<u>REPRINT</u>

SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE BILL NO. 299

(As Passed the Senate October 29, 1997)

A bill to amend 1962 PA 174, entitled "Uniform commercial code," by amending sections 1105, 1206, 4104, 5114, 8101, 8102, 8103, 8104, 8105, 8106, 8107, 8108, 8201, 8202, 8203, 8204, 8205, 8206, 8207, 8208, 8301, 8302, 8303, 8304, 8305, 8306, 8307, 8401, 8402, 8403, 8404, 8405, 8406, 8407, 9103, 9105, 9106, 9203, 9301, 9302, 9303, 9304, 9305, 9306, 9309, 9312, and 9994 (MCL 440.1105, 440.1206, 440.4104, 440.5114, 440.8101, 440.8102, 440.8103, 440.8104, 440.8105, 440.8106, 440.8107, 440.8108, 440.8201, 440.8202, 440.8203, 440.8204, 440.8205, 440.8206, 440.8207, 440.8208, 440.8301, 440.8302, 440.8303, 440.8304, 440.8305, 440.8306, 440.8307, 440.8401, 440.8402, 440.8403, 440.8305, 440.8405, 440.8406, 440.8407, 440.9103, 440.9105, 440.9106, 440.9203, 440.9301, 440.9302, 440.9303, 440.9304, 440.9305, 440.9306, 440.9309, 440.9312, and 440.9994), section 1105 as

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amended by 1992 PA 101, section 4104 as amended by 1993 PA 130, sections 5114, 8102, 8103, 8104, 8105, 8106, 8107, 8201, 8202, 8203, 8204, 8205, 8206, 8207, 8208, 8301, 8302, 8304, 8305, 8306, 8307, 8401, 8402, 8403, 8404, 8405, 8406, 9103, 9203, 9304, 9305, 9309, and 9312 as amended and sections 8108 and 8407 as added by 1987 PA 16, section 9105 as amended by 1988 PA 130, section 9301 as amended by 1984 PA 170, and section 9302 as amended by 1996 PA 72, and by adding sections 8109, 8110, 8111, 8112, 8113, 8114, 8115, 8116, 8210, 8501, 8502, 8503, 8504, 8505, 8506, 8507, 8508, 8509, 8510, 8511, 8601, 9115, and 9116; and to repeal acts and parts of acts.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

Sec. 1105. (1) Except as provided hereafter in this sec tion, 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 agree ment this act applies to transactions bearing an appropriate
 relation to this state.

8 (2) Where 1 of the following provisions of this act speci9 fies the applicable law, that provision governs and a contrary
10 agreement is effective only to the extent permitted by the law
11 (including the conflict of laws rules) so specified:
12 Rights of creditors against sold goods. Section 2402.
13 Applicability of the article on bank deposits and
14 collections. Section 4102.

Senate Bill No. 299 3 1 Governing law in the article on funds transfers. Section 4A502. **2** Bulk transfers subject to the article on bulk Section 6102. 3 transfers. **4** Applicability of the article on investment Section -8106 8110. 5 securities. 6 Applicability of the article on leases. Sections 2A105 and 2A106. 7 Perfection provisions of the article on secured 8 transactions. Section 9103. 9 Sec. 1206. (1) Except in the cases described in subsection 10 (2) of this section, a contract for the sale of personal property 11 is not enforceable by way of action or defense beyond \$5,000.00 12 in amount or value of remedy unless there is some writing which 13 indicates that a contract for sale has been made between the par-14 ties at a defined or stated price, reasonably identifies the 15 subject matter, and is signed by the party against whom enforce-16 ment is sought or by his OR HER authorized agent. (2) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to con-17

18 tracts for the sale of goods (section 2201) nor of securities
19 (section 8319 8113) nor to security agreements (section 9203).
20 Sec. 4104. (1) As used in this article unless the context
21 otherwise requires:

(a) "Account" means any depositor credit account with a
bank, including a demand, time, savings, passbook, share draft,
or like account, other than an account evidenced by a certificate
of deposit.

(b) "Afternoon" means the period of a day between noon and27 midnight.

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(c) "Banking day" means the part of a day on which a bank is
 open to the public for carrying on substantially all of its bank ing functions.

4 (d) "Clearing-house" means an association of banks or other5 payors regularly clearing items.

6 (e) "Customer" means any person having an account with a
7 bank or for whom a bank has agreed to collect items, including a
8 bank that maintains an account at another bank.

9 (f) "Documentary draft" means a draft to be presented for 10 acceptance or payment if specified documents, certificated secur-11 ities, (section 8102) or instructions for uncertificated securi-12 ties (section 8308 8102), or other certificates, statements, or 13 the like are to be received by the drawee or other payor before 14 acceptance or payment of the draft.

(g) "Draft" means a draft as defined in section 3104 or anitem, other than an instrument, that is an order.

17 (h) "Drawee" means a person ordered in a draft to make18 payment.

19 (i) "Item" means an instrument or a promise or order to pay 20 money handled by a bank for collection or pay. The term does not 21 include a payment order governed by article 2a or a credit or 22 debit card slip.

(j) "Midnight deadline" with respect to a bank is midnight an its next banking day following the banking day on which it receives the relevant item or notice or from which the time for taking action commences to run, whichever is later.

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1 (k) "Settle" means to pay in cash, by clearing-house
2 settlement, in a charge or credit or by remittance, or otherwise
3 as agreed. A settlement may be either provisional or final.
4 (1) "Suspends payments" with respect to a bank means that it
5 has been closed by order of the supervisory authorities, that a
6 public officer has been appointed to take it over or that it
7 ceases or refuses to make payments in the ordinary course of
8 business.

9 (2) Other definitions applying to this article and the sec-10 tions in which they appear are:

11	"Agreement for electronic presentment".	Section 4110.
12	"Bank".	Section 4105.
13	"Collecting bank".	Section 4105.
14	"Depositary bank".	Section 4105.
15	"Intermediary bank".	Section 4105.
16	"Payor bank".	Section 4105.
17	"Presenting bank".	Section 4105.
18	"Presentment notice".	Section 4110.
19	(3) The following definitions in other	articles apply to
20	this article:	
21	"Acceptance".	Section 3409.
22	"Alteration".	Section 3409.
23	"Certificate of deposit".	Section 3104.
24	"Cashier's check".	Section 3104.
25	"Certified check".	Section 3409.
26	"Check".	Section 3104.

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"Draft".	Section 3104.
"Good faith".	Section 3103.
"Holder in due course".	Section 3302.
"Instrument".	Section 3104.
"Notice of dishonor".	Section 3503.
"Order".	Section 3103.
"Ordinary care".	Section 3103.
"Person entitled to enforce".	Section 3301.
"Presentment".	Section 3501.
"Promise".	Section 3103.
"Prove".	Section 3103.
"Teller's check".	Section 3104.
"Unauthorized signature".	Section 3403.
	<pre>"Draft". "Good faith". "Holder in due course". "Instrument". "Notice of dishonor". "Order". "Ordinary care". "Person entitled to enforce". "Presentment". "Promise". "Prove". "Teller's check".</pre>

14 (4) In addition article 1 contains general definitions and 15 principles of construction and interpretation applicable through-16 out this article.

Sec. 5114. (1) An issuer must honor a draft or demand for payment which complies with the terms of the relevant credit regardless of whether the goods or documents conform to the underlying contract for sale or other contract between the customer and the beneficiary. The issuer is not excused from honor of such a draft or demand by reason of an additional general term that all documents must be satisfactory to the issuer, but an issuer may require that specified documents must be satisfactory to it.

26 (2) Unless otherwise agreed when documents appear on their27 face to comply with the terms of a credit, but a required

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1 document does not in fact conform to the warranties made on 2 negotiation or transfer of a document of title (section 7507) or 3 of a certificated security (section -8306- 8108) or is forged or 4 fraudulent or there is fraud in the transaction:

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5 (a) the issuer must honor the draft on demand for payment if 6 honor is demanded by a negotiating bank or other holder of the 7 draft or demand which has taken the draft or demand under the 8 credit and under circumstances which would make it a holder in 9 due course (section 3302) and in an appropriate case would make 10 it a person to whom a document of title has been duly negotiated 11 (section 7502) or a bona fide purchaser of a certificated secur-12 ity (section 8302); and

(b) in all other cases as against its customer, an issuer acting in good faith may honor the draft or demand for payment despite notification from the customer of fraud, forgery or other defect not apparent on the face of the documents but a court of appropriate jurisdiction may enjoin such honor.

18 (3) Unless otherwise agreed an issuer which has duly honored 19 a draft or demand for payment is entitled to immediate reimburse-20 ment of any payment made under the credit and to be put in effec-21 tively available funds not later than the day before maturity of 22 any acceptance made under the credit.

23 (4) When a credit provides for payment by the issuer on
24 receipt of notice that the required documents are in the posses25 sion of a correspondent or other agent of the issuer

26 (a) any payment made on receipt of the notice is27 conditional; and

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(b) the issuer may reject documents which do not comply with
 the credit if it does so within 3 banking days following its
 receipt of the documents; and

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4 (c) in the event of such rejection, the issuer is entitled5 by charge back or otherwise to return of the payment made.

6 (5) In the case covered by subsection (4) failure to reject
7 documents within the time specified in subdivision (b) consti8 tutes acceptance of the documents and makes the payment final in
9 favor of the beneficiary.

Sec. 8101. This article shall be known and may be cited as — uniform commercial code--investment securities. — ...

12 Sec. 8102. (1) In this article unless the context other-13 wise requires:

14 (a) a "certificated security" is a share, participation, or 15 other interest in property of or an enterprise of the issuer or 16 an obligation of the issuer which is:

17 (i) represented by an instrument issued in bearer or regis18 tered form;

19 (*ii*) of a type commonly dealt in on securities exchanges or 20 markets or commonly recognized in any area in which it is issued 21 or dealt in as a medium for investment; and

22 (*iii*) either one of a class or series or by its terms divis23 ible into a class or series of shares, participations, interests,
24 or obligations.

25 (b) an "uncertificated security" is a share, participation,
26 or other interest in property or an enterprise of the issuer or
27 an obligation of the issuer which is:

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(i) not represented by an instrument and the transfer of
 which is registered upon books maintained for that purpose by or
 on behalf of the issuer;

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4 (ii) of a type commonly dealt in on securities exchanges or 5 markets; and

6 (*iii*) either one of a class or series or by its terms divis7 ible into a class or series of shares, participations, interests,
8 or obligations.

9 (c) a "security" is either a certificated or an uncertifi-10 cated security. If a security is certificated, the terms 11 "security" and "certificated security" may mean either the intan-12 gible interest, the instrument representing that interest, or 13 both, as the context requires. A writing that is a certificated 14 security is governed by this article and not by article 3, even 15 though it also meets the requirements of that article. This 16 article does not apply to money. If a certificated security has 17 been retained by or surrendered to the issuer or its transfer 18 agent for reasons other than registration of transfer, other tem-19 porary purpose, payment, exchange, or acquisition by the issuer, 20 that security shall be treated as an uncertificated security for 21 purposes of this article.

(d) a certificated security is in "registered form" if it specifies a person entitled to the security or the rights it represents and if its transfer may be registered upon books maintained for that purpose by or on behalf of the issuer, or the security so states.

Senate Bill No. 299 10 (e) a certificated security is in "bearer form" if it runs 1 2 to bearer according to its terms and not by reason of any 3 indorsement. (2) A "subsequent purchaser" is a person who takes other 4 5 than by original issue. (3) A "clearing corporation" is a corporation registered as 6 7 a clearing agency under the federal securities laws or a 8 corporation: 9 (a) at least 90% of whose capital stock is held by or for 1 10 or more persons, other than individuals, none of which, other 11 than a national securities exchange or association, holds in 12 excess of 20% of the capital stock of the corporation, and each 13 of which is: 14 (i) subject to supervision or regulation pursuant to federal 15 or state banking laws or state insurance laws, 16 (ii) a broker or dealer or investment company registered 17 under the federal securities laws, or 18 (*iii*) a national securities exchange or association regis-19 tered under the federal securities laws; and 20 (b) any remaining capital stock of which is held by individ-21 uals who have purchased the capital stock at or prior to the time 22 of their taking office as directors of the corporation and who 23 have purchased only so much of the capital stock as is necessary 24 to permit them to qualify as directors. 25 (4) A "custodian bank" is a bank or trust company that is 26 supervised and examined by state or federal authority having

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1 supervision over banks and is acting as custodian for a clearing

2 corporation.

3 (5) Other definitions applying to this article or to speci4 fied parts thereof and the sections in which they appear are:

5 "Adverse claim". - Section 8302. 6 "Bona fide purchaser". 7 "Broker". Section 8303. 8 "Debtor". - Section 9105. 9 "Financial intermediary". - Section 8313. 10 "Guarantee of the signature". Section 8402. 11 "Initial transaction statement". Section 8408. 12 Section 8308. "Instruction". 13 "Intermediary bank". Section 4105. 14 "Issuer". Section 8201. 15 Section 8104. "Overissue". 16 "Secured party". Section 9105. "Security agreement". Section 9105. 17

18 (6) In addition article 1 contains general definitions and

19 principles of construction and interpretation applicable through-20 out this article.

21 (1) AS USED IN THIS ARTICLE:

(A) "ADVERSE CLAIM" MEANS A CLAIM THAT A CLAIMANT HAS A
23 PROPERTY INTEREST IN A FINANCIAL ASSET AND THAT IT IS A VIOLATION
24 OF THE RIGHTS OF THE CLAIMANT FOR ANOTHER PERSON TO HOLD, TRANS25 FER, OR DEAL WITH THE FINANCIAL ASSET.

26 (B) "BEARER FORM", AS APPLIED TO A CERTIFICATED SECURITY,27 MEANS A FORM IN WHICH THE SECURITY IS PAYABLE TO THE BEARER OF

Senate Bill No. 299 12 1 THE SECURITY CERTIFICATE ACCORDING TO ITS TERMS BUT NOT BY REASON 2 OF AN INDORSEMENT.

3 (C) "BROKER" MEANS A PERSON DEFINED AS A BROKER OR DEALER
4 UNDER THE FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS, BUT WITHOUT EXCLUDING A BANK
5 ACTING IN THAT CAPACITY.

6 (D) "CERTIFICATED SECURITY" MEANS A SECURITY THAT IS REPRE-7 SENTED BY A CERTIFICATE.

8 (E) "CLEARING CORPORATION" MEANS 1 OR MORE OF THE9 FOLLOWING:

10 (i) A PERSON THAT IS REGISTERED AS A CLEARING AGENCY UNDER11 THE FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS.

12 (*ii*) A FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

(*iii*) ANY OTHER PERSON THAT PROVIDES CLEARANCE OR SETTLEMENT
SERVICES WITH RESPECT TO FINANCIAL ASSETS THAT WOULD REQUIRE IT
TO REGISTER AS A CLEARING AGENCY UNDER THE FEDERAL SECURITIES
LAWS BUT FOR AN EXCLUSION OR EXEMPTION FROM THE REGISTRATION
REQUIREMENT, IF ITS ACTIVITIES AS A CLEARING CORPORATION, INCLUDING PROMULGATION OF RULES, ARE SUBJECT TO REGULATION BY A FEDERAL
OR STATE GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY.

20 (F) "COMMUNICATE" MEANS EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING:

21 (*i*) SEND A SIGNED WRITING.

(*ii*) TRANSMIT INFORMATION BY ANY MECHANISM AGREED UPON BYTHE PERSONS TRANSMITTING AND RECEIVING THE INFORMATION.

24 (G) "ENTITLEMENT HOLDER" MEANS A PERSON IDENTIFIED IN THE
25 RECORDS OF A SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY AS THE PERSON HAVING A
26 SECURITY ENTITLEMENT AGAINST THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY. IF A

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1 PERSON ACQUIRES A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT UNDER SECTION 8501(2)(B) 2 OR (C), THAT PERSON IS THE ENTITLEMENT HOLDER.

3 (H) "ENTITLEMENT ORDER" MEANS A NOTIFICATION COMMUNICATED TO
4 A SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY DIRECTING TRANSFER OR REDEMPTION OF A
5 FINANCIAL ASSET TO WHICH THE ENTITLEMENT HOLDER HAS A SECURITY
6 ENTITLEMENT.

7 (I) "FINANCIAL ASSET", EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN SEC8 TION 8103, MEANS 1 OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING:

 $9 \qquad (i) A SECURITY.$

10 (*ii*) AN OBLIGATION OF A PERSON OR A SHARE, PARTICIPATION, OR
11 OTHER INTEREST IN A PERSON OR IN PROPERTY OR AN ENTERPRISE OF A
12 PERSON, WHICH IS, OR IS OF A TYPE, DEALT IN OR TRADED ON FINAN13 CIAL MARKETS, OR WHICH IS RECOGNIZED IN ANY AREA IN WHICH IT IS
14 ISSUED OR DEALT IN AS A MEDIUM FOR INVESTMENT.

(*iii*) ANY PROPERTY THAT IS HELD BY A SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY
FOR ANOTHER PERSON IN A SECURITIES ACCOUNT IF THE SECURITIES
INTERMEDIARY HAS EXPRESSLY AGREED WITH THE OTHER PERSON THAT THE
PROPERTY IS TO BE TREATED AS A FINANCIAL ASSET UNDER THIS
ARTICLE. AS CONTEXT REQUIRES, THE TERM MEANS EITHER THE INTEREST
ITSELF OR THE MEANS BY WHICH A PERSON'S CLAIM TO IT IS EVIDENCED,
INCLUDING A CERTIFICATED OR UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY, A SECURITY
CERTIFICATE, OR A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT.

(J) "GOOD FAITH", FOR PURPOSES OF THE OBLIGATION OF GOOD
FAITH IN THE PERFORMANCE OR ENFORCEMENT OF CONTRACTS OR DUTIES
WITHIN THIS ARTICLE, MEANS HONESTY IN FACT AND THE OBSERVANCE OF
REASONABLE COMMERCIAL STANDARDS OF FAIR DEALING.

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(K) "INDORSEMENT" MEANS A SIGNATURE THAT ALONE OR
 ACCOMPANIED BY OTHER WORDS IS MADE ON A SECURITY CERTIFICATE IN
 REGISTERED FORM OR ON A SEPARATE DOCUMENT FOR THE PURPOSE OF
 ASSIGNING, TRANSFERRING, OR REDEEMING THE SECURITY OR GRANTING A
 POWER TO ASSIGN, TRANSFER, OR REDEEM THE SECURITY.

14

6 (1) "INSTRUCTION" MEANS A NOTIFICATION COMMUNICATED TO THE
7 ISSUER OF AN UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY WHICH DIRECTS THAT THE
8 TRANSFER OF THE SECURITY BE REGISTERED OR THAT THE SECURITY BE
9 REDEEMED.

10 (M) "REGISTERED FORM", AS APPLIED TO A CERTIFICATED SECURI-11 TY, MEANS A FORM CONTAINING BOTH OF THE FOLLOWING:

12 (i) THE SECURITY CERTIFICATE SPECIFIES A PERSON ENTITLED TO13 THE SECURITY.

14 (*ii*) A TRANSFER OF THE SECURITY MAY BE REGISTERED UPON BOOKS
15 MAINTAINED FOR THAT PURPOSE BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE ISSUER, OR THE
16 SECURITY CERTIFICATE SO STATES.

17 (N) "SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY" MEANS EITHER OF THE
18 FOLLOWING:

19 (*i*) A CLEARING CORPORATION.

20 (*ii*) A PERSON, INCLUDING A BANK OR BROKER, THAT IN THE ORDI21 NARY COURSE OF ITS BUSINESS MAINTAINS SECURITIES ACCOUNTS FOR
22 OTHERS AND IS ACTING IN THAT CAPACITY.

23 (0) "SECURITY", EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN SECTION
24 8103, MEANS AN OBLIGATION OF AN ISSUER OR A SHARE, PARTICIPATION,
25 OR OTHER INTEREST IN AN ISSUER OR IN PROPERTY OR AN ENTERPRISE OF
26 AN ISSUER AND IS ALL OF THE FOLLOWING:

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(*i*) REPRESENTED BY A SECURITY CERTIFICATE IN BEARER OR
 REGISTERED FORM, OR THE TRANSFER OF WHICH MAY BE REGISTERED UPON
 BOOKS MAINTAINED FOR THAT PURPOSE BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE ISSUER.

15

4 (*ii*) ONE OF A CLASS OR SERIES OR BY ITS TERMS IS DIVISIBLE
5 INTO A CLASS OR SERIES OF SHARES, PARTICIPATIONS, INTERESTS, OR
6 OBLIGATIONS.

7 (*iii*) EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING:

8 (A) IS, OR IS OF A TYPE, DEALT IN OR TRADED ON SECURITIES9 EXCHANGES OR SECURITIES MARKETS.

10 (B) IS A MEDIUM FOR INVESTMENT AND BY ITS TERMS EXPRESSLY11 PROVIDES THAT IT IS A SECURITY GOVERNED BY THIS ARTICLE.

12 (P) "SECURITY CERTIFICATE" MEANS A CERTIFICATE REPRESENTING13 A SECURITY.

14 (Q) "SECURITY ENTITLEMENT" MEANS THE RIGHTS AND PROPERTY
15 INTEREST OF AN ENTITLEMENT HOLDER WITH RESPECT TO A FINANCIAL
16 ASSET SPECIFIED IN PART 5.

17 (R) "UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY" MEANS A SECURITY THAT IS NOT18 REPRESENTED BY A CERTIFICATE.

19 (2) OTHER DEFINITIONS APPLYING TO THIS ARTICLE AND THE SEC-20 TIONS IN WHICH THEY APPEAR ARE:

21	APPROPRIATE PERSON	SECTION	8107
22	CONTROL	SECTION	8106
23	DELIVERY	SECTION	8301
24	INVESTMENT COMPANY SECURITY	SECTION	8103
25	ISSUER	SECTION	8201
26	OVERISSUE	SECTION	8210

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3 (3) IN ADDITION, ARTICLE 1 CONTAINS GENERAL DEFINITIONS AND
4 PRINCIPLES OF CONSTRUCTION AND INTERPRETATION APPLICABLE THROUGH5 OUT THIS ARTICLE.

6 (4) THE CHARACTERIZATION OF A PERSON, BUSINESS, OR TRANSAC7 TION FOR PURPOSES OF THIS ARTICLE DOES NOT DETERMINE THE CHARAC8 TERIZATION OF THE PERSON, BUSINESS, OR TRANSACTION FOR PURPOSES
9 OF ANY OTHER LAW, REGULATION, OR RULE.

10 Sec. 8103. A lien upon a security in favor of an issuer of 11 the security is valid against a purchaser only if:

12 (a) the security is certificated and the right of the issuer
13 to the lien is noted conspicuously on the security; or

14 (b) the security is uncertificated and a notation of the 15 right of the issuer to the lien is contained in the initial 16 transaction statement sent to the purchaser or, if his or her 17 interest is transferred to him or her other than by registration 18 of transfer, pledge, or release, the initial transaction state-19 ment sent to the registered owner or the registered pledgee.

20 (1) A SHARE OR SIMILAR EQUITY INTEREST ISSUED BY A CORPORA21 TION, BUSINESS TRUST, JOINT STOCK COMPANY, OR SIMILAR ENTITY IS A
22 SECURITY.

23 (2) AN INVESTMENT COMPANY SECURITY IS A SECURITY.
24 "INVESTMENT COMPANY SECURITY" MEANS A SHARE OR SIMILAR EQUITY
25 INTEREST ISSUED BY AN ENTITY THAT IS REGISTERED AS AN INVESTMENT
26 COMPANY UNDER THE FEDERAL INVESTMENT COMPANY LAWS, AN INTEREST IN
27 A UNIT INVESTMENT TRUST THAT IS SO REGISTERED, OR A FACE-AMOUNT

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CERTIFICATE ISSUED BY A FACE-AMOUNT CERTIFICATE COMPANY THAT IS
 SO REGISTERED. INVESTMENT COMPANY SECURITY DOES NOT INCLUDE AN
 INSURANCE POLICY OR ENDOWMENT POLICY OR ANNUITY CONTRACT ISSUED
 BY AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

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5 (3) AN INTEREST IN A PARTNERSHIP OR LIMITED LIABILITY COM6 PANY IS NOT A SECURITY UNLESS IT IS DEALT IN OR TRADED ON SECURI7 TIES EXCHANGES OR IN SECURITIES MARKETS, ITS TERMS EXPRESSLY PRO8 VIDE THAT IT IS A SECURITY GOVERNED BY THIS ARTICLE, OR IT IS AN
9 INVESTMENT COMPANY SECURITY. HOWEVER, AN INTEREST IN A PARTNER10 SHIP OR LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY IS A FINANCIAL ASSET IF IT IS
11 HELD IN A SECURITIES ACCOUNT.

12 (4) A WRITING THAT IS A SECURITY CERTIFICATE IS GOVERNED BY
13 THIS ARTICLE AND NOT BY ARTICLE 3, EVEN THOUGH IT ALSO MEETS THE
14 REQUIREMENTS OF THAT ARTICLE. HOWEVER, A NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT
15 GOVERNED BY ARTICLE 3 IS A FINANCIAL ASSET IF IT IS HELD IN A
16 SECURITIES ACCOUNT.

17 (5) AN OPTION OR SIMILAR OBLIGATION ISSUED BY A CLEARING
18 CORPORATION TO ITS PARTICIPANTS IS NOT A SECURITY, BUT IS A
19 FINANCIAL ASSET.

20 (6) A COMMODITY CONTRACT IS NOT A SECURITY OR A FINANCIAL21 ASSET.

22 Sec. 8104. (1) The provisions of this article which vali-23 date a security or compel its issue or reissue do not apply to 24 the extent that validation, issue, or reissue would result in 25 overissue; but if:

26 (a) an identical security which does not constitute an
27 overissue is reasonably available for purchase, the person

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entitled to issue or validation may compel the issuer to purchase
 the security for him or her and either deliver a certificated
 security or register the transfer of an uncertificated security
 to him or her, against surrender of any certificated security he
 or she holds; or

6 (b) a security is not so available for purchase, the person
7 entitled to issue or validation may recover from the issuer the
8 price he or she or the last purchaser for value paid for it with
9 interest from the date of his or her demand.

10 (2) "Overissue" means the issue of securities in excess of 11 the amount the issuer has corporate power to issue.

12 (1) A PERSON ACQUIRES A SECURITY OR AN INTEREST IN A SECUR-13 ITY UNDER THIS ARTICLE IN EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:

14 (A) THE PERSON IS A PURCHASER TO WHOM A SECURITY IS DELIV-15 ERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 8301.

16 (B) THE PERSON ACQUIRES A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT TO THE SECUR-17 ITY PURSUANT TO SECTION 8501.

18 (2) A PERSON ACQUIRES A FINANCIAL ASSET, OTHER THAN A SECUR19 ITY, OR AN INTEREST IN THE SECURITY, UNDER THIS ARTICLE, IF THE
20 PERSON ACQUIRES A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT TO THE FINANCIAL ASSET.
21 (3) A PERSON WHO ACQUIRES A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT TO A SECUR22 ITY OR OTHER FINANCIAL ASSET HAS THE RIGHTS SPECIFIED IN PART 5,
23 BUT IS A PURCHASER OF ANY SECURITY, SECURITY ENTITLEMENT, OR
24 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSET HELD BY THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY ONLY TO
25 THE EXTENT PROVIDED IN SECTION 8503.

26 (4) UNLESS THE CONTEXT SHOWS THAT A DIFFERENT MEANING IS27 INTENDED, A PERSON WHO IS REQUIRED BY OTHER LAW, REGULATION,

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1 RULE, OR AGREEMENT TO TRANSFER, DELIVER, PRESENT, SURRENDER,

2 EXCHANGE, OR OTHERWISE PUT IN THE POSSESSION OF ANOTHER PERSON A
3 SECURITY OR FINANCIAL ASSET SATISFIES THAT REQUIREMENT BY CAUSING
4 THE OTHER PERSON TO ACQUIRE AN INTEREST IN THE SECURITY OR FINAN5 CIAL ASSET PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (1) OR (2).

19

6 Sec. 8105. (1) Certificated securities governed by this
7 article are negotiable instruments.

8 (2) Statements (section 8408), notices, or the like, sent by
9 the issuer of uncertificated securities, and instructions

10 (section 8308) are neither negotiable instruments nor certifi-

11 cated securities.

12 (3) In any action on a security:

13 (a) unless specifically denied in the pleadings, each signa-14 ture on a certificated security, in a necessary indorsement, on 15 an initial transaction statement, or on an instruction, is admit-16 ted;

17 (b) if the effectiveness of a signature is put in issue, the 18 burden of establishing it is on the party claiming under the sig-19 nature, but the signature is presumed to be genuine or autho-20 rized;

(c) if signatures on a certificated security are admitted or established, production of the security entitles a holder to recover on it unless the defendant establishes a defense or a defect going to the validity of the security; (d) if signatures on an initial transaction statement are admitted or established, the facts stated in the statement are

27 presumed to be true as of the time of its issuance; and

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1 (e) after it is shown that a defense or defect exists, the
2 plaintiff has the burden of establishing that he or she or some
3 person under whom he or she claims is a person against whom the
4 defense or defect is ineffective (section 8202).

5 (1) A PERSON HAS NOTICE OF AN ADVERSE CLAIM IF 1 OR MORE OF6 THE FOLLOWING APPLY:

7 (A) THE PERSON KNOWS OF THE ADVERSE CLAIM.

8 (B) THE PERSON IS AWARE OF FACTS SUFFICIENT TO INDICATE THAT
9 THERE IS A SIGNIFICANT PROBABILITY THAT THE ADVERSE CLAIM EXISTS
10 AND DELIBERATELY AVOIDS INFORMATION THAT WOULD ESTABLISH THE
11 EXISTENCE OF THE ADVERSE CLAIM.

12 (C) THE PERSON HAS A DUTY, IMPOSED BY STATUTE OR REGULATION,
13 TO INVESTIGATE WHETHER AN ADVERSE CLAIM EXISTS, AND THE INVESTI14 GATION SO REQUIRED WOULD ESTABLISH THE EXISTENCE OF THE ADVERSE
15 CLAIM.

16 (2) HAVING KNOWLEDGE THAT A FINANCIAL ASSET OR INTEREST IN A
17 FINANCIAL ASSET IS OR HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED BY A REPRESENTATIVE
18 IMPOSES NO DUTY OF INQUIRY INTO THE RIGHTFULNESS OF A TRANSACTION
19 AND IS NOT NOTICE OF AN ADVERSE CLAIM. HOWEVER, A PERSON WHO
20 KNOWS THAT A REPRESENTATIVE HAS TRANSFERRED A FINANCIAL ASSET OR
21 INTEREST IN A FINANCIAL ASSET IN A TRANSACTION THAT IS, OR WHOSE
22 PROCEEDS ARE BEING USED, FOR THE INDIVIDUAL BENEFIT OF THE REPRE23 SENTATIVE OR OTHERWISE IN BREACH OF DUTY HAS NOTICE OF AN ADVERSE
24 CLAIM.

25 (3) AN ACT OR EVENT THAT CREATES A RIGHT TO IMMEDIATE PER26 FORMANCE OF THE PRINCIPAL OBLIGATION REPRESENTED BY A SECURITY
27 CERTIFICATE OR SETS A DATE ON OR AFTER WHICH THE CERTIFICATE IS

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1 TO BE PRESENTED OR SURRENDERED FOR REDEMPTION OR EXCHANGE DOES 2 NOT ITSELF CONSTITUTE NOTICE OF AN ADVERSE CLAIM EXCEPT IN THE 3 CASE OF A TRANSFER THAT MEETS EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING:

21

4 (A) IS MORE THAN 1 YEAR AFTER A DATE SET FOR PRESENTMENT OR5 SURRENDER FOR REDEMPTION OR EXCHANGE.

6 (B) IS MORE THAN 6 MONTHS AFTER A DATE SET FOR PAYMENT OF
7 MONEY AGAINST PRESENTATION OR SURRENDER OF THE CERTIFICATE, IF
8 MONEY WAS AVAILABLE FOR PAYMENT ON THAT DATE.

9 (4) A PURCHASER OF A CERTIFICATED SECURITY HAS NOTICE OF AN
10 ADVERSE CLAIM IF THE SECURITY CERTIFICATE APPLIES TO 1 OF THE
11 FOLLOWING:

12 (A) WHETHER IN BEARER OR REGISTERED FORM, HAS BEEN INDORSED
13 "FOR COLLECTION" OR "FOR SURRENDER" OR FOR SOME OTHER PURPOSE NOT
14 INVOLVING TRANSFER.

15 (B) IS IN BEARER FORM AND HAS ON IT AN UNAMBIGUOUS STATEMENT
16 THAT IT IS THE PROPERTY OF A PERSON OTHER THAN THE TRANSFEROR,
17 BUT THE MERE WRITING OF A NAME ON THE CERTIFICATE IS NOT SUCH A
18 STATEMENT.

19 (5) FILING OF A FINANCING STATEMENT UNDER ARTICLE 9 IS NOT20 NOTICE OF AN ADVERSE CLAIM TO A FINANCIAL ASSET.

Sec. 8106. The law, including the conflict of laws rules, of the jurisdiction of organization of the issuer governs the validity of a security, the effectiveness of registration by the issuer, and the rights and duties of the issuer with respect to: (a) registration of transfer of a certificated security;

26 (b) registration of transfer, pledge, or release of an

27 uncertificated security; and

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1 (c) sending of statements of uncertificated securities.

2 (1) A PURCHASER HAS CONTROL OF A CERTIFICATED SECURITY IN
3 BEARER FORM IF THE CERTIFICATED SECURITY IS DELIVERED TO THE
4 PURCHASER.

5 (2) A PURCHASER HAS CONTROL OF A CERTIFICATED SECURITY IN
6 REGISTERED FORM IF THE CERTIFICATED SECURITY IS DELIVERED TO THE
7 PURCHASER AND IF EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:

8 (A) THE CERTIFICATE IS INDORSED TO THE PURCHASER OR IN BLANK9 BY AN EFFECTIVE INDORSEMENT.

10 (B) THE CERTIFICATE IS REGISTERED IN THE NAME OF THE PUR11 CHASER, UPON ORIGINAL ISSUE OR REGISTRATION OF TRANSFER BY THE
12 ISSUER.

13 (3) A PURCHASER HAS CONTROL OF AN UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY IF14 EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:

15 (A) THE UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY IS DELIVERED TO THE16 PURCHASER.

17 (B) THE ISSUER HAS AGREED THAT IT WILL COMPLY WITH INSTRUC18 TIONS ORIGINATED BY THE PURCHASER WITHOUT FURTHER CONSENT BY THE
19 REGISTERED OWNER.

20 (4) A PURCHASER HAS CONTROL OF A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT IF21 EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:

22 (A) THE PURCHASER BECOMES THE ENTITLEMENT HOLDER.

23 (B) THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY HAS AGREED THAT IT WILL
24 COMPLY WITH ENTITLEMENT ORDERS ORIGINATED BY THE PURCHASER WITH25 OUT FURTHER CONSENT BY THE ENTITLEMENT HOLDER.

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(5) IF AN INTEREST IN A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT IS GRANTED BY
 THE ENTITLEMENT HOLDER TO THE ENTITLEMENT HOLDER'S OWN SECURITIES
 INTERMEDIARY, THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY HAS CONTROL.

23

4 (6) A PURCHASER WHO HAS SATISFIED THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUB5 SECTION (3)(B) OR (4)(B) HAS CONTROL EVEN IF THE REGISTERED OWNER
6 IN THE CASE OF SUBSECTION (3)(B) OR THE ENTITLEMENT HOLDER IN THE
7 CASE OF SUBSECTION (4)(B) RETAINS THE RIGHT TO MAKE SUBSTITUTIONS
8 FOR THE UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY OR SECURITY ENTITLEMENT, TO ORIG9 INATE INSTRUCTIONS OR ENTITLEMENT ORDERS TO THE ISSUER OR SECURI10 TIES INTERMEDIARY, OR OTHERWISE TO DEAL WITH THE UNCERTIFICATED
11 SECURITY OR SECURITY ENTITLEMENT.

12 (7) AN ISSUER OR A SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY MAY NOT ENTER
13 INTO AN AGREEMENT OF THE KIND DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (3)(B) OR
14 (4)(B) WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE REGISTERED OWNER OR ENTITLEMENT
15 HOLDER, BUT AN ISSUER OR A SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY IS NOT
16 REQUIRED TO ENTER INTO SUCH AN AGREEMENT EVEN THOUGH THE REGIS17 TERED OWNER OR ENTITLEMENT HOLDER SO DIRECTS. AN ISSUER OR
18 SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY THAT HAS ENTERED INTO SUCH AN AGREEMENT
19 IS NOT REQUIRED TO CONFIRM THE EXISTENCE OF THE AGREEMENT TO
20 ANOTHER PARTY UNLESS REQUESTED TO DO SO BY THE REGISTERED OWNER
21 OR ENTITLEMENT HOLDER.

22 Sec. 8107. (1) Unless otherwise agreed and subject to any 23 applicable law or regulation respecting short sales, a person 24 obligated to transfer securities may transfer any certificated 25 security of the specified issue in bearer form or registered in 26 the name of the transferee, or indorsed to him or her or in

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blank, or may transfer an equivalent uncertificated security to
 the transferee or a person designated by the transferee.

3 (2) If the buyer fails to pay the price as it comes due
4 under a contract of sale, the seller may recover the price of:

5 (a) certificated securities accepted by the buyer;

6 (b) uncertificated securities that have been transferred to
7 the buyer or a person designated by the buyer; and

8 (c) other securities if efforts at their resale would be
9 unduly burdensome or if there is no readily available market for
10 their resale.

11 (1) "APPROPRIATE PERSON" MEANS 1 OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING:

12 (A) WITH RESPECT TO AN INDORSEMENT, THE PERSON SPECIFIED BY
13 A SECURITY CERTIFICATE OR BY AN EFFECTIVE SPECIAL INDORSEMENT TO
14 BE ENTITLED TO THE SECURITY.

15 (B) WITH RESPECT TO AN INSTRUCTION, THE REGISTERED OWNER OF16 AN UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY.

17 (C) WITH RESPECT TO AN ENTITLEMENT ORDER, THE ENTITLEMENT18 HOLDER.

19 (D) IF THE PERSON DESIGNATED IN SUBDIVISION (A), (B), OR (C)
20 IS DECEASED, THE DESIGNATED PERSON'S SUCCESSOR TAKING UNDER OTHER
21 LAW OR THE DESIGNATED PERSON'S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE ACTING FOR
22 THE ESTATE OF THE DECEDENT.

(E) IF THE PERSON DESIGNATED IN SUBDIVISION (A), (B), OR (C)
24 LACKS CAPACITY, THE DESIGNATED PERSON'S GUARDIAN, CONSERVATOR, OR
25 OTHER SIMILAR REPRESENTATIVE WHO HAS POWER UNDER OTHER LAW TO
26 TRANSFER THE SECURITY OR FINANCIAL ASSET.

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(2) AN INDORSEMENT, INSTRUCTION, OR ENTITLEMENT ORDER IS
 2 EFFECTIVE IF 1 OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING ARE TRUE:

25

3 (A) IT IS MADE BY THE APPROPRIATE PERSON.

4 (B) IT IS MADE BY A PERSON WHO HAS POWER UNDER THE LAW OF
5 AGENCY TO TRANSFER THE SECURITY OR FINANCIAL ASSET ON BEHALF OF
6 THE APPROPRIATE PERSON, INCLUDING, IN THE CASE OF AN INSTRUCTION
7 OR ENTITLEMENT ORDER, A PERSON WHO HAS CONTROL UNDER SECTION
8 8106(3)(B) OR (4)(B).

9 (C) THE APPROPRIATE PERSON HAS RATIFIED THE INDORSEMENT,
10 INSTRUCTION, OR ENTITLEMENT ORDER OR IS OTHERWISE PRECLUDED FROM
11 ASSERTING ITS INEFFECTIVENESS.

12 (3) AN INDORSEMENT, INSTRUCTION, OR ENTITLEMENT ORDER MADE
13 BY A REPRESENTATIVE IS EFFECTIVE EVEN IF EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING
14 APPLIES:

15 (A) THE REPRESENTATIVE HAS FAILED TO COMPLY WITH A CONTROL16 LING INSTRUMENT OR WITH THE LAW OF THE STATE HAVING JURISDICTION
17 OF THE REPRESENTATIVE RELATIONSHIP, INCLUDING ANY LAW REQUIRING
18 THE REPRESENTATIVE TO OBTAIN COURT APPROVAL OF THE TRANSACTION.
19 (B) THE REPRESENTATIVE'S ACTION IN MAKING THE INDORSEMENT,
20 INSTRUCTION, OR ENTITLEMENT ORDER OR USING THE PROCEEDS OF THE
21 TRANSACTION IS OTHERWISE A BREACH OF DUTY.

(4) IF A SECURITY IS REGISTERED IN THE NAME OF OR SPECIALLY
INDORSED TO A PERSON DESCRIBED AS A REPRESENTATIVE, OR IF A
SECURITIES ACCOUNT IS MAINTAINED IN THE NAME OF A PERSON
DESCRIBED AS A REPRESENTATIVE, AN INDORSEMENT, INSTRUCTION, OR
ENTITLEMENT ORDER MADE BY THE PERSON IS EFFECTIVE EVEN THOUGH THE
PERSON IS NO LONGER SERVING IN THE DESCRIBED CAPACITY.

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(5) EFFECTIVENESS OF AN INDORSEMENT, INSTRUCTION, OR
 ENTITLEMENT ORDER IS DETERMINED AS OF THE DATE THE INDORSEMENT,
 INSTRUCTION, OR ENTITLEMENT ORDER IS MADE, AND AN INDORSEMENT,
 INSTRUCTION, OR ENTITLEMENT ORDER DOES NOT BECOME INEFFECTIVE BY
 REASON OF ANY LATER CHANGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

26

6 Sec. 8108. A security interest in an uncertificated secur-7 ity may be evidenced by the registration of pledge to the secured 8 party or a person designated by the secured party. There can be 9 not more than 1 registered pledge of an uncertificated security 10 at any time. The registered owner of an uncertificated security 11 is the person in whose name the security is registered, even if 12 the security is subject to a registered pledge. The rights of a 13 registered pledge of an uncertificated security under this arti-14 cle are terminated by the registration of release.

15 (1) A PERSON WHO TRANSFERS A CERTIFICATED SECURITY TO A PUR-16 CHASER FOR VALUE WARRANTS TO THE PURCHASER, AND AN INDORSER, IF 17 THE TRANSFER IS BY INDORSEMENT, AND WARRANTS TO ANY SUBSEQUENT 18 PURCHASER ALL OF THE FOLLOWING:

19 (A) THE CERTIFICATE IS GENUINE AND HAS NOT BEEN MATERIALLY20 ALTERED.

(B) THE TRANSFEROR OR INDORSER DOES NOT KNOW OF ANY FACT22 THAT MIGHT IMPAIR THE VALIDITY OF THE SECURITY.

23 (C) THERE IS NO ADVERSE CLAIM TO THE SECURITY.

24 (D) THE TRANSFER DOES NOT VIOLATE ANY RESTRICTION ON25 TRANSFER.

26 (E) IF THE TRANSFER IS BY INDORSEMENT, THE INDORSEMENT IS27 MADE BY AN APPROPRIATE PERSON, OR IF THE INDORSEMENT IS BY AN

Senate Bill No. 299 27 **1** AGENT, THE AGENT HAS ACTUAL AUTHORITY TO ACT ON BEHALF OF THE **2** APPROPRIATE PERSON.

3 (F) THE TRANSFER IS OTHERWISE EFFECTIVE AND RIGHTFUL.

4 (2) A PERSON WHO ORIGINATES AN INSTRUCTION FOR REGISTRATION
5 OF TRANSFER OF AN UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY TO A PURCHASER FOR
6 VALUE WARRANTS TO THE PURCHASER ALL OF THE FOLLOWING:

7 (A) THE INSTRUCTION IS MADE BY AN APPROPRIATE PERSON, OR IF
8 THE INSTRUCTION IS BY AN AGENT, THE AGENT HAS ACTUAL AUTHORITY TO
9 ACT ON BEHALF OF THE APPROPRIATE PERSON.

10 (B) THE SECURITY IS VALID.

11 (C) THERE IS NO ADVERSE CLAIM TO THE SECURITY.

12 (D) AT THE TIME THE INSTRUCTION IS PRESENTED TO THE ISSUER,13 ALL OF THE FOLLOWING APPLY:

14 (*i*) THE PURCHASER WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE REGISTRATION OF15 TRANSFER.

16 (*ii*) THE TRANSFER WILL BE REGISTERED BY THE ISSUER FREE FROM
17 ALL LIENS, SECURITY INTERESTS, RESTRICTIONS, AND CLAIMS OTHER
18 THAN THOSE SPECIFIED IN THE INSTRUCTION.

19 (*iii*) THE TRANSFER WILL NOT VIOLATE ANY RESTRICTION ON20 TRANSFER.

21 (*iv*) THE REQUESTED TRANSFER WILL OTHERWISE BE EFFECTIVE AND 22 RIGHTFUL.

23 (3) A PERSON WHO TRANSFERS AN UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY TO A
24 PURCHASER FOR VALUE AND DOES NOT ORIGINATE AN INSTRUCTION IN CON25 NECTION WITH THE TRANSFER WARRANTS ALL OF THE FOLLOWING:

26 (A) THE UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY IS VALID.

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1 (B) THERE IS NO ADVERSE CLAIM TO THE SECURITY.

2 (C) THE TRANSFER DOES NOT VIOLATE ANY RESTRICTION ON3 TRANSFER.

4 (D) THE TRANSFER IS OTHERWISE EFFECTIVE AND RIGHTFUL.

5 (4) A PERSON WHO INDORSES A SECURITY CERTIFICATE WARRANTS TO6 THE ISSUER BOTH OF THE FOLLOWING:

7 (A) THERE IS NO ADVERSE CLAIM TO THE SECURITY.

8 (B) THE INDORSEMENT IS EFFECTIVE.

9 (5) A PERSON WHO ORIGINATES AN INSTRUCTION FOR REGISTRATION
10 OF TRANSFER OF AN UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY WARRANTS TO THE ISSUER
11 BOTH OF THE FOLLOWING:

12 (A) THE INSTRUCTION IS EFFECTIVE.

13 (B) AT THE TIME THE INSTRUCTION IS PRESENTED TO THE ISSUER,14 THE PURCHASER WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE REGISTRATION OF TRANSFER.

15 (6) A PERSON WHO PRESENTS A CERTIFICATED SECURITY FOR REGIS16 TRATION OF TRANSFER OR FOR PAYMENT OR EXCHANGE WARRANTS TO THE
17 ISSUER THAT THE PERSON IS ENTITLED TO THE REGISTRATION, PAYMENT,
18 OR EXCHANGE, BUT A PURCHASER FOR VALUE AND WITHOUT NOTICE OF
19 ADVERSE CLAIMS TO WHOM TRANSFER IS REGISTERED WARRANTS ONLY THAT
20 THE PERSON HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY UNAUTHORIZED SIGNATURE IN A
21 NECESSARY INDORSEMENT.

(7) IF A PERSON ACTS AS AGENT OF ANOTHER IN DELIVERING A
CERTIFICATED SECURITY TO A PURCHASER, THE IDENTITY OF THE PRINCIPAL WAS KNOWN TO THE PERSON TO WHOM THE CERTIFICATE WAS DELIVERED, AND THE CERTIFICATE DELIVERED BY THE AGENT WAS RECEIVED BY
THE AGENT FROM THE PRINCIPAL OR RECEIVED BY THE AGENT FROM
ANOTHER PERSON AT THE DIRECTION OF THE PRINCIPAL, THE PERSON

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DELIVERING THE SECURITY CERTIFICATE WARRANTS ONLY THAT THE
 DELIVERING PERSON HAS AUTHORITY TO ACT FOR THE PRINCIPAL AND DOES
 NOT KNOW OF ANY ADVERSE CLAIM TO THE CERTIFICATED SECURITY.

29

4 (8) A SECURED PARTY WHO REDELIVERS A SECURITY CERTIFICATE
5 RECEIVED, OR AFTER PAYMENT AND ON ORDER OF THE DEBTOR DELIVERS
6 THE SECURITY CERTIFICATE TO ANOTHER PERSON, MAKES ONLY THE WAR7 RANTIES OF AN AGENT UNDER SUBSECTION (7).

8 (9) EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION (7), A BROKER
9 ACTING FOR A CUSTOMER MAKES TO THE ISSUER AND A PURCHASER THE
10 WARRANTIES PROVIDED IN SUBSECTIONS (1) THROUGH (6). A BROKER
11 THAT DELIVERS A SECURITY CERTIFICATE TO ITS CUSTOMER, OR CAUSES
12 ITS CUSTOMER TO BE REGISTERED AS THE OWNER OF AN UNCERTIFICATED
13 SECURITY, MAKES TO THE CUSTOMER THE WARRANTIES PROVIDED IN SUB14 SECTION (1) OR (2), AND THAT BROKER HAS THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES
15 OF A PURCHASER UNDER THIS SECTION. THE WARRANTIES OF AND IN
16 FAVOR OF THE BROKER ACTING AS AN AGENT ARE IN ADDITION TO APPLI17 CABLE WARRANTIES GIVEN BY AND IN FAVOR OF THE CUSTOMER.

18 SEC. 8109. (1) A PERSON WHO ORIGINATES AN ENTITLEMENT ORDER
19 TO A SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY WARRANTS TO THE SECURITIES INTERME20 DIARY BOTH OF THE FOLLOWING:

(A) THE ENTITLEMENT ORDER IS MADE BY AN APPROPRIATE PERSON,
OR IF THE ENTITLEMENT ORDER IS BY AN AGENT, THE AGENT HAS ACTUAL
AUTHORITY TO ACT ON BEHALF OF THE APPROPRIATE PERSON.

(B) THERE IS NO ADVERSE CLAIM TO THE SECURITY ENTITLEMENT.
(2) A PERSON WHO DELIVERS A SECURITY CERTIFICATE TO A SECUR26 ITIES INTERMEDIARY FOR CREDIT TO A SECURITIES ACCOUNT OR
27 ORIGINATES AN INSTRUCTION WITH RESPECT TO AN UNCERTIFICATED

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SECURITY DIRECTING THAT THE UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY BE CREDITED
 TO A SECURITIES ACCOUNT MAKES TO THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY THE
 WARRANTIES SPECIFIED IN SECTION 8108(1)(A) OR (2)(B).

30

4 (3) IF A SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY DELIVERS A SECURITY CERTIF5 ICATE TO ITS ENTITLEMENT HOLDER OR CAUSES ITS ENTITLEMENT HOLDER
6 TO BE REGISTERED AS THE OWNER OF AN UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY, THE
7 SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY MAKES TO THE ENTITLEMENT HOLDER THE WAR8 RANTIES SPECIFIED IN SECTION 8108(1)(A) OR (2)(B).

9 SEC. 8110. (1) THE LAW OF THE ISSUER'S JURISDICTION, AS
10 SPECIFIED IN SUBSECTION (4), GOVERNS ALL OF THE FOLLOWING:
11 (A) THE VALIDITY OF A SECURITY.

12 (B) THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE ISSUER WITH RESPECT TO REG-13 ISTRATION OF TRANSFER.

14 (C) THE EFFECTIVENESS OF REGISTRATION OF TRANSFER BY THE15 ISSUER.

16 (D) WHETHER THE ISSUER OWES ANY DUTIES TO AN ADVERSE CLAIM-17 ANT TO A SECURITY.

18 (E) WHETHER AN ADVERSE CLAIM CAN BE ASSERTED AGAINST A
19 PERSON TO WHOM TRANSFER OF A CERTIFICATED OR UNCERTIFICATED
20 SECURITY IS REGISTERED OR A PERSON WHO OBTAINS CONTROL OF AN
21 UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY.

22 (2) THE LAW OF THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY'S JURISDICTION,23 AS SPECIFIED IN SUBSECTION (5), GOVERNS ALL OF THE FOLLOWING:

24 (A) ACQUISITION OF A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT FROM THE SECURI-25 TIES INTERMEDIARY.

26 (B) THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY AND27 ENTITLEMENT HOLDER ARISING OUT OF A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT.

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(C) WHETHER THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY OWES ANY DUTIES TO
 AN ADVERSE CLAIMANT TO A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT.

31

3 (D) WHETHER AN ADVERSE CLAIM CAN BE ASSERTED AGAINST A
4 PERSON WHO ACQUIRES A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT FROM THE SECURITIES
5 INTERMEDIARY OR A PERSON WHO PURCHASES A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT OR
6 INTEREST THEREIN FROM AN ENTITLEMENT HOLDER.

7 (3) THE LAW OF THE JURISDICTION IN WHICH A SECURITY CERTIFI8 CATE IS LOCATED AT THE TIME OF DELIVERY GOVERNS WHETHER AN
9 ADVERSE CLAIM CAN BE ASSERTED AGAINST A PERSON TO WHOM THE SECUR10 ITY CERTIFICATE IS DELIVERED.

11 (4) "ISSUER'S JURISDICTION" MEANS THE JURISDICTION UNDER 12 WHICH THE ISSUER OF THE SECURITY IS ORGANIZED OR, IF PERMITTED BY 13 THE LAW OF THAT JURISDICTION, THE LAW OF ANOTHER JURISDICTION 14 SPECIFIED BY THE ISSUER. AN ISSUER ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAW OF 15 THIS STATE MAY SPECIFY THE LAW OF ANOTHER JURISDICTION AS THE LAW 16 GOVERNING THE MATTERS SPECIFIED IN SUBSECTION (1)(B) THROUGH 17 (E).

18 (5) THE FOLLOWING RULES DETERMINE A "SECURITIES
19 INTERMEDIARY'S JURISDICTION" FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION:
20 (A) IF AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY AND
21 ITS ENTITLEMENT HOLDER SPECIFIES THAT IT IS GOVERNED BY THE LAW
22 OF A PARTICULAR JURISDICTION, THAT JURISDICTION IS THE SECURITIES
23 INTERMEDIARY'S JURISDICTION.

(B) IF AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY AND
ITS ENTITLEMENT HOLDER DOES NOT SPECIFY THE GOVERNING LAW AS PROVIDED IN SUBDIVISION (A), BUT EXPRESSLY SPECIFIES THAT THE
SECURITIES ACCOUNT IS MAINTAINED AT AN OFFICE IN A PARTICULAR

Senate Bill No. 299 32 1 JURISDICTION, THAT JURISDICTION IS THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY'S 2 JURISDICTION.

3 (C) IF AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY AND
4 ITS ENTITLEMENT HOLDER DOES NOT SPECIFY A JURISDICTION AS PRO5 VIDED IN SUBDIVISION (A) OR (B), THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY'S
6 JURISDICTION IS THE JURISDICTION IN WHICH IS LOCATED THE OFFICE
7 IDENTIFIED IN AN ACCOUNT STATEMENT AS THE OFFICE SERVING THE
8 ENTITLEMENT HOLDER'S ACCOUNT.

9 (D) IF AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY AND 10 ITS ENTITLEMENT HOLDER DOES NOT SPECIFY A JURISDICTION AS PRO-11 VIDED IN SUBDIVISION (A) OR (B) AND AN ACCOUNT STATEMENT DOES NOT 12 IDENTIFY AN OFFICE SERVING THE ENTITLEMENT HOLDER'S ACCOUNT AS 13 PROVIDED IN SUBDIVISION (C), THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY'S JURIS-14 DICTION IS THE JURISDICTION IN WHICH IS LOCATED THE CHIEF EXECU-15 TIVE OFFICE OF THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY.

16 (6) A SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY'S JURISDICTION IS NOT DETER17 MINED BY THE PHYSICAL LOCATION OF CERTIFICATES REPRESENTING
18 FINANCIAL ASSETS, OR BY THE JURISDICTION IN WHICH IS ORGANIZED
19 THE ISSUER OF THE FINANCIAL ASSET WITH RESPECT TO WHICH AN ENTI20 TLEMENT HOLDER HAS A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT, OR BY THE LOCATION OF
21 FACILITIES FOR DATA PROCESSING OR OTHER RECORD KEEPING CONCERNING
22 THE ACCOUNT.

SEC. 8111. A RULE ADOPTED BY A CLEARING CORPORATION GOVERNING RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS AMONG THE CLEARING CORPORATION AND ITS
PARTICIPANTS IN THE CLEARING CORPORATION IS EFFECTIVE EVEN IF THE
RULE CONFLICTS WITH THIS ACT AND AFFECTS ANOTHER PARTY WHO DOES
NOT CONSENT TO THE RULE.

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SEC. 8112. (1) THE INTEREST OF A DEBTOR IN A CERTIFICATED
 SECURITY MAY BE REACHED BY A CREDITOR ONLY BY ACTUAL SEIZURE OF
 THE SECURITY CERTIFICATE BY THE OFFICER MAKING THE ATTACHMENT OR
 LEVY, EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION (4). HOWEVER, A
 CERTIFICATED SECURITY FOR WHICH THE CERTIFICATE HAS BEEN SURREN DERED TO THE ISSUER MAY BE REACHED BY A CREDITOR BY LEGAL PROCESS
 UPON THE ISSUER.

33

8 (2) THE INTEREST OF A DEBTOR IN AN UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY
9 MAY BE REACHED BY A CREDITOR ONLY BY LEGAL PROCESS UPON THE
10 ISSUER AT ITS CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES, EXCEPT
11 AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION (4).

12 (3) THE INTEREST OF A DEBTOR IN A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT MAY
13 BE REACHED BY A CREDITOR ONLY BY LEGAL PROCESS UPON THE SECURI14 TIES INTERMEDIARY WITH WHOM THE DEBTOR'S SECURITIES ACCOUNT IS
15 MAINTAINED, EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION (4).

16 (4) THE INTEREST OF A DEBTOR IN A CERTIFICATED SECURITY FOR
17 WHICH THE CERTIFICATE IS IN THE POSSESSION OF A SECURED PARTY, OR
18 IN AN UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY REGISTERED IN THE NAME OF A SECURED
19 PARTY, OR A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT MAINTAINED IN THE NAME OF A
20 SECURED PARTY, MAY BE REACHED BY A CREDITOR BY LEGAL PROCESS UPON
21 THE SECURED PARTY.

(5) A CREDITOR WHOSE DEBTOR IS THE OWNER OF A CERTIFICATED
SECURITY, UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY, OR SECURITY ENTITLEMENT IS
ENTITLED TO AID FROM A COURT OF COMPETENT JURISDICTION, BY
INJUNCTION OR OTHERWISE, IN REACHING THE CERTIFICATED SECURITY,
UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY, OR SECURITY ENTITLEMENT OR IN SATISFYING

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1 THE CLAIM BY MEANS ALLOWED AT LAW OR IN EQUITY IN REGARD TO
2 PROPERTY THAT CANNOT READILY BE REACHED BY OTHER LEGAL PROCESS.
3 SEC. 8113. A CONTRACT OR MODIFICATION OF A CONTRACT FOR THE
4 SALE OR PURCHASE OF A SECURITY IS ENFORCEABLE WHETHER OR NOT
5 THERE IS A WRITING SIGNED OR RECORD AUTHENTICATED BY A PARTY
6 AGAINST WHOM ENFORCEMENT IS SOUGHT, EVEN IF THE CONTRACT OR MODI7 FICATION IS NOT CAPABLE OF PERFORMANCE WITHIN 1 YEAR OF ITS
8 MAKING.

9 SEC. 8114. THE FOLLOWING RULES APPLY IN AN ACTION ON A CER-10 TIFICATED SECURITY AGAINST THE ISSUER:

11 (A) UNLESS SPECIFICALLY DENIED IN THE PLEADINGS, EACH SIGNA12 TURE ON A SECURITY CERTIFICATE OR IN A NECESSARY INDORSEMENT IS
13 ADMITTED.

14 (B) IF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A SIGNATURE IS PUT IN ISSUE, THE
15 BURDEN OF ESTABLISHING EFFECTIVENESS IS ON THE PARTY CLAIMING
16 UNDER THE SIGNATURE, BUT THE SIGNATURE IS PRESUMED TO BE GENUINE
17 OR AUTHORIZED.

18 (C) IF SIGNATURES ON A SECURITY CERTIFICATE ARE ADMITTED OR
19 ESTABLISHED, PRODUCTION OF THE CERTIFICATE ENTITLES A HOLDER TO
20 RECOVER ON IT UNLESS THE DEFENDANT ESTABLISHES A DEFENSE OR A
21 DEFECT GOING TO THE VALIDITY OF THE SECURITY.

(D) IF IT IS SHOWN THAT A DEFENSE OR DEFECT EXISTS, THE
PLAINTIFF HAS THE BURDEN OF ESTABLISHING THAT THE PLAINTIFF OR
SOME PERSON UNDER WHOM THE PLAINTIFF CLAIMS IS A PERSON AGAINST
WHOM THE DEFENSE OR DEFECT CANNOT BE ASSERTED.

26 SEC. 8115. A SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY THAT HAS TRANSFERRED A27 FINANCIAL ASSET PURSUANT TO AN EFFECTIVE ENTITLEMENT ORDER, OR A

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BROKER OR OTHER AGENT OR BAILEE THAT HAS DEALT WITH A FINANCIAL
 ASSET AT THE DIRECTION OF ITS CUSTOMER OR PRINCIPAL, IS NOT
 LIABLE TO A PERSON HAVING AN ADVERSE CLAIM TO THE FINANCIAL
 ASSET, UNLESS THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY, OR BROKER OR OTHER
 AGENT OR BAILEE DID 1 OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING:

35

6 (A) TOOK THE ACTION AFTER IT HAD BEEN SERVED WITH AN INJUNC7 TION, RESTRAINING ORDER, OR OTHER LEGAL PROCESS ENJOINING IT FROM
8 DOING SO, ISSUED BY A COURT OF COMPETENT JURISDICTION, AND HAD A
9 REASONABLE OPPORTUNITY TO ACT ON THE INJUNCTION, RESTRAINING
10 ORDER, OR OTHER LEGAL PROCESS.

11 (B) ACTED IN COLLUSION WITH THE WRONGDOER IN VIOLATING THE12 RIGHTS OF THE ADVERSE CLAIMANT.

13 (C) IN THE CASE OF A SECURITY CERTIFICATE THAT HAS BEEN14 STOLEN, ACTED WITH NOTICE OF THE ADVERSE CLAIM.

15 SEC. 8116. A SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY THAT RECEIVES A FINAN-16 CIAL ASSET AND ESTABLISHES A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT TO THE FINAN-17 CIAL ASSET IN FAVOR OF AN ENTITLEMENT HOLDER IS A PURCHASER FOR 18 VALUE OF THE FINANCIAL ASSET. A SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY THAT 19 ACQUIRES A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT TO A FINANCIAL ASSET FROM ANOTHER 20 SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY ACQUIRES THE SECURITY ENTITLEMENT FOR 21 VALUE IF THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY ACQUIRING THE SECURITY ENTI-22 TLEMENT ESTABLISHES A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT TO THE FINANCIAL ASSET 23 IN FAVOR OF AN ENTITLEMENT HOLDER.

24 Sec. 8201. (1) With respect to obligations on or defenses
25 to a security, "issuer" includes a person who:

26 (a) places or authorizes the placing of his or her name on a
27 certificated security (other than as authenticating trustee,

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1 registrar, transfer agent, or the like) to evidence that it
2 represents a share, participation, or other interest in his or
3 her property or in an enterprise, or to evidence his or her duty
4 to perform an obligation represented by the certificated securi5 ty;
6 (b) creates shares, participations, or other interests in

7 his or her property or in an enterprise or undertakes obliga-8 tions, which shares, participations, interests, or obligations 9 are uncertificated securities;

10 (c) directly or indirectly creates fractional interests in 11 his or her rights or property which fractional interests are rep-12 resented by certificated securities; or

13 (d) becomes responsible for or in place of any other person
14 described as an issuer in this section.

15 (2) With respect to obligations on or defenses to a securi-16 ty, a guarantor is an issuer to the extent of his or her guaranty 17 whether or not his or her obligation is noted on a certificated 18 security or on statements of uncertificated securities sent pur-19 suant to section 8408.

20 (3) With respect to registration of transfer, pledge, or
21 release (part 4 of this article), "issuer" means a person on
22 whose behalf transfer books are maintained.

23 (1) WITH RESPECT TO AN OBLIGATION ON OR A DEFENSE TO A
24 SECURITY, AN "ISSUER" INCLUDES A PERSON THAT DOES 1 OR MORE OF
25 THE FOLLOWING:

26 (A) PLACES OR AUTHORIZES THE PLACING OF ITS NAME ON A27 SECURITY CERTIFICATE, OTHER THAN AS AUTHENTICATING TRUSTEE,

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REGISTRAR, TRANSFER AGENT, OR SIMILAR PERSON, TO EVIDENCE A
 SHARE, PARTICIPATION, OR OTHER INTEREST IN ITS PROPERTY OR IN AN
 ENTERPRISE, OR TO EVIDENCE ITS DUTY TO PERFORM AN OBLIGATION REP RESENTED BY THE CERTIFICATE.

37

5 (B) CREATES A SHARE, PARTICIPATION, OR OTHER INTEREST IN ITS
6 PROPERTY OR IN AN ENTERPRISE, OR UNDERTAKES AN OBLIGATION, THAT
7 IS AN UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY.

8 (C) DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY CREATES A FRACTIONAL INTEREST IN
9 ITS RIGHTS OR PROPERTY, IF THE FRACTIONAL INTEREST IS REPRESENTED
10 BY A SECURITY CERTIFICATE.

11 (D) BECOMES RESPONSIBLE FOR, OR IN PLACE OF, ANOTHER PERSON12 DESCRIBED AS AN ISSUER IN THIS SECTION.

13 (2) WITH RESPECT TO AN OBLIGATION ON OR DEFENSE TO A SECURI14 TY, A GUARANTOR IS AN ISSUER TO THE EXTENT OF ITS GUARANTY,
15 WHETHER OR NOT ITS OBLIGATION IS NOTED ON A SECURITY
16 CERTIFICATE.

17 (3) WITH RESPECT TO A REGISTRATION OF A TRANSFER, ISSUER
18 MEANS A PERSON ON WHOSE BEHALF TRANSFER BOOKS ARE MAINTAINED.
19 Sec. 8202. (1) Even against a purchaser for value and
20 without notice, the terms of a security include:

21 (a) if the security is certificated, those terms stated on
22 the security;

(b) if the security is uncertificated, those terms contained in the initial transaction statement sent to the purchaser, or if the interest is transferred to him or her other than by registration of transfer, pledge, or release, the initial transaction

27 statement sent to the registered owner or registered pledgee; and

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1 (c) those terms made part of the security by reference, on
2 the certificated security or in the initial transaction state3 ment, to another instrument, indenture, or document or to a con4 stitution, statute, ordinance, rule, regulation, order or the
5 like, to the extent that the terms referred to do not conflict
6 with the terms stated on the certificated security or contained
7 in the statement. A reference under this subdivision does not of
8 itself charge a purchaser for value with notice of a defect going
9 to the validity of the security, even though the certificated
10 security or statement expressly states that a person accepting it
11 admits notice.

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12 (2) A certificated security in the hands of a purchaser for 13 value or an uncertificated security as to which an initial trans-14 action statement has been sent to a purchaser for value, other 15 than a security issued by a government or governmental agency or 16 unit, even though issued with a defect going to its validity, is 17 valid with respect to the purchaser if the purchaser is without 18 notice of the particular defect unless the defect involves a vio-19 lation of constitutional provisions, in which case the security 20 is valid with respect to a subsequent purchaser for value and 21 without notice of the defect. This subsection applies to an 22 issuer that is a government or governmental agency or unit only 23 if either there has been substantial compliance with the legal 24 requirements governing the issue or the issuer has received a 25 substantial consideration for the issue as a whole or for the 26 particular security and a stated purpose of the issue is one for

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1 which the issuer has power to borrow money or issue the 2 security.

3 (3) Except as provided in the case of certain unauthorized
4 signatures (section 8205), lack of genuineness of a certificated
5 security or an initial transaction statement is a complete
6 defense, even against a purchaser for value and without notice.

7 (4) All other defenses of the issuer of a certificated or
8 uncertificated security, including nondelivery and conditional
9 delivery of a certificated security, are ineffective against a
10 purchaser for value who has taken without notice of the particu11 lar defense.

12 (5) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the 13 right of a party to a "when, as and if issued" or a "when 14 distributed" contract to cancel the contract in the event of a 15 material change in the character of the security that is the 16 subject of the contract or in the plan or arrangement pursuant to 17 which the security is to be issued or distributed.

18 (1) EVEN AGAINST A PURCHASER FOR VALUE AND WITHOUT NOTICE,
19 THE TERMS OF A CERTIFIED SECURITY INCLUDE TERMS STATED ON THE
20 CERTIFICATE AND TERMS MADE PART OF THE SECURITY BY REFERENCE ON
21 THE CERTIFICATE TO ANOTHER INSTRUMENT, INDENTURE, OR DOCUMENT OR
22 TO A CONSTITUTION, STATUTE, ORDINANCE, RULE, REGULATION, OR
23 ORDER, TO THE EXTENT THE TERMS REFERRED TO DO NOT CONFLICT WITH
24 TERMS STATED ON THE CERTIFICATE. A REFERENCE UNDER THIS SUBSEC25 TION DOES NOT OF ITSELF CHARGE A PURCHASER FOR VALUE WITH NOTICE
26 OF A DEFECT GOING TO THE VALIDITY OF THE SECURITY, EVEN IF THE
27 CERTIFICATE EXPRESSLY STATES THAT A PERSON ACCEPTING IT ADMITS

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NOTICE. THE TERMS OF AN UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY INCLUDE THOSE
 STATED IN ANY INSTRUMENT, INDENTURE, OR DOCUMENT OR IN A CONSTI TUTION, STATUTE, ORDINANCE, RULE, REGULATION, ORDER, OR THE LIKE,
 PURSUANT TO WHICH THE SECURITY IS ISSUED.

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5 (2) THE FOLLOWING RULES APPLY IF AN ISSUER ASSERTS THAT A6 SECURITY IS NOT VALID:

7 (A) A SECURITY OTHER THAN ONE ISSUED BY A GOVERNMENT OR GOV8 ERNMENTAL SUBDIVISION, AGENCY, OR INSTRUMENTALITY, EVEN THOUGH
9 ISSUED WITH A DEFECT GOING TO ITS VALIDITY, IS VALID IN THE HANDS
10 OF A PURCHASER FOR VALUE AND WITHOUT NOTICE OF THE PARTICULAR
11 DEFECT UNLESS THE DEFECT INVOLVES A VIOLATION OF A CONSTITUTIONAL
12 PROVISION. IN THAT CASE, THE SECURITY IS VALID IN THE HANDS OF A
13 PURCHASER FOR VALUE AND WITHOUT NOTICE OF THE DEFECT, OTHER THAN
14 ONE WHO TAKES BY ORIGINAL ISSUE.

(B) SUBDIVISION (A) APPLIES TO AN ISSUER THAT IS A GOVERNMENT OR GOVERNMENTAL SUBDIVISION, AGENCY, OR INSTRUMENTALITY ONLY
IF THERE HAS BEEN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE WITH THE LEGAL REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING THE ISSUER OR THE ISSUER HAS RECEIVED A SUBSTANTIAL CONSIDERATION FOR THE ISSUE AS A WHOLE OR FOR THE PARTICULAR
SECURITY AND A STATED PURPOSE OF THE ISSUE IS ONE FOR WHICH THE
ISSUER HAS POWER TO BORROW MONEY OR ISSUE THE SECURITY.

22 (3) EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN SECTION 8205, LACK OF
23 GENUINENESS OF A CERTIFICATED SECURITY IS A COMPLETE DEFENSE,
24 EVEN AGAINST A PURCHASER FOR VALUE AND WITHOUT NOTICE.

25 (4) ALL OTHER DEFENSES OF THE ISSUER OF A SECURITY, INCLUD26 ING NONDELIVERY AND CONDITIONAL DELIVERY OF A CERTIFICATED
27 SECURITY, ARE INEFFECTIVE AGAINST A PURCHASER FOR VALUE WHO HAS

Senate Bill No. 299 41 **1** TAKEN THE CERTIFICATED SECURITY WITHOUT NOTICE OF THE PARTICULAR **2** DEFENSE.

3 (5) THIS SECTION DOES NOT AFFECT THE RIGHT OF A PARTY TO
4 CANCEL A CONTRACT FOR A SECURITY "WHEN, AS AND IF ISSUED" OR
5 "WHEN DISTRIBUTED" IN THE EVENT OF A MATERIAL CHANGE IN THE CHAR6 ACTER OF THE SECURITY THAT IS THE SUBJECT TO THE CONTRACT OR IN
7 THE PLAN OR ARRANGEMENT PURSUANT TO WHICH THE SECURITY IS TO BE
8 ISSUED OR DISTRIBUTED.

9 (6) IF A SECURITY IS HELD BY A SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY
10 AGAINST WHOM AN ENTITLEMENT HOLDER HAS A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT
11 WITH RESPECT TO THE SECURITY, THE ISSUER MAY NOT ASSERT ANY
12 DEFENSE THAT THE ISSUER COULD NOT ASSERT IF THE ENTITLEMENT
13 HOLDER HELD THE SECURITY DIRECTLY.

14 Sec. 8203. (1) After an act or event creating a right to 15 immediate performance of the principal obligation represented by 16 a certificated security or that sets a date on or after which the 17 security is to be presented or surrendered for redemption or 18 exchange, a purchaser is charged with notice of any defect in its 19 issue or defense of the issuer if:

20 (a) the act or event is one requiring the payment of money,
21 the delivery of certificated securities, the registration of
22 transfer of uncertificated securities, or any of these on presen23 tation or surrender of the certificated security, the funds or
24 securities are available on the date set for payment or exchange,
25 and he or she takes the security more than 1 year after that
26 date; and

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(b) the act or event is not covered by subdivision (a) and
 the purchaser takes the security more than 2 years after the date
 set for surrender or presentation or the date on which per formance became due.

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5 (2) A call that has been revoked is not within subsection
6 (1). AFTER AN ACT OR EVENT, OTHER THAN A CALL THAT HAS BEEN
7 REVOKED, CREATING A RIGHT TO IMMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OF THE PRINCI8 PAL OBLIGATION REPRESENTED BY A CERTIFICATED SECURITY OR SETTING
9 A DATE ON OR AFTER WHICH THE SECURITY IS TO BE PRESENTED OR SUR10 RENDERED FOR REDEMPTION OR EXCHANGE, A PURCHASER IS CHARGED WITH
11 NOTICE OF ANY DEFECT IN ITS ISSUE OR DEFENSE OF THE ISSUER, IF
12 THE ACT OR EVENT:

13 (A) REQUIRES THE PAYMENT OF MONEY, THE DELIVERY OF A CERTIF14 ICATED SECURITY, THE REGISTRATION OF TRANSFER OF AN UNCERTIFI15 CATED SECURITY, OR ANY OF THEM ON PRESENTATION OR SURRENDER OF
16 THE SECURITY CERTIFICATE, THE MONEY OR SECURITY IS AVAILABLE ON
17 THE DATE SET FOR PAYMENT OR EXCHANGE, AND THE PURCHASER TAKES THE
18 SECURITY MORE THAN 1 YEAR AFTER THAT DATE.

19 (B) IS NOT COVERED BY SUBDIVISION (A) AND THE PURCHASER
20 TAKES THE SECURITY MORE THAN 2 YEARS AFTER THE DATE SET FOR SUR21 RENDER OR PRESENTATION OR THE DATE ON WHICH PERFORMANCE BECAME
22 DUE.

23 Sec. 8204. A restriction on transfer of a security imposed 24 by the issuer, even though otherwise lawful, is ineffective 25 against a person without <u>actual</u> knowledge of the restriction 26 unless:

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(a) the THE security is certificated and the restriction
 2 is noted conspicuously on the certificate. -; or

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3 (b) the THE security is uncertificated and a notation of 4 the restriction is contained in the initial transaction statement 5 sent to the person or, if his or her interest is transferred to 6 him or her other than by registration of transfer, pledge, or 7 release, the initial transaction statement sent to the registered 8 owner or the registered pledgee THE REGISTERED OWNER HAS BEEN 9 NOTIFIED OF THE RESTRICTION.

Sec. 8205. An unauthorized signature placed on a certificated security CERTIFICATE prior to BEFORE or in the course of issue or placed on an initial transaction statement is ineffective, but the signature is effective in favor of a purchaser for value of the certificated security or a purchaser for value of an uncertificated security to whom the initial transaction statement has been sent, if the purchaser is without notice of the lack of authority and the signing has been done by: (a) -an AN authenticating trustee, registrar, transfer agent, or other person entrusted by the issuer with the signing of the security CERTIFICATE, OR of similar securities or of initial transaction statements SECURITY CERTIFICATES, or the immediate preparation for signing of any of them. -, or

(b) an AN employee of the issuer, or of any of the
foregoing PERSONS LISTED IN SUBDIVISION (A) entrusted with
responsible handling of the security or initial transaction
statement CERTIFICATE.

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Sec. 8206. (1) If a <u>certificated security</u> SECURITY
 CERTIFICATE contains the signatures necessary to its issue or
 transfer but is incomplete in any other respect, IT MAY BE COM PLETED AS FOLLOWS:

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5 (a) any ANY person may complete it by filling in the
6 blanks as authorized. -; and

7 (b) even EVEN though the blanks are incorrectly filled in,
8 the security as completed is enforceable by a purchaser who took
9 it for value and without notice of the incorrectness.

10 (2) A complete <u>certificated security</u> SECURITY CERTIFICATE
11 that has been improperly altered, even <u>though</u> IF fraudulently,
12 remains enforceable, but only according to its original terms.

13 (3) If an initial transaction statement contains the signa-14 tures necessary to its validity, but is incomplete in any other 15 respect:

16 (a) any person may complete it by filling in the blanks as 17 authorized; and

18 (b) even though the blanks are incorrectly filled in, the 19 statement as completed is effective in favor of the person to 20 whom it is sent if that person purchased the security referred to 21 in the statement for value and without notice of the 22 incorrectness.

(4) A complete initial transaction statement that has been
improperly altered, even though fraudulently, is effective in
favor of a purchaser to whom it has been sent, but only according
to its original terms.

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Sec. 8207. (1) Prior to BEFORE due presentment for registration of transfer of a certificated security in registered form, OR OF AN INSTRUCTION REQUESTING REGISTRATION OF TRANSFER OF AN UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY, the issuer or indenture trustee may treat the registered owner as the person exclusively entitled to vote, -to receive notifications, and otherwise -to exercise all the rights and powers of an owner.

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8 (2) Subject to the provisions of subsections (3), (4), and
9 (6), the issuer or indenture trustee may treat THIS ARTICLE DOES
10 NOT AFFECT THE LIABILITY OF the registered owner of an
11 uncertificated A security as the person exclusively entitled to
12 vote, to receive notifications, and otherwise to exercise all the
13 rights and powers of an owner FOR A CALL, ASSESSMENT, OR THE
14 LIKE.

15 (3) The registered owner of an uncertificated security that 16 is subject to a registered pledge is not entitled to registration 17 of transfer prior to the due presentment to the issuer of a 18 release instruction. The exercise of conversion rights with 19 respect to a convertible uncertificated security is a transfer 20 within the meaning of this section.

21 (4) Upon due presentment of a transfer instruction from the
22 registered pledgee of an uncertificated security, the issuer
23 shall:

24 (a) register the transfer of the security to the new owner
25 free of pledge, if the instruction specifies a new owner, who may
26 be the registered pledgee, and does not specify a pledgee;

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(b) register the transfer of the security to the new owner
 subject to the interest of the existing pledgee, if the
 instruction specifies a new owner and the existing pledgee; or
 (c) register the release of the security from the existing
 pledge and register the pledge of the security to the other

6 pledgee, if the instruction specifies the existing owner and 7 another pledgee.

8 (5) Continuity of perfection of a security interest is not
9 broken by registration of transfer under subsection (4)(b) or by
10 registration of release and pledge under subsection (4)(c), if
11 the security interest is assigned.

12 (6) If an uncertificated security is subject to a registered 13 pledge:

14 (a) any uncertificated securities issued in exchange for or 15 distributed with respect to the pledged security shall be regis-16 tered subject to the pledge;

17 (b) any certificated securities issued in exchange for or 18 distributed with respect to the pledged security shall be deliv-19 ered to the registered pledgee; and

20 (c) any money paid in exchange for or in redemption of part
21 or all of the security shall be paid to the registered pledgee.

22 (7) Nothing in this article shall be construed to affect the
23 liability of the registered owner of a security for calls,
24 assessments, or the like.

25 Sec. 8208. (1) A person placing his or her signature upon
26 a certificated security or an initial transaction statement
27 SIGNING A SECURITY CERTIFICATE as authenticating trustee,

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1 registrar, transfer agent, or the like, warrants to a purchaser 2 for value of the certificated security, or a purchaser for value 3 of an uncertificated security to whom the initial transaction 4 statement has been sent, if the purchaser is without notice of 5 the particular defect, that:

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8 (b) his or her THE PERSON'S own participation in the issue
9 or registration of the transfer, pledge, or release of the
10 security is within his or her THE PERSON'S capacity and within
11 the scope of the authority received by him or her THE PERSON
12 from the issuer. -; and-

13 (c) he or she THE PERSON has reasonable grounds to believe 14 that the CERTIFICATED security is in the form and within the 15 amount the issuer is authorized to issue.

16 (2) Unless otherwise agreed, a person by so placing his or 17 her signature SIGNING UNDER SUBSECTION (1) does not assume 18 responsibility for the validity of the security in other 19 respects.

20 SEC. 8210. (1) IN THIS SECTION, "OVERISSUE" MEANS THE ISSUE
21 OF SECURITIES IN EXCESS OF THE AMOUNT THE ISSUER HAS CORPORATE
22 POWER TO ISSUE, BUT AN OVERISSUE DOES NOT OCCUR IF APPROPRIATE
23 ACTION HAS CURED THE OVERISSUE.

24 (2) EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN SUBSECTIONS (3) AND (4),
25 THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ARTICLE WHICH VALIDATE A SECURITY OR
26 COMPEL ITS ISSUE OR REISSUE DO NOT APPLY TO THE EXTENT THAT
27 VALIDATION, ISSUE, OR REISSUE WOULD RESULT IN OVERISSUE.

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(3) IF AN IDENTICAL SECURITY NOT CONSTITUTING AN OVERISSUE
 IS REASONABLY AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE, A PERSON ENTITLED TO ISSUE
 OR VALIDATION MAY COMPEL THE ISSUER TO PURCHASE THE SECURITY AND
 DELIVER IT IF CERTIFICATED OR REGISTER ITS TRANSFER IF UNCERTIFI CATED, AGAINST SURRENDER OF ANY SECURITY CERTIFICATE THE PERSON
 HOLDS.

7 (4) IF A SECURITY IS NOT REASONABLY AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE,
8 A PERSON ENTITLED TO ISSUE OR VALIDATION MAY RECOVER FROM THE
9 ISSUER THE PRICE THE PERSON OR THE LAST PURCHASER FOR VALUE PAID
10 FOR IT WITH INTEREST FROM THE DATE OF THE PERSON'S DEMAND.

Sec. 8301. (1) Upon transfer of a security to a purchaser (section 8313), the purchaser acquires the rights in the security which his or her transferor had or had actual authority to convey unless the purchaser's rights are limited by section 8302(4).

15 (2) A transferee of a limited interest acquires rights only
16 to the extent of the interest transferred. The creation or
17 release of a security interest in a security is the transfer of a
18 limited interest in that security.

19 (1) DELIVERY OF A CERTIFICATED SECURITY TO A PURCHASER20 OCCURS WHEN 1 OF THE FOLLOWING OCCURS:

21 (A) THE PURCHASER ACQUIRES POSSESSION OF THE SECURITY22 CERTIFICATE.

23 (B) ANOTHER PERSON, OTHER THAN A SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY,
24 EITHER ACQUIRES POSSESSION OF THE SECURITY CERTIFICATE ON BEHALF
25 OF THE PURCHASER OR, HAVING PREVIOUSLY ACQUIRED POSSESSION OF THE
26 CERTIFICATE, ACKNOWLEDGES THAT IT HOLDS FOR THE PURCHASER.

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(C) A SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY ACTING ON BEHALF OF THE
 PURCHASER ACQUIRES POSSESSION OF THE SECURITY CERTIFICATE, ONLY
 IF THE CERTIFICATE IS IN REGISTERED FORM AND HAS BEEN SPECIALLY
 INDORSED TO THE PURCHASER BY AN EFFECTIVE INDORSEMENT.

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5 (2) DELIVERY OF AN UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY TO A PURCHASER6 OCCURS WHEN EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING OCCURS:

7 (A) THE ISSUER REGISTERS THE PURCHASER AS THE REGISTERED8 OWNER, UPON ORIGINAL ISSUE OR REGISTRATION OF TRANSFER.

9 (B) ANOTHER PERSON, OTHER THAN A SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY,
10 EITHER BECOMES THE REGISTERED OWNER OF THE UNCERTIFICATED SECUR11 ITY ON BEHALF OF THE PURCHASER OR, HAVING PREVIOUSLY BECOME THE
12 REGISTERED OWNER, ACKNOWLEDGES THAT IT HOLDS FOR THE PURCHASER.

13 Sec. 8302. (1) A "bona fide purchaser" is a purchaser for 14 value in good faith and without notice of any adverse claim:

15 (a) who takes delivery of a certificated security in bearer
16 form or in registered form, issued or indorsed to him or her or
17 in blank;

18 (b) to whom the transfer, pledge, or release of an uncertif19 icated security is registered on the books of the issuer; or

20 (c) to whom a security is transferred under

21 section 8313(1)(c), (d)(i), or (g).

22 (2) "Adverse claim" includes a claim that a transfer was or
23 would be wrongful or that a particular adverse person is the
24 owner of or has an interest in the security.

25 (3) A bona fide purchaser in addition to acquiring the
26 rights of a purchaser (section 8301) also acquires his or her
27 interest in the security free of any adverse claim.

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(4) Notwithstanding section 8301(1), the transferee of a
 particular certificated security who has been a party to any
 fraud or illegality affecting the security, or who as a prior
 holder of that certificated security had notice of an adverse
 claim, cannot improve his or her position by taking from a bona
 fide purchaser.

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7 (1) EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN SUBSECTIONS (2) AND (3),
8 UPON DELIVERY OF A CERTIFICATED OR UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY TO A
9 PURCHASER, THE PURCHASER ACQUIRES ALL RIGHTS IN THE SECURITY THAT
10 THE TRANSFEROR HAD OR HAD POWER TO TRANSFER.

11 (2) A PURCHASER OF A LIMITED INTEREST ACQUIRES RIGHTS ONLY12 TO THE EXTENT OF THE INTEREST PURCHASED.

13 (3) A PURCHASER OF A CERTIFICATED SECURITY WHO AS A PREVIOUS
14 HOLDER HAD NOTICE OF AN ADVERSE CLAIM DOES NOT IMPROVE ITS POSI15 TION BY TAKING FROM A PROTECTED PURCHASER.

16 Sec. 8303. <u>"Broker" means a person engaged for all or part</u> 17 of his time in the business of buying and selling securities, who 18 in the transaction concerned acts for, or buys a security from or 19 sells a security to a customer. Nothing in this article deter-20 mines the capacity in which a person acts for purposes of any 21 other statute or rule to which such person is subject.

(1) "PROTECTED PURCHASER" MEANS A PURCHASER OF A CERTIFICATED OR UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY, OR OF AN INTEREST IN A CERTIFICATED OR UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY AND MEETS ALL OF THE FOLLOWING:
(A) GIVES VALUE.

26 (B) DOES NOT HAVE NOTICE OF ANY ADVERSE CLAIM TO THE27 SECURITY.

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(C) OBTAINS CONTROL OF THE CERTIFICATED OR UNCERTIFICATED
 SECURITY.

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3 (2) IN ADDITION TO ACQUIRING THE RIGHTS OF A PURCHASER, A
4 PROTECTED PURCHASER ALSO ACQUIRES ITS INTEREST IN THE SECURITY
5 FREE OF ANY ADVERSE CLAIM.

6 Sec. 8304. (1) A purchaser, including a broker for the
7 seller or buyer but excluding an intermediary bank, of a certifi8 cated security is charged with notice of adverse claims if:

9 (a) the security, whether in bearer or registered form, has 10 been indorsed "for collection" or "for surrender" or for some 11 other purpose not involving transfer; or

12 (b) the security is in bearer form and has on it an unambig-13 uous statement that it is the property of a person other than the 14 transferor. The mere writing of a name on a security is not such 15 a statement.

16 (2) A purchaser, including a broker for the seller or buyer, 17 but excluding an intermediary bank, to whom the transfer, pledge, 18 or release of an uncertificated security is registered is charged 19 with notice of adverse claims as to which the issuer has a duty 20 under section 8403(4) at the time of registration and which are 21 noted in the initial transaction statement sent to the purchaser 22 or, if the interest is transferred to him or her other than by 23 registration of transfer, pledge, or release, the initial trans-24 action statement sent to the registered owner or the registered 25 pledgee.

26 (3) The fact that the purchaser, including a broker for the
27 seller or buyer, of a certificated or uncertificated security has

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1 notice that the security is held for a third person or is
2 registered in the name of or indorsed by a fiduciary does not
3 create a duty of inquiry into the rightfulness of the transfer or
4 constitute constructive notice of adverse claims. However, if
5 the purchaser, excluding an intermediary bank, has knowledge that
6 the proceeds are being used or the transaction is for the indi7 vidual benefit of the fiduciary or otherwise in breach of duty,
8 the purchaser is charged with notice of adverse claims.

9 (1) AN INDORSEMENT MAY BE IN BLANK OR SPECIAL. AN INDORSE10 MENT IN BLANK INCLUDES AN INDORSEMENT TO BEARER. A SPECIAL
11 INDORSEMENT SPECIFIES TO WHOM A SECURITY IS TO BE TRANSFERRED OR
12 WHO HAS POWER TO TRANSFER IT. A HOLDER MAY CONVERT A BLANK
13 INDORSEMENT TO A SPECIAL INDORSEMENT.

14 (2) AN INDORSEMENT PURPORTING TO BE ONLY OF PART OF A SECUR15 ITY CERTIFICATE REPRESENTING UNITS INTENDED BY THE ISSUER TO BE
16 SEPARATELY TRANSFERABLE IS EFFECTIVE TO THE EXTENT OF THE
17 INDORSEMENT.

18 (3) AN INDORSEMENT, WHETHER SPECIAL OR IN BLANK, DOES NOT
19 CONSTITUTE A TRANSFER UNTIL DELIVERY OF THE CERTIFICATE ON WHICH
20 IT APPEARS OR, IF THE INDORSEMENT IS ON A SEPARATE DOCUMENT,
21 UNTIL DELIVERY OF BOTH THE DOCUMENT AND THE CERTIFICATE.

(4) IF A SECURITY CERTIFICATE IN REGISTERED FORM HAS BEEN
DELIVERED TO A PURCHASER WITHOUT A NECESSARY INDORSEMENT, THE
PURCHASER MAY BECOME A PROTECTED PURCHASER ONLY WHEN THE INDORSEMENT IS SUPPLIED. HOWEVER, AGAINST A TRANSFEROR, A TRANSFER IS
COMPLETE UPON DELIVERY AND THE PURCHASER HAS A SPECIFICALLY
ENFORCEABLE RIGHT TO HAVE ANY NECESSARY INDORSEMENT SUPPLIED.

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(5) AN INDORSEMENT OF A SECURITY CERTIFICATE IN BEARER FORM
 MAY GIVE NOTICE OF AN ADVERSE CLAIM TO THE CERTIFICATE, BUT IT
 DOES NOT OTHERWISE AFFECT A RIGHT TO REGISTRATION THAT THE HOLDER
 POSSESSES.

53

5 (6) UNLESS OTHERWISE AGREED, A PERSON MAKING AN INDORSEMENT
6 ASSUMES ONLY THE OBLIGATIONS PROVIDED IN SECTION 8108 AND NOT AN
7 OBLIGATION THAT THE SECURITY WILL BE HONORED BY THE ISSUER.

8 Sec. 8305. An act or event that creates a right to immedi-9 ate performance of the principal obligation represented by a cer-10 tificated security or sets a date on or after which a certifi-11 cated security is to be presented or surrendered for redemption 12 or exchange does not itself constitute any notice of adverse 13 claims except in the case of a transfer:

14 (a) after 1 year from any date set for presentment or sur-15 render for redemption or exchange; or

16 (b) after 6 months from any date set for payment of money 17 against presentation or surrender of the security if funds are 18 available for payment on that date.

19 (1) IF AN INSTRUCTION HAS BEEN ORIGINATED BY AN APPROPRIATE
20 PERSON BUT IS INCOMPLETE IN ANY OTHER RESPECT, ANY PERSON MAY
21 COMPLETE IT AS AUTHORIZED AND THE ISSUER MAY RELY ON IT AS COM22 PLETED, EVEN THOUGH IT HAS BEEN COMPLETED INCORRECTLY.

(2) UNLESS OTHERWISE AGREED, A PERSON INITIATING AN INSTRUC24 TION ASSUMES ONLY THE OBLIGATIONS IMPOSED BY SECTION 8108 AND NOT
25 AN OBLIGATION THAT THE SECURITY WILL BE HONORED BY THE ISSUER.

26 Sec. 8306. (1) A person who presents a certificated
27 security for registration of transfer or for payment or exchange

Senate Bill No. 299 54 1 warrants to the issuer that he or she is entitled to the 2 registration, payment, or exchange. But, a purchaser for value 3 and without notice of adverse claims who receives a new, reis-4 sued, or re-registered certificated security on registration of 5 transfer or receives an initial transaction statement confirming 6 the registration of transfer of an equivalent uncertificated 7 security to him or her warrants only that he or she has no knowl-8 edge of any unauthorized signature (section 8311) in a necessary 9 indorsement.

10 (2) A person by transferring a certificated security to a 11 purchaser for value warrants only that:

12 (a) the transfer is effective and rightful;

13 (b) the security is genuine and has not been materially 14 altered; and

15 (c) he or she knows no fact which might impair the validity 16 of the security.

17 (3) If a certificated security is delivered by an intermedi-18 ary known to be entrusted with delivery of the security on behalf 19 of another or with collection of a draft or other claim against 20 delivery, the intermediary by delivery warrants only his or her 21 own good faith and authority even though he or she has purchased 22 or made advances against the claim to be collected against the 23 delivery.

24 (4) A pledgee or other holder for security who redelivers a
25 certificated security received, or after payment and on order of
26 the debtor delivers that security to a third person, makes only
27 the warranties of an intermediary under subsection (3).

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1	(5) A person who originates an instruction warrants to the
2	issuer that:
3	(a) he or she is an appropriate person to originate the
4	instruction; and
5	(b) at the time the instruction is presented to the issuer
6	he or she will be entitled to the registration of transfer,
7	pledge, or release.
8	(6) A person who originates an instruction warrants to any
9	person specially guaranteeing his or her signature
10	(section 8312(3)) that:
11	(a) he or she is an appropriate person to originate the
12	instruction; and
13	(b) at the time the instruction is presented to the issuer:
14	(i) he or she will be entitled to the registration of trans-
15	fer, pledge, or release; and
16	(<i>ii</i>) the transfer, pledge, or release requested in the
17	instruction will be registered by the issuer free from all liens,
18	security interests, restrictions, and claims other than those
19	specified in the instruction.
20	(7) A person who originates an instruction warrants to a
21	purchaser for value and to any person guaranteeing the instruc-
22	tion (Section 8312(6)) that:
23	(a) he or she is an appropriate person to originate the
24	instruction;
25	(b) the uncertificated security referred to in the instruc-
26	tion is valid; and

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(c) at the time the instruction is presented to the issuer:
 (i) the transferor will be entitled to the registration of
 transfer, pledge, or release;

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4 (*ii*) the transfer, pledge, or release requested in the
5 instruction will be registered by the issuer free from all liens,
6 security interests, restrictions, and claims other than those
7 specified in the instruction; and

8 (*iii*) the requested transfer, pledge, or release will be
9 rightful.

10 (8) If a secured party is the registered pledgee or the reg-11 istered owner of an uncertificated security, a person who origi-12 nates an instruction of release or transfer to the debtor or, 13 after payment and on order of the debtor, a transfer instruction 14 to a third person, warrants to the debtor or the third person 15 only that he or she is an appropriate person to originate the 16 instruction and at the time the instruction is presented to the 17 issuer, the transferor will be entitled to the registration of 18 release or transfer. If a transfer instruction to a third person 19 who is a purchaser for value is originated on order of the 20 debtor, the debtor makes to the purchaser the warranties of 21 subsection (7)(b), and (c)(*ii*), and (*iii*).

22 (9) A person who transfers an uncertificated security to a
23 purchaser for value and does not originate an instruction in con24 nection with the transfer warrants only that:

25 (a) the transfer is effective and rightful; and

26 (b) the uncertificated security is valid.

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(10) A broker gives to his or her customer and to the issuer
 and a purchaser the applicable warranties provided in this
 section and has the rights and privileges of a purchaser under
 this section. The warranties of and in favor of the broker
 acting as an agent are in addition to applicable warranties given
 by and in favor of his or her customer.

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7 (1) A PERSON WHO GUARANTEES A SIGNATURE OF AN INDORSER OF A
8 SECURITY CERTIFICATE WARRANTS THAT AT THE TIME OF SIGNING ALL OF
9 THE FOLLOWING ARE TRUE:

10 (A) THE SIGNATURE WAS GENUINE.

(B) THE SIGNER WAS AN APPROPRIATE PERSON TO INDORSE, OR IF
12 THE SIGNATURE IS BY AN AGENT, THE AGENT HAD ACTUAL AUTHORITY TO
13 ACT ON BEHALF OF THE APPROPRIATE PERSON.

14 (C) THE SIGNER HAD LEGAL CAPACITY TO SIGN.

15 (2) A PERSON WHO GUARANTEES A SIGNATURE OF THE ORIGINATOR OF
16 AN INSTRUCTION WARRANTS THAT AT THE TIME OF SIGNING ALL OF THE
17 FOLLOWING ARE TRUE:

18 (A) THE SIGNATURE WAS GENUINE.

19 (B) THE SIGNER WAS AN APPROPRIATE PERSON TO ORIGINATE THE
20 INSTRUCTION, OR IF THE SIGNATURE IS BY AN AGENT, THE AGENT HAD
21 ACTUAL AUTHORITY TO ACT ON BEHALF OF THE APPROPRIATE PERSON, IF
22 THE PERSON SPECIFIED IN THE INSTRUCTION AS THE REGISTERED OWNER
23 WAS, IN FACT, THE REGISTERED OWNER, AS TO WHICH FACT THE SIGNA24 TURE GUARANTOR DOES NOT MAKE A WARRANTY.

25 (C) THE SIGNER HAD LEGAL CAPACITY TO SIGN.

26 (3) A PERSON WHO SPECIALLY GUARANTEES THE SIGNATURE OF AN27 ORIGINATOR OF AN INSTRUCTION MAKES THE WARRANTIES OF A SIGNATURE

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1 GUARANTOR UNDER SUBSECTION (2) AND ALSO WARRANTS THAT AT THE TIME 2 THE INSTRUCTION IS PRESENTED TO THE ISSUER:

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3 (A) THE PERSON SPECIFIED IN THE INSTRUCTION AS THE REGIS4 TERED OWNER OF THE UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY WILL BE THE REGISTERED
5 OWNER.

6 (B) THE TRANSFER OF THE UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY REQUESTED IN
7 THE INSTRUCTION WILL BE REGISTERED BY THE ISSUER FREE FROM ALL
8 LIENS, SECURITY INTERESTS, RESTRICTIONS, AND CLAIMS OTHER THAN
9 THOSE SPECIFIED IN THE INSTRUCTION.

10 (4) A GUARANTOR UNDER SUBSECTIONS (1) AND (2) OR A SPECIAL
11 GUARANTOR UNDER SUBSECTION (3) DOES NOT OTHERWISE WARRANT THE
12 RIGHTFULNESS OF THE TRANSFER.

13 (5) A PERSON WHO GUARANTEES AN INDORSEMENT OF A SECURITY
14 CERTIFICATE MAKES THE WARRANTIES OF A SIGNATURE GUARANTOR UNDER
15 SUBSECTION (1) AND ALSO WARRANTS THE RIGHTFULNESS OF THE TRANSFER
16 IN ALL RESPECTS.

17 (6) A PERSON WHO GUARANTEES AN INSTRUCTION REQUESTING THE
18 TRANSFER OF AN UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY MAKES THE WARRANTIES OF A
19 SPECIAL SIGNATURE GUARANTOR UNDER SUBSECTION (3) AND ALSO WAR20 RANTS THE RIGHTFULNESS OF THE TRANSFER IN ALL RESPECTS.

(7) AN ISSUER MAY NOT REQUIRE A SPECIAL GUARANTY OF SIGNA22 TURE, A GUARANTY OF INDORSEMENT, OR A GUARANTY OF INSTRUCTION AS
23 A CONDITION TO REGISTRATION OF TRANSFER.

24 (8) THE WARRANTIES UNDER THIS SECTION ARE MADE TO A PERSON
25 TAKING OR DEALING WITH THE SECURITY IN RELIANCE ON THE GUARANTY,
26 AND THE GUARANTOR IS LIABLE TO THE PERSON FOR LOSS RESULTING FROM
27 THEIR BREACH. AN INDORSER OR ORIGINATOR OF AN INSTRUCTION WHOSE

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1 SIGNATURE, INDORSEMENT, OR INSTRUCTION HAS BEEN GUARANTEED IS
2 LIABLE TO A GUARANTOR FOR ANY LOSS SUFFERED BY THE GUARANTOR AS A
3 RESULT OF BREACH OF THE WARRANTIES OF THE GUARANTOR.

4 Sec. 8307. If a certificated security in registered form 5 has been delivered to a purchaser without a necessary indorse-6 ment, the purchaser may become a bona fide purchaser only as of 7 the time the indorsement is supplied, but against the transferor, 8 the transfer is complete upon delivery and the purchaser has a 9 specifically enforceable right to have any necessary indorsement 10 supplied. UNLESS OTHERWISE AGREED, THE TRANSFEROR OF A SECURITY 11 ON DUE DEMAND SHALL SUPPLY THE PURCHASER WITH PROOF OF AUTHORITY 12 TO TRANSFER OR WITH ANY OTHER REQUISITE NECESSARY TO OBTAIN REG-13 ISTRATION OF THE TRANSFER OF THE SECURITY, BUT IF THE TRANSFER IS 14 NOT FOR VALUE, A TRANSFEROR NEED NOT COMPLY UNLESS THE PURCHASER 15 PAYS THE NECESSARY EXPENSES. IF THE TRANSFEROR FAILS WITHIN A 16 REASONABLE TIME TO COMPLY WITH THE DEMAND, THE PURCHASER MAY 17 REJECT OR RESCIND THE TRANSFER.

18 Sec. 8401. (1) If a certificated security in registered 19 form is presented to the issuer with a request to register trans-20 fer or an instruction is presented to the issuer with a request 21 to register transfer, pledge, or release, the issuer shall regis-22 ter the transfer, pledge, or release as requested if:

23 (a) the security is indorsed or the instruction was origi24 nated by the appropriate person or persons (section 8308);

25 (b) reasonable assurance is given that those indorsements or
26 instructions are genuine and effective (section 8402);

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1 (c) the issuer has no duty as to adverse claims or has
2 discharged the duty (section 8403);

3 (d) any applicable law relating to the collection of taxes
4 has been complied with; and

5 (e) the transfer, pledge, or release is in fact rightful or
6 is to a bona fide purchaser.

7 (2) If an issuer is under a duty to register a transfer,
8 pledge, or release of a security, the issuer is also liable to
9 the person presenting a certificated security or an instruction
10 for registration or his or her principal for loss resulting from
11 any unreasonable delay in registration or from failure or refusal
12 to register the transfer, pledge, or release.

13 (1) IF A CERTIFICATED SECURITY IN REGISTERED FORM IS
14 PRESENTED TO AN ISSUER WITH A REQUEST TO REGISTER TRANSFER OR AN
15 INSTRUCTION IS PRESENTED TO AN ISSUER WITH A REQUEST TO REGISTER
16 TRANSFER OF AN UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY, THE ISSUER SHALL REGISTER
17 THE TRANSFER AS REQUESTED IF:

18 (A) UNDER THE TERMS OF THE SECURITY THE PERSON SEEKING REG19 ISTRATION OF TRANSFER IS ELIGIBLE TO HAVE THE SECURITY REGISTERED
20 IN ITS NAME.

(B) THE INDORSEMENT OR INSTRUCTION IS MADE BY THE APPROPRI22 ATE PERSON OR BY AN AGENT WHO HAS ACTUAL AUTHORITY TO ACT ON
23 BEHALF OF THE APPROPRIATE PERSON.

24 (C) REASONABLE ASSURANCE IS GIVEN THAT THE INDORSEMENT OR
25 INSTRUCTION IS GENUINE AND AUTHORIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION
26 8402.

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(D) ANY APPLICABLE LAW RELATING TO THE COLLECTION OF TAXES
 2 HAS BEEN COMPLIED WITH.

3 (E) THE TRANSFER DOES NOT VIOLATE ANY RESTRICTION ON TRANS-4 FER IMPOSED BY THE ISSUER IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 8204.

5 (F) A DEMAND THAT THE ISSUER NOT REGISTER TRANSFER HAS NOT
6 BECOME EFFECTIVE UNDER SECTION 8403(2), OR THE ISSUER HAS COM7 PLIED WITH SECTION 8403 BUT NO LEGAL PROCESS OR INDEMNITY BOND IS
8 OBTAINED AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 8403(4).

9 (G) THE TRANSFER IS IN FACT RIGHTFUL OR IS TO A PROTECTED10 PURCHASER.

(2) IF AN ISSUER IS UNDER A DUTY TO REGISTER A TRANSFER OF A
SECURITY, THE ISSUER IS LIABLE TO A PERSON PRESENTING A CERTIFICATED SECURITY OR AN INSTRUCTION FOR REGISTRATION OR TO THE
PERSON'S PRINCIPAL FOR LOSS RESULTING FROM UNREASONABLE DELAY IN
REGISTRATION OR FAILURE OR REFUSAL TO REGISTER THE TRANSFER.

Sec. 8402. (1) The issuer may require the following assur-17 ance that each necessary indorsement <u>of a certificated security</u> 18 or each instruction <u>(section 8308)</u> is genuine and <u>effective</u> 19 AUTHORIZED:

20 (a) <u>in</u> IN all cases, a guarantee of the signature
21 (section 8312(1) or (2)) of the person <u>indorsing a certifi-</u>
22 cated security MAKING AN INDORSEMENT or originating an instruc23 tion including, in the case of an instruction, <u>a warranty of the</u>
24 taxpayer identification number or, in the absence of the taxpayer
25 identification number, other reasonable assurance of identity.
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7 (d) if IF there is more than 1 fiduciary, reasonable assur8 ance that all who are required to sign have done so. -; and

9 (e) if IF the indorsement is made or the instruction is
10 originated by a person not covered by any of the foregoing
11 ANOTHER PROVISION OF THIS SUBSECTION, assurance appropriate to
12 the case corresponding as nearly as may be to the foregoing
13 PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION.

14 (2) AN ISSUER MAY ELECT TO REQUIRE REASONABLE ASSURANCE15 BEYOND THAT SPECIFIED IN THIS SECTION.

16 (3) (2) A "guarantee" AS USED IN THIS SECTION:

17 (A) "GUARANTEE of the signature" in subsection (1) means a 18 guarantee signed by or on behalf of a person reasonably believed 19 by the issuer to be responsible. The issuer may adopt standards 20 with respect to responsibility if the standards are not mani-21 festly unreasonable.

(B) (3) "Appropriate evidence of appointment or
incumbency" in subsection (1) means EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING:
(i) (a) in IN the case of a fiduciary appointed or qualified by a court, a certificate issued by or under the direction
or supervision of that court or an officer of that court and

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1 dated within 60 days before the date of presentation for

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2 transfer. -, pledge, or release; or

(ii) (b) in IN any other case, a copy of a document show-3 4 ing the appointment or a certificate issued by or on behalf of a 5 person reasonably believed by the issuer to be responsible or, in 6 the absence of that document or certificate, other evidence THE 7 ISSUER reasonably deemed by the issuer to be CONSIDERED 8 appropriate. The issuer may adopt standards with respect to the 9 evidence if the standards are not manifestly unreasonable. The 10 issuer is not charged with notice of the contents of any document 11 obtained pursuant to this subdivision except to the extent that 12 the contents relate directly to the appointment or incumbency. 13 (4) The issuer may elect to require reasonable assurance 14 beyond that specified in this section, but if it does so and for 15 a purpose other than that specified in subsection (3)(b), both 16 requires and obtains a copy of a will, trust, indenture, articles 17 of copartnership, bylaws, or other controlling instrument, it is 18 charged with notice of all matters contained therein affecting

19 the transfer, pledge, or release.

20 Sec. 8403. (1) An issuer to whom a certificated security 21 is presented for registration shall inquire into adverse claims 22 if:

(a) a written notification of an adverse claim is received
at a time and in a manner affording the issuer a reasonable
opportunity to act on it prior to the issuance of a new, reissued, or re-registered certificated security, and the
notification identifies the claimant, the registered owner, and

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1 the issue of which the security is a part, and provides an

2 address for communications directed to the claimant; or

3 (b) the issuer is charged with notice of an adverse claim
4 from a controlling instrument it has elected to require under
5 section 8402(4).

6 (2) The issuer may discharge any duty of inquiry by any rea-7 sonable means, including notifying an adverse claimant by regis-8 tered or certified mail at the address furnished by the claimant 9 or, if there be no such address, at the claimant's residence or 10 regular place of business, that the certificated security has 11 been presented for registration of transfer by a named person, 12 and that the transfer will be registered unless within 30 days 13 from the date of mailing the notification, either:

14 (a) an appropriate restraining order, injunction, or other
15 process issues from a court of competent jurisdiction; or

(b) there is filed with the issuer an indemnity bond, suffiin the issuer's judgment to protect the issuer and any transfer agent, registrar, or other agent of the issuer involved from any loss it or they may suffer by complying with the adverse claim.

21 (3) Unless an issuer is charged with notice of an adverse
22 claim from a controlling instrument which it has elected to
23 require under section 8402(4) or receives notification of an
24 adverse claim under subsection (1), if a certificated security
25 presented for registration is indorsed by the appropriate person
26 or persons, the issuer is under no duty to inquire into adverse
27 claims. In particular:

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(a) an issuer registering a certificated security in the
 name of a person who is a fiduciary or who is described as a
 fiduciary is not bound to inquire into the existence, extent, or
 correct description of the fiduciary relationship; and thereafter
 the issuer may assume without inquiry that the newly registered
 owner continues to be the fiduciary until the issuer receives
 written notice that the fiduciary is no longer acting as such
 with respect to the particular security;

9 (b) an issuer registering transfer on an indorsement by a
10 fiduciary is not bound to inquire whether the transfer is made in
11 compliance with a controlling instrument or with the law of the
12 state having jurisdiction of the fiduciary relationship, includ13 ing any law requiring the fiduciary to obtain court approval of
14 the transfer; and

15 (c) the issuer is not charged with notice of the contents of 16 any court record or file or other recorded or unrecorded document 17 even though the document is in its possession and even though the 18 transfer is made on the indorsement of a fiduciary to the fidu-19 ciary himself or herself or to his or her nominee.

20 (4) An issuer is under no duty as to adverse claims with
21 respect to an uncertificated security except:

(a) claims embodied in a restraining order, injunction, or other legal process served upon the issuer if the process was served at a time and in a manner affording the issuer a reasonable opportunity to act on it in accordance with the requirements of subsection (5);

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(b) claims of which the issuer has received a written 1 2 notification from the registered owner or the registered pledgee 3 if the notification was received at a time and in a manner 4 affording the issuer a reasonable opportunity to act on it in 5 accordance with the requirements of subsection (5); (c) claims including restrictions on transfer not imposed by 6 7 the issuer to which the registration of transfer to the present 8 registered owner was subject and were so noted in the initial 9 transaction statement sent to him or her; and 10 (d) claims as to which an issuer is charged with notice from 11 a controlling instrument it has elected to require under section $12 \ 8402(4)$. 13 (5) If the issuer of an uncertificated security is under a 14 duty as to an adverse claim, he or she discharges that duty by: 15 (a) including a notation of the claim in any statements sent 16 with respect to the security under section 8408(3), (6), and (7); 17 and 18 (b) refusing to register the transfer or pledge of the 19 security unless the nature of the claim does not preclude trans-20 fer or pledge subject to the security. 21 (6) If the transfer or pledge of the security is registered 22 subject to an adverse claim, a notation of the claim shall be 23 included in the initial transaction statement and all subsequent 24 statements sent to the transferee and pledgee under section **25** 8408. 26 (7) Notwithstanding subsections (4) and (5), if an 27 uncertificated security was subject to a registered pledge at the

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1 time the issuer first came under a duty as to a particular 2 adverse claim, the issuer has no duty as to that claim if trans-3 fer of the security is requested by the registered pledgee or an 4 appropriate person acting for the registered pledgee unless: 5 (a) the claim was embodied in legal process which expressly

6 provides otherwise;

7 (b) the claim was asserted in a written notification from 8 the registered pledgee;

9 (c) the claim was one as to which the issuer was charged
10 with notice from a controlling instrument it required under sec11 tion 8402(4) in connection with the pledgee's request for trans12 fer; or

13 (d) the transfer requested is to the registered owner.

14 (1) A PERSON WHO IS AN APPROPRIATE PERSON TO MAKE AN
15 INDORSEMENT OR ORIGINATE AN INSTRUCTION MAY DEMAND THAT THE
16 ISSUER NOT REGISTER TRANSFER OF A SECURITY BY COMMUNICATING TO
17 THE ISSUER A NOTIFICATION THAT IDENTIFIES THE REGISTERED OWNER
18 AND THE ISSUE OF WHICH THE SECURITY IS A PART AND PROVIDES AN
19 ADDRESS FOR COMMUNICATIONS DIRECTED TO THE PERSON MAKING THE
20 DEMAND. THE DEMAND IS EFFECTIVE ONLY IF IT IS RECEIVED BY THE
21 ISSUER AT A TIME AND IN A MANNER AFFORDING THE ISSUER REASONABLE
22 OPPORTUNITY TO ACT ON IT.

(2) IF A CERTIFICATED SECURITY IN REGISTERED FORM IS
PRESENTED TO AN ISSUER WITH A REQUEST TO REGISTER TRANSFER OR AN
INSTRUCTION IS PRESENTED TO AN ISSUER WITH A REQUEST TO REGISTER
TRANSFER OF AN UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY AFTER A DEMAND THAT THE
ISSUER NOT REGISTER TRANSFER HAS BECOME EFFECTIVE, THE ISSUER

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SHALL PROMPTLY COMMUNICATE TO THE PERSON WHO INITIATED THE DEMAND
 AT THE ADDRESS PROVIDED IN THE DEMAND AND THE PERSON WHO
 PRESENTED THE SECURITY FOR REGISTRATION OF TRANSFER OR INITIATED
 THE INSTRUCTION REQUESTING REGISTRATION OF TRANSFER A NOTIFICA TION STATING ALL OF THE FOLLOWING:

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6 (A) THE CERTIFICATED SECURITY HAS BEEN PRESENTED FOR REGIS7 TRATION OF TRANSFER OR INSTRUCTION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRANSFER
8 OF UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY HAS BEEN RECEIVED.

9 (B) A DEMAND THAT THE ISSUER NOT REGISTER TRANSFER HAD PRE-10 VIOUSLY BEEN RECEIVED.

11 (C) THE ISSUER WILL WITHHOLD REGISTRATION OF TRANSFER FOR A
12 PERIOD OF TIME STATED IN THE NOTIFICATION IN ORDER TO PROVIDE THE
13 PERSON WHO INITIATED THE DEMAND AN OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN LEGAL
14 PROCESS OR AN INDEMNITY BOND.

15 (3) THE PERIOD DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (2)(C) MAY NOT EXCEED 16 30 DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF COMMUNICATION OF THE NOTIFICATION. A 17 SHORTER PERIOD MAY BE SPECIFIED BY THE ISSUER IF IT IS NOT MANI-18 FESTLY UNREASONABLE.

19 (4) AN ISSUER IS NOT LIABLE TO A PERSON WHO INITIATED A
20 DEMAND THAT THE ISSUER NOT REGISTER TRANSFER FOR ANY LOSS THE
21 PERSON SUFFERS AS A RESULT OF REGISTRATION OF A TRANSFER PURSUANT
22 TO AN EFFECTIVE INDORSEMENT OR INSTRUCTION IF THE PERSON WHO INI23 TIATED THE DEMAND DOES NOT, WITHIN THE TIME STATED IN THE
24 ISSUER'S COMMUNICATION, DO EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING:

25 (A) OBTAIN AN APPROPRIATE RESTRAINING ORDER, INJUNCTION, OR
26 OTHER PROCESS FROM A COURT OF COMPETENT JURISDICTION ENJOINING
27 THE ISSUER FROM REGISTERING THE TRANSFER.

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(B) FILE WITH THE ISSUER AN INDEMNITY BOND, SUFFICIENT IN
 THE ISSUER'S JUDGMENT TO PROTECT THE ISSUER AND ANY TRANSFER
 AGENT, REGISTRAR, OR OTHER AGENT OF THE ISSUER INVOLVED FROM ANY
 LOSS IT OR THEY MAY SUFFER BY REFUSING TO REGISTER THE TRANSFER.
 (5) THIS SECTION DOES NOT RELIEVE AN ISSUER FROM LIABILITY
 FOR REGISTERING TRANSFER PURSUANT TO AN INDORSEMENT OR INSTRUC TION THAT WAS NOT EFFECTIVE.

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8 Sec. 8404. (1) Except as provided in any law relating to 9 the collection of taxes, the issuer is not liable to the owner, 10 pledgee, or any other person suffering loss as a result of the 11 registration of a transfer, pledge, or release of a security if: 12 (a) there were on or with a certificated security the neces-13 sary indorsements or the issuer had received an instruction orig-14 inated by an appropriate person (section 8308); and

15 (b) the issuer had no duty as to adverse claims or has dis-16 charged the duty (section 8403).

17 (2) If an issuer has registered a transfer of a certificated
18 security to a person not entitled to it, the issuer on demand
19 shall deliver a like security to the true owner unless:

20 (a) the registration was pursuant to subsection (1);

(b) the owner is precluded from asserting any claim for reg istering the transfer under section 8405(1); or

23 (c) the delivery would result in overissue, in which case
24 the issuer's liability is governed by section 8104.

25 (3) If an issuer has improperly registered a transfer,

26 pledge, or release of an uncertificated security, the issuer on

27 demand from the injured party shall restore the records as to the

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1 injured party to the condition that would have obtained if the
2 improper registration had not been made unless:

3 (a) the registration was pursuant to subsection (1); or

4 (b) the registration would result in overissue, in which
5 case the issuer's liability is governed by section 8104.

6 (1) EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN SECTION 8406, AN ISSUER
7 IS LIABLE FOR WRONGFUL REGISTRATION OF TRANSFER IF THE ISSUER HAS
8 REGISTERED A TRANSFER OF A SECURITY TO A PERSON NOT ENTITLED TO
9 IT, AND THE TRANSFER WAS REGISTERED IN 1 OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING
10 WAYS:

(A) PURSUANT TO AN INEFFECTIVE INDORSEMENT OR INSTRUCTION.
(B) AFTER A DEMAND THAT THE ISSUER NOT REGISTER TRANSFER
BECAME EFFECTIVE UNDER SECTION 8403(1) AND THE ISSUER DID NOT
COMPLY WITH SECTION 8403(2).

15 (C) AFTER THE ISSUER HAD BEEN SERVED WITH AN INJUNCTION,
16 RESTRAINING ORDER, OR OTHER LEGAL PROCESS ENJOINING IT FROM REG17 ISTERING THE TRANSFER, ISSUED BY A COURT OF COMPETENT JURISDIC18 TION, AND THE ISSUER HAD A REASONABLE OPPORTUNITY TO ACT ON THE
19 INJUNCTION, RESTRAINING ORDER, OR OTHER LEGAL PROCESS.

(D) BY AN ISSUER ACTING IN COLLUSION WITH THE WRONGDOER.
(2) AN ISSUER THAT IS LIABLE FOR WRONGFUL REGISTRATION OF
TRANSFER UNDER SUBSECTION (1) ON DEMAND SHALL PROVIDE THE PERSON
ENTITLED TO THE SECURITY WITH A LIKE CERTIFICATED OR UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY, AND ANY PAYMENTS OR DISTRIBUTIONS THAT THE PERSON
DID NOT RECEIVE AS A RESULT OF THE WRONGFUL REGISTRATION. IF AN
OVERISSUE WOULD RESULT, THE ISSUER'S LIABILITY TO PROVIDE THE
PERSON WITH A LIKE SECURITY IS GOVERNED BY SECTION 8210.

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(3) EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION (1) OR IN A
 LAW RELATING TO THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, AN ISSUER IS NOT LIABLE
 TO AN OWNER OR OTHER PERSON SUFFERING LOSS AS A RESULT OF THE
 REGISTRATION OF A TRANSFER OF A SECURITY IF REGISTRATION WAS MADE
 PURSUANT TO AN EFFECTIVE INDORSEMENT OR INSTRUCTION.

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6 Sec. 8405. (1) If a certificated security has been lost, 7 apparently destroyed, or wrongfully taken, and the owner fails to 8 notify the issuer of that fact within a reasonable time after he 9 or she has notice of it and the issuer registers a transfer of 10 the security before receiving notification, the owner is pre-11 cluded from asserting against the issuer any claim for register-12 ing the transfer under section 8404 or any claim to a new secur-13 ity under this section.

14 (2) If the owner of a certificated security claims that the 15 security has been lost, destroyed, or wrongfully taken, the 16 issuer shall issue a new certificated security or, at the option 17 of the issuer, an equivalent uncertificated security in place of 18 the original security if the owner:

19 (a) so requests before the issuer has notice that the secur20 ity has been acquired by a bona fide purchaser;

(b) files with the issuer a sufficient indemnity bond; and
 (c) satisfies any other reasonable requirements imposed by
 the issuer.

24 (3) If, after the issue of a new certificated or uncertifi25 cated security, a bona fide purchaser of the original certifi26 cated security presents it for registration of transfer, the
27 issuer shall register the transfer unless registration would

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1 result in overissue, in which event the issuer's liability is 2 governed by section 8104. In addition to any rights on the 3 indemnity bond, the issuer may recover the new certificated 4 security from the person to whom it was issued or any person 5 taking under him or her except a bona fide purchaser or may 6 cancel the uncertificated security unless a bona fide purchaser 7 or any person taking under a bona fide purchaser is then the reg-8 istered owner or registered pledgee of the security.

9 (1) IF AN OWNER OF A CERTIFICATED SECURITY, WHETHER IN REG10 ISTERED OR BEARER FORM, CLAIMS THAT THE CERTIFICATE HAS BEEN
11 LOST, DESTROYED, OR WRONGFULLY TAKEN, THE ISSUER SHALL ISSUE A
12 NEW CERTIFICATE IF THE OWNER DOES ALL OF THE FOLLOWING:

13 (A) REQUESTS BEFORE THE ISSUER HAS NOTICE THAT THE CERTIFI-14 CATE HAS BEEN ACQUIRED BY A PROTECTED PURCHASER.

15 (B) FILES WITH THE ISSUER A SUFFICIENT INDEMNITY BOND.

16 (C) SATISFIES OTHER REASONABLE REQUIREMENTS IMPOSED BY THE 17 ISSUER.

18 (2) IF, AFTER THE ISSUE OF A NEW SECURITY CERTIFICATE, A
19 PROTECTED PURCHASER OF THE ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE PRESENTS IT FOR
20 REGISTRATION OF TRANSFER, THE ISSUER SHALL REGISTER THE TRANSFER
21 UNLESS AN OVERISSUE WOULD RESULT. IN THAT CASE, THE ISSUER'S
22 LIABILITY IS GOVERNED BY SECTION 8210. IN ADDITION TO ANY RIGHTS
23 ON THE INDEMNITY BOND, AN ISSUER MAY RECOVER THE NEW CERTIFICATE
24 FROM A PERSON TO WHOM IT WAS ISSUED OR ANY PERSON TAKING UNDER
25 THAT PERSON, EXCEPT A PROTECTED PURCHASER.

26 Sec. 8406. (1) If a person acts as authenticating trustee,
27 transfer agent, registrar, or other agent for an issuer in the

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registration of transfers of its certificated securities or in
 the registration of transfers, pledges, and releases of its
 uncertificated securities, in the issue of new securities, or in
 the cancellation of surrendered securities:

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5 (a) he or she is under a duty to the issuer to exercise good
6 faith and due diligence in performing his or her functions; and

7 (b) with regard to the particular functions he or she per8 forms, he or she has the same obligation to the holder or owner
9 of a certificated security or to the owner or pledgee of an
10 uncertificated security and has the same rights and privileges as
11 the issuer has in regard to those functions.

12 (2) Notice to an authenticating trustee, transfer agent, 13 registrar, or other agent is notice to the issuer with respect to 14 the functions performed by the agent. IF A SECURITY CERTIFICATE 15 HAS BEEN LOST, APPARENTLY DESTROYED, OR WRONGFULLY TAKEN, AND THE 16 OWNER FAILS TO NOTIFY THE ISSUER OF THAT FACT WITHIN A REASONABLE 17 TIME AFTER THE OWNER HAS NOTICE OF IT AND THE ISSUER REGISTERS A 18 TRANSFER OF THE SECURITY BEFORE RECEIVING NOTIFICATION, THE OWNER 19 MAY NOT ASSERT AGAINST THE ISSUER A CLAIM FOR REGISTERING THE 20 TRANSFER UNDER SECTION 8404 OR A CLAIM TO A NEW SECURITY CERTIFI-21 CATE UNDER SECTION 8405.

22 Sec. 8407. (1) An issuer is not subject to the require-23 ments of this section unless it regularly maintains a system for 24 issuing the class of securities involved under which both certif-25 icated and uncertificated securities are regularly issued to the 26 category of owners, which includes the person in whose name the 27 new security is to be registered.

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(2) Upon surrender of a certificated security with all
 necessary indorsements and presentation of a written request by
 the person surrendering the security, the issuer, if he or she
 has no duty as to adverse claims or has discharged the duty
 (section 8403), shall issue to the person or a person designated
 by him or her an equivalent uncertificated security subject to
 all liens, restrictions, and claims that were noted on the cer tificated security.

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9 (3) Upon receipt of a transfer instruction originated by an appropriate person who so requests, the issuer of an uncertifi-11 cated security shall cancel the uncertificated security and issue 12 an equivalent certificated security on which shall be noted con-13 spicuously any liens and restrictions of the issuer and any 14 adverse claims, as to which the issuer has a duty under section 15 8403 (4), to which the uncertificated security was subject. The 16 certificated security shall be registered in the name of and 17 delivered to:

18 (a) the registered owner, if the uncertificated security was
19 not subject to a registered pledge; or

(b) the registered pledgee, if the uncertificated security
was subject to a registered pledge. A PERSON ACTING AS AUTHENTICATING TRUSTEE, TRANSFER AGENT, REGISTRAR, OR OTHER AGENT FOR AN
ISSUER IN THE REGISTRATION OF A TRANSFER OF ITS SECURITIES, IN
THE ISSUE OF NEW SECURITY CERTIFICATES OR UNCERTIFICATED SECURITIES, OR IN THE CANCELLATION OF SURRENDERED SECURITY CERTIFICATES
HAS THE SAME OBLIGATION TO THE HOLDER OR OWNER OF A CERTIFICATED
OR UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY WITH REGARD TO THE PARTICULAR

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1 FUNCTIONS PERFORMED AS THE ISSUER HAS IN REGARD TO THOSE 2 FUNCTIONS.

3

part 5

4

SECURITY ENTITLEMENTS

5 SEC. 8501. (1) "SECURITIES ACCOUNT" MEANS AN ACCOUNT TO
6 WHICH A FINANCIAL ASSET IS OR MAY BE CREDITED IN ACCORDANCE WITH
7 AN AGREEMENT UNDER WHICH THE PERSON MAINTAINING THE ACCOUNT
8 UNDERTAKES TO TREAT THE PERSON FOR WHOM THE ACCOUNT IS MAINTAINED
9 AS ENTITLED TO EXERCISE THE RIGHTS THAT COMPRISE THE FINANCIAL
10 ASSET.

11 (2) EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN SUBSECTIONS (4) AND (5),
12 A PERSON ACQUIRES A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT IF A SECURITIES INTERME13 DIARY DOES 1 OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING:

14 (A) INDICATES BY BOOK ENTRY THAT A FINANCIAL ASSET HAS BEEN15 CREDITED TO THE PERSON'S SECURITIES ACCOUNT.

16 (B) RECEIVES A FINANCIAL ASSET FROM THE PERSON OR ACQUIRES A
17 FINANCIAL ASSET FOR THE PERSON AND, IN EITHER CASE, ACCEPTS IT
18 FOR CREDIT TO THE PERSON'S SECURITIES ACCOUNT.

19 (C) BECOMES OBLIGATED UNDER OTHER LAW, REGULATION, OR RULE
20 TO CREDIT A FINANCIAL ASSET TO THE PERSON'S SECURITIES ACCOUNT.
21 (3) IF 1 OR MORE CONDITIONS DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (2)(A),
22 (B), OR (C) HAVE BEEN MET, A PERSON HAS A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT
23 EVEN THOUGH THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY DOES NOT ITSELF HOLD THE
24 FINANCIAL ASSET.

25 (4) IF A SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY HOLDS A FINANCIAL ASSET FOR
26 ANOTHER PERSON, AND THE FINANCIAL ASSET IS REGISTERED IN THE NAME
27 OF, PAYABLE TO THE ORDER OF, OR SPECIALLY INDORSED TO THE OTHER

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PERSON, AND HAS NOT BEEN INDORSED TO THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY
 OR IN BLANK, THE OTHER PERSON IS TREATED AS HOLDING THE FINANCIAL
 ASSET DIRECTLY RATHER THAN AS HAVING A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT WITH
 RESPECT TO THE FINANCIAL ASSET.

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5 (5) ISSUANCE OF A SECURITY IS NOT ESTABLISHMENT OF A SECUR-6 ITY ENTITLEMENT.

7 SEC. 8502. AN ACTION BASED ON AN ADVERSE CLAIM TO A FINAN8 CIAL ASSET, WHETHER FRAMED IN CONVERSION, REPLEVIN, CONSTRUCTIVE
9 TRUST, EQUITABLE LIEN, OR OTHER THEORY, MAY NOT BE ASSERTED
10 AGAINST A PERSON WHO ACQUIRES A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT UNDER
11 SECTION 8501 FOR VALUE AND WITHOUT NOTICE OF THE ADVERSE CLAIM.
12 SEC. 8503. (1) TO THE EXTENT NECESSARY FOR A SECURITIES
13 INTERMEDIARY TO SATISFY ALL SECURITY ENTITLEMENTS WITH RESPECT TO
14 A PARTICULAR FINANCIAL ASSET, ALL INTERESTS IN THAT FINANCIAL
15 ASSET HELD BY THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY ARE HELD BY THE SECURI16 TIES INTERMEDIARY FOR THE ENTITLEMENT HOLDERS, ARE NOT PROPERTY
17 OF THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY, AND ARE NOT SUBJECT TO CLAIMS OF
18 CREDITORS OF THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY, EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE
19 PROVIDED IN SECTION 8511.

20 (2) AN ENTITLEMENT HOLDER'S PROPERTY INTEREST WITH RESPECT
21 TO A PARTICULAR FINANCIAL ASSET UNDER SUBSECTION (1) IS A PRO
22 RATA PROPERTY INTEREST IN ALL INTERESTS IN THAT FINANCIAL ASSET
23 HELD BY THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY, WITHOUT REGARD TO THE TIME
24 THE ENTITLEMENT HOLDER ACQUIRED THE SECURITY ENTITLEMENT OR THE
25 TIME THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY ACQUIRED THE INTEREST IN THAT
26 FINANCIAL ASSET.

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(3) AN ENTITLEMENT HOLDER'S PROPERTY INTEREST WITH RESPECT
 TO A PARTICULAR FINANCIAL ASSET UNDER SUBSECTION (1) MAY BE
 ENFORCED AGAINST THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY ONLY BY EXERCISE OF
 THE ENTITLEMENT HOLDER'S RIGHTS UNDER SECTIONS 8505 THROUGH
 8508.

6 (4) AN ENTITLEMENT HOLDER'S PROPERTY INTEREST WITH RESPECT
7 TO A PARTICULAR FINANCIAL ASSET UNDER SUBSECTION (1) MAY BE
8 ENFORCED AGAINST A PURCHASER OF THE FINANCIAL ASSET OR INTEREST
9 IN THE FINANCIAL ASSET ONLY IF ALL OF THE FOLLOWING APPLY:

10 (A) INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS HAVE BEEN INITIATED BY OR AGAINST11 THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY.

12 (B) THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY DOES NOT HAVE SUFFICIENT
13 INTERESTS IN THE FINANCIAL ASSET TO SATISFY THE SECURITY ENTITLE14 MENTS OF ALL OF ITS ENTITLEMENT HOLDERS TO THAT FINANCIAL ASSET.
15 (C) THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY VIOLATED ITS OBLIGATIONS
16 UNDER SECTION 8504 BY TRANSFERRING THE FINANCIAL ASSET OR INTER17 EST THEREIN TO THE PURCHASER.

(D) THE PURCHASER IS NOT PROTECTED UNDER SUBSECTION (5).
THE TRUSTEE OR OTHER LIQUIDATOR, ACTING ON BEHALF OF ALL ENTITLEMENT HOLDERS HAVING SECURITY ENTITLEMENTS WITH RESPECT TO A PARTICULAR FINANCIAL ASSET, MAY RECOVER THE FINANCIAL ASSET, OR
INTEREST IN A FINANCIAL ASSET, FROM THE PURCHASER. IF THE
TRUSTEE OR OTHER LIQUIDATOR ELECTS NOT TO PURSUE THAT RIGHT, AN
ENTITLEMENT HOLDER WHOSE SECURITY ENTITLEMENT REMAINS UNSATISFIED
HAS THE RIGHT TO RECOVER ITS INTEREST IN THE FINANCIAL ASSET FROM

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(5) AN ACTION BASED ON THE ENTITLEMENT HOLDER'S PROPERTY
 INTEREST WITH RESPECT TO A PARTICULAR FINANCIAL ASSET UNDER
 SUBSECTION (1), WHETHER FRAMED IN CONVERSION, REPLEVIN, CONSTRUC TIVE TRUST, EQUITABLE LIEN, OR OTHER THEORY, MAY NOT BE ASSERTED
 AGAINST ANY PURCHASER OF A FINANCIAL ASSET OR INTEREST THEREIN
 WHO GIVES VALUE, OBTAINS CONTROL, AND DOES NOT ACT IN COLLUSION
 WITH THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY IN VIOLATING THE SECURITIES
 INTERMEDIARY'S OBLIGATIONS UNDER SECTION 8504.

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9 SEC. 8504. (1) A SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY SHALL PROMPTLY
10 OBTAIN AND THEREAFTER MAINTAIN A FINANCIAL ASSET IN A QUANTITY
11 CORRESPONDING TO THE AGGREGATE OF ALL SECURITY ENTITLEMENTS IT
12 HAS ESTABLISHED IN FAVOR OF ITS ENTITLEMENT HOLDERS WITH RESPECT
13 TO THAT FINANCIAL ASSET. THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY MAY MAIN14 TAIN THOSE FINANCIAL ASSETS DIRECTLY OR THROUGH 1 OR MORE OTHER
15 SECURITIES INTERMEDIARIES.

16 (2) EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT OTHERWISE AGREED BY ITS ENTITLEMENT
17 HOLDER, A SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY MAY NOT GRANT ANY SECURITY
18 INTERESTS IN A FINANCIAL ASSET IT IS OBLIGATED TO MAINTAIN PURSU19 ANT TO SUBSECTION (1).

20 (3) A SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY SATISFIES THE DUTY IN
21 SUBSECTION (1) IF THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY DOES EITHER OF THE
22 FOLLOWING:

23 (A) ACTS WITH RESPECT TO THE DUTY AS AGREED UPON BY THE24 ENTITLEMENT HOLDER AND THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY.

(B) IN THE ABSENCE OF AGREEMENT, EXERCISES DUE CARE IN
26 ACCORDANCE WITH REASONABLE COMMERCIAL STANDARDS TO OBTAIN AND
27 MAINTAIN THE FINANCIAL ASSET.

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(4) THIS SECTION DOES NOT APPLY TO A CLEARING CORPORATION
 THAT IS ITSELF THE OBLIGOR OF AN OPTION OR SIMILAR OBLIGATION TO
 WHICH ITS ENTITLEMENT HOLDERS HAVE SECURITY ENTITLEMENTS.

79

4 SEC. 8505. (1) A SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY SHALL TAKE ACTION
5 TO OBTAIN A PAYMENT OR DISTRIBUTION MADE BY THE ISSUER OF A
6 FINANCIAL ASSET. THIS DUTY IS SATISFIED IF THE SECURITIES INTER7 MEDIARY DOES EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING:

8 (A) ACTS WITH RESPECT TO THE DUTY AS AGREED UPON BY THE9 ENTITLEMENT HOLDER AND THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY.

10 (B) IN THE ABSENCE OF AGREEMENT, EXERCISE DUE CARE IN
11 ACCORDANCE WITH REASONABLE COMMERCIAL STANDARDS TO ATTEMPT TO
12 OBTAIN THE PAYMENT OR DISTRIBUTION.

13 (2) A SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY IS OBLIGATED TO ITS ENTITLE14 MENT HOLDER FOR A PAYMENT OR DISTRIBUTION MADE BY THE ISSUER OF A
15 FINANCIAL ASSET IF THE PAYMENT OR DISTRIBUTION IS RECEIVED BY THE
16 SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY.

17 SEC. 8506. A SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY SHALL EXERCISE RIGHTS
18 WITH RESPECT TO A FINANCIAL ASSET IF DIRECTED TO DO SO BY AN
19 ENTITLEMENT HOLDER. THE DUTY IS SATISFIED IF THE SECURITIES
20 INTERMEDIARY DOES EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING:

21 (A) ACTS WITH RESPECT TO THE DUTY AS AGREED UPON BY THE22 ENTITLEMENT HOLDER AND THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY.

(B) IN THE ABSENCE OF AGREEMENT, EITHER PLACES THE ENTITLE24 MENT HOLDER IN A POSITION TO EXERCISE THE RIGHTS DIRECTLY OR
25 EXERCISES DUE CARE IN ACCORDANCE WITH REASONABLE COMMERCIAL STAN26 DARDS TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTION OF THE ENTITLEMENT HOLDER.

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SEC. 8507. (1) A SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY SHALL COMPLY WITH
 AN ENTITLEMENT ORDER IF THE ENTITLEMENT ORDER IS ORIGINATED BY
 THE APPROPRIATE PERSON, THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY HAS HAD REA SONABLE OPPORTUNITY TO ASSURE ITSELF THAT THE ENTITLEMENT ORDER
 IS GENUINE AND AUTHORIZED, AND THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY HAS
 HAD REASONABLE OPPORTUNITY TO COMPLY WITH THE ENTITLEMENT ORDER.
 THE DUTY IS SATISFIED IF A SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY DOES EITHER OF
 THE FOLLOWING:

80

9 (A) ACTS WITH RESPECT TO THE DUTY AS AGREED UPON BY THE10 ENTITLEMENT HOLDER AND THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY.

(B) IN THE ABSENCE OF AGREEMENT, EXERCISES DUE CARE IN
ACCORDANCE WITH REASONABLE COMMERCIAL STANDARDS TO COMPLY WITH
THE ENTITLEMENT ORDER.

14 (2) IF A SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY TRANSFERS A FINANCIAL ASSET
15 PURSUANT TO AN INEFFECTIVE ENTITLEMENT ORDER, THE SECURITIES
16 INTERMEDIARY SHALL REESTABLISH A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT IN FAVOR OF
17 THE PERSON ENTITLED TO IT, AND PAY OR CREDIT ANY PAYMENTS OR DIS18 TRIBUTIONS THAT THE PERSON DID NOT RECEIVE AS A RESULT OF THE
19 WRONGFUL TRANSFER. IF THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY DOES NOT REES20 TABLISH A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT, THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY IS
21 LIABLE TO THE ENTITLEMENT HOLDER FOR DAMAGES.

22 SEC. 8508. A SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY SHALL ACT AT THE 23 DIRECTION OF AN ENTITLEMENT HOLDER TO CHANGE A SECURITY ENTITLE-24 MENT INTO ANOTHER AVAILABLE FORM OF HOLDING FOR WHICH THE ENTI-25 TLEMENT HOLDER IS ELIGIBLE, OR TO CAUSE THE FINANCIAL ASSET TO BE 26 TRANSFERRED TO A SECURITIES ACCOUNT OF THE ENTITLEMENT HOLDER

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1 WITH ANOTHER SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY. THE DUTY IS SATISFIED IF A
2 SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY DOES EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING:

81

3 (A) ACTS AS AGREED UPON BY THE ENTITLEMENT HOLDER AND THE4 SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY.

5 (B) IN THE ABSENCE OF AGREEMENT, EXERCISES DUE CARE IN
6 ACCORDANCE WITH REASONABLE COMMERCIAL STANDARDS TO FOLLOW THE
7 DIRECTION OF THE ENTITLEMENT HOLDER.

8 SEC. 8509. (1) IF THE SUBSTANCE OF A DUTY IMPOSED UPON A
9 SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY BY SECTIONS 8504 THROUGH 8508 IS THE
10 SUBJECT OF OTHER STATUTE, REGULATION, OR RULE, COMPLIANCE WITH
11 THE STATUTE, REGULATION, OR RULE SATISFIES THE DUTY.

12 (2) TO THE EXTENT THAT SPECIFIC STANDARDS FOR THE PER13 FORMANCE OF THE DUTIES OF A SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY OR THE EXER14 CISE OF THE RIGHTS OF AN ENTITLEMENT HOLDER ARE NOT SPECIFIED BY
15 OTHER STATUTE, REGULATION, OR RULE OR BY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE
16 SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY AND ENTITLEMENT HOLDER, THE SECURITIES
17 INTERMEDIARY SHALL PERFORM ITS DUTIES AND THE ENTITLEMENT HOLDER
18 SHALL EXERCISE ITS RIGHTS IN A COMMERCIALLY REASONABLE MANNER.
19 (3) THE OBLIGATION OF A SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY TO PERFORM
20 THE DUTIES IMPOSED BY SECTIONS 8504 THROUGH 8508 IS SUBJECT TO
21 BOTH OF THE FOLLOWING:

22 (A) RIGHTS OF THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY ARISING OUT OF A
23 SECURITY INTEREST UNDER A SECURITY AGREEMENT WITH THE ENTITLEMENT
24 HOLDER OR OTHERWISE.

25 (B) RIGHTS OF THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY UNDER OTHER LAW,26 REGULATION, RULE, OR AGREEMENT TO WITHHOLD PERFORMANCE OF ITS

Senate Bill No. 299 82 1 DUTIES AS A RESULT OF UNFULFILLED OBLIGATIONS OF THE ENTITLEMENT 2 HOLDER TO THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY.

3 (4) SECTIONS 8504 THROUGH 8508 DO NOT REQUIRE A SECURITIES
4 INTERMEDIARY TO TAKE ANY ACTION THAT IS PROHIBITED BY OTHER STAT5 UTE, REGULATION, OR RULE.

6 SEC. 8510. (1) AN ACTION BASED ON AN ADVERSE CLAIM TO A
7 FINANCIAL ASSET OR SECURITY ENTITLEMENT, WHETHER FRAMED IN CON8 VERSION, REPLEVIN, CONSTRUCTIVE TRUST, EQUITABLE LIEN, OR OTHER
9 THEORY, MAY NOT BE ASSERTED AGAINST A PERSON WHO PURCHASES A
10 SECURITY ENTITLEMENT, OR AN INTEREST IN A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT,
11 FROM AN ENTITLEMENT HOLDER IF THE PURCHASER GIVES VALUE, DOES NOT
12 HAVE NOTICE OF THE ADVERSE CLAIM, AND OBTAINS CONTROL.

13 (2) IF AN ADVERSE CLAIM COULD NOT HAVE BEEN ASSERTED AGAINST
14 AN ENTITLEMENT HOLDER UNDER SECTION 8502, THE ADVERSE CLAIM
15 CANNOT BE ASSERTED AGAINST A PERSON WHO PURCHASES A SECURITY
16 ENTITLEMENT, OR AN INTEREST IN A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT, FROM THE
17 ENTITLEMENT HOLDER.

18 (3) IN A CASE NOT COVERED BY THE PRIORITY RULES IN
19 ARTICLE 9, A PURCHASER FOR VALUE OF A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT, OR AN
20 INTEREST IN A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT, WHO OBTAINS CONTROL HAS PRI21 ORITY OVER A PURCHASER OF A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT, OR AN INTEREST
22 IN A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT, WHO DOES NOT OBTAIN CONTROL.
23 PURCHASERS WHO HAVE CONTROL RANK EQUALLY, EXCEPT THAT A SECURI24 TIES INTERMEDIARY AS PURCHASER HAS PRIORITY OVER A CONFLICTING
25 PURCHASER WHO HAS CONTROL UNLESS OTHERWISE AGREED BY THE SECURI26 TIES INTERMEDIARY.

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SEC. 8511. (1) EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN
 SUBSECTIONS (2) AND (3), IF A SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY DOES NOT
 HAVE SUFFICIENT INTEREST IN A PARTICULAR FINANCIAL ASSET TO SAT ISFY BOTH ITS OBLIGATIONS TO ENTITLEMENT HOLDERS WHO HAVE SECUR ITY ENTITLEMENTS TO THAT FINANCIAL ASSET AND ITS OBLIGATION TO A
 CREDITOR OF THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY WHO HAS A SECURITY INTER EST IN THAT FINANCIAL ASSET, THE CLAIMS OF ENTITLEMENT HOLDERS,
 OTHER THAN THE CREDITOR, HAVE PRIORITY OVER THE CLAIM OF THE
 CREDITOR.

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10 (2) A CLAIM OF A CREDITOR OF A SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY WHO
11 HAS A SECURITY INTEREST IN A FINANCIAL ASSET HELD BY A SECURITIES
12 INTERMEDIARY HAS PRIORITY OVER CLAIMS OF THE SECURITIES
13 INTERMEDIARY'S ENTITLEMENT HOLDERS WHO HAVE SECURITY ENTITLEMENTS
14 WITH RESPECT TO THAT FINANCIAL ASSET IF THE CREDITOR HAS CONTROL
15 OVER THE FINANCIAL ASSET.

16 (3) IF A CLEARING CORPORATION DOES NOT HAVE SUFFICIENT
17 FINANCIAL ASSETS TO SATISFY BOTH ITS OBLIGATIONS TO ENTITLEMENT
18 HOLDERS WHO HAVE SECURITY ENTITLEMENTS WITH RESPECT TO A FINAN19 CIAL ASSET AND ITS OBLIGATION TO A CREDITOR OF THE CLEARING COR20 PORATION WHO HAS A SECURITY INTEREST IN THAT FINANCIAL ASSET, THE
21 CLAIM OF THE CREDITOR HAS PRIORITY OVER THE CLAIMS OF ENTITLEMENT
22 HOLDERS.

23

PART 6

24 SEC. 8601. (1) THIS AMENDATORY ACT DOES NOT AFFECT AN
25 ACTION OR PROCEEDING COMMENCED BEFORE THIS AMENDATORY ACT THAT
26 ADDED THIS SECTION TAKES EFFECT.

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(2) IF A SECURITY INTEREST IN A SECURITY IS PERFECTED AT THE 1 2 DATE THIS AMENDATORY ACT THAT ADDED THIS SECTION TAKES EFFECT, 3 AND THE ACTION BY WHICH THE SECURITY INTEREST WAS PERFECTED WOULD 4 SUFFICE TO PERFECT A SECURITY INTEREST UNDER THIS AMENDATORY ACT **5** NO FURTHER ACTION IS REQUIRED TO CONTINUE PERFECTION. IF A 6 SECURITY INTEREST IN A SECURITY IS PERFECTED AT THE DATE THIS 7 AMENDATORY ACT THAT ADDED THIS SECTION TAKES EFFECT BUT THE 8 ACTION BY WHICH THE SECURITY INTEREST WAS PERFECTED WOULD NOT 9 SUFFICE TO PERFECT A SECURITY INTEREST UNDER THIS AMENDATORY ACT, 10 THE SECURITY INTEREST REMAINS PERFECTED FOR A PERIOD OF 4 MONTHS 11 AFTER THE EFFECTIVE DATE AND CONTINUES PERFECTED THEREAFTER IF 12 APPROPRIATE ACTION TO PERFECT UNDER THIS ACT IS TAKEN WITHIN THAT 13 PERIOD. IF A SECURITY INTEREST IS PERFECTED AT THE DATE THIS 14 AMENDATORY ACT THAT ADDED THIS SECTION TAKES EFFECT AND THE 15 SECURITY INTEREST CAN BE PERFECTED BY FILING UNDER THIS ACT, A 16 FINANCING STATEMENT SIGNED BY THE SECURED PARTY INSTEAD OF THE 17 DEBTOR MAY BE FILED WITHIN THAT PERIOD TO CONTINUE PERFECTION OR 18 THEREAFTER TO PERFECT.

Sec. 9103. (1) Documents, instruments, and ordinary goods.
(a) This subsection applies to documents and instruments and
to goods other than those covered by a certificate of title
described in subsection (2), mobile goods described in subsection
(3), and minerals described in subsection (5).

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, perfection and the effect of perfection or nonperfection of a security
interest in collateral are governed by the law of the
jurisdiction where the collateral is when the last event occurs

Senate Bill No. 299 85 1 on which is based the assertion that the security interest is 2 perfected or unperfected.

3 (c) If the parties to a transaction creating a purchase 4 money security interest in goods in 1 jurisdiction understand at 5 the time that the security interest attaches that the goods will 6 be kept in another jurisdiction, then the law of the other juris-7 diction governs the perfection and the effect of perfection or 8 nonperfection of the security interest from the time it attaches 9 until 30 days after the debtor receives possession of the goods 10 and thereafter if the goods are taken to the other jurisdiction 11 before the end of the 30-day period.

12 (d) When collateral is brought into and kept in this state 13 while subject to a security interest perfected under the law of 14 the jurisdiction from which the collateral was removed, the 15 security interest remains perfected, but if action is required by 16 part 3 of this article to perfect the security interest:

(i) If the action is not taken before the expiration of the period of perfection in the other jurisdiction or the end of 4 months after the collateral is brought into this state, whichever period first expires, the security interest becomes unperfected at the end of that period and is thereafter deemed to have been unperfected as against a person who became a purchaser after removal.

(*ii*) If the action is taken before the expiration of the
period specified in subparagraph (*i*), the security interest continues perfected thereafter.

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(*iii*) For the purpose of priority over a buyer of consumer
 goods, (section 9307(14)), the period of the effectiveness of a
 filing in the jurisdiction from which the collateral is removed
 governed by the rules relating to perfection in subparagraphs
 (*i*) and (*ii*).

6 (2) Certificate of title.

7 (a) This subsection applies to goods covered by a certifi8 cate of title issued under a statute of this state or of another
9 jurisdiction under the law of which indication of a security
10 interest on the certificate is required as a condition of
11 perfection.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, perfecis tion and the effect of perfection or nonperfection of the securit ity interest are governed by the law (including the conflict of is laws rules) of the jurisdiction issuing the certificate until 4 months after the goods are removed from that jurisdiction and thereafter until the goods are registered in another jurisdicis tion, but in any event not beyond surrender of the certificate. After the expiration of that period, the goods are not covered by the certificate of title within the meaning of this section.

(c) Except with respect to the rights of a buyer described in the next paragraph, a security interest, perfected in another jurisdiction otherwise than by notation on a certificate of title, in goods brought into this state and thereafter covered by a certificate of title issued by this state, is subject to the rules stated in paragraph (d) of subsection (1).

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1 (d) If goods are brought into this state while a security
2 interest therein is perfected in any manner under the law of the
3 jurisdiction from which the goods are removed and a certificate
4 of title is issued by the state and the certificate does not show
5 that the goods are subject to the security interest or that they
6 may be subject to security interests not shown on the certifi7 cate, the security interest is subordinate to the rights of a
8 buyer of the goods who is not in the business of selling goods of
9 that kind to the extent that he or she gives value and receives
10 delivery of the goods after issuance of the certificate and with-

12 (3) Accounts, general intangibles, and mobile goods.

(a) This subsection applies to accounts (other than an account described in subsection (5) on minerals) and general intangibles (other than uncertificated securities), and to goods which are mobile and which are of a type normally used in more than 1 jurisdiction, such as motor vehicles, trailers, rolling stock, airplanes, shipping containers, road building and construction machinery, and commercial harvesting machinery and the like, if the goods are equipment or are inventory leased or held for lease by the debtor to others, and are not covered by a cerz tificate of title described in subsection (2).

(b) The law (including the conflict of laws rules) of the
jurisdiction in which the debtor is located governs the perfection and the effect of perfection or nonperfection of the security interest.

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(c) If, however, the debtor is located in a jurisdiction
which is not a part of the United States, and which does not
provide for perfection of the security interest by filing or
recording in that jurisdiction, the law of the jurisdiction in
the United States in which the debtor has its major executive
office in the United States governs the perfection and the effect
of perfection or nonperfection of the security interest through
filing. In the alternative, if the debtor is located in a jurisdiction which is not a part of the United States or Canada and
the collateral is accounts or general intangibles for money due
or to become due, the security interest may be perfected by notification to the account debtor. As used in this paragraph,
"United States" includes its territories and possessions and the

(d) A debtor shall be deemed located at his or her place of business if he or she has one, at his or her chief executive office if he or she has more than 1 place of business, otherwise at his or her residence. If, however, the debtor is a foreign air carrier under the federal aviation act of 1958, 49 U.S.C. 1301, it shall be deemed located at the designated office of the agent upon whom service of process may be made on behalf of the foreign air carrier.

(e) A security interest perfected under the law of the jurisdiction of the location of the debtor is perfected until the expiration of 4 months after a change of the debtor's location to another jurisdiction, or until perfection would have ceased by the law of the first jurisdiction, whichever period first

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expires. Unless perfected in the new jurisdiction before the end
 of that period, it becomes unperfected thereafter and is deemed
 to have been unperfected as against a person who became a pur chaser after the change.

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5 (4) Chattel paper.

6 The rules stated for goods in subsection (1) apply to a pos7 sessory security interest in chattel paper. The rules stated for
8 accounts in subsection (3) apply to a nonpossessory security
9 interest in chattel paper, but the security interest may not be
10 perfected by notification to the account debtor.

11 (5) Minerals.

Perfection and the effect of perfection or nonperfection of a security interest which is created by a debtor who has an interest in minerals or the like (including oil and gas) before sextraction and which attaches thereto as extracted, or which attaches to an account resulting from the sale thereof at the wellhead or minehead are governed by the law (including the conla flict of laws rules) of the jurisdiction where the wellhead or principal is located.

20 (6) Uncertificated securities INVESTMENT PROPERTY.

The law, including the conflict of laws rules, of the jurisdiction of organization of the issuer governs the perfection and the effect of perfection or nonperfection of a security interest in uncertificated securities.

25 (A) THIS SUBSECTION APPLIES TO INVESTMENT PROPERTY.

26 (B) EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPH (F), DURING27 THE TIME THAT A SECURITY CERTIFICATE IS LOCATED IN A

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1 JURISDICTION, PERFECTION OF A SECURITY INTEREST, THE EFFECT OF
2 PERFECTION OR NONPERFECTION, AND THE PRIORITY OF A SECURITY
3 INTEREST IN THE CERTIFICATED SECURITY REPRESENTED THEREBY ARE
4 GOVERNED BY THE LOCAL LAW OF THAT JURISDICTION.

5 (C) EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPH (F), PERFEC6 TION OF A SECURITY INTEREST, THE EFFECT OF PERFECTION OR NONPER7 FECTION, AND THE PRIORITY OF A SECURITY INTEREST IN AN UNCERTIFI8 CATED SECURITY ARE GOVERNED BY THE LOCAL LAW OF THE ISSUER'S
9 JURISDICTION AS SPECIFIED IN SECTION 8-110(D).

10 (D) EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPH (F), PERFEC11 TION OF A SECURITY INTEREST, THE EFFECT OF PERFECTION OR NONPER12 FECTION, AND THE PRIORITY OF A SECURITY INTEREST IN A SECURITY
13 ENTITLEMENT OR SECURITIES ACCOUNT ARE GOVERNED BY THE LOCAL LAW
14 OF THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY'S JURISDICTION AS SPECIFIED IN
15 SECTION 8-110(E).

16 (E) EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPH (F), PERFEC17 TION OF A SECURITY INTEREST, THE EFFECT OF PERFECTION OR NONPER18 FECTION, AND THE PRIORITY OF A SECURITY INTEREST IN A COMMODITY
19 CONTRACT OR COMMODITY ACCOUNT ARE GOVERNED BY THE LOCAL LAW OF
20 THE COMMODITY INTERMEDIARY'S JURISDICTION. THE FOLLOWING RULES
21 DETERMINE A "COMMODITY INTERMEDIARY'S JURISDICTION" FOR PURPOSES
22 OF THIS PARAGRAPH:

(*i*) IF AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COMMODITY INTERMEDIARY AND
COMMODITY CUSTOMER SPECIFIES THAT IT IS GOVERNED BY THE LAW OF A
PARTICULAR JURISDICTION, THAT JURISDICTION IS THE COMMODITY
INTERMEDIARY'S JURISDICTION.

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(*ii*) IF AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COMMODITY INTERMEDIARY AND
 COMMODITY CUSTOMER DOES NOT SPECIFY THE GOVERNING LAW AS PROVIDED
 IN SUBPARAGRAPH (*i*), BUT EXPRESSLY SPECIFIES THAT THE COMMODITY
 ACCOUNT IS MAINTAINED AT AN OFFICE IN A PARTICULAR JURISDICTION,
 THAT JURISDICTION IS THE COMMODITY INTERMEDIARY'S JURISDICTION.

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6 (*iii*) IF AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COMMODITY INTERMEDIARY AND
7 COMMODITY CUSTOMER DOES NOT SPECIFY A JURISDICTION AS PROVIDED IN
8 SUBPARAGRAPH (*i*) OR (*ii*), THE COMMODITY INTERMEDIARY'S JURISDIC9 TION IS THE JURISDICTION IN WHICH IS LOCATED THE OFFICE IDENTI10 FIED IN AN ACCOUNT STATEMENT AS THE OFFICE SERVING THE COMMODITY
11 CUSTOMER'S ACCOUNT.

12 (*iv*) IF AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COMMODITY INTERMEDIARY AND
13 COMMODITY CUSTOMER DOES NOT SPECIFY A JURISDICTION AS PROVIDED IN
14 SUBPARAGRAPH (*i*) OR (*ii*) AND AN ACCOUNT STATEMENT DOES NOT IDEN15 TIFY AN OFFICE SERVING THE COMMODITY CUSTOMER'S ACCOUNT AS PRO16 VIDED IN SUBPARAGRAPH (*iii*), THE COMMODITY INTERMEDIARY'S JURIS17 DICTION IS THE JURISDICTION IN WHICH IS LOCATED THE CHIEF EXECU18 TIVE OFFICE OF THE COMMODITY INTERMEDIARY.

(F) PERFECTION OF A SECURITY INTEREST BY FILING, AUTOMATIC
PERFECTION OF A SECURITY INTEREST IN INVESTMENT PROPERTY GRANTED
BY A BROKER OR SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY, AND AUTOMATIC PERFECTION
OF A SECURITY INTEREST IN A COMMODITY CONTRACT OR COMMODITY
ACCOUNT GRANTED BY A COMMODITY INTERMEDIARY ARE GOVERNED BY THE
LOCAL LAW OF THE JURISDICTION IN WHICH THE DEBTOR IS LOCATED.
Sec. 9105. (1) As used in this article unless the context
otherwise requires:

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(a) "Account debtor" means the person who is obligated on an
 account, chattel paper, or general intangible.

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3 (b) "Chattel paper" means a writing or writings which evi-4 dence both a monetary obligation and a security interest in or a 5 lease of specific goods, but a charter or other contract involv-6 ing the use or hire of a vessel is not chattel paper. When a 7 transaction is evidenced both by such a security agreement or a 8 lease and by an instrument or a series of instruments, the group 9 of writings taken together constitutes chattel paper.

10 (c) "Collateral" means the property subject to a security 11 interest, and includes accounts and chattel paper which have been 12 sold.

(d) "Debtor" means the person who owes payment or other per-14 formance of the obligation secured, whether or not he or she owns 15 or has rights in the collateral, and includes the seller of 16 accounts or chattel paper. Where the debtor and the owner of the 17 collateral are not the same person, the term "debtor" means the 18 owner of the collateral in any provision of the article dealing 19 with the collateral, the obligor in any provision dealing with 20 the obligation, and may include both where the context so 21 requires.

(e) "Deposit account" means a demand, time, savings, passbook, or like account maintained with a bank, savings and loan
association, credit union, or like organization, other than an
account evidenced by a certificate of deposit.

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(f) "Document" means document of title as defined in the
 general definitions of article 1, section 1201 and a receipt of
 the kind described in section 7201(2).

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4 (g) "Encumbrance" includes real estate mortgages and other
5 liens on real estate and all other rights in real estate that are
6 not ownership interests.

7 (h) "Goods" includes all things which are movable at the 8 time the security interest attaches or which are fixtures as 9 described in section 9313, but does not include money, documents, 10 instruments, INVESTMENT PROPERTY, accounts, chattel paper, gen-11 eral intangibles, or minerals or the like including, but not 12 limited to, oil and gas before extraction. Goods also include 13 standing timber which is to be cut and removed under a conveyance 14 or contract for sale, the unborn young of animals, and growing 15 crops.

(i) "Instrument" means a negotiable instrument as defined in
section 3104 -, a certificated security as defined in section
8 8102, or any other writing which evidences a right to the payment of money and is not itself a security agreement or lease and
is of a type which is in ordinary course of business transferred
by delivery with any necessary indorsement or assignment. THE
TERM DOES NOT INCLUDE INVESTMENT PROPERTY.

(j) "Mortgage" means a consensual interest created by a real
estate mortgage, a trust deed on real estate, or the like.
(k) An advance is made "pursuant to commitment" if the
secured party has bound himself or herself to make it, whether or
not a subsequent event of default or other event not within his

Senate Bill No. 299941 or her control has relieved or may relieve him or her from his or

2 her obligation.

3 (1) "Security agreement" means an agreement which creates or4 provides for a security interest.

5 (m) "Secured party" means a lender, seller, or other person 6 in whose favor there is a security interest, including a person 7 to whom accounts or chattel paper have been sold. When the hold-8 ers of obligations issued under an indenture of trust, equipment 9 trust agreement, or the like are represented by a trustee or 10 other person, the representative is the secured party.

11 (n) "Tax identification number" means a social security12 number or federal employer tax identification number.

(o) "Transmitting utility" means any person primarily engaged in the railroad, street railway, or trolley bus business, the electric or electronics communications transmission business, the transmission of goods by pipeline, or the transmission or the production and transmission of electricity, steam, gas or water, so the provision of sewer service.

19 (2) Other definitions applying to this article and the sec-20 tions in which they appear are:

21	"Account".	Section	9106.
22	"Attach".	Section	9203.
23	"COMMODITY CONTRACT".	SECTION	9115.
24	"COMMODITY CUSTOMER".	SECTION	9115.
25	"COMMODITY INTERMEDIARY".	SECTION	9115.
26	"Construction mortgage".	Section	9313(1).

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1	"Consumer goods".	Section 9109(1).
2	"CONTROL".	SECTION 9115.
3	"Equipment".	Section 9109(2).
4	"Farm products".	Section 9109(3).
5	"Fixture".	Section 9313.
6	"Fixture filing".	Section 9313.
7	"General intangibles".	Section 9106.
8	"Inventory".	Section 9109(4).
9	"INVESTMENT PROPERTY".	SECTION 9115.
10	"Lien creditor".	Section 9301(3).
11	"Proceeds".	Section 9306(1).
12	"Purchase money security interest	". Section 9107.
13	"United States".	Section 9103.
14	(3) The following definitions in (other articles apply to
15	this article:	
16	"BROKER".	SECTION 8102.
17	"CERTIFICATED SECURITY".	SECTION 8102.
18	"Check".	Section 3104.
19	"CLEARING CORPORATION".	SECTION 8102.
20	"Contract for sale".	Section 2106.
21	"CONTROL".	SECTION 8102.
22	"DELIVERY".	SECTION 8102.
23	"ENTITLEMENT HOLDER".	SECTION 8102.
24	"FINANCIAL ASSET".	SECTION 8102.
25	"Holder in due course".	Section 3302.
26	"Note".	Section 3104.

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1	"Sale".	Section 2106.
2	"SECURITY INTERMEDIARY".	SECTION 8102.
3	"SECURITY".	SECTION 8102.
4	"SECURITY CERTIFICATE".	SECTION 8102.
5	"SECURITY ENTITLEMENT".	SECTION 8102.
6	"UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY".	SECTION 8102.

7 (4) In addition article 1 contains general definitions and
8 principles of construction and interpretation applicable through9 out this article.

Sec. 9106. "Account" means any right to payment for goods sold or leased or for services rendered which is not evidenced by an instrument or chattel paper whether or not it has been earned by performance. "General intangibles" means any personal property (including things in action) other than goods, accounts, chattel paper, documents, instruments, INVESTMENT PROPERTY, and for money. All rights to payment earned or unearned under a charter or other contract involving the use or hire of a vessel and all rights incident to the charter or contract are accounts.

19 SEC. 9115. (1) AS USED IN THIS ARTICLE:

20 (A) "COMMODITY ACCOUNT" MEANS AN ACCOUNT MAINTAINED BY A
21 COMMODITY INTERMEDIARY IN WHICH A COMMODITY CONTRACT IS CARRIED
22 FOR A COMMODITY CUSTOMER.

23 (B) "COMMODITY CONTRACT" MEANS A COMMODITY FUTURES CONTRACT,
24 AN OPTION ON A COMMODITY FUTURES CONTRACT, A COMMODITY OPTION, OR
25 OTHER CONTRACT THAT, IN EACH CASE, IS:

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(*i*) TRADED ON OR SUBJECT TO THE RULES OF A BOARD OF TRADE
 THAT HAS BEEN DESIGNATED AS A CONTRACT MARKET FOR SUCH A CONTRACT
 PURSUANT TO THE FEDERAL COMMODITIES LAWS; OR

4 (*ii*) TRADED ON A FOREIGN COMMODITY BOARD OF TRADE, EXCHANGE,
5 OR MARKET, AND IS CARRIED ON THE BOOKS OF A COMMODITY INTERMEDI6 ARY FOR A COMMODITY CUSTOMER.

7 (C) "COMMODITY CUSTOMER" MEANS A PERSON FOR WHOM A COMMODITY8 INTERMEDIARY CARRIES A COMMODITY CONTRACT ON ITS BOOKS.

9 (D) "COMMODITY INTERMEDIARY" MEANS:

10 (i) A PERSON WHO IS REGISTERED AS A FUTURES COMMISSION MER-11 CHANT UNDER THE FEDERAL COMMODITIES LAWS; OR

12 (*ii*) A PERSON WHO IN THE ORDINARY COURSE OF ITS BUSINESS
13 PROVIDES CLEARANCE OR SETTLEMENT SERVICES FOR A BOARD OF TRADE
14 THAT HAS BEEN DESIGNATED AS A CONTRACT MARKET PURSUANT TO THE
15 FEDERAL COMMODITY LAWS.

16 (E) "CONTROL" WITH RESPECT TO A CERTIFICATED SECURITY,
17 UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY, OR SECURITY ENTITLEMENT HAS THE MEANING
18 SPECIFIED IN SECTION 8-106. A SECURED PARTY HAS CONTROL OVER A
19 COMMODITY CONTRACT IF BY AGREEMENT AMONG THE COMMODITY CUSTOMER,
20 THE COMMODITY INTERMEDIARY, AND THE SECURED PARTY, THE COMMODITY
21 INTERMEDIARY HAS AGREED THAT IT WILL APPLY ANY VALUE DISTRIBUTED
22 ON ACCOUNT OF THE COMMODITY CONTRACT AS DIRECTED BY THE SECURED
23 PARTY WITHOUT FURTHER CONSENT BY THE COMMODITY CUSTOMER. IF A
24 COMMODITY CUSTOMER GRANTS A SECURITY INTEREST IN A COMMODITY CON25 TRACT TO ITS OWN COMMODITY INTERMEDIARY, THE COMMODITY INTERMEDI26 ARY AS SECURED PARTY HAS CONTROL. A SECURED PARTY HAS CONTROL
27 OVER A SECURITIES ACCOUNT OR COMMODITY ACCOUNT IF THE SECURED

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1 PARTY HAS CONTROL OVER ALL SECURITY ENTITLEMENTS OR COMMODITY

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2 CONTRACTS CARRIED IN THE SECURITIES ACCOUNT OR COMMODITY

3 ACCOUNT.

4 (F) "INVESTMENT PROPERTY" MEANS:

5 (*i*) A SECURITY, WHETHER CERTIFICATED OR UNCERTIFICATED;

6 (*ii*) A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT;

7 (*iii*) A SECURITIES ACCOUNT;

8 (*iv*) A COMMODITY CONTRACT; OR

9 (v) A COMMODITY ACCOUNT.

10 (2) ATTACHMENT OR PERFECTION OF A SECURITY INTEREST IN A
11 SECURITIES ACCOUNT IS ALSO ATTACHMENT OR PERFECTION OF A SECURITY
12 INTEREST IN ALL SECURITY ENTITLEMENTS CARRIED IN THE SECURITIES
13 ACCOUNT. ATTACHMENT OR PERFECTION OF A SECURITY INTEREST IN A
14 COMMODITY ACCOUNT IS ALSO ATTACHMENT OR PERFECTION OF A SECURITY
15 INTEREST IN ALL COMMODITY CONTRACTS CARRIED IN THE COMMODITY
16 ACCOUNT.

(3) A DESCRIPTION OF COLLATERAL IN A SECURITY AGREEMENT OR
18 FINANCING STATEMENT IS SUFFICIENT TO CREATE OR PERFECT A SECURITY
19 INTEREST IN A CERTIFICATED SECURITY, UNCERTIFICATED SECURITY,
20 SECURITY ENTITLEMENT, SECURITIES ACCOUNT, COMMODITY CONTRACT, OR
21 COMMODITY ACCOUNT WHETHER IT DESCRIBES THE COLLATERAL BY THOSE
22 TERMS, OR AS INVESTMENT PROPERTY, OR BY DESCRIPTION OF THE UNDER23 LYING SECURITY, FINANCIAL ASSET, OR COMMODITY CONTRACT. A
24 DESCRIPTION OF INVESTMENT PROPERTY COLLATERAL IN A SECURITY
25 AGREEMENT OR FINANCING STATEMENT IS SUFFICIENT IF IT IDENTIFIES
26 THE COLLATERAL BY SPECIFIC LISTING, BY CATEGORY, BY QUANTITY, BY
27 A COMPUTATIONAL OR ALLOCATIONAL FORMULA OR PROCEDURE, OR BY ANY

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1 OTHER METHOD, IF THE IDENTITY OF THE COLLATERAL IS OBJECTIVELY 2 DETERMINABLE.

3 (4) PERFECTION OF A SECURITY INTEREST IN INVESTMENT PROPERTY4 IS GOVERNED BY THE FOLLOWING RULES:

5 (A) A SECURITY INTEREST IN INVESTMENT PROPERTY MAY BE PER-6 FECTED BY CONTROL.

7 (B) EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPHS (C) AND (D),
8 A SECURITY INTEREST IN INVESTMENT PROPERTY MAY BE PERFECTED BY
9 FILING.

10 (C) IF THE DEBTOR IS A BROKER OR SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY, A
11 SECURITY INTEREST IN INVESTMENT PROPERTY IS PERFECTED WHEN IT
12 ATTACHES. THE FILING OF A FINANCING STATEMENT WITH RESPECT TO A
13 SECURITY INTEREST IN INVESTMENT PROPERTY GRANTED BY A BROKER OR
14 SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY HAS NO EFFECT FOR PURPOSES OF PERFECTION
15 OR PRIORITY WITH RESPECT TO THAT SECURITY INTEREST.

16 (D) IF A DEBTOR IS A COMMODITY INTERMEDIARY, A SECURITY
17 INTEREST IN A COMMODITY CONTRACT OR A COMMODITY ACCOUNT IS PER18 FECTED WHEN IT ATTACHES. THE FILING OF A FINANCING STATEMENT
19 WITH RESPECT TO A SECURITY INTEREST IN A COMMODITY CONTRACT OR A
20 COMMODITY ACCOUNT GRANTED BY A COMMODITY INTERMEDIARY HAS NO
21 EFFECT FOR PURPOSES OF PERFECTION OR PRIORITY WITH RESPECT TO
22 THAT SECURITY INTEREST.

23 (5) PRIORITY BETWEEN CONFLICTING SECURITY INTERESTS IN THE
24 SAME INVESTMENT PROPERTY IS GOVERNED BY THE FOLLOWING RULES:
25 (A) A SECURITY INTEREST OF A SECURED PARTY WHO HAS CONTROL
26 OVER INVESTMENT PROPERTY HAS PRIORITY OVER A SECURITY INTEREST OF

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1 A SECURED PARTY WHO DOES NOT HAVE CONTROL OVER THE INVESTMENT 2 PROPERTY.

3 (B) EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPHS (C) AND (D),
4 CONFLICTING SECURITY INTERESTS OF SECURED PARTIES EACH OF WHOM
5 HAS CONTROL RANK EQUALLY.

6 (C) EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE AGREED BY THE SECURITIES INTERMEDI7 ARY, A SECURITY INTEREST IN A SECURITY ENTITLEMENT OR A SECURI8 TIES ACCOUNT GRANTED TO THE DEBTOR'S OWN SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY
9 HAS PRIORITY OVER ANY SECURITY INTEREST GRANTED BY THE DEBTOR TO
10 ANOTHER SECURED PARTY.

(D) EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE AGREED BY THE COMMODITY INTERMEDI12 ARY, A SECURITY INTEREST IN A COMMODITY CONTRACT OR A COMMODITY
13 ACCOUNT GRANTED TO THE DEBTOR'S OWN COMMODITY INTERMEDIARY HAS
14 PRIORITY OVER ANY SECURITY INTEREST GRANTED BY THE DEBTOR TO
15 ANOTHER SECURED PARTY.

16 (E) CONFLICTING SECURITY INTERESTS GRANTED BY A BROKER, A
17 SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY, OR A COMMODITY INTERMEDIARY WHICH ARE
18 PERFECTED WITHOUT CONTROL RANK EQUALLY.

19 (F) IN ALL OTHER CASES, PRIORITY BETWEEN CONFLICTING SECUR20 ITY INTERESTS IN INVESTMENT PROPERTY IS GOVERNED BY
21 SECTION 9-312(5), (6), AND (7). SECTION 9-312(4) DOES NOT APPLY
22 TO INVESTMENT PROPERTY.

23 (6) IF A SECURITY CERTIFICATE IN REGISTERED FORM IS DELIV24 ERED TO A SECURED PARTY PURSUANT TO AGREEMENT, A WRITTEN SECURITY
25 AGREEMENT IS NOT REQUIRED FOR ATTACHMENT OR ENFORCEABILITY OF THE
26 SECURITY INTEREST, DELIVERY SUFFICES FOR PERFECTION OF THE
27 SECURITY INTEREST, AND THE SECURITY INTEREST HAS PRIORITY OVER A

Senate Bill No. 299 101 1 CONFLICTING SECURITY INTEREST PERFECTED BY MEANS OTHER THAN 2 CONTROL, EVEN IF A NECESSARY INDORSEMENT IS LACKING.

3 SEC. 9116. (1) IF A PERSON BUYS A FINANCIAL ASSET THROUGH A 4 SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY IN A TRANSACTION IN WHICH THE BUYER IS 5 OBLIGATED TO PAY THE PURCHASE PRICE TO THE SECURITIES INTERMEDI-6 ARY AT THE TIME OF THE PURCHASE, AND THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY 7 CREDITS THE FINANCIAL ASSET TO THE BUYER'S SECURITIES ACCOUNT 8 BEFORE THE BUYER PAYS THE SECURITIES INTERMEDIARY, THE SECURITIES 9 INTERMEDIARY HAS A SECURITY INTEREST IN THE BUYER'S SECURITY 10 ENTITLEMENT SECURING THE BUYER'S OBLIGATION TO PAY. A SECURITY 11 AGREEMENT IS NOT REQUIRED FOR ATTACHMENT OR ENFORCEABILITY OF THE 12 SECURITY INTEREST, AND THE SECURITY INTEREST IS AUTOMATICALLY 13 PERFECTED.

(2) IF A CERTIFICATED SECURITY OR OTHER FINANCIAL ASSET REPRESENTED BY A WRITING WHICH IN THE ORDINARY COURSE OF BUSINESS IS
TRANSFERRED BY DELIVERY WITH ANY NECESSARY INDORSEMENT OR ASSIGNMENT IS DELIVERED PURSUANT TO AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN PERSONS IN THE
BUSINESS OF DEALING WITH SUCH SECURITIES OR FINANCIAL ASSETS AND
THE AGREEMENT CALLS FOR DELIVERY VERSUS PAYMENT, THE PERSON
DELIVERING THE CERTIFICATE OR OTHER FINANCIAL ASSET HAS A SECURITY INTEREST IN THE CERTIFICATED SECURITY OR OTHER FINANCIAL
ASSET SECURING THE SELLER'S RIGHT TO RECEIVE PAYMENT. A SECURITY
AGREEMENT IS NOT REQUIRED FOR ATTACHMENT OR ENFORCEABILITY OF THE
SECURITY INTEREST, AND THE SECURITY INTEREST IS AUTOMATICALLY
PERFECTED.

26 Sec. 9203. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 4208 on
27 the security interest of a collecting bank, section 8321 on

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1 security interests in securities SECTIONS 9115 AND 9116 ON 2 SECURITY INTERESTS IN INVESTMENT PROPERTY, and section 9113 on a 3 security interest arising under the article on sales, a security 4 interest is not enforceable against the debtor or third parties 5 with respect to the collateral and does not attach unless:

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6 (a) The collateral is in the possession of the secured party
7 pursuant to agreement, THE COLLATERAL IS INVESTMENT PROPERTY AND
8 THE SECURED PARTY HAS CONTROL PURSUANT TO AGREEMENT, or the
9 debtor has signed a security agreement which contains a descrip10 tion of the collateral and in addition, when the security inter11 est covers crops growing or to be grown or timber to be cut, a
12 description of the land concerned; and

13 (b) Value has been given; and

14 (c) The debtor has rights in the collateral.

15 (2) A security interest attaches when it becomes enforceable 16 against the debtor with respect to the collateral. Attachment 17 occurs as soon as all of the events specified in subsection (1) 18 have taken place unless explicit agreement postpones the time of 19 attaching.

20 (3) Unless otherwise agreed a security agreement gives the21 secured party the rights to proceeds provided by section 9306.

(4) A transaction, although subject to this article, is also
23 subject to Act No. 21 of the Public Acts of 1939, as amended,
24 being sections 493.1 to 493.26 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, Act
25 No. 305 of the Public Acts of 1939, as amended, being sections
26 566.301 and 566.302 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, and Act No. 27
27 of the Public Acts of the Extra Session of 1950, as amended,

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being sections 492.101 to 492.141 of the Michigan Compiled Laws,
 and in the case of conflict between the provisions of this arti cle and any such statute, the provisions of such statute
 control. Failure to comply with any applicable statute has only
 the effect which is specified therein.

6 Sec. 9301. (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection
7 (2), an unperfected security interest is subordinate to the
8 rights of:

9 (a) Persons entitled to priority under section 9312;
10 (b) A person who becomes a lien creditor before the security
11 interest is perfected;

(c) In the case of goods, instruments, documents, and chat-13 tel paper, a person who is not a secured party and who is a 14 transferee in bulk or other buyer not in ordinary course of busi-15 ness, or is a buyer of farm products in the ordinary course of 16 business, to the extent that the person gives value and receives 17 delivery of the collateral without knowledge of the security 18 interest and before it is perfected;

19 (d) In the case of accounts, <u>and</u> general intangibles, AND 20 INVESTMENT PROPERTY, a person who is not a secured party and who 21 is a transferee to the extent that the person gives value without 22 knowledge of the security interest and before it is perfected.

(2) If the secured party files with respect to a purchase
money security interest before or within 20 days after the debtor
receives possession of the collateral, the secured party takes
priority over the rights of a transferee in bulk or of a lien

Senate Bill No. 299 104 1 creditor which arise between the time the security interest 2 attaches and the time of filing.

3 (3) A "lien creditor" means a creditor who has acquired a
4 lien on the property involved by attachment, levy, or the like
5 and includes an assignee for benefit of creditors from the time
6 of assignment, and a trustee in bankruptcy from the date of the
7 filing of the petition or a receiver in equity from the time of
8 appointment.

9 (4) A person who becomes a lien creditor while a security 10 interest is perfected takes subject to the security interest only 11 to the extent that it secures advances made before the person 12 becomes a lien creditor or within 45 days thereafter or made 13 without knowledge of the lien or pursuant to a commitment entered 14 into without knowledge of the lien.

15 Sec. 9302. (1) A financing statement must be filed to per-16 fect all security interests except the following:

17 (a) A security interest in collateral in possession of the18 secured party under section 9305;

19 (b) A security interest temporarily perfected in
20 instruments, CERTIFICATED SECURITIES, or documents without deliv21 ery under section 9304 or in proceeds for a 10-day period under
22 section 9306;

23 (c) A security interest created by an assignment of a bene24 ficial interest in a trust or a decedent's estate;

25 (d) A purchase money security interest in consumer goods;
26 other than a vehicle, mobile home, or watercraft, for which a
27 certificate of title is required by the laws of this state, and

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1 fixture filing is required for priority over conflicting
2 interests in fixtures to the extent provided in section 9313;
3 (e) An assignment of accounts which does not alone or in
4 conjunction with other assignments to the same assignee transfer
5 a significant part of the outstanding accounts of the assignor;
6 (f) A security interest of a collecting bank (section -42087 4210) or in securities (section 8321) or arising under the
8 article on sales (see section 9113) or covered in subsection (3)
9 of this section;

10 (g) An assignment for the benefit of all the creditors of 11 the transferor, and subsequent transfers by the assignee 12 thereunder.

13 (H) A SECURITY INTEREST IN INVESTMENT PROPERTY WHICH IS PER-14 FECTED WITHOUT FILING UNDER SECTION 9115 OR SECTION 9116.

15 (2) If a secured party assigns a perfected security inter-16 est, no filing under this article is required in order to con-17 tinue the perfected status of the security interest against cred-18 itors of and transferees from the original debtor.

19 (3) The filing of a financing statement otherwise required
20 by this article is not necessary or effective to perfect a secur21 ity interest in property subject to:

(a) A statute or treaty of the United States which provides for a national or international registration or a national or international certificate of title or which specifies a place of filing different from that specified in this article for filing of the security interest; or

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(b) The following statutes of this state: (i) section 216
of the Michigan vehicle code, Act No. 300 of the Public Acts of
1949, being section 257.216 of the Michigan Compiled Laws; (ii)
section 80320 of part 803 (watercraft transfer and certificate of
title) of the natural resources and environmental protection act,
Act No. 451 of the Public Acts of 1994, being section 324.80320
of the Michigan Compiled Laws; and (iii) section 30 of the mobile
home commission act, Act No. 96 of the Public Acts of 1987, being
section 125.2330 of the Michigan Compiled Laws; but during any
period in which collateral is inventory held for sale by a person
who is in the business of selling goods of that kind, the filing
provisions of this article (part 4) apply to a security interest
in that collateral created by that person as debtor; or

14 (c) A certificate of title statute of another jurisdiction 15 under the law of which indication of a security interest on the 16 certificate is required as a condition of perfection as provided 17 in section 9103(2).

(4) Compliance with a statute or treaty described in subsec-19 tion (3)(a) or (3)(c), or in the case of subsection (3)(b)(i), 20 compliance with section 217 or 238 of Act No. 300 of the Public 21 Acts of 1949, being sections 257.217 and 257.238 of the Michigan 22 Compiled Laws, or in the case of subsection (3)(b)(*ii*), compli-23 ance with section 80320 of part 803 of Act No. 451 of the Public 24 Acts of 1994, or in the case of subsection (3)(b)(*iii*), compli-25 ance with section 30a or 30d of Act No. 96 of the Public Acts of 1987, being sections 125.2330a and 125.2330d of the Michigan 27 Compiled Laws, is equivalent to the filing of a financing

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1 statement under this article, and a security interest in property 2 subject to the statute or treaty can be perfected only by compli-3 ance therewith except as provided in section 9103 on multiple 4 state transactions. Duration and renewal of perfection of a 5 security interest perfected by compliance with the statute or 6 treaty are governed by the provisions of the statute or treaty. 7 In other respects the security interest is subject to this 8 article.

9 Sec. 9303. (1) A security interest is perfected when it has 10 attached and when all of the applicable steps required for per-11 fection have been taken. Such steps are specified in sections 12 9115, 9302, 9304, 9305 and 9306. If such steps are taken before 13 the security interest attaches, it is perfected at the time when 14 it attaches.

(2) If a security interest is originally perfected in any
way permitted under this article and is subsequently perfected in
some other way under this article, without an intermediate period
when it was unperfected, the security interest shall be deemed to
be perfected continuously for the purposes of this article.
Sec. 9304. (1) A security interest in chattel paper or
negotiable documents may be perfected by filing. A security
interest in money or instruments, other than <u>certificated secur-</u>
ities or instruments which constitute part of chattel paper, can
be perfected only by the secured party's taking possession,
except as provided in subsections (4) and (5) and section 9306(2)
and (3) on proceeds.

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(2) During the period that goods are in the possession of
 the issuer of a negotiable document therefor, a security interest
 in the goods is perfected by perfecting a security interest in
 the document, and a security interest in the goods otherwise per fected during such period is subject thereto.

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6 (3) A security interest in goods in the possession of a
7 bailee other than one who has issued a negotiable document there8 for is perfected by issuance of a document in the name of the
9 security party or by the bailee's receipt of notification of the
10 secured party's interest or by filing as to the goods.

(4) A security interest in instruments, other than certificated securities, or negotiable documents is perfected without filing or the taking of possession for a period of 21 days from 4 the time it attaches to the extent that it arises for a new value given under a written security agreement.

(a) Makes available to the debtor the goods or documents
representing the goods for the purpose of ultimate sale or
exchange or for the purpose of loading, unloading, storing, shipping, transshipping, manufacturing, processing, or otherwise
dealing with them in a manner preliminary to their sale or

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1 exchange; but priority between conflicting security interests in 2 the goods is subject to section 9312(3); or

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3 (b) Delivers the instrument OR CERTIFICATED SECURITY to the
4 debtor for the purpose of ultimate sale or exchange or of presen5 tation, collection, renewal, or registration of transfer.

6 (6) After the 21-day period in subsections (4) and (5), per7 fection depends upon compliance with applicable provisions of
8 this article.

23 Sec. 9306. (1) "Proceeds" includes whatever is received 24 upon the sale, exchange, collection or other disposition of col-25 lateral, or proceeds. Insurance payable by reason of loss or 26 damage to the collateral is proceeds, except to the extent that 27 it is payable to a person other than a party to the security

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1 agreement. ANY PAYMENTS OR DISTRIBUTIONS MADE WITH RESPECT TO 2 INVESTMENT PROPERTY COLLATERAL ARE PROCEEDS. Money, checks, 3 deposit accounts, and the like are "cash proceeds". All other 4 proceeds are "noncash proceeds".

5 (2) Except where this article otherwise provides, a security
6 interest continues in collateral notwithstanding sale, exchange
7 or other disposition thereof unless the disposition was autho8 rized by the secured party in the security agreement or other9 wise, and also continues in any identifiable proceeds including
10 collections received by the debtor.

11 (3) The security interest in proceeds is a continuously per-12 fected security interest if the interest in the original collat-13 eral was perfected but it ceases to be a perfected security 14 interest and becomes unperfected 10 days after receipt of the 15 proceeds by the debtor unless:

16 (a) A filed financing statement covers the original collat-17 eral and the proceeds are collateral in which a security interest 18 may be perfected by filing in the office or offices where the 19 financing statement has been filed and, if the proceeds are 20 acquired with cash proceeds, the description of collateral in the 21 financing statement indicates the types of property constituting 22 the proceeds; or

(b) A filed financing statement covers the original collateral and the proceeds are identifiable cash proceeds; or
(C) THE ORIGINAL COLLATERAL WAS INVESTMENT PROPERTY AND THE
PROCEEDS ARE IDENTIFIABLE CASH PROCEEDS; OR

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(D) (c) The security interest in the proceeds is perfected
 before the expiration of the 10-day period. Except as provided
 in this section, a security interest in proceeds can be perfected
 only by the methods or under the circumstances permitted in this
 article for original collateral of the same type.

6 (4) In the event of insolvency proceedings instituted by or
7 against a debtor, a secured party with a perfected security
8 interest in proceeds has a perfected security interest only in
9 the following proceeds:

10 (a) In identifiable noncash proceeds and in separate deposit11 accounts containing only proceeds;

(b) In identifiable cash proceeds in the form of money which is neither commingled with other money nor deposited in a deposit account prior to the insolvency proceedings;

15 (c) In identifiable cash proceeds in the form of checks and 16 the like which are not deposited in a deposit account prior to 17 the insolvency proceedings; and

18 (d) In all cash and deposit accounts of the debtor, in which
19 proceeds have been commingled with other funds, but the perfected
20 security interest under this paragraph (d) is

21 (i) Subject to any right of setoff; and

(*ii*) Limited to an amount not greater than the amount of any cash proceeds received by the debtor within 10 days before the institution of the insolvency proceedings less the sum of (*i*) the payments to the secured party on account of cash proceeds received by the debtor during such period and (*ii*) the cash proceeds received by the debtor during such period to which the

Senate Bill No. 299 112 1 secured party is entitled under paragraphs (a) through (c) of 2 this subjection.

3 (5) If a sale of goods results in an account or chattel
4 paper which is transferred by the seller to a secured party, and
5 if the goods are returned to or are repossessed by the seller or
6 the secured party, the following rules determine priorities:

7 (a) If the goods were collateral at the time of sale for an 8 indebtedness of the seller which is still unpaid, the original 9 security interest attaches again to the goods and continues as a 10 perfected security interest if it was perfected at the time when 11 the goods were sold. If the security interest was originally 12 perfected by a filing which is still effective, nothing further 13 is required to continue the perfected status; in any other case, 14 the secured party must take possession of the returned or repos-15 sessed goods or must file.

(b) An unpaid transferee of the chattel paper has a security interest in the goods against the transferor. Such security is interest is prior to a security interest asserted under paragraph (a) to the extent that the transferee of the chattel paper was entitled to priority under section 9308.

(c) An unpaid transferee of the account has a security
interest in the goods against the transferor. Such security
interest is subordinate to a security interest asserted under
paragraph (a).

25 (d) A security interest of an unpaid transferee asserted26 under paragraph (b) or (c) must be perfected for protection

Senate Bill No. 299 113 1 against creditors of the transferor and purchasers of the 2 returned or repossessed goods.

3 Sec. 9309. Nothing in this article limits the rights of a 4 holder in due course of a negotiable instrument (section 3302) or 5 a holder to whom a negotiable document of title has been duly 6 negotiated (section 7501) or a <u>bona fide</u> PROTECTED purchaser of 7 a security (section <u>8302</u> 8303) and such holders or purchasers 8 take priority over an earlier security interest even though 9 perfected. Filing under this article does not constitute notice 10 of the security interest to such holders or purchasers.

Sec. 9312. (1) The rules of priority stated in other sections of this part and in the following sections shall govern when applicable: section <u>4208</u> 4210 with respect to the security interests of collecting banks in items being collected, accompanying documents and proceeds; section 9103 on security interests related to other jurisdictions; <u>and</u> section 9114 on consignments; AND SECTION 9115 ON SECURITY INTERESTS IN INVEST-18 MENT PROPERTY.

19 (2) A perfected security interest in crops for new value 20 given to enable the debtor to produce the crops during the pro-21 duction season and given not more than 3 months before the crops 22 become growing crops by planting or otherwise takes priority over 23 an earlier perfected security interest to the extent that such 24 earlier interest secures obligations due more than 6 months 25 before the crops become growing crops by planting or otherwise, 26 even though the person giving new value had knowledge of the 27 earlier security interest.

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(3) Except as provided in subsection (4), a perfected
 purchase money security interest in inventory has priority over a
 conflicting security interest in the same inventory and also has
 priority in identifiable cash proceeds received on or before the
 delivery of the inventory to a buyer if:

6 (a) The purchase money security interest is perfected at the7 time the debtor receives possession of the inventory; and

8 (b) The purchase money secured party gives notification in 9 writing to the holder of the conflicting security interest if the 10 holder had filed a financing statement covering the same types of 11 inventory; (i) before the date of the filing made by the purchase 12 money secured party; or, (ii) before the beginning of the 21-day 13 period where the purchase money security interest is temporarily 14 perfected without filing or possession (section 9304(5)); and

15 (c) The holder of the conflicting security interest receives 16 the notification within 5 years before the debtor receives pos-17 session of the inventory; and

18 (d) The notification states that the person giving the 19 notice has or expects to acquire a purchase money security inter-20 est in inventory of the debtor, describing such inventory by item 21 or type.

(4) A purchase money security interest in inventory collatareal which consists entirely of farm produce as defined in the grain dealers act, Act No. 141 of the Public Acts of 1939, being sections 285.61 to 285.82a of the Michigan Compiled Laws, and which is retained by the producer of the farm produce shall have priority over a conflicting security interest in the same

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collateral, except for a security interest specified in
 subsection (2), if the purchase money security interest is per fected at the time the debtor receives possession of the collat eral or within 20 days thereafter.

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5 (5) A purchase money security interest in collateral other
6 than inventory has priority over a conflicting security interest
7 in the same collateral or its proceeds if the purchase money
8 security interest is perfected at the time the debtor receives
9 possession of the collateral or within 20 days thereafter.

10 (6) In all cases not governed by other rules stated in this 11 section, including cases of purchase money security interests 12 which do not qualify for the special priorities set forth in sub-13 sections (3), (4), and (5) of this section, priority between con-14 flicting security interests in the same collateral shall be 15 determined according to the following rules:

16 (a) Conflicting security interests rank according to prior-17 ity in time of filing or perfection. Priority dates from the 18 time a filing is first made covering the collateral or the time 19 the security interest is first perfected, whichever is earlier, 20 provided that there is no period thereafter when there is neither 21 filing nor perfection.

(b) So long as conflicting security interests are unper-23 fected, the first to attach has priority.

24 (7) For the purposes of subsection (6) a date of filing or
25 perfection as to collateral is also a date of filing or perfec26 tion as to proceeds.

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(8) If future advances are made while a security interest is
 perfected by filing, the taking of possession, or under section
 3 -8321 on securities 9115 OR SECTION 9116 ON INVESTMENT PROPERTY,
 4 the security interest has the same priority for the purposes of
 5 subsection (6) OR SECTION 9115(5) with respect to the future
 6 advances as it does with respect to the first advance. If a com 7 mitment is made before or while the security interest is so per 8 fected, the security interest has the same priority with respect
 9 to advances made pursuant thereto. In other cases a perfected
 10 security interest has priority from the date the advance is
 11 made.

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Sec. 9994. (1) The article on documents of title
(article 7) does not repeal or modify any laws prescribing the
form or contents of documents of title or the services or facilities to be afforded by bailees, or otherwise regulating bailees'
businesses in respects not specifically dealt with herein. -; but
the THE fact that such laws are violated does not affect the
status of a document of title which otherwise complies with the
definition of a document of title (section 1201).

(2) This act does not repeal Act No. 239 of the Public
Acts of 1959, being sections 441.101 to 441.112 of the Compiled
Laws of 1948, known and cited as the uniform act for the simplification of fiduciary security transfers, and if in any respect
there is any inconsistency between that act and the article of
this act on investment securities (article 8) the provisions of
Act No. 239 of the Public Acts of 1959 shall control.

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Enacting section 1. Sections 8308, 8309, 8310, 8311, 8312, 1 2 8313, 8314, 8315, 8316, 8317, 8318, 8319, 8320, 8321, and 8408 of 3 the uniform commercial code, 1962 PA 174, MCL 440.8308, 440.8309, **4** 440.8310, 440.8311, 440.8312, 440.8313, 440.8314, 440.8315, **5** 440.8316, 440.8317, 440.8318, 440.8319, 440.8320, 440.8321, and **6** 440.8408, are repealed.

7 Enacting section 2. This amendatory act takes effect **8** January 1, 1998.

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