30)] (27) "Person" [includes] means an individual [or an organization (see section 400.1-102)], corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, government, governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, public corporation, or any other legal or commercial entity.

[(31) "Presumption" or "presumed" means that the trier of fact must find the existence of the fact presumed unless and until evidence is introduced which would support a finding of its nonexistence.

(32)] (28) "Present value" means the amount as of a date certain of one or more sums payable in the future, discounted to the date certain by use of either an interest rate specified by the parties if that rate is not manifestly unreasonable at the time the transaction is entered into or, if an interest rate is not so specified, a commercially reasonable rate that takes into account the facts and circumstances at the time the transaction is entered into.

(29) "Purchase" [includes] means taking by sale, lease, discount, negotiation, mortgage, pledge, lien, security interest, issue or reissue, gift, or any other voluntary transaction creating an interest in property.

[(33)] (30) "Purchaser" means a person [who] that takes by purchase.

[(34)] (31) "Record" means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.

(32) "Remedy" means any remedial right to which an aggrieved party is entitled with or without resort to a tribunal.

[(35)] (33) "Representative" [includes an agent, an officer of a corporation or association, and a trustee, executor or administrator of an estate, or any other] means a person empowered to act for another, including an agent, an officer of a corporation or association, and a trustee, executor, or administrator of an estate.

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

[(37)] (35) "Security interest" means an interest in personal property or fixtures which secures payment or performance of an obligation. [The term also] "Security interest" includes any interest of a consignor and a buyer of accounts, chattel paper, a payment intangible, or a promissory note in a transaction that is subject to article 9. "Security interest" does not include the special property interest of a buyer of goods on identification of those goods to a contract for sale under section 400.2-401 [is not a "security interest"], but a buyer may also acquire a "security interest" by complying with article 9. Except as otherwise provided in section 400.2-505, the right of a seller or lessor of goods under article 2 or 2A to retain or acquire

possession of the goods is not a "security interest", but a seller or lessor may also acquire a "security interest" by complying with article 9. The retention or reservation of title by a seller of goods notwithstanding shipment or delivery to the buyer [() under section 400.2-401 [)) is limited in effect to a reservation of a "security interest". Whether a transaction [ereates] in the 177 form of a lease [or] creates a "security interest" is determined [by the facts of each case; 178 179 however, a transaction creates a security interest if the consideration the lessee is to pay the 180 lessor for the right to possession and use of the goods is an obligation for the term of the lease 181 not subject to termination by the lessee, and 182 (a) the original term of the lease is equal to or greater than the remaining economic life 183 of the goods, (b) the lessee is bound to renew the lease for the remaining economic life of the goods 184 or is bound to become the owner of the goods, 185 186 (c) the lessee has an option to renew the lease for the remaining economic life of the goods for no additional consideration or nominal additional consideration upon compliance with 187 188 the lease agreement, or (d) the lessee has an option to become the owner of the goods for no additional 189 consideration or nominal additional consideration upon compliance with the lease agreement. 190 191 A transaction does not create a security interest merely because it provides that 192 193 (a) the present value of the consideration the lessee is obligated to pay the lessor for the right to possession and use of the goods is substantially equal to or is greater than the fair market value of the goods at the time the lease is entered into, 195 (b) the lessee assumes risk of loss of the goods, or agrees to pay taxes, insurance, filing, 196 recording, or registration fees, or service or maintenance costs with respect to the goods, 197 198 (c) the lessee has an option to renew the lease or to become the owner of the goods, (d) the lessee has an option to renew the lease for a fixed rent that is equal to or greater 200 than the reasonably predictable fair market rent for the use of the goods for the term of the renewal at the time the option is to be performed, or 201 (e) the lessee has an option to become the owner of the goods for a fixed price that is 202 203 equal to or greater than the reasonably predictable fair market value of the goods at the time the 204 option is to be performed. 205 206 For purposes of subsection (37): (a) Additional consideration is not nominal if (i) when the option to renew the lease is 207 granted to the lessee the rent is stated to be the fair market rent for the use of the goods for the 208 209 term of the renewal determined at the time the option is to be performed, or (ii) when the option

210 to become the owner of the goods is granted to the lessee the price is stated to be the fair market 211 value of the goods determined at the time the option is to be performed. Additional 212 consideration is nominal if it is less than the lessee's reasonably predictable cost of performing 213 under the lease agreement if the option is not exercised;

- (b) "Reasonably predictable" and "remaining economic life of the goods" are to be determined with reference to the facts and circumstances at the time the transaction is entered into; and
- (c) "Present value" means the amount as of a date certain of one or more sums payable in the future, discounted to the date certain. The discount is determined by the interest rate specified by the parties if the rate is not manifestly unreasonable at the time the transaction is entered into; otherwise, the discount is determined by a commercially reasonable rate that takes into account the facts and circumstances of each case at the time the transaction was entered into.
- (38)] pursuant to section 400.1-203.

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- (36) "Send" in connection with [any] a writing, record, or notice means:
- (A) to deposit in the mail or deliver for transmission by any other usual means of communication with postage or cost of transmission provided for and properly addressed and, in the case of an instrument, to an address specified thereon or otherwise agreed, or if there be none to any address reasonable under the circumstances. The receipt of any writing: or
- (B) in any other way to cause to be received any record or notice within the time [at which] it would have arrived if properly sent [has the effect of a proper sending].
- [(39)] (37) "Signed" includes **using** any symbol executed or adopted [by a party] with present intention to [authenticate] adopt or accept a writing.
- [(40) "Special property" means identifiable property in which the holder has only a qualified, temporary, or limited interest.
- - (39) "Surety" includes a guarantor or other secondary obligor.
- [(42) "Telegram" includes a message transmitted by radio, teletype, cable, any mechanical method of transmission, or the like.
- 240 (43)] (40) "Term" means [that] a portion of an agreement [which] that relates to a 241 particular matter.
- [(44)] (41) "Unauthorized["] signature" means [one] a signature made without actual, implied, or apparent authority [and]. The term includes a forgery.

- [(45) "Value". Except as otherwise provided with respect to negotiable instruments and bank collections (sections 400.3-303, 400.4-208 and 400.4-209) a person gives "value" for rights if he or she acquires them

 (a) in return for a binding commitment to extend credit or for the extension of
- 247 (a) in return for a binding commitment to extend credit or for the extension of 248 immediately available credit whether or not drawn upon and whether or not a charge-back is 249 provided for in the event of difficulties in collection; or
- 250 (b) as security for or in total or partial satisfaction of a preexisting claim; or
- 251 (c) by accepting delivery pursuant to a preexisting contract for purchase; or
- 252 (d) generally, in return for any consideration sufficient to support a simple contract.
- 253 (46) (42) "Warehouse receipt" means a receipt issued by a person engaged in the 254 business of storing goods for hire.
- 255 [(47) "Written" or] (43) "Writing" includes printing, typewriting, or any other intentional 256 reduction to tangible form. "Written" has a corresponding meaning.
 - 400.1-202. [A document in due form purporting to be a bill of lading, policy or certificate of insurance, official weigher's or inspector's certificate, consular invoice, or any other document authorized or required by the contract to be issued by a third party shall be prima facie evidence of its own authenticity and genuineness and of the facts stated in the document by the third party.] (a) Subject to subsection (f), a person has "notice" of a fact if the person:
 - (1) has actual knowledge of it;

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- (2) has received a notice or notification of it; or
- (3) from all the facts and circumstances known to the person at the time in question, has reason to know that it exists.
- 10 **(b)** "Knowledge" means actual knowledge. "Knows" has a corresponding 11 meaning.
 - (c) "Discover", "learn", or words of similar import refer to knowledge rather than to reason to know.
 - (d) A person "notifies" or "gives" a notice or notification to another person by taking such steps as may be reasonably required to inform the other person in ordinary course, whether or not the other person actually comes to know of it.
 - (e) Subject to subsection (f), a person "receives" a notice or notification when:
 - (1) it comes to that person's attention; or
 - (2) it is duly delivered in a form reasonable under the circumstances at the place of business through which the contract was made or at another location held out by that person as the place for receipt of such communications.
- 22 (f) Notice, knowledge, or a notice or notification received by an organization is 23 effective for a particular transaction from the time it is brought to the attention of the

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individual conducting that transaction and, in any event, from the time it would have been brought to the individual's attention if the organization had exercised due diligence. An organization exercises due diligence if it maintains reasonable routines for communicating significant information to the person conducting the transaction and there is reasonable compliance with the routines. Due diligence does not require an individual acting for the organization to communicate information unless the communication is part of the individual's regular duties or the individual has reason to know of the transaction and that the transaction would be materially affected by the information.

400.1-203. [Every contract or duty within this chapter imposes an obligation of good faith in its performance or enforcement.] (a) Whether a transaction in the form of a lease creates a lease or security interest is determined by the facts of each case.

- (b) A transaction in the form of a lease creates a security interest if the consideration that the lessee is to pay the lessor for the right to possession and use of the goods is an obligation for the term of the lease and is not subject to termination by the lessee, and:
- (1) the original term of the lease is equal to or greater than the remaining economic life of the goods;
- 10 (2) the lessee is bound to renew the lease for the remaining economic life of the goods or is bound to become the owner of the goods;
 - (3) the lessee has an option to renew the lease for the remaining economic life of the goods for no additional consideration or for nominal additional consideration upon compliance with the lease agreement; or
 - (4) the lessee has an option to become the owner of the goods for no additional consideration or for nominal additional consideration upon compliance with the lease agreement.
 - (c) A transaction in the form of a lease does not create a security interest merely because:
 - (1) the present value of the consideration the lessee is obligated to pay the lessor for the right to possession and use of the goods is substantially equal to or is greater than the fair market value of the goods at the time the lease is entered into;
 - (2) the lessee assumes risk of loss of the goods;
 - (3) the lessee agrees to pay, with respect to the goods, taxes, insurance, filing, recording, or registration fees, or service or maintenance costs;
 - (4) the lessee has an option to renew the lease or to become the owner of the goods;

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27 (5) the lessee has an option to renew the lease for a fixed rent that is equal to or 28 greater than the reasonably predictable fair market rent for the use of the goods for the 29 term of the renewal at the time the option is to be performed; or

- (6) the lessee has an option to become the owner of the goods for a fixed price that is equal to or greater than the reasonably predictable fair market value of the goods at the time the option is to be performed.
- (d) Additional consideration is nominal if it is less than the lessee's reasonably predictable cost of performing under the lease agreement if the option is not exercised. Additional consideration is not nominal if:
- (1) when the option to renew the lease is granted to the lessee, the rent is stated to be the fair market rent for the use of the goods for the term of the renewal determined at the time the option is to be performed; or
- (2) when the option to become the owner of the goods is granted to the lessee, the price is stated to be the fair market value of the goods determined at the time the option is to be performed.
- (e) The "remaining economic life of the goods" and "reasonably predictable" fair market rent, fair market value, or cost of performing under the lease agreement shall be determined with reference to the facts and circumstances at the time the transaction is entered into.
- 400.1-204. [(1) Whenever this chapter requires any action to be taken within a reasonable time, any time which is not manifestly unreasonable may be fixed by agreement.
- 3 (2) What is a reasonable time for taking any action depends on the nature, purpose and 4 circumstances of such action.
 - (3) An action is taken "seasonably" when it is taken at or within the time agreed or if no time is agreed at or within a reasonable time.] Except as otherwise provided in articles 3, 4, and 5, a person gives value for rights if the person acquires them:
 - (1) in return for a binding commitment to extend credit or for the extension of immediately available credit, whether or not drawn upon and whether or not a charge-back is provided for in the event of difficulties in collection;
 - (2) as security for, or in total or partial satisfaction of, a preexisting claim;
- 12 (3) by accepting delivery under a preexisting contract for purchase; or
 - (4) in return for any consideration sufficient to support a simple contract.
- 400.1-205. [(1) A course of dealing is a sequence of previous conduct between the parties to a particular transaction which is fairly to be regarded as establishing a common basis

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(2) A usage of trade is any practice or method of dealing having such regularity of observance in a place, vocation or trade as to justify an expectation that it will be observed with respect to the transaction in question. The existence and scope of such a usage are to be proved as facts. If it is established that such a usage is embodied in a written trade code or similar writing the interpretation of the writing is for the court.

- (3) A course of dealing between parties and any usage of trade in the vocation or trade in which they are engaged or of which they are or should be aware give particular meaning to and supplement or qualify terms of an agreement.
- (4) The express terms of an agreement and an applicable course of dealing or usage of trade shall be construed wherever reasonable as consistent with each other; but when such construction is unreasonable express terms control both course of dealing and usage of trade and course of dealing controls usage of trade.
- 16 (5) An applicable usage of trade in the place where any part of performance is to occur 17 shall be used in interpreting the agreement as to that part of the performance.
 - (6) Evidence of a relevant usage of trade offered by one party is not admissible unless and until he has given the other party such notice as the court finds sufficient to prevent unfair surprise to the latter.] (a) Whether a time for taking an action required by this chapter is reasonable depends on the nature, purpose, and circumstances of the action.
 - (b) An action is taken seasonably if it is taken at or within the time agreed or, if no time is agreed, at or within a reasonable time.
 - 400.1-206. [(1) Except in the cases described in subsection (2) of this section a contract for the sale of personal property is not enforceable by way of action or defense beyond five thousand dollars in amount or value of remedy unless there is some writing which indicates that a contract for sale has been made between the parties at a defined or stated price, reasonably identifies the subject matter, and is signed by the party against whom enforcement is sought or by his authorized agent.
 - (2) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to contracts for the sale of goods (section 400.2-201) nor of securities (section 400.8-113) nor to security agreements (section 400.9-203).] Whenever this chapter creates a "presumption" with respect to a fact, or provides that a fact is "presumed", the trier of fact shall find the existence of the fact unless and until evidence is introduced that supports a finding of its nonexistence.
 - 400.1-301. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, when a transaction bears a reasonable relation to this state and also to another state or nation the parties may agree that the law either of this state or of such other state or nation shall govern their rights and duties.

5 (b) In the absence of an agreement effective under subsection (a), and except as provided in subsection (c), this chapter applies to transactions bearing an appropriate relation to this state.

- 8 (c) If one of the following provisions of this chapter specifies the applicable law, that provision governs and a contrary agreement is effective only to the extent permitted 10 by the law so specified:
- (1) section 400.2-402; 11
- 12 (2) sections 400.2A-105 and 400.2A-106;
- 13 (3) section 400.4-102;
- 14 (4) section 400.4A-507;
- 15 (5) section 400.5-116;
- 16 (6) section 400.8-110;

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(7) sections 400.9-301 through 400.9-307. 17

400.1-302. (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) or elsewhere in this chapter, the effect of provisions of this chapter may be varied by agreement.

- (b) The obligations of good faith, diligence, reasonableness, and care prescribed by this chapter shall not be disclaimed by agreement. The parties, by agreement, may determine the standards by which the performance of those obligations is to be measured 6 if those standards are not manifestly unreasonable. Whenever this chapter requires an action to be taken within a reasonable time, a time that is not manifestly unreasonable may be fixed by agreement.
 - (c) The presence in certain provisions of this chapter of the phrase "unless otherwise agreed", or words of similar import, does not imply that the effect of other provisions shall not be varied by agreement under this section.
 - 400.1-303. (a) A "course of performance" is a sequence of conduct between the parties to a particular transaction that exists if:
 - (1) the agreement of the parties with respect to the transaction involves repeated occasions for performance by a party; and
 - (2) the other party, with knowledge of the nature of the performance and opportunity for objection to it, accepts the performance or acquiesces in it without objection.
 - (b) A "course of dealing" is a sequence of conduct concerning previous transactions between the parties to a particular transaction that is fairly to be regarded as establishing a common basis of understanding for interpreting their expressions and other conduct.
 - (c) A "usage of trade" is any practice or method of dealing having such regularity of observance in a place, vocation, or trade as to justify an expectation that it will be

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

- (d) A course of performance or course of dealing between the parties or usage of trade in the vocation or trade in which they are engaged or of which they are or should be aware is relevant in ascertaining the meaning of the parties' agreement, may give particular meaning to specific terms of the agreement, and may supplement or qualify the terms of the agreement. A usage of trade applicable in the place in which part of the performance under the agreement is to occur may be so utilized as to that part of the performance.
- (e) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (f), the express terms of an agreement and any applicable course of performance, course of dealing, or usage of trade shall be construed whenever reasonable as consistent with each other. If such a construction is unreasonable:
- (1) express terms prevail over course of performance, course of dealing, and usage of trade;
 - (2) course of performance prevails over course of dealing and usage of trade; and
 - (3) course of dealing prevails over usage of trade.
- (f) Subject to section 400.2-209, a course of performance is relevant to show a waiver or modification of any term inconsistent with the course of performance.
- (g) Evidence of a relevant usage of trade offered by one party is not admissible unless that party has given the other party notice that the court finds sufficient to prevent unfair surprise to the other party.
- 400.1-304. Every contract or duty within this chapter imposes an obligation of good faith in its performance and enforcement.
- 400.1-305. (a) The remedies provided by this chapter shall be liberally administered to the end that the aggrieved party may be put in as good a position as if the other party had fully performed but neither consequential or special damages nor penal damages may be had except as specifically provided in this chapter or by other rule of law.
- (b) Any right or obligation declared by this chapter is enforceable by action unless the provision declaring it specifies a different and limited effect.
- 400.1-306. A claim or right arising out of an alleged breach may be discharged in whole or in part without consideration by agreement of the aggrieved party in an authenticated record.
- 400.1-307. A document in due form purporting to be a bill of lading, policy or certificate of insurance, official weigher's or inspector's certificate, consular invoice, or any

3 other document authorized or required by the contract to be issued by a third party is

- 4 prima facie evidence of its own authenticity and genuineness and of the facts stated in the
- 5 document by the third party.

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- 400.1-308. (a) A party that with explicit reservation of rights performs or promises performance or assents to performance in a manner demanded or offered by the other party does not thereby prejudice the rights reserved. Such words as "without prejudice",
- 4 "under protest", or the like are sufficient.
 - (b) Subsection (a) does not apply to an accord and satisfaction.
- 400.1-309. A term providing that one party or that party's successor in interest may accelerate payment or performance or require collateral or additional collateral "at will" or when the party "deems itself insecure", or words of similar import, means that the party has power to do so only if that party in good faith believes that the prospect of payment or performance is impaired. The burden of establishing lack of good faith is on the party against which the power has been exercised.
- 400.1-310. An obligation may be issued as subordinated to performance of another obligation of the person obligated, or a creditor may subordinate its right to performance of an obligation by agreement with either the person obligated or another creditor of the person obligated. Subordination does not create a security interest as against either the common debtor or a subordinated creditor.
 - 400.7-102. [(1)] (a) In this article, unless the context otherwise requires:
- 2 [(a)] (1) "Bailee" means [the] a person [who] that by a warehouse receipt, bill of lading, 3 or other document of title acknowledges possession of goods and contracts to deliver them.
 - (b) (2) "Carrier" means a person that issues a bill of lading.
- 5 (3) "Consignee" means [the] a person named in a bill of lading to [whom] which or to whose order the bill promises delivery.
- 7 [(e)] (4) "Consignor" means [the] a person named in a bill of lading as the person from 8 [whom] which the goods have been received for shipment.
 - [(d)] (5) "Delivery order" means a [written] record that contains an order to deliver goods directed to a [warehouseman] warehouse, carrier, or other person [who] that in the ordinary course of business issues warehouse receipts or bills of lading.
- 12 [(e) "Document" means document of title as defined in the general definitions in article
 13 1 (section 400.1-201).
- $\frac{(f)}{(f)}$ [6] "Good faith" has the same meaning as in subdivision (6) of subsection (a) of section 400.1-201.
- 16 **(7)** "Goods" means all things [which] that are treated as movable for the purposes of a contract [of] for storage or transportation.

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- [(g)] (8) "Issuer" means a bailee [who] that issues a document [except that] of title or, in [relation to] the case of an unaccepted delivery order [it means], the person [who] that orders the possessor of goods to deliver. [Issuer] The term includes [any] a person for [whom] which an agent or employee purports to act in issuing a document if the agent or employee has real or apparent authority to issue documents, [notwithstanding that] even if the issuer [received no] did not receive any goods [or that], the goods were misdescribed, or [that] in any other respect the agent or employee violated [his] the issuer's instructions.
 - (9) "Person entitled under the document" means the holder, in the case of a negotiable document of title, or the person to which delivery of the goods is to be made by the terms of, or pursuant to instructions in a record under, a nonnegotiable document of title.
- 29 (10) "Record" has the same meaning as in subdivision (10) of subsection (a) of section 400.1-201.
 - (11) "Sign" means, with present intent to authenticate or adopt a record:
- 32 (A) to execute or adopt a tangible symbol; or
- 33 **(B)** to attach to or logically associate with the record an electronic sound, symbol, 34 or process.
- 35 (12) "Shipper" means a person that enters into a contract of transportation with a carrier.
- 37 [(h) "Warehouseman" is] (13) "Warehouse" means a person engaged in the business of storing goods for hire.
- 39 [(2) Other definitions applying to this article or to specified parts thereof, and the 40 sections in which they appear are:
- 41 "Duly negotiate". Section 400.7-501.
- 42 "Person entitled under the document". Section 400.7-403(4).
- 43 (3)] (b) Definitions in other articles applying to this article and the sections in which they appear are:
- 45 (1) "Contract for sale"[-], section 400.2-106.
- 46 ["Overseas". Section 400.2-323.]
- 47 (2) "Lessee in the ordinary course of business", section 400.2A-103.
- 48 (3) "Receipt" of goods["-], section 400.2-103.
- 49 [(4)] (c) In addition, article 1 contains general definitions and principles of construction 50 and interpretation applicable throughout this article.
 - 400.7-103. [To the extent that] (a) This article is subject to any treaty or statute of the United States[7] or regulatory statute of this state [or tariff, classification or regulation filed or

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issued pursuant thereto] to the extent the treaty, statute, or regulatory statute is applicable[the provisions of this article are subject thereto].

- (b) This article does not modify or repeal any law prescribing the form or content of a document of title or the services or facilities to be afforded by a bailee, or otherwise regulating a bailee's business in respects not specifically treated in this article. However, violation of such a law does not affect the status of a document of title that otherwise is within the definition of a document of title.
- (c) This chapter modifies, limits, and supersedes the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001 et seq., but does not modify, 11 12 limit, or supersede Section 101(c) of that Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001(c), or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in Section 103(b) of that Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7003(b).
- 15 (d) To the extent there is a conflict between the uniform electronic transactions act 16 under sections 432.200 to 432.295 and this article, this article governs.
 - 400.7-104. [(1) A warehouse receipt, bill of lading or other] (a) Except as otherwise **provided in subsection (c), a** document of title is negotiable [(a)] if by its terms the goods are to be delivered to bearer or to the order of a named person[; or].
 - (b) [where recognized in overseas trade, if it runs to a named person or assigns.
 - (2) Any other A document of title other than one described in subsection (a) is nonnegotiable. A bill of lading [in which it is stated] that states that the goods are consigned to a named person is not made negotiable by a provision that the goods are to be delivered only against [a written] an order in a record signed by the same or another named person.
 - (c) A document of title is nonnegotiable if, at the time it is issued, the document has a conspicuous legend, however expressed, that it is nonnegotiable.
 - 400.7-105. [The omission from either part 2 or part 3 of this article of a provision corresponding to a provision made in the other part does not imply that a corresponding rule of law is not applicable. (a) Upon request of a person entitled under an electronic document of title, the issuer of the electronic document may issue a tangible document of title as a substitute for the electronic document if:
 - (1) the person entitled under the electronic document surrenders control of the document to the issuer; and
 - (2) the tangible document when issued contains a statement that it is issued in substitution for the electronic document.
- 10 (b) Upon issuance of a tangible document of title in substitution for an electronic 11 document of title in accordance with subsection (a):
 - (1) the electronic document ceases to have any effect or validity; and

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- 13 (2) the person that procured issuance of the tangible document warrants to all 14 subsequent persons entitled under the tangible document that the warrantor was a person entitled under the electronic document when the warrantor surrendered control of the 16 electronic document to the issuer.
 - (c) Upon request of a person entitled under a tangible document of title, the issuer of the tangible document may issue an electronic document of title as a substitute for the tangible document if:
 - (1) the person entitled under the tangible document surrenders possession of the document to the issuer; and
 - (2) the electronic document when issued contains a statement that it is issued in substitution for the tangible document.
 - (d) Upon issuance of an electronic document of title in substitution for a tangible document of title in accordance with subsection (c):
 - (1) the tangible document ceases to have any effect or validity; and
 - (2) the person that procured issuance of the electronic document warrants to all subsequent persons entitled under the electronic document that the warrantor was a person entitled under the tangible document when the warrantor surrendered possession of the tangible document to the issuer.
- 400.7-106. (a) A person has control of an electronic document of title if a system 2 employed for evidencing the transfer of interests in the electronic document reliably establishes that person as the person to which the electronic document was issued or transferred.
 - (b) A system satisfies subsection (a), and a person is deemed to have control of an electronic document of title, if the document is created, stored, and assigned in such a manner that:
 - (1) a single authoritative copy of the document exists which is unique, identifiable, and, except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (4), (5), and (6), unalterable;
 - (2) the authoritative copy identifies the person asserting control as:
 - (A) the person to which the document was issued; or
 - (B) if the authoritative copy indicates that the document has been transferred, the person to which the document was most recently transferred;
 - (3) the authoritative copy is communicated to and maintained by the person asserting control or its designated custodian;
- (4) copies or amendments that add or change an identified assignee of the 17 authoritative copy can be made only with the consent of the person asserting control;

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(5) each copy of the authoritative copy and any copy of a copy is readily identifiable
 as a copy that is not the authoritative copy; and
 (6) any amendment of the authoritative copy is readily identifiable as authorized
 or unauthorized.

400.7-201. [(1)] (a) A warehouse receipt may be issued by any [warehouseman] warehouse.

[(2) Where] (b) If goods, including distilled spirits and agricultural commodities, are stored under a statute requiring a bond against withdrawal or a license for the issuance of receipts in the nature of warehouse receipts, a receipt issued for the goods [has like effect as] is deemed to be a warehouse receipt even [though] if issued by a person [who] that is the owner of the goods and is not a [warehouseman] warehouse.

400.7-202. [(1)] (a) A warehouse receipt need not be in any particular form.

- [(2)] (b) Unless a warehouse receipt [embodies within its written or printed terms] provides for each of the following, the [warehouseman] warehouse is liable for damages caused [by the omission] to a person injured [thereby] by its omission:
- 5 [(a)] (1) a statement of the location of the warehouse facility where the goods are 6 stored;
 - [(b)] (2) the date of issue of the receipt;
 - [(c)] (3) the [consecutive number] unique identification code of the receipt;
 - [(d)] (4) a statement whether the goods received will be delivered to the bearer, to a [specified] named person, or to a [specified] named person or [his] its order;
 - [(e)] (5) the rate of storage and handling charges, [except that where] unless goods are stored under a field warehousing arrangement, in which case a statement of that fact is sufficient on a nonnegotiable receipt;
 - [(f)] (6) a description of the goods or [of] the packages containing them;
 - [(g)] (7) the signature of the [warehouseman, which may be made by his authorized] warehouse or its agent;
 - [(h)] (8) if the receipt is issued for goods [of which the warehouseman is owner] that the warehouse owns, either solely [or], jointly, or in common with others, a statement of the fact of [such] that ownership; and
 - [(i)] (9) a statement of the amount of advances made and of liabilities incurred for which the [warehouseman] warehouse claims a lien or security interest [(section 400.7-209). If], unless the precise amount of [such] advances made or [of such] liabilities incurred [is], at the time of the issue of the receipt, is unknown to the [warehouseman] warehouse or to [his] its agent [who issues it] that issued the receipt, in which case a statement of the fact that advances

have been made or liabilities incurred and the purpose [thereof] of the advances or liabilities is sufficient.

[(3)] (c) A [warehouseman] warehouse may insert in [his] its receipt any [other] terms [which] that are not contrary to [the provisions of] this chapter and do not impair [his] its obligation of delivery [(] under section 400.7-403[)] or [his] its duty of care [(] under section 400.7-204[)]. Any contrary [provisions shall be] provision is ineffective.

400.7-203. A party to or purchaser for value in good faith of a document of title, other than a bill of lading [relying in either case], that relies upon the description [therein] of the goods in the document may recover from the issuer damages caused by the nonreceipt or misdescription of the goods, except to the extent that:

- (1) the document conspicuously indicates that the issuer does not know whether [any part of the goods in fact were received or conform to the description, such as [where] a case in which the description is in terms of marks or labels or kind, quantity, or condition, or the receipt or description is qualified by "contents, condition, and quality unknown", "said to contain", or [the like] words of similar import, if [such] the indication [be] is true[-]; or
 - (2) the party or purchaser otherwise has notice of the nonreceipt or misdescription.

400.7-204. [(1)] (a) A [warehouseman] warehouse is liable for damages for loss of or injury to the goods caused by [his] its failure to exercise [such] care [in] with regard to [them as] the goods that a reasonably careful [man] person would exercise under [like] similar circumstances [but]. Unless otherwise agreed [he], the warehouse is not liable for damages [which] that could not have been avoided by the exercise of [such] that care.

[(2)] (b) Damages may be limited by a term in the warehouse receipt or storage agreement limiting the amount of liability in case of loss or damage[, and setting forth a specific liability per article or item, or value per unit of weight,] beyond which the [warehouseman shall] warehouse is not [be] liable[; provided, however, that such liability may]. Such a limitation is not effective with respect to the warehouse's liability for conversion to its own use. On [written] request of the bailor in a record at the time of signing [such] the storage agreement or within a reasonable time after receipt of the warehouse receipt, the warehouse's liability may be increased on part or all of the goods [thereunder,] covered by the storage agreement or the warehouse receipt. In [which] this event, increased rates may be charged based on [such] an increased valuation [but that no such increase shall be permitted contrary to a lawful limitation of liability contained in the warehouseman's tariff, if any. No such limitation is effective with respect to the warehouseman's liability for conversion to his own use] of the goods.

[(3)] (c) Reasonable provisions as to the time and manner of presenting claims and [instituting] commencing actions based on the bailment may be included in the warehouse receipt or [tariff] storage agreement.

[(4)] (d) This section does not [impair] modify or repeal any existing statute of this state which that imposes a higher responsibility upon the [warehouseman] warehouse or invalidates a contractual [limitations which] limitation that would be permissible under this article.

400.7-205. A buyer in [the] ordinary course of business of fungible goods sold and delivered by a [warehouseman who] warehouse that is also in the business of buying and selling such goods takes the goods free of any claim under a warehouse receipt even [though it] if the receipt is negotiable and has been duly negotiated.

400.7-206. [(1)] (a) A [warehouseman may on notifying] warehouse, by giving notice to the person on whose account the goods are held and any other person known to claim an interest in the goods, may require payment of any charges and removal of the goods from the warehouse at the termination of the period of storage fixed by the document[5] of title or, if [no] a period is not fixed, within a stated period not less than thirty days after the [notification] warehouse gives notice. If the goods are not removed before the date specified in the [notification] notice, the [warehouseman] warehouse may sell them [in accordance with the provisions of the section on enforcement of a warehouseman's lien (] pursuant to section 400.7-210[)].

[(2)] (b) If a [warehouseman] warehouse in good faith believes that [the] goods are about to deteriorate or decline in value to less than the amount of [his] its lien within the time [prescribed] provided in subsection [(1) for notification, advertisement and sale] (a) of this section and section 400.7-210, the [warehouseman] warehouse may specify in the [notification] notice given under subsection (a) of this section any reasonable shorter time for removal of the goods and [in ease], if the goods are not removed, may sell them at public sale held not less than one week after a single advertisement or posting.

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

[(4) The warehouseman must] (d) A warehouse shall deliver the goods to any person entitled to them under this article upon due demand made at any time [prior to] before sale or other disposition under this section.

[(5) The warehouseman] (e) A warehouse may satisfy [his] its lien from the proceeds of any sale or disposition under this section but [must] shall hold the balance for delivery on the

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demand of any person to [whom he] which the warehouse would have been bound to deliver the goods.

400.7-207. [(1)] (a) Unless the warehouse receipt [otherwise] provides otherwise, a [warehouseman must] warehouse shall keep separate the goods covered by each receipt so as to permit at all times identification and delivery of those goods [except that]. However, different lots of fungible goods may be commingled.

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

400.7-208. [Where] If a blank in a negotiable tangible warehouse receipt has been filled in without authority, a good-faith purchaser for value and without notice of the [want] lack of authority may treat the insertion as authorized. Any other unauthorized alteration leaves any tangible or electronic warehouse receipt enforceable against the issuer according to its original tenor.

400.7-209. [(1)] (a) A [warehouseman] warehouse has a lien against the bailor on the goods covered by a warehouse receipt or storage agreement or on the proceeds thereof in [his] its possession for charges for storage or transportation [f], including demurrage and terminal charges[)], insurance, labor, or other charges, present or future, in relation to the goods, and for expenses necessary for preservation of the goods or reasonably incurred in their sale pursuant 5 to law. If the person on whose account the goods are held is liable for [like] similar charges or expenses in relation to other goods whenever deposited and it is stated in the warehouse receipt or storage agreement that a lien is claimed for charges and expenses in relation to other goods, the [warehouseman] warehouse also has a lien against [him] the goods covered by the 9 warehouse receipt or storage agreement or on the proceeds thereof in its possession for 10 11 [such] those charges and expenses, whether or not the other goods have been delivered by the [warehouseman] warehouse. [But] However, as against a person to [whom] which a negotiable 12 13 warehouse receipt is duly negotiated, a [warehouseman's] warehouse's lien is limited to charges 14 in an amount or at a rate specified [on] in the warehouse receipt or, if no charges are so specified 15 [then], to a reasonable charge for storage of the **specific** goods covered by the receipt subsequent 16 to the date of the receipt.

[(2) The warehouseman] (b) A warehouse may also reserve a security interest against the bailor for [a] the maximum amount specified on the receipt for charges other than those

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specified in subsection [(1)] (a), such as for money advanced and interest. [Such a] The security interest is governed by [the article on secured transactions ([article 9[)]).

- [(3)] (c) A [warehouseman's] warehouse's lien for charges and expenses under subsection [(1)] (a) or a security interest under subsection [(2)] (b) is also effective against any person [who] that so entrusted the bailor with possession of the goods that a pledge of them by [him] the bailor to a good-faith purchaser for value would have been valid [but]. However, the lien or security interest is not effective against a person [as to whom the document confers no right in the goods covered by it under section 400.7-503] that before issuance of a document of title had a legal interest or a perfected security interest in the goods and that did not:
- (1) deliver or entrust the goods or any document of title covering the goods to the bailor or the bailor's nominee with:
 - (A) actual or apparent authority to ship, store, or sell;
 - (B) power to obtain delivery under section 400.7-403; or
- (C) power of disposition under sections 400.2-403, 400.2A-304(2), 400.2A-305(2), 400.9-320, or 400.9-321(c) or other statute or rule of law; or
 - (2) acquiesce in the procurement by the bailor or its nominee of any document.
- [(4)] (d) A warehouse's lien on household goods for charges and expenses in relation to the goods under subsection (a) is also effective against all persons if the depositor was the legal possessor of the goods at the time of deposit. In this subsection, "household goods" means furniture, furnishings, or personal effects used by the depositor in a dwelling.
- (e) A [warehouseman] warehouse loses [his] its lien on any goods [which he] that it voluntarily delivers or [which he] unjustifiably refuses to deliver.
- 400.7-210. [(1)] (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection [(2)] (b), a 2 [warehouseman's] warehouse's lien may be enforced by public or private sale of the goods, in [bloc] bulk or in [parcels] packages, at any time or place and on any terms [which] that are 3 commercially reasonable, after notifying all persons known to claim an interest in the goods. 5 [Such] The notification [must] shall include a statement of the amount due, the nature of the proposed sale, and the time and place of any public sale. The fact that a better price could have been obtained by a sale at a different time or in a [different] method different from that selected by the [warehouseman] warehouse is not of itself sufficient to establish that the sale was not made in a commercially reasonable manner. The warehouse sells in a commercially 10 reasonable manner if the [warehouseman either] warehouse sells the goods in the usual manner 11 in any recognized market [therefor] therefore, [or if he] sells at the price current in [such] that 12 market at the time of [his] the sale, or [if he has] otherwise [sold] sells in conformity with 13 commercially reasonable practices among dealers in the type of goods sold, he has sold in a

commercially reasonable manner]. A sale of more goods than apparently necessary to be offered to [insure] ensure satisfaction of the obligation is not commercially reasonable, except in cases covered by the preceding sentence.

- [(2)] (b) A [warehouseman's] warehouse may enforce its lien on goods, other than goods stored by a merchant in the course of [his] its business [may be enforced only as follows], only if the following requirements are satisfied:
 - [(a)] (1) All persons known to claim an interest in the goods [must] shall be notified.
- [(b) The notification must be delivered in person or sent by registered or certified letter to the last known address of any person to be notified.
- (e)] (2) The notification [must] shall include an itemized statement of the claim, a description of the goods subject to the lien, a demand for payment within a specified time not less than ten days after receipt of the notification, and a conspicuous statement that unless the claim is paid within that time the goods will be advertised for sale and sold by auction at a specified time and place.
 - [(d)] (3) The sale [must] shall conform to the terms of the notification.
- [(e)] (4) The sale [must] shall be held at the nearest suitable place to [that] where the goods are held or stored.
- [(f)] (5) After the expiration of the time given in the notification, an advertisement of the sale [must] shall be published once a week for two weeks consecutively in a newspaper of general circulation where the sale is to be held. The advertisement [must] shall include a description of the goods, the name of the person on whose account [they] the goods are being held, and the time and place of the sale. The sale [must] shall take place at least fifteen days after the first publication. If there is no newspaper of general circulation where the sale is to be held, the advertisement [must] shall be posted at least ten days before the sale in not [less] fewer than six conspicuous places in the neighborhood of the proposed sale.
- [(3)] (c) 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 [under] in complying with this section. In that event, the goods [must] may not be sold[5] but [must] shall be retained by the [warehouseman] warehouse subject to the terms of the receipt and this article.
- [(4) The warehouseman] (d) A warehouse may buy at any public sale held pursuant to this section.
- [(5)] (e) A purchaser in good faith of goods sold to enforce a [warehouseman's] warehouse's lien takes the goods free of any rights of persons against [whom] which the lien was valid, despite the warehouse's noncompliance [by the warehouseman] with [the requirements of] this section.

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50 [(6) The warehouseman] (f) A warehouse may satisfy [his] its lien from the proceeds 51 of any sale pursuant to this section but [must] shall hold the balance, if any, for delivery on 52 demand to any person to [whom he] which the warehouse would have been bound to deliver 53 the goods.

- [(7)] (g) The rights provided by this section [shall be] are in addition to all other rights allowed by law to a creditor against [his] a debtor.
- [(8) Where] (h) If a lien is on goods stored by a merchant in the course of [his] its business, the lien may be enforced in accordance with [either] subsection [(1)] (a) or [(2)] (b).
- [(9) The warehouseman] (i) A warehouse is liable for damages caused by failure to comply with the requirements for sale under this section and, in case of willful violation, is liable for conversion.
- 400.7-301. [(1)] (a) A consignee of a nonnegotiable bill [who] of lading which has given value in good faith, or a holder to [whom] which a negotiable bill has been duly negotiated, relying [in either case] upon the description [therein] of the goods[1] in the bill or upon the date [therein] shown in the bill, may recover from the issuer damages caused by the misdating of the bill or the nonreceipt or misdescription of the goods, except to the extent that the [document] bill indicates that the issuer does not know whether any part or all of the goods 7 in fact were received or conform to the description, such as [where] in a case in which the description is in terms of marks or labels or kind, quantity, or condition or the receipt or description is qualified by "contents or condition of contents of packages unknown", "said to contain", "shipper's weight, load, and count", or [the like] words of similar import, if [such] that indication [be] is true.
 - [(2) When] (b) If goods are loaded by [an] the issuer [who is a common carrier,] of a bill of lading;
 - (1) the issuer [must] shall count the packages of goods if [package freight] shipped in packages and ascertain the kind and quantity if shipped in bulk [freight. In such cases]; and
 - (2) words such as "shipper's weight, load, and count" or [other] words of similar **import** indicating that the description was made by the shipper are ineffective except as to [freight] goods concealed [by] in packages.
 - [(3) When] (c) If bulk [freight is] goods are loaded by a shipper [who] that makes available to the issuer of a bill of lading adequate facilities for weighing [such freight, an] those goods, the issuer [who is a common carrier must] shall ascertain the kind and quantity within a reasonable time after receiving the [written] shipper's request [of the shipper] in a record to do so. In [such cases] that case, "shipper's weight" or [other] words of [like purport] similar **import** are ineffective.

[(4)] (d) The issuer [may] of a bill of lading, by [inserting] including in the bill the words "shipper's weight, load, and count" or [other] words of [like purport] similar import, may indicate that the goods were loaded by the shipper[;], and, if [such] that statement [be] is true, the issuer [shall] is not [be] liable for damages caused by the improper loading. [But their] However, omission of such words does not imply liability for [such] damages caused by improper loading.

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

400.7-302. [(1)] (a) The issuer of a through bill of lading, or other document of title embodying an undertaking to be performed in part by [persons] a person acting as its [agents] agent or by [connecting carriers] a performing carrier, is liable to [anyone] any person entitled to recover on the bill or other document for any breach by [such] the other [persons] person or [by a connecting] the performing carrier of its obligation under the [document but] bill or other document. However, to the extent that the bill or other document covers an undertaking to be performed overseas or in territory not contiguous to the continental United States or an undertaking including matters other than transportation, this liability for breach by the other person or the performing carrier may be varied by agreement of the parties.

- [(2) Where] (b) If goods covered by a through bill of lading or other document of title embodying an undertaking to be performed in part by [persons] a person other than the issuer are received by [any such] that person, [he] the person is subject, with respect to [his] its own performance while the goods are in [his] its possession, to the obligation of the issuer. [His] The person's obligation is discharged by delivery of the goods to another [such] person pursuant to the bill or other document[,] and does not include liability for breach by any other [such persons] person or by the issuer.
- [(3)] (c) The issuer of [such] a through bill of lading or other document [shall be] of title described in subsection (a) is entitled to recover from the [connecting] performing carrier, or [such] other person in possession of the goods when the breach of the obligation under the bill or other document occurred[5]:
- (1) the amount it may be required to pay to [anyone] any person entitled to recover on the bill or other document [therefor] for the breach, as may be evidenced by any receipt, judgment, or transcript [thereof,] of judgment; and

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24 **(2)** the amount of any expense reasonably incurred by [#] the issuer in defending any action [brought] commenced by [anyone] any person entitled to recover on the bill or other document [therefor] for the breach.

400.7-303. [(1)] (a) Unless the bill of lading otherwise provides, [the] a carrier may deliver the goods to a person or destination other than that stated in the bill or may otherwise dispose of the goods, without liability for misdelivery, on instructions from:

- [(a)] (1) the holder of a negotiable bill; [or]
- 5 [(b)] (2) the consignor on a nonnegotiable bill [notwithstanding], even if the consignee 6 has given contrary instructions [from the consignee]; [or]
- [(e)] (3) the consignee on a nonnegotiable bill in the absence of contrary instructions from the consignor, if the goods have arrived at the billed destination or if the consignee is in possession of the **tangible** bill **or in control of the electronic bill**; or
- 10 [(d)] (4) the consignee on a nonnegotiable bill, if [he] the consignee is entitled as against the consignor to dispose of [them] the goods.
 - [(2)] (b) Unless [such] instructions described in subsection (a) are [noted on] included in a negotiable bill of lading, a person to [whom] which the bill is duly negotiated [can] may hold the bailee according to the original terms.
 - 400.7-304. [(1)] (a) Except [where] as customary in [overseas] international transportation, a tangible bill of lading [must] may not be issued in a set of parts. The issuer is liable for damages caused by violation of this subsection.
 - [(2) Where] (b) If a tangible bill of lading is lawfully [drawn] issued in a set of parts, each of which [is numbered] contains an identification code and is expressed to be valid only if the goods have not been delivered against any other part, the whole of the parts [constitute] constitutes one bill.
 - [(3) Where] (c) If a tangible negotiable bill of lading is lawfully issued in a set of parts and different parts are negotiated to different persons, the title of the holder to [whom] which the first due negotiation is made prevails as to both the document of title and the goods even [though] if any later holder may have received the goods from the carrier in good faith and discharged the carrier's obligation by [surrender of his] surrendering its part.
- [(4) Any] (d) A person [who] that negotiates or transfers a single part of a tangible bill of lading [drawn] issued in a set is liable to holders of that part as if it were the whole set.
 - [(5)] (e) The bailee [is obliged to] shall deliver in accordance with part 4 of this article against the first presented part of a **tangible** bill of lading lawfully [drawn] issued in a set. [Such] Delivery in this manner discharges the bailee's obligation on the whole bill.

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400.7-305. [(1)] (a) Instead of issuing a bill of lading to the consignor at the place of shipment, a carrier [may], at the request of the consignor, may procure the bill to be issued at destination or at any other place designated in the request.

[(2)] (b) Upon request of [anyone] any person entitled as against [the] a carrier to control the goods while in transit and on surrender of possession or control of any outstanding bill of lading or other receipt covering [such] the goods, the issuer, subject to section 400.7-105, may procure a substitute bill to be issued at any place designated in the request.

400.7-307. [(1)] (a) A carrier has a lien on the goods covered by a bill of lading or on the proceeds thereof in its possession for charges [subsequent to] after the date of [its] the carrier's receipt of the goods for storage or transportation [(], including demurrage and terminal charges[)], and for expenses necessary for preservation of the goods incident to their transportation or reasonably incurred in their sale pursuant to law. [But] However, against a purchaser for value of a negotiable bill of lading, a carrier's lien is limited to charges stated in the bill or the applicable tariffs[,] or, if no charges are stated [then to], a reasonable charge.

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

[(3)] (c) A carrier loses [his] its lien on any goods [which he] that it voluntarily delivers or [which he] unjustifiably refuses to deliver.

400.7-308. [(1)] (a) A carrier's lien on goods may be enforced by public or private sale of the goods, in [bloc] bulk or in [parcels] packages, at any time or place and on any terms 3 [which] that are commercially reasonable, after notifying all persons known to claim an interest in the goods. [Such] The notification [must] shall include a statement of the amount due, the nature of the proposed sale, and the time and place of any public sale. The fact that a better price could have been obtained by a sale at a different time or in a [different] method different from 7 that selected by the carrier is not of itself sufficient to establish that the sale was not made in a 8 commercially reasonable manner. [H] The carrier [either] sells goods in a commercially reasonable manner if the carrier sells the goods in the usual manner in any recognized market [therefor or if he] therefore, sells at the price current in [such] that market at the time of [his] 10 the sale, or [if he has] otherwise [sold] sells in conformity with commercially reasonable 11 12 practices among dealers in the type of goods sold [he has sold in a commercially reasonable 13 manner]. A sale of more goods than apparently necessary to be offered to [insure] ensure

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

- [(2)] (b) 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 [under] in complying with this section. In that event, the goods [must] shall not be sold[5] but [must] shall be retained by the carrier, subject to the terms of the bill of lading and this article.
 - [(3) The] (c) A carrier may buy at any public sale pursuant to this section.
- [(4)] (d) A purchaser in good faith of goods sold to enforce a carrier's lien takes the goods free of any rights of persons against [whom] which the lien was valid, despite the carrier's noncompliance [by the carrier] with [the requirements of] this section.
- [(5) The] (e) A carrier may satisfy [his] its lien from the proceeds of any sale pursuant to this section but [must] shall hold the balance, if any, for delivery on demand to any person to [whom he] which the carrier would have been bound to deliver the goods.
- [(6)] (f) The rights provided by this section [shall be] are in addition to all other rights allowed by law to a creditor against [his] a debtor.
- [(7)] (g) A carrier's lien may be enforced [in accordance with] pursuant to either subsection [(1)] (a) or the procedure set forth in [subsection (2) of] section [400.7-210] 400.7-210(b).
- [(8) The] (h) A carrier is liable for damages caused by failure to comply with the requirements for sale under this section and, in case of willful violation, is liable for conversion.
- 400.7-309. [(1)] (a) A carrier [who] that issues a bill of lading, whether negotiable or nonnegotiable [must], shall exercise the degree of care in relation to the goods which a reasonably careful [man] person would exercise under [like] similar circumstances. This subsection does not [repeal or change] affect any [law] statute, regulation, or rule of law [which] that imposes liability upon a common carrier for damages not caused by its negligence.
- [(2)] (b) Damages may be limited by a [provision] term in the bill of lading or in a transportation agreement that the carrier's liability [shall] may not exceed a value stated in the [document] bill or transportation agreement if the carrier's rates are dependent upon value and the consignor [by the earrier's tariff] is afforded an opportunity to declare a higher value [or a value as lawfully provided in the tariff, or where no tariff is filed he] and the consignor is [otherwise] advised of [such] the opportunity[; but no]. However, such a limitation is not effective with respect to the carrier's liability for conversion to its own use.
- [(3)] (c) Reasonable provisions as to the time and manner of presenting claims and [instituting] commencing actions based on the shipment may be included in a bill of lading or [tariff] a transportation agreement.

 $[\frac{g}{g}]$ (7) any other lawful excuse.

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400.7-401. The obligations imposed by this article on an issuer apply to a document of title [regardless of the fact that (a) even if: 3 4 (1) the document [may] does not comply with the requirements of this article or of any other [law] statute, rule, or regulation regarding its [issue] issuance, form, or content; [or 5 (b) (2) the issuer [may have] violated laws regulating the conduct of [his] its business; 6 7 or 8 (c) (3) the goods covered by the document were owned by the bailee [at the time] when the document was issued; or 10 (d) (4) the person issuing the document [does] is not [come within the definition of 11 warehouseman] a warehouse [if it] but the document purports to be a warehouse receipt. 400.7-402. [Neither] A duplicate [nor] or any other document of title purporting to cover goods already represented by an outstanding document of the same issuer [confers] does not confer any right in the goods, except as provided in the case of tangible bills of lading in a set 4 of parts, overissue of documents for fungible goods [and], substitutes for lost, stolen, or destroyed documents, or substitute documents issued pursuant to section 400.7-105. [But] The issuer is liable for damages caused by [his] its overissue or failure to identify a duplicate 7 document [as such] by a conspicuous notation [on its face]. 400.7-403. [(1) The] (a) A bailee [must] shall deliver the goods to a person entitled under [the] a document [who] of title if the person complies with subsections [(2)] (b) and [(3)] 3 (c) of this section, unless and to the extent that the bailee establishes any of the following: 4 [(a)] (1) delivery of the goods to a person whose receipt was rightful as against the 5 claimant; [(b)] (2) damage to or delay, loss, or destruction of the goods for which the bailee is not 6 7 liable: 8 (e) (3) previous sale or other disposition of the goods in lawful enforcement of a lien or on [warehouseman's] a warehouse's lawful termination of storage; 10 [(d)] (4) the exercise by a seller of [his] its right to stop delivery pursuant to [the provisions of the article on sales (| section 400.2-705 |) or by a lessor of its right to stop 11 12 delivery pursuant to section 400.2A-526; 13 [(e)] (5) a diversion, reconsignment, or other disposition pursuant to [the provisions of this article (| section 400.7-303 |) or tariff regulating such right|; 14 15 [(f)] (6) release, satisfaction, or any other [fact affording a] personal defense against the 16 claimant; or

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[(2)] (b) A person claiming goods covered by a document of title [must] shall satisfy the bailee's lien [where] if the bailee so requests or [where] if the bailee is prohibited by law from delivering the goods until the charges are paid.

- [(3)] (c) Unless [the] a person claiming the goods is [one] a person against [whom] which the document [confers no] of title does not confer a right under subsection (a) of section [400.7-503(1), he must] 400.7-503:
- (1) the person claiming under a document shall surrender [for cancellation or notation] possession or control of [partial deliveries] any outstanding negotiable document covering the goods[5] for cancellation or indication of partial deliveries; and
- (2) the bailee [must] shall cancel the document or conspicuously [note] indicate in the document the partial delivery [thereon] or [be] the bailee is liable to any person to [whom] which the document is duly negotiated.
- [(4) "Person entitled under the document" means holder in the case of a negotiable document, or the person to whom delivery is to be made by the terms of or pursuant to written instructions under a nonnegotiable document.]
- 400.7-404. A bailee [who] that in good faith [including observance of reasonable commercial standards] has received goods and delivered or otherwise disposed of [them] the goods according to the terms of [the] a document of title or pursuant to this article is not liable [therefor. This rule applies] for the goods even [though] if:
- (1) the person from [whom he] which the bailee received the goods [had no] did not have authority to procure the document or to dispose of the goods [and even though]; or
- (2) the person to [whom he] which the bailee delivered the goods [had not have authority to receive [them] the goods.
- 400.7-501. [(1)] (a) The following rules apply to a negotiable tangible document of 2 title [running]:
 - (1) If the document's original terms run to the order of a named person, the document is negotiated by [his endorsement] the named person's indorsement and delivery. After [his endorsement] the named person's indorsement in blank or to bearer, any person [ean] may negotiate [#] the document by delivery alone.
 - (2) [(a) A negotiable document of title] If the document's original terms run to bearer, it is [also] negotiated by delivery alone [when by its original terms it runs to bearer].
- 9 [(b) When a document running] (3) If the document's original terms run to the order 10 of a named person and it is delivered to [him] the named person, the effect is the same as if the 11 document had been negotiated.

[(3)] (4) Negotiation of [a negotiable] the document [of title] after it has been [endorsed] indorsed to a [specified] named person requires [endorsement] indorsement by the [special endorsee as well as] named person and delivery.

- [(4)] (5) A [negotiable] document [of title] is ["]duly negotiated[" when] if it is negotiated in the manner stated in this [section] subsection to a holder [who] that purchases it in good faith, without notice of any defense against or claim to it on the part of any person, and for value, unless it is established that the negotiation is not in the regular course of business or financing or involves receiving the document in settlement or payment of a [money] monetary obligation.
- [(5) Endorsement] (b) The following rules apply to a negotiable electronic document of title:
- (1) If the document's original terms run to the order of a named person or to bearer, the document is negotiated by delivery of the document to another person. Indorsement by the named person is not required to negotiate the document.
- (2) If the document's original terms run to the order of a named person and the named person has control of the document, the effect is the same as if the document had been negotiated.
- (3) A document is duly negotiated if it is negotiated in the manner stated in this subsection to a holder that purchases it in good faith, without notice of any defense against or claim to it on the part of any person, and for value, unless it is established that the negotiation is not in the regular course of business or financing or involves taking delivery of the document in settlement or payment of a monetary obligation.
- **(c) Indorsement** of a nonnegotiable document **of title** neither makes it negotiable nor adds to the transferee's rights.
- [(6)] (d) The naming in a negotiable bill of lading of a person to be notified of the arrival of the goods does not limit the negotiability of the bill [nor] or constitute notice to a purchaser [thereof] of the bill of any interest of [such] that person in the goods.
- 400.7-502. [(1)] (a) Subject to [the following section and to the provisions of section] sections 400.7-205 [on fungible goods] and 400.7-503, a holder to [whom] which a negotiable document of title has been duly negotiated acquires thereby:
 - [(a)] (1) title to the document;
- 5 [(b)] **(2)** title to the goods;
- 6 [(e)] (3) all rights accruing under the law of agency or estoppel, including rights to goods
 7 delivered to the bailee after the document was issued; and
- 8 [(d)] (4) the direct obligation of the issuer to hold or deliver the goods according to the 9 terms of the document free of any defense or claim by [him] the issuer except those arising

under the terms of the document or under this article[-], but in the case of a delivery order, the 11 bailee's obligation accrues only upon the bailee's acceptance of the delivery order and the 12 obligation acquired by the holder is that the issuer and any [endorser] indorser will procure the acceptance of the bailee. 13

- [(2)] (b) Subject to [the following] section 400.7-503, title and rights [so] acquired by due negotiation are not defeated by any stoppage of the goods represented by the document of title or by surrender of [such] the goods by the bailee[5] and are not impaired even [though] if:
- 17 (1) the due negotiation or any prior due negotiation constituted a breach of duty [or even 18 though];
 - (2) any person has been deprived of possession of [the] a negotiable tangible document or control of a negotiable electronic document by misrepresentation, fraud, accident, mistake, duress, loss, theft, or conversion[-]; or [even though]
- 22 (3) a previous sale or other transfer of the goods or document has been made to a third 23 person.
 - 400.7-503. [(1)] (a) A document of title confers no right in goods against a person [who] that before issuance of the document had a legal interest or a perfected security interest in [them] the goods and [who neither
- 4 (a) delivered that did not:

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- 5 (1) deliver or [entrusted them] entrust the goods or any document of title covering 6 [them] the goods to the bailor or [his or her] the bailor's nominee with:
 - (A) actual or apparent authority to ship, store, or sell [or with];
 - **(B)** power to obtain delivery under [this article (section 400.7-403]]; or [with]
- 9 (C) power of disposition under [this chapter (sections] section 400.2-403 [and], **400.2A-304(2)**, **400.2A-305(2)**, 400.9-320[), or **400.9-321(c)** or other statute or rule of law; 10 11 Inor
- 12 (b) acquiesced or
- (2) acquiesce in the procurement by the bailor or [his or her] its nominee of any 13 14 document [of title].
 - [(2)] (b) Title to goods based upon an unaccepted delivery order is subject to the rights of [anyone] any person to [whom] which a negotiable warehouse receipt or bill of lading covering the goods has been duly negotiated. [Such a] That title may be defeated under section 400.7-504 to the same extent as the rights of the issuer or a transferee from the issuer.
- [(3)] (c) Title to goods based upon a bill of lading issued to a freight forwarder is subject 20 to the rights of [anyone] any person to [whom] which a bill issued by the freight forwarder is duly negotiated [; but]. However, delivery by the carrier in accordance with part 4 of this article 22 pursuant to its own bill of lading discharges the carrier's obligation to deliver.

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400.7-504. [(1)] (a) A transferee of a document of title, whether negotiable or nonnegotiable, to [whom] which the document has been delivered but not duly negotiated, acquires the title and rights [which his] that its transferor had or had actual authority to convey.

- [(2)] (b) In the case of a transfer of a nonnegotiable document of title, until but not after the bailee receives [notification] notice of the transfer, the rights of the transferee may be defeated:
- 7 [(a)] (1) by those creditors of the transferor [who] which could treat the [sale] transfer 8 as void under section 400.2-402 or 400.2A-308; [or
 - (b)] (2) by a buyer from the transferor in ordinary course of business if the bailee has delivered the goods to the buyer or received notification of [his] the buyer's rights;
 - (3) by a lessee from the transferor in ordinary course of business if the bailee has delivered the goods to the lessee or received notification of the lessee's rights; or
 - [(e)] (4) as against the bailee, by good-faith dealings of the bailee with the transferor.
 - [(3)] (c) A diversion or other change of shipping instructions by the consignor in a nonnegotiable bill of lading which causes the bailee not to deliver **the goods** to the consignee defeats the consignee's title to the goods if [they] the goods have been delivered to a buyer in ordinary course of business or a lessee in ordinary course of business and, in any event, defeats the consignee's rights against the bailee.
 - [(4)] (d) Delivery of the goods pursuant to a nonnegotiable document of title may be stopped by a seller under section 400.2-705 or a lessor under section 400.2A-526, [and] subject to the [requirement] requirements of due notification [there provided] in those sections. A bailee [honoring] that honors the seller's or lessor's instructions is entitled to be indemnified by the seller or lessor against any resulting loss or expense.
- 400.7-505. The [endorsement] indorsement of a tangible document of title issued by a bailee does not make the [endorser] indorser liable for any default by the bailee or [by] previous [endorsers] indorsers.
- 400.7-506. The transferee of a negotiable **tangible** document of title has a specifically enforceable right to have [his] its transferor supply any necessary [endorsement] indorsement, but the transfer becomes a negotiation only as of the time the [endorsement] indorsement is supplied.
- 400.7-507. [Where] If a person negotiates or [transfers] delivers a document of title for value, otherwise than as a mere intermediary under section 400.7-508, [then] unless otherwise agreed [he], the transferor, in addition to any warranty made in selling or leasing the goods, warrants to [his] its immediate purchaser only [in addition to any warranty made in selling the goods
- $6 \frac{\text{(a)}}{\text{that:}}$

7 (1) the document is genuine; [and

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8 — (b) that he has no] (2) the transferor does not have knowledge of any fact [which] that

9 would impair [its] the document's validity or worth; and

[(c) that his] (3) the negotiation or [transfer] delivery is rightful and fully effective with respect to the title to the document and the goods it represents.

400.7-508. A collecting bank or other intermediary known to be entrusted with documents **of title** on behalf of another or with collection of a draft or other claim against delivery of documents warrants by [such] **the** delivery of the documents only its own good faith and authority[. This rule applies] even [though] if the **collecting bank or other** intermediary has purchased or made advances against the claim or draft to be collected.

400.7-509. [The question] Whether a document of title is adequate to fulfill the obligations of a contract for sale, a contract for lease, or the conditions of a letter of credit is [governed] determined by [the articles on sales (] article 2 [) and on letters of credit (article], 4 2A, or 5[)].

400.7-601. [(1)] (a) If a document [has been] of title is lost, stolen, or destroyed, a court may order delivery of the goods or issuance of a substitute document and the bailee may without liability to any person comply with [such] the order. If the document was negotiable [the elaimant must post], a court shall not order delivery of the goods or issuance of a substitute document without the claimant's posting security [approved by the court to indemnify] unless it finds that any person [who] that may suffer loss as a result of nonsurrender of possession or control of the document is adequately protected against the loss. If the document was [not negotiable] nonnegotiable, [such security may be required at the discretion of] the court may require security. The court may also [in its discretion] order payment of the bailee's reasonable costs and [counsel] attorney's fees in any action under this subsection.

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

400.7-602. [Except where the] Unless a document of title was originally issued upon delivery of the goods by a person [who had no] that did not have power to dispose of them, [no] a lien [attaches] does not attach by virtue of any judicial process to goods in the possession of a bailee for which a negotiable document of title is outstanding unless possession or control of the document [be] is first surrendered to the bailee or [its] the document's negotiation is

enjoined[, and]. The bailee shall not be compelled to deliver the goods pursuant to process until possession or control of the document is surrendered to [him] the bailee or [impounded by] to the court. [One who purchases] A purchaser of the document for value without notice of the process or injunction takes free of the lien imposed by judicial process.

400.7-603. If more than one person claims title **to** or possession of the goods, the bailee is excused from delivery until [he] **the bailee** has [had] a reasonable time to ascertain the validity of the adverse claims or to [bring] **commence** an action [to compel all claimants to interplead and may compel such] for interpleader. The bailee may assert an interpleader[,] either in defending an action for nondelivery of the goods[,] or by original action[, whichever is appropriate].

400.7-703. This chapter applies to a document of title that is issued or a bailment that arises on or after the effective date of this chapter. This chapter does not apply to a document of title that is issued or a bailment that arises before the effective date of this chapter even if the document of title or bailment would be subject to this chapter if the document of title had been issued or bailment had arisen on or after the effective date of this chapter. This chapter does not apply to a right of action that has accrued before the effective date of this chapter.

400.7-704. A document of title issued or a bailment that arises before the effective date of this chapter and the rights, obligations, and interests flowing from that document or bailment are governed by any statute or other rule amended or repealed by this chapter as if amendment or repeal had not occurred and may be terminated, completed, consummated, or enforced under that statute or other rule.

[400.1-207. (1) A party who, with explicit reservation of rights, performs or promises performance or assents to performance in a manner demanded or offered by the other party does not thereby prejudice the rights reserved. Such words as "without prejudice", "under protest" or the like are sufficient. (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to an accord and satisfaction.]

[400.1-208. A term providing that one party or his successor in interest may accelerate payment or performance or require collateral or additional collateral "at will" or "when he deems himself insecure" or in words of similar import shall be construed to mean that he shall have power to do so only if he in good faith believes that the prospect of payment or performance is impaired. The burden of establishing lack of good faith is on the party against whom the power has been exercised.]

[400.7-604. To the extent that the provisions of this article conflict with the provisions of sections 415.400 to 415.430 the provisions of sections 415.400 to 415.430 shall control.]

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