2024 Regular Session

**ACT No. 773** 

## SENATE BILL NO. 110

BY SENATOR PRESSLY (On Recommendation of the Louisiana State Law Institute)

1	AN ACT
2	To amend and reenact R.S. 10:1-201(b)(10), (15), (21)(C), (24), (27), (36), and (37), 1-
3	204(introductory paragraph), $1-301(g)(8)$ , $3-104(a)$ (introductory paragraph) and (3),
4	3-105(a), 3-401, 3-604(a), 4A-103(a)(1)(introductory paragraph), 4A-201, 4A-202(b)
5	and (c), 4A-203(a)(1), 4A-207(b)(2) and (c)(introductory paragraph) and (2), 4A-
6	208(b)(2), 4A-210(a), 4A-211(a) and (d), 4A-305(b) through (d), 5-104, 5-116(a) and
7	(b), 7-102(a)(11), 7-106(b)(introductory paragraph) and (4), 8-102(a)(6)(i) and (b),
8	8-106(d)(3), 8-303(b), 9-102(a)(2),(3), (4)(A), (7), (11), (31), (42), (47), (61), (66),
9	(75), and (79) and (b), 9-104(a)(2) and (3), 9-105, 9-107.1, 9-107.2, 9-203(b)(3)(A),
10	(C), and (D), 9-204(b)(introductory paragraph), 9-207(c)(introductory paragraph),
11	9-208(b)(introductory paragraph), (1), and (3) through (7), 9-209(b), 9-210(a)(2)
12	through (4), (b), (c), (d)(introductory paragraph), and (e)(introductory paragraph),
13	9-301(introductory paragraph) and (3)(introductory paragraph), 9-304(a), 9-
14	305(a)(introductory paragraph), 9-310(b)(8), 9-312(a) and (e), 9-313(a), (c), and (d),
15	9-314(a) through (c), 9-316(a)(introductory paragraph) and (f)(introductory
16	paragraph), 9-317(b) and (d), 9-323(d)(introductory paragraph) and (f)(introductory
17	paragraph), 9-324(b)(introductory paragraph) and (2) and (d)(introductory
18	paragraph) and (2), 9-330(a), (b), and (f), 9-331(a) and (b), 9-332, 9-334(f)(1), 9-
19	341(introductory paragraph), 9-404(a)(introductory paragraph) and (2), 9-406(a),
20	(b)(introductory paragraph), (c), (d)(introductory paragraph), and (g), 9-408(g), 9-
21	412(a), 9-509(a)(1) and (b)(introductory paragraph), 9-513(b)(introductory
22	paragraph) and (2) and (c)(introductory paragraph), 9-601(b), 9-605, 9-608(a)(1)(C),
23	9-611(a)(1), (b), (c)(introductory paragraph) and (3)(A), and (e)(introductory
24	paragraph) and (2)(B), 9-613, 9-614, 9-615(a)(3)(A) and (4), 9-
25	616(a)(1)(introductory paragraph) and (B) and (2)(A), (b)(1)(A), and (c)(introductory
26	paragraph), 9-619(a)(introductory paragraph), 9-620(a)(2)(introductory paragraph),
27	(b)(1), (c)(1) and (2)(introductory paragraph) and (C), and (f)(introductory

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1	paragraph) and (2), 9-621(a)(1), 9-624, 9-628(a)(introductory paragraph) and
2	(b)(introductory paragraph), and 9-629(a)(1) and (2), and to enact R.S. 10:1-
3	201(b)(16.1), 1-301(g)(9), 5-116(c), (d), (e), (f), and (g), 7-106(c) through (i), 8-
4	103(h), 8-106(h) and (i), 8-110(g), 9-102(a)(7.1), (7.2), (27.1), (27.2), and (54.1), 9-
5	104(a)(4), 9-107.3, 9-107.4, 9-203(b)(3)(E), 9-204(b.1), 9-208(b)(8), 9-305(a)(5), 9-
6	306.1, 9-306.2, 9-310(b)(8.1), 9-314.1, 9-317(f) through (i), 9-326.1, 9-406(l), 9-
7	408(h), 9-628(f), Chapter 12 of Title 10 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950,
8	to be comprised of R.S. 10:12-101 through 12-107, and Chapter 13 of Title 10 of the
9	Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, to be comprised of R.S. 10:13-101 through 13-
10	306, relative to transactions involving existing and new classes of assets; to provide
11	for new types of digital assets; to provide for security interests in digital assets; to
12	provide for tethered digital assets; to provide take-free rules for digital assets; to
13	provide relative to governing law for digital assets; to provide relative to chattel
14	paper; to provide relative to hybrid transactions; to provide for the negotiability of
15	certain instruments; to provide for updates in terminology; to provide for transition
16	rules; to provide for technical corrections; and to provide for related matters.
17	Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:
18	Section 1. R.S. 10:1-201(b)(10), (15), (21)(C), (24), (27), (36), and (37), 1-
19	204(introductory paragraph), 1-301(g)(8), 3-104 (a)(introductory paragraph) and (3), 3-
20	105(a), 3-401, 3-604(a), 4A-103(a)(1)(introductory paragraph), 4A-201, 4A-202(b) and (c),
21	4A-203(a)(1), 4A-207(b)(2) and (c)(introductory paragraph) and (2), 4A-208(b)(2), 4A-
22	210(a), 4A-211(a) and (d), 4A-305(b) through (d), 5-104, 5-116(a) and (b), 7-102(a)(11), 7-
23	106(b)(introductory paragraph) and (4), 8-102(a)(6)(i) and (b), 8-106(d)(3), 8-303(b), 9-
24	102(a)(2),(3), (4)(A), (7), (11), (31), (42), (47), (61), (66), (75), and (79) and (b), 9-104(a)(2)
25	and (3), 9-105, 9-107.1, 9-107.2, 9-203(b)(3)(A), (C), and (D), 9-204(b)(introductory
26	paragraph), 9-207(c)(introductory paragraph), 9-208(b)(introductory paragraph), (1), and (3)
27	through (7), 9-209(b), 9-210(a)(2) through (4), (b), (c), (d)(introductory paragraph), and
28	(e)(introductory paragraph), 9-301(introductory paragraph) and (3)(introductory paragraph),
29	9-304(a), 9-305(a)(introductory paragraph), 9-310(b)(8), 9-312(a) and (e), 9-313(a), (c), and

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(d), 9-314(a) through (c), 9-316(a)(introductory paragraph) and (f)(introductory paragraph),

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1	9-317(b) and (d), 9-323(d)(introductory paragraph) and (f)(introductory paragraph), 9-
2	324(b)(introductory paragraph) and (2) and (d)(introductory paragraph) and (2), 9-330(a),
3	(b), and (f), 9-331(a) and (b), 9-332, 9-334(f)(1), 9-341(introductory paragraph), 9-
4	404(a)(introductory paragraph) and (2), 9-406(a), (b)(introductory paragraph), (c),
5	(d)(introductory paragraph), and (g), 9-408(g), 9-412(a), 9-509(a)(1) and (b)(introductory
6	paragraph), 9-513(b)(introductory paragraph) and (2) and (c)(introductory paragraph), 9-
7	601(b), 9-605, 9-608(a)(1)(C), 9-611(a)(1), (b), (c)(introductory paragraph) and (3)(A), and
8	(e)(introductory paragraph) and (2)(B), 9-613, 9-614, 9-615(a)(3)(A) and (4), 9-
9	616(a)(1)(introductory paragraph) and (B) and (2)(A), (b)(1)(A), and (c)(introductory
10	paragraph), 9-619(a)(introductory paragraph), 9-620(a)(2)(introductory paragraph), (b)(1),
11	(c)(1) and (2)(introductory paragraph) and (C), and (f)(introductory paragraph) and (2), 9-
12	621(a)(1), 9-624, 9-628(a)(introductory paragraph) and (b)(introductory paragraph), and 9-
13	629(a)(1) and (2), are hereby amended and reenacted, and R.S. 10:1-201(b)(16.1), 1-
14	301(g)(9), 5-116(c), (d), (e), (f), and (g), 7-106(c) through (i), 8-103(h), 8-106(h) and (i), 8-
15	110(g), 9-102(a)(7.1), (7.2), (27.1), (27.2), and (54.1), 9-104(a)(4), 9-107.3, 9-107.4, 9-
16	203(b)(3)(E), 9-204(b.1), 9-208(b)(8), 9-305(a)(5), 9-306.1, 9-306.2, 9-310(b)(8.1), 9-314.1,
17	9-317(f) through (i), 9-326.1, 9-406(l), 9-408(h), 9-628(f), Chapter 12 of Title 10 of the
18	Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, to be comprised of R.S. 10:12-101 through 12-107, and
19	Chapter 13 of Title 10 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, to be comprised of R.S.
20	10:13-101 through 13-306 are hereby enacted to read as follows:
21	§1-201. General definitions
22	* * *
23	(b) Subject to definitions contained in other Chapters of this Title that apply
24	to particular Chapters or parts thereof:
25	* * *
26	(10) "Conspicuous," "Conspicuous", with reference to a term, means so
27	written, displayed, or presented that, based on the totality of the circumstances, a
28	reasonable person against which it is to operate ought to have noticed it. Whether a
29	term is "conspicuous" or not is a question of law for the court. Conspicuous terms
30	include the following:

1	(A) a heading in capitals equal to or greater in size than the surrounding text,
2	or in contrasting type, font, or color to the surrounding text of the same or lesser size;
3	and
4	(B) language in the body of a record or display in larger type than the
5	surrounding text, or in contrasting type, font, or color to the surrounding text of the
6	same size, or set off from surrounding text of the same size by symbols or other
7	marks that call attention to the language.
8	* * *
9	(15) "Delivery", with respect to an electronic document of title, means
10	voluntary transfer of control and, with respect to an instrument, a tangible document
11	of title, or <b>an authoritative tangible copy of a record evidencing</b> chattel paper,
12	means voluntary transfer of possession.
13	* * *
14	(16.1) "Electronic" means relating to technology having electrical,
15	digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, electromagnetic, or similar capabilities.
16	* * *
17	(21) "Holder" means:
18	* * *
19	(C) the person in control, other than pursuant to R.S. 10:7-106(g), of a
20	negotiable electronic document of title.
21	* * *
22	(24) "Money" means a medium of exchange <u>that is</u> currently authorized or
23	adopted by a domestic or foreign government and is not in an electronic form. The
24	term includes a monetary unit of account established by an intergovernmental
25	organization or by organization, or pursuant to an agreement between two or more
26	countries.
27	* * *
28	(27) "Person" means an individual, or any legal or commercial entity,
29	including a corporation, business trust, partnership, limited liability company,
30	association, joint venture, government, governmental subdivision, agency, or

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1	instrumentality, or public corporation. The term includes a protected series,
2	however denominated, of an entity if the protected series is established under
3	law other than this Title that limits, or limits if conditions specified under the
4	law are satisfied, the ability of a creditor of the entity or of any other protected
5	series of the entity to satisfy a claim from assets of the protected series.
6	* * *
7	(36) "Send", in connection with a record or notice notification, means:
8	(A) to deposit in the mail, or deliver for transmission, or transmit by any
9	other usual means of communication, with postage or cost of transmission provided
10	for, and properly addressed and, in the case of an instrument, to an address specified
11	thereon or otherwise agreed, or if there be none addressed to any address reasonable
12	under the circumstances; or
13	(B) in any other way to cause to be received any record or notice within the
14	time it would have arrived if properly sent to cause the record or notification to be
15	received within the time it would have been received if properly sent under
16	Subparagraph A <u>of this Paragraph</u> .
17	(37) "Signed" includes using any symbol executed or adopted with present
18	intention to adopt or accept a writing. "Sign" means, with present intent to
19	authenticate or adopt a record:
20	(A) execute or adopt a tangible symbol; or
21	(B) attach to or logically associate with the record an electronic symbol,
22	sound, or process.
23	"Signed", "signing", and "signature" have corresponding meanings.
24	* * *
25	Louisiana Official Revision Comments - 2024
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33	The 2024 revision to Paragraph (b)(24) of this Section adopts a definition of "money" that is non-uniform in two respects. First, the definition excludes any medium of exchange in an electronic form. As a result, a central bank digital currency of any type issued by any government will not be governed by the U.C.C. rules applicable to money. This change is consistent with Louisiana non-uniform changes in revised Chapter 9. See Louisiana Official Revision Comments - 2024 to R.S. 10:9-102. Second, the uniform definition of "money" in revised national U.C.C. Article 1 contains language pertaining to electronic records that is omitted from revised Chapter 1 and is instead reproduced in substance in R.S. 10:12-102.

1	* * *
2	§1-204. Value
3	Except as otherwise provided in Chapters 3, 4, and 5, and 12 of this Title,
4	a person gives value for rights if the person acquires them:
5	* * *
6	§1-301. Territorial applicability; parties' power to choose applicable law
7	* * *
8	(g) To the extent that this Title governs a transaction, if one of the following
9	provisions of this Title specifies the applicable law, that provision governs and a
10	contrary agreement is effective only to the extent permitted by the law so specified:
11	* * *
12	(8) R.S. 10:9-301 through 9-307-;
13	<u>(9) R.S. 10:12-107.</u>
14	* * *
15	§3-104. Negotiable instrument
16	(a) Except as provided in Subsections (c) and (d) of this Section, "negotiable
17	instrument" means an unconditional promise or order to pay a fixed amount of
18	money, with or without interest or other charges described in the promise or order,
19	if it:
20	* * *
21	(3) does not state any other undertaking or instruction by the person
22	promising or ordering payment to do any act in addition to the payment of money,
23	but the promise or order may contain (i) an undertaking or power to give, maintain,
24	or protect collateral to secure payment, (ii) an authorization or power to the holder
25	to confess judgment or realize on or dispose of collateral, or (iii) a waiver of the
26	benefit of any law intended for the advantage or protection of an obligor, (iv) a term
27	that specifies the law that governs the promise or order, or (v) an undertaking
28	to resolve in a specified forum a dispute concerning the promise or order.
29	* * *
30	§3-105. Issue of instrument

Page 6 of 77 Coding: Words which are struck through are deletions from existing law; words in **boldface type and underscored** are additions.

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1	(a) "Issue" means <u>:</u>
2	(1) the first delivery of an instrument by the maker or drawer, whether to a
3	holder or nonholder, for the purpose of giving rights on the instrument to any person:
4	<u>or</u>
5	(2) if agreed by the payee, the first transmission by the drawer to the
6	payee of an image of an item and information derived from the item that
7	enables the depositary bank to collect the item by transferring or presenting
8	<u>under federal law an electronic check</u> .
9	* * *
10	§3-401. Signature necessary for liability on instrument
11	(a) A person is not liable on an instrument unless (i) the person signed the
12	instrument, or (ii) the person is represented by an agent or representative who signed
13	the instrument and the signature is binding on the represented person under R.S.
14	10:3-402.
15	(b) A signature may be made (i) manually or by means of a device or
16	machine, and (ii) by the use of any name, including a trade or assumed name, or by
17	a word, mark, or symbol executed or adopted by a person with present intention to
18	authenticate a writing.
19	* * *
20	§3-604. Discharge by cancellation or renunciation
21	(a) A person entitled to enforce an instrument, with or without consideration,
22	may discharge the obligation of a party to pay the instrument (i) by an intentional
23	voluntary act, such as surrender of the instrument to the party, destruction,
24	mutilation, or cancellation of the instrument, cancellation or striking out of the
25	party's signature, or the addition of words to the instrument indicating discharge, or
26	(ii) by agreeing not to sue or otherwise renouncing rights against the party by a
27	signed writing. record. The obligation of a party to pay a check is not discharged
28	solely by destruction of the check in connection with a process in which
29	information is extracted from the check and an image of the check is made and,
30	subsequently, the information and image are transmitted for payment.

1	* * *
2	§4A-103. Payment Order - Definitions
3	(a) In this Chapter:
4	(1) "Payment order" means an instruction of a sender to a receiving bank,
5	transmitted orally, electronically, or in writing or in a record, to pay, or to cause
6	another bank to pay, a fixed or determinable amount of money to a beneficiary if:
7	* * *
8	§4A-201. Security procedure
9	"Security procedure" means a procedure established by agreement of a
10	customer and a receiving bank for the purpose of (i) verifying that a payment order
11	or communication amending or cancelling a payment order is that of the customer,
12	or (ii) detecting error in the transmission or the content of the payment order or
13	communication. A security procedure may impose an obligation on the receiving
14	bank or the customer and may require the use of algorithms or other codes,
15	identifying words, or numbers, symbols, sounds, biometrics, encryption, callback
16	procedures, or similar security devices. Comparison of a signature on a payment
17	order or communication with an authorized specimen signature of the customer $\underline{or}$
18	requiring a payment order to be sent from a known email address, IP address,
19	or telephone number is not by itself a security procedure.
20	§4A-202. Authorized and verified payment orders
21	* * *
22	(b) If a bank and its customer have agreed that the authenticity of payment
23	orders issued to the bank in the name of the customer as sender will be verified
24	pursuant to a security procedure, a payment order received by the receiving bank is
25	effective as the order of the customer, whether or not authorized, if (i) the security
26	procedure is a commercially reasonable method of providing security against
27	unauthorized payment orders, and (ii) the bank proves that it accepted the payment
28	order in good faith and in compliance with the bank's obligations under the
29	security procedure and any written agreement or instruction of the customer,
30	evidenced by a record, restricting acceptance of payment orders issued in the name

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1 of the customer. The bank is not required to follow an instruction that violates <del>a</del> 2 written <u>an</u> agreement with the customer, evidenced by a record, or notice of which 3 is not received at a time and in a manner affording the bank a reasonable opportunity 4 to act on it before the payment order is accepted.

5 (c) Commercial reasonableness of a security procedure is a question of law to be determined by considering the wishes of the customer expressed to the bank, 6 7 the circumstances of the customer known to the bank, including the size, type, and 8 frequency of payment orders normally issued by the customer to the bank, alternative 9 security procedures offered to the customer, and security procedures in general use 10 by customers and receiving bank banks similarly situated. A security procedure is 11 deemed to be commercially reasonable if (i) the security procedure was chosen by 12 the customer after the bank offered, and the customer refused, a security procedure 13 that was commercially reasonable for that customer, and (ii) the customer expressly 14 agreed in writing a record to be bound by any payment order, whether or not 15 authorized, issued in its name and accepted by the bank in compliance with the 16 **bank's obligations under** the security procedure chosen by the customer.

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- 18

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\* \*

§4A-203. Unenforceability of certain verified payment orders

(a) If an accepted payment order is not, under R.S. 10:4A-202(a), an
authorized order of a customer identified as sender, but is effective as an order of the
customer pursuant to R.S. 10:4A-202(b), the following rules apply:

(1) By express written agreement evidenced by a record, the receiving bank
may limit the extent to which it is entitled to enforce or retain payment of the
payment order.

\* \*

26 §4A

§4A-207. Misdescription of beneficiary

\* \* \*

(b) If a payment order received by the beneficiary's bank identifies the
beneficiary both by name and by an identifying or bank account number and the
name and number identify different persons, the following rules apply:

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1	* * *
2	(2) If the beneficiary's bank pays the person identified by the name or knows
3	that the name and number identify different persons, no person has rights as
4	beneficiary except the person paid by the beneficiary's bank if that person was
5	entitled to receive payment from the originator of the funds transfer. If no person has
6	rights as beneficiary, acceptance of the order cannot occur.
7	(c) If (i) a payment order described in Subsection (b) of this Section is
8	accepted, (ii) the originator's payment order described the beneficiary inconsistently
9	by name and number, and (iii) the beneficiary's bank pays the person identified by
10	number as permitted by Subsection $(b)(1)$ of this Section, the following rules apply:
11	* * *
12	(2) If the originator is not a bank and proves that the person identified by
13	number was not entitled to receive payment from the originator, the originator is not
14	obliged to pay its order unless the originator's bank proves that the originator, before
15	acceptance of the originator's order, had notice that payment of a payment order
16	issued by the originator might be made by the beneficiary's bank on the basis of an
17	identifying or bank account number even if it identifies a person different from the
18	named beneficiary. Proof of notice may be made by any admissible evidence. The
19	originator's bank satisfies the burden of proof if it proves that the originator, before
20	the payment order was accepted, signed a writing record stating the information to
21	which the notice relates.
22	* * *
23	§4A-208. Misdescription of intermediary bank or beneficiary's bank
24	* * *
25	(b) This Subsection applies to a payment order identifying an intermediary
26	bank or the beneficiary's bank both by name and an identifying number if the name
27	and number identify different persons.
28	* * *
29	(2) If the sender is not a bank and the receiving bank proves that the sender,
30	before the payment order was accepted, had notice that the receiving bank might rely

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1	on the number as the proper identification of the intermediary or beneficiary's bank
2	even if it identifies a person different from the bank identified by name, the rights
3	and obligations of the sender and the receiving bank are governed by Subsection
4	<u><b>Paragraph</b></u> (b)(1) <u>of this Subsection</u> , as though the sender were a bank. Proof of
5	notice may be made by any admissible evidence. The receiving bank satisfies the
6	burden of proof if it proves that the sender, before the payment order was accepted,
7	signed a writing record stating the information to which the notice relates.
8	* * *
9	§4A-210. Rejection of payment order
10	(a) A payment order is rejected by the receiving bank by a notice of rejection
11	transmitted to the sender orally <del>, electronically, or in writing or in a record</del> . A notice
12	of rejection need not use any particular words and is sufficient if it indicates that the
13	receiving bank is rejecting the order or will not execute or pay the order. Rejection
14	is effective when the notice is given if transmission is by $\underline{a}$ means that is reasonable
15	in the circumstances. If notice of rejection is given by a means that is not reasonable,
16	rejection is effective when the notice is received. If an agreement of the sender and
17	receiving bank establishes the means to be used to reject a payment order, (i) any
18	means complying with the agreement is reasonable and (ii) any means not complying
19	is not reasonable unless no significant delay in receipt of the notice resulted from the
20	use of the noncomplying means.
21	* * *
22	§4A-211. Cancellation and amendment of payment order
23	(a) A communication of the sender of a payment order cancelling or
24	amending the order may be transmitted to the receiving bank orally, electronically,
25	or in writing or in a record. If a security procedure is in effect between the sender
26	and the receiving bank, the communication is not effective to cancel or amend the
27	order unless the communication is verified pursuant to the security procedure or the
28	bank agrees to the cancellation or amendment.
29	* * *
30	(d) An unaccepted payment order is cancelled by operation of law at the close

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1	of the fifth funds-transfer business day of the receiving bank after the execution date
2	of <u>or</u> payment date of the order.
3	* * *
4	§4A-305. Liability for late or improper execution or failure to execute payment
5	order
6	* * *
7	(b) If execution of a payment order by a receiving bank in breach of $R.S.$
8	10:4A-303 <u>R.S. 10:4A-302</u> results in (i) noncompletion of the funds transfer, (ii)
9	failure to use an intermediary bank designated by the originator, or (iii) issuance of
10	a payment order that does not comply with the terms of the payment order of the
11	originator, the bank is liable to the originator for its expenses in the funds transfer
12	and for incidental expenses and interest losses, to the extent not covered by
13	Subsection (a) of this Section, resulting from the improper execution. Except as
14	provided in Subsection (c) <u>of this Section</u> , additional damages are not recoverable.
15	(c) In addition to the amounts payable under Subsections (a) and (b) of this
16	Section, damages, including consequential damages, are recoverable to the extent
17	provided in an express written agreement of the receiving bank, evidenced by a
18	<u>record</u> .
19	(d) If a receiving bank fails to execute a payment order it was obliged by
20	express agreement to execute, the receiving bank is liable to the sender for its
21	expenses in the transaction and for incidental expenses and interest losses resulting
22	from the failure to execute. Additional damages, including consequential damages,
23	are recoverable to the extent provided in an express written agreement of the
24	receiving bank, evidenced by a record, but are not otherwise recoverable.
25	* * *
26	§5-104. Formal requirements
27	A letter of credit, confirmation, advice, transfer, amendment, or cancellation
28	may be issued in any form that is a signed record and is authenticated (i) by a
29	signature or (ii) in accordance with the agreement of the parties or the standard
30	practice referred to in R.S. 10:5-108(e).

\* 1 2 §5-116. Choice of law and forum 3 (a) The liability of an issuer, nominated person, or adviser for action or 4 omission is governed by the law of the jurisdiction chosen by an agreement in the form of a record signed or otherwise authenticated by the affected parties in the 5 manner provided in R.S. 10:5-104 or by a provision in the person's letter of credit, 6 7 confirmation, or other undertaking. The jurisdiction whose law is chosen need not bear any relation to the transaction. 8 9 (b) Unless Subsection (a) of this Section applies, the liability or of an issuer, 10 nominated person, or adviser for action or omission is governed by the law of the jurisdiction in which the person is located. The person is considered to be located at 11 12 the address indicated in the person's undertaking. If more than one address is 13 indicated, the person is considered to be located at the address from which the 14 person's undertaking was issued. 15 (c) For the purpose of jurisdiction, choice of law, and recognition of 16 interbranch letters of credit, but not enforcement of a judgment, all branches of a 17 bank are considered separate juridical entities and a bank is considered to be located 18 at the place where its relevant branch is considered to be located under this 19 Subsection (d) of this Section. 20 (d) A branch of a bank is considered to be located at the address indicated in the branch's undertaking. If more than one address is indicated, the 21 22 branch is considered to be located at the address from which the undertaking 23 was issued. (c)(e) Except as otherwise provided in this Subsection, the liability of an 24 issuer, nominated person, or adviser is governed by any rules of custom or practice, 25 such as the Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits, to which the 26 27 letter of credit, confirmation, or other undertaking is expressly made subject. If (i) this Chapter would govern the liability of an issuer, nominated person, or adviser 28 29 under Subsection (a) or (b) of this Section; (ii) the relevant undertaking incorporates 30 rules of custom or practice; and (iii) there is conflict between this Chapter and those

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1	rules as applied to that undertaking, those rules govern except to the extent of any
2	conflict with the nonvariable provisions specified in R.S. 10:5-103(c).
3	(d)(f) If there is conflict between this Chapter and Chapter 3, 4, 4A, or 9 of
4	this Title, this Chapter governs.
5	(e)(g) The forum for settling disputes arising out of an undertaking within this
6	Chapter may be chosen in the manner and with the binding effect that governing law
7	may be chosen in accordance with Subsection (a) of this Section.
8	* * *
9	§7-102. Definitions and index of definitions
10	(a) In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:
11	* * *
12	(11) "Sign" means, with present intent to authenticate or adopt a record:
13	(A) To execute or adopt a tangible symbol; or
14	(B) To attach to or logically associate with the record an electronic sound,
15	symbol, or process. [Reserved.]
16	* * *
17	§7-106. Control of electronic document of title
18	* * *
19	(b) A system satisfies Subsection (a) of this Section, and a person is deemed
20	to have <u>has</u> control of an electronic document of title, if the document is created,
21	stored, and assigned in such transferred in a manner that:
22	* * *
23	(4) Copies or amendments that add or change an identified assignce
24	transferee of the authoritative copy can be made only with the consent of the person
25	asserting control;
26	* * *
27	(c) A system satisfies Subsection (a) of this Section, and a person has
28	control of an electronic document of title, if an authoritative electronic copy of
29	the document, a record attached to or logically associated with the electronic
30	copy, or a system in which the electronic copy is recorded:

1	(1) enables the person to readily identify each electronic copy as either
2	an authoritative copy or a nonauthoritative copy;
3	(2) enables the person to readily identify itself in any way, including by
4	name, identifying number, cryptographic key, office, or account number, as the
5	person to which each authoritative electronic copy was issued or transferred;
6	and
7	(3) gives the person exclusive power, subject to Subsection (d) of this
8	Section, to:
9	(A) prevent others from adding or changing the person to which each
10	authoritative electronic copy has been issued or transferred; and
11	(B) transfer control of each authoritative electronic copy.
12	(d) Subject to Subsection (e) of this Section, a power is exclusive under
13	Subparagraphs (c)(3)(A) and (B) of this Section even if:
14	(1) the authoritative electronic copy, a record attached to or logically
15	associated with the authoritative electronic copy, or a system in which the
16	authoritative electronic copy is recorded limits the use of the document of title
17	or has a protocol that is programmed to cause a change, including a transfer or
18	loss of control; or
19	(2) the power is shared with another person.
20	(e) A power of a person is not shared with another person under
21	Paragraph (d)(2) of this Section and the person's power is not exclusive if:
22	(1) the person can exercise the power only if the power also is exercised
23	by the other person; and
24	(2) the other person:
25	(A) can exercise the power without exercise of the power by the person;
	<u>or</u>
26	
26 27	(B) is the transferor to the person of an interest in the document of title.
	(B) is the transferor to the person of an interest in the document of title. (f) If a person has the powers specified in Subparagraphs (c)(3)(A) and
27	

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1	person other than the transferor to the person of an interest in the document:
2	(1) has control of the document and acknowledges that it has control on
3	behalf of the person; or
4	(2) obtains control of the document after having acknowledged that it
5	will obtain control of the document on behalf of the person.
6	(h) A person that has control under this Section is not required to
7	acknowledge that it has control on behalf of another person.
8	<u>(i) If a person acknowledges that it has or will obtain control on behalf</u>
9	of another person, unless the person otherwise agrees or law other than this
10	Chapter or Chapter 9 of this Title otherwise provides, the person does not owe
11	any duty to the other person and is not required to confirm the acknowledgment
12	to any other person.
13	* * *
14	§8-102. Definitions and index of definitions
15	(a) In this Chapter:
16	* * *
17	(6) "Communicate" means to:
18	(i) send a signed writing record; or
19	* * *
20	(b) Other definitions applying to this Article and the sections in which they
21	appear are The following definitions in this Chapter and other Chapters apply
22	to this Chapter:
23	Appropriate person R.S. 10:8-107
24	Control R.S. 10:8-106
25	Controllable account R.S. 10:9-102
26	Controllable electronic recordR.S. 10:12-102
27	<b>Controllable payment intangible R.S. 10:9-102</b>
28	Delivery R.S. 10:8-301
29	Investment company security R.S. 10:8-103
30	Issuer R.S. 10:8-201

1	Overissue R.S. 10:8-210
2	Protected purchaser R.S. 10:8-303
3	Securities account R.S. 10:8-501
4	* * *
5	§8-103. Rules for determining whether certain obligations and interests are
6	securities or financial assets
7	* * *
8	(h) A controllable account, controllable electronic record, or controllable
9	payment intangible is not a financial asset unless R.S. 10:8-102(a)(9)(iii) applies.
10	* * *
11	§8-106. Control
12	* * *
13	(d) A purchaser has "control" of a security entitlement if:
14	* * *
15	(3) another person has control of the security entitlement on behalf of the
16	purchaser or, having previously acquired control of the security entitlement,
17	acknowledges that it has control on behalf of the purchaser. person other than the
18	transferor to the purchaser of an interest in the security entitlement:
19	(A) has control of the security entitlement and acknowledges that it has
20	<u>control on behalf of the purchaser; or</u>
21	(B) obtains control of the security entitlement after having acknowledged
22	that it will obtain control of the security entitlement on behalf of the purchaser.
23	* * *
24	(h) A person that has control under this Section is not required to
25	acknowledge that it has control on behalf of a purchaser.
26	(i) If a person acknowledges that it has or will obtain control on behalf
27	of a purchaser, unless the person otherwise agrees or law other than this
28	Chapter or Chapter 9 of this Title otherwise provides, the person does not owe
29	any duty to the purchaser and is not required to confirm the acknowledgment
30	to any other person.

1	* * *
2	§8-110. Applicability; choice of law
3	* * *
4	(g) The local law of the issuer's jurisdiction or the securities
5	intermediary's jurisdiction governs a matter or transaction specified in
6	Subsection (a) or (b) of this Section even if the matter or transaction does not
7	bear any relation to the jurisdiction.
8	* * *
9	§8-303. Protected purchaser
10	* * *
11	(b) In addition to acquiring the rights of a purchaser, a $\underline{\mathbf{A}}$ protected purchaser
12	also acquires its interest in the security free of any adverse claim.
13	* * *
14	§9-102. Definitions and index of definitions
15	(a) Chapter 9 definitions. In this Chapter:
16	* * *
17	(2) "Account," <u>"Account"</u> , except as used in "account for," <u>"account for"</u> ,
18	<u>"account statement", "account to", "commodity account" in Paragraph (14) of</u>
19	this Subsection, "customer's account", "deposit account" in Paragraph (29) of
20	this Subsection, "on account of", and "statement of account", means a right to
21	payment of a monetary obligation, whether or not earned by performance, (i) for
22	property that has been or is to be sold, leased, licensed, assigned, or otherwise
23	disposed of, (ii) for services rendered or to be rendered, (iii) for a policy of insurance
24	issued or to be issued, (iv) for a secondary obligation incurred or to be incurred, (v)
25	for energy provided or to be provided, (vi) for the use or hire of a vessel under a
26	charter or other contract, (vii) arising out of the use of a credit or charge card or
27	information contained on or for use with the card, or (viii) as winnings in a lottery
28	or other game of chance operated or sponsored by a state, governmental unit of a
29	
_>	state, or person licensed or authorized to operate the game by a state or governmental

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1	receivables. The term further includes any right to payment that is payable out of or
2	measured by production of oil, gas, or other minerals, or is otherwise attributable to
3	a mineral right, whether or not the payment is classified as rent under the Mineral
4	Code, except that the term does not include bonuses, delay rentals, royalties, or
5	shut-in payments payable to a landowner or mineral servitude owner under a mineral
6	lease, nor does the term include other payments to them that are classified as rent
7	under the Mineral Code. The term does not include (i) rights to payment evidenced
8	by chattel paper or an instrument chattel paper, (ii) tort claims, (iii) deposit
9	accounts, (iv) investment property, (v) letter-of-credit rights or letters of credit, (vi)
10	rights to payment for money or funds advanced or sold, other than rights arising out
11	of the use of a credit or charge card or information contained on or for use with the
12	card, (vii) life insurance policies or rights to payment or claims thereunder, or (viii)
13	judgments or rights to payment represented thereby, or (ix) rights to payment
14	evidenced by an instrument.
15	(3) "Account debtor" means a person obligated on an account, chattel paper,
16	or general intangible. The term does not include persons obligated to pay a
17	negotiable instrument, even if the <b>negotiable</b> instrument <del>constitutes part of</del>
18	evidences chattel paper.
19	(4) "Accounting", except as used in "accounting for", means a record:
20	(A) authenticated signed by a secured party;
21	* * *
22	(7) "Authenticate" means:
23	(A) to sign; or
24	(B) with present intent to adopt or accept a record, to attach to or logically
25	associate with the record an electronic sound, symbol, or process. [Reserved.]
26	(7.1) "Assignee", except as used in "assignee for benefit of creditors",
27	means a person (i) in whose favor a security interest that secures an obligation
28	is created or provided for under a security agreement, whether or not the
29	obligation is outstanding or (ii) to which an account, chattel paper, payment
30	intangible, or promissory note has been sold. The term includes a person to

1	which a security interest has been transferred by a secured party.
2	(7.2) "Assignor" means a person that (i) under a security agreement
3	creates or provides for a security interest that secures an obligation or (ii) sells
4	an account, chattel paper, payment intangible, or promissory note. The term
5	includes a secured party that has transferred a security interest to another
6	<u>person.</u>
7	* * *
8	(11) "Chattel paper" means: a record or records that evidence both a
9	monetary obligation and a security interest in specific goods, a security interest in
10	specific goods and software used in the goods, a security interest in specific goods
11	and license of software used in the goods, a lease of specific goods, or a lease of
12	specific goods and license of software used in the goods. In this Paragraph,
13	"monetary obligation" means a monetary obligation secured by the goods or owed
14	under a lease of the goods and includes a monetary obligation with respect to
15	software used in the goods. The term does not include (i) charters or other contracts
16	involving the use or hire of a vessel or (ii) records that evidence a right to payment
17	arising out of the use of a credit or charge card or information contained on or for use
18	with the card. If a transaction is evidenced by records that include an instrument or
19	series of instruments, the group of records taken together constitutes chattel paper.
20	(A) a right to payment of a monetary obligation secured by specific
21	goods, if the right to payment and security agreement are evidenced by a
22	record; or
23	(B) a right to payment of a monetary obligation owed by a lessee under
24	a lease agreement with respect to specific goods and a monetary obligation owed
25	by the lessee in connection with the transaction giving rise to the lease, if:
26	(i) the right to payment and lease agreement are evidenced by a record;
27	and
28	(ii) the predominant purpose of the transaction giving rise to the lease
29	was to give the lessee the right to possession and use of the goods.
30	The term does not include a right to payment arising out of a charter or

1	<u>other contract involving the use or hire of a vessel or a right to payment arising</u>
2	out of the use of a credit or charge card or information contained on or for use
3	with the card.
4	* * *
5	(27.1) "Controllable account" means an account evidenced by a
6	<u>controllable electronic record that provides that the account debtor undertakes</u>
7	to pay the person that has control under R.S. 10:12-105 of the controllable
8	<u>electronic record.</u>
9	(27.2) "Controllable payment intangible" means a payment intangible
10	evidenced by a controllable electronic record that provides that the account
11	debtor undertakes to pay the person that has control under R.S. 10:12-105 of
12	the controllable electronic record.
13	* * *
14	(31) "Electronic chattel paper" means chattel paper evidenced by a record or
15	records consisting of information stored in an electronic medium. [Reserved.]
16	* * *
17	(42) "General intangible" means any personal property, including things in
18	action, other than accounts, chattel paper, tort claims, deposit accounts, documents,
19	goods, instruments, investment property, letter-of-credit rights, letters of credit, life
20	insurance policies, and money. The term includes controllable electronic records,
21	payment intangibles, and software.
22	* * *
23	(47) "Instrument" means a negotiable instrument or any other writing that
24	evidences a right to the payment of a monetary obligation, is not itself a security
25	agreement or lease, and is of a type that in ordinary course of business is transferred
26	by delivery with any necessary indorsement or assignment. The term includes a
27	collateral mortgage note and a negotiable certificate of deposit. The term does not
28	include (i) investment property, (ii) letters of credit, or (iii) writings that evidence a
29	right to payment arising out of the use of a credit or charge card or information
30	contained on or for use with the card, or (iv) writings that evidence chattel paper.

1	* * *	
2	(54.1) "Money" has the meaning in R.S. 10	0:1-201(b)(24), but does not
3	<u>include a deposit account.</u>	
4	* * *	
5	(61) "Payment intangible" means a general	intangible under which the
6	account debtor's principal obligation is a monetary of	bligation. <u>The term includes</u>
7	a controllable payment intangible.	
8	* * *	
9	(66) "Proposal" means a record authenticate	<del>d</del> signed by a secured party
10	which includes the terms on which the secured party	is willing to accept collateral
11	in full or partial satisfaction of the obligation it secur	es pursuant to R.S. 10:9-620,
12	9-621, and 9-622.	
13	* * *	
14	(75) "Send", in connection with a record or no	otification, means:
15	(A) to deposit in the mail, deliver for transmis	sion, or transmit by any other
16	usual means of communication, with postage or cost	of transmission provided for,
17	addressed to any address reasonable under the circum	istances; or
18	(B) to cause the record or notification to be re	eceived within the time that it
19	would have been received if properly sent under Subj	<del>oaragraph (A).</del> [Reserved.]
20	* * *	
21	(79) "Tangible chattel paper" means chattel pa	aper evidenced by a record or
22	records consisting of information that is inscribed on a	tangible medium. [Reserved.]
23	* * *	
24	(b) Definitions in other Chapters. "Control" as	provided in R.S. 10:7-106 and
25	the following definitions in other Chapters apply to the	nis Chapter:
26	"Applicant"	R.S. 10:5-102.
27	"Beneficiary"	R.S. 10:5-102.
28	"Broker"	R.S. 10:8-102.
29	"Certificated security"	R.S. 10:8-102.
30	"Check"	R.S. 10:3-104.

1	"Clearing corporation"	R.S. 10:8-102.
2	"Controllable electronic record"	<u>R.S. 10:12-102.</u>
3	"Customer"	R.S. 10:4-104.
4	"Entitlement holder"	R.S. 10:8-102.
5	"Financial asset"	R.S. 10:8-102.
6	"Holder in due course"	R.S. 10:3-302.
7	"Issuer" (with respect to a letter of credit or letter	r-of-credit right) R.S. 10:5-102.
8	"Issuer" (with respect to a security)	R.S. 10:8-201.
9	"Issuer" (with respect to documents of title)	R.S. 10:7-102.
10	"Letter of credit"	R.S. 10:5-102.
11	"Negotiable instrument"	R.S. 10:3-104.
12	"Nominated person"	R.S. 10:5-102.
13	"Note"	R.S. 10:3-104.
14	"Proceeds of a letter of credit"	R.S. 10:5-114.
15	"Protected purchaser"	<u>R.S. 10:8-303.</u>
16	"Prove"	R.S. 10:3-103.
17	"Qualifying purchaser"	<u>R.S. 10:12-102.</u>
18	"Securities account"	R.S. 10:8-501.
19	"Securities intermediary"	R.S. 10:8-102.
20	"Security"	R.S. 10:8-102.
21	"Security certificate"	R.S. 10:8-102.
22	"Security entitlement"	R.S. 10:8-102.
23	"Uncertificated security"	R.S. 10:8-102.
24	* * *	
25	Louisiana Official Revision Comn	nents - 2024
26 27 28 29 30	<ul> <li>(a) The definition of "money" in Paragraph (a)(54 to money in electronic form contained in revised nationa (b) Revised Chapter 9 omits as unnecessary the definitions of "electronic money" (31A) and "tangible mountecessary because Chapter 9 eschews the distinction</li> </ul>	al U.C.C. Article 9 is omitted. revised national U.C.C. Article 9 oney" (79A). These definitions are

definitions of "electronic money" (31A) and "tangible money" (79A). These definitions are
 unnecessary because Chapter 9 eschews the distinction between electronic and tangible
 money and thus omits all provisions pertaining to electronic money. References to electronic
 money in revised national U.C.C. Article 9 Sections 9-203(b)(3)(D), 9-314(a) and (b), and
 9-317(d) are omitted, as are references to control of electronic money in revised national
 U.C.C. Article 9 Sections 9-105A, 9-107B(a), 9-203(b)(3)(D), 9-207(c), 9-208(7), 9-

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1 2 3	312(b)(4), 9-314(a) and (b), and 9-601. Similarly, references to tangible money in revised national U.C.C. Article 9 Sections 9-301(3), 9-312(b)(3), 9-313(a), and 9-332 are omitted as unnecessary.
4	* * *
5	§9-104. Control of deposit account
6	(a) Requirements for control. A secured party has control of a deposit account
7	if:
8	* * *
9	(2) the debtor, secured party, and bank have agreed in an authenticated $\underline{a}$
10	signed record that the bank will comply with instructions originated by the secured
11	party directing disposition of the funds in the deposit account without further consent
12	by the debtor; <del>or</del>
13	(3) the secured party becomes the bank's customer with respect to the deposit
14	account- <u>; or</u>
15	(4) another person, other than the debtor:
16	(A) has control of the deposit account and acknowledges that it has
17	<u>control on behalf of the secured party; or</u>
17 18	<u>control on behalf of the secured party; or</u> (B) obtains control of the deposit account after having acknowledged
18	(B) obtains control of the deposit account after having acknowledged
18 19	(B) obtains control of the deposit account after having acknowledged that it will obtain control of the deposit account on behalf of the secured party.
18 19 20	(B) obtains control of the deposit account after having acknowledged that it will obtain control of the deposit account on behalf of the secured party. * * *
18 19 20 21	(B) obtains control of the deposit account after having acknowledged that it will obtain control of the deposit account on behalf of the secured party. * * * §9-105. Control of electronic <u>copy of record evidencing</u> chattel paper
18 19 20 21 22	(B) obtains control of the deposit account after having acknowledged that it will obtain control of the deposit account on behalf of the secured party. * * * §9-105. Control of electronic <u>copy of record evidencing</u> chattel paper (a) General rule: control of electronic chattel paper. A secured party has
<ol> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> </ol>	(B) obtains control of the deposit account after having acknowledged that it will obtain control of the deposit account on behalf of the secured party. * * * §9-105. Control of electronic copy of record evidencing chattel paper (a) General rule: control of electronic chattel paper. A secured party has control of electronic chattel paper if a system employed for evidencing the transfer
<ol> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> </ol>	(B) obtains control of the deposit account after having acknowledged that it will obtain control of the deposit account on behalf of the secured party. * * * §9-105. Control of electronic <u>copy of record evidencing</u> chattel paper (a) General rule: control of electronic chattel paper. A secured party has control of electronic chattel paper if a system employed for evidencing the transfer of interests in the chattel paper reliably establishes the secured party as the person
<ol> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> </ol>	(B) obtains control of the deposit account after having acknowledged that it will obtain control of the deposit account on behalf of the secured party. * * * §9-105. Control of electronic copy of record evidencing chattel paper (a) General rule: control of electronic chattel paper. A secured party has control of electronic chattel paper if a system employed for evidencing the transfer of interests in the chattel paper reliably establishes the secured party as the person to which the chattel paper was assigned.
<ol> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>(B) obtains control of the deposit account after having acknowledged</li> <li>that it will obtain control of the deposit account on behalf of the secured party.</li> <li>* * *</li> <li>§9-105. Control of electronic copy of record evidencing chattel paper</li> <li>(a) General rule: control of electronic chattel paper. A secured party has</li> <li>control of electronic chattel paper if a system employed for evidencing the transfer</li> <li>of interests in the chattel paper reliably establishes the secured party as the person</li> <li>to which the chattel paper was assigned.</li> <li>(b) Specific facts giving control. A system satisfies Subsection (a) if the</li> </ul>
<ol> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> <li>27</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>(B) obtains control of the deposit account after having acknowledged that it will obtain control of the deposit account on behalf of the secured party.</li> <li>* * *</li> <li>\$9-105. Control of electronic copy of record evidencing chattel paper</li> <li>(a) General rule: control of electronic chattel paper. A secured party has control of electronic chattel paper if a system employed for evidencing the transfer of interests in the chattel paper reliably establishes the secured party as the person to which the chattel paper was assigned.</li> <li>(b) Specific facts giving control. A system satisfies Subsection (a) if the record or records comprising the chattel paper are created, stored, and assigned in</li> </ul>
<ol> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> <li>27</li> <li>28</li> </ol>	(B) obtains control of the deposit account after having acknowledged that it will obtain control of the deposit account on behalf of the secured party. * * * \$9-105. Control of electronic copy of record evidencing chattel paper (a) General rule: control of electronic chattel paper. A secured party has control of electronic chattel paper if a system employed for evidencing the transfer of interests in the chattel paper reliably establishes the secured party as the person to which the chattel paper was assigned. (b) Specific facts giving control. A system satisfies Subsection (a) if the record or records comprising the chattel paper are created, stored, and assigned in such a manner that:

1	(2) the authoritative copy identifies the secured party as the assignce of the
2	record or records;
3	(3) the authoritative copy is communicated to and maintained by the secured
4	party or its designated custodian;
5	(4) copies or amendments that add or change an identified assignee of the
6	authoritative copy can be made only with the consent of the secured party;
7	(5) each copy of the authoritative copy and any copy of a copy is readily
8	identifiable as a copy that is not the authoritative copy; and
9	(6) any amendment of the authoritative copy is readily identifiable as
10	authorized or unauthorized.
11	(a) General rule: control of electronic copy of record evidencing chattel
12	paper. A purchaser has control of an authoritative electronic copy of a record
13	evidencing chattel paper if a system employed for evidencing the assignment of
14	interests in the chattel paper reliably establishes the purchaser as the person to
15	which the authoritative electronic copy was assigned.
16	(b) Single authoritative copy. A system satisfies Subsection (a) of this
17	Section if the record or records evidencing the chattel paper are created, stored,
18	and assigned in a manner that:
19	(1) a single authomitative conv of the record or records exists which is
19	(1) a single authoritative copy of the record or records exists which is
20	unique, identifiable, and, except as otherwise provided in Paragraphs (4), (5),
20	unique, identifiable, and, except as otherwise provided in Paragraphs (4), (5),
20 21	<u>unique, identifiable, and, except as otherwise provided in Paragraphs (4), (5),</u> and (6) of this Subsection, unalterable;
20 21 22	<u>unique, identifiable, and, except as otherwise provided in Paragraphs (4), (5),</u> <u>and (6) of this Subsection, unalterable;</u> <u>(2) the authoritative copy identifies the purchaser as the assignee of the</u>
20 21 22 23	<u>unique, identifiable, and, except as otherwise provided in Paragraphs (4), (5),</u> <u>and (6) of this Subsection, unalterable;</u> (2) the authoritative copy identifies the purchaser as the assignee of the <u>record or records;</u>
<ul> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> </ul>	<u>unique, identifiable, and, except as otherwise provided in Paragraphs (4), (5),</u> <u>and (6) of this Subsection, unalterable;</u> (2) the authoritative copy identifies the purchaser as the assignee of the <u>record or records;</u> (3) the authoritative copy is communicated to and maintained by the
<ul> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> </ul>	unique, identifiable, and, except as otherwise provided in Paragraphs (4), (5), and (6) of this Subsection, unalterable; (2) the authoritative copy identifies the purchaser as the assignee of the record or records; (3) the authoritative copy is communicated to and maintained by the purchaser or its designated custodian;
<ol> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> </ol>	unique, identifiable, and, except as otherwise provided in Paragraphs (4), (5), and (6) of this Subsection, unalterable; (2) the authoritative copy identifies the purchaser as the assignee of the record or records; (3) the authoritative copy is communicated to and maintained by the purchaser or its designated custodian; (4) copies or amendments that add or change an identified assignee of the
<ol> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> <li>27</li> </ol>	unique, identifiable, and, except as otherwise provided in Paragraphs (4), (5), and (6) of this Subsection, unalterable; (2) the authoritative copy identifies the purchaser as the assignee of the record or records; (3) the authoritative copy is communicated to and maintained by the purchaser or its designated custodian; (4) copies or amendments that add or change an identified assignee of the authoritative copy can be made only with the consent of the purchaser;

1	authorized or unauthorized.
2	(c) One or more authoritative copies. A system satisfies Subsection (a) of
3	this Section, and a purchaser has control of an authoritative electronic copy of
4	a record evidencing chattel paper, if the electronic copy, a record attached to
5	or logically associated with the electronic copy, or a system in which the
6	electronic copy is recorded:
7	(1) enables the purchaser readily to identify each electronic copy as
8	either an authoritative copy or a nonauthoritative copy;
9	(2) enables the purchaser readily to identify itself in any way, including
10	by name, identifying number, cryptographic key, office, or account number, as
11	the assignee of the authoritative electronic copy; and
12	(3) gives the purchaser exclusive power, subject to Subsection (d) of this
13	Section, to:
14	(A) prevent others from adding or changing an identified assignee of the
15	authoritative electronic copy; and
-	
16	(B) transfer control of the authoritative electronic copy.
	(B) transfer control of the authoritative electronic copy. (d) Meaning of exclusive. Subject to Subsection (e) of this Section, a
16	
16 17	(d) Meaning of exclusive. Subject to Subsection (e) of this Section, a
16 17 18	(d) Meaning of exclusive. Subject to Subsection (e) of this Section, a power is exclusive under Subparagraphs (c)(3)(A) and (B) of this Section even
16 17 18 19	(d) Meaning of exclusive. Subject to Subsection (e) of this Section, a power is exclusive under Subparagraphs (c)(3)(A) and (B) of this Section even <u>if:</u>
16 17 18 19 20	(d) Meaning of exclusive. Subject to Subsection (e) of this Section, a power is exclusive under Subparagraphs (c)(3)(A) and (B) of this Section even if: (1) the authoritative electronic copy, a record attached to or logically
<ol> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> </ol>	(d) Meaning of exclusive. Subject to Subsection (e) of this Section, a power is exclusive under Subparagraphs (c)(3)(A) and (B) of this Section even if: (1) the authoritative electronic copy, a record attached to or logically associated with the authoritative electronic copy, or a system in which the
<ol> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> </ol>	(d) Meaning of exclusive. Subject to Subsection (e) of this Section, a power is exclusive under Subparagraphs (c)(3)(A) and (B) of this Section even if: (1) the authoritative electronic copy, a record attached to or logically associated with the authoritative electronic copy, or a system in which the authoritative electronic copy is recorded limits the use of the authoritative
<ol> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> </ol>	(d) Meaning of exclusive. Subject to Subsection (e) of this Section, a power is exclusive under Subparagraphs (c)(3)(A) and (B) of this Section even if: (1) the authoritative electronic copy, a record attached to or logically associated with the authoritative electronic copy, or a system in which the authoritative electronic copy is recorded limits the use of the authoritative electronic copy or has a protocol programmed to cause a change, including a
<ol> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> </ol>	(d) Meaning of exclusive. Subject to Subsection (e) of this Section, a power is exclusive under Subparagraphs (c)(3)(A) and (B) of this Section even <u>if:</u> (1) the authoritative electronic copy, a record attached to or logically associated with the authoritative electronic copy, or a system in which the authoritative electronic copy is recorded limits the use of the authoritative electronic copy or has a protocol programmed to cause a change, including a transfer or loss of control; or
<ol> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> </ol>	(d) Meaning of exclusive. Subject to Subsection (e) of this Section, a power is exclusive under Subparagraphs (c)(3)(A) and (B) of this Section even if: (1) the authoritative electronic copy, a record attached to or logically associated with the authoritative electronic copy, or a system in which the authoritative electronic copy is recorded limits the use of the authoritative electronic copy or has a protocol programmed to cause a change, including a transfer or loss of control; or (2) the power is shared with another person.
<ol> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> </ol>	(d) Meaning of exclusive. Subject to Subsection (e) of this Section, a power is exclusive under Subparagraphs (c)(3)(A) and (B) of this Section even if: (1) the authoritative electronic copy, a record attached to or logically associated with the authoritative electronic copy, or a system in which the authoritative electronic copy is recorded limits the use of the authoritative electronic copy or has a protocol programmed to cause a change, including a transfer or loss of control; or (2) the power is shared with another person. (e) When power not shared with another person. A power of a purchaser
<ol> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> <li>27</li> </ol>	(d) Meaning of exclusive. Subject to Subsection (e) of this Section, a power is exclusive under Subparagraphs (c)(3)(A) and (B) of this Section even if: (1) the authoritative electronic copy, a record attached to or logically associated with the authoritative electronic copy, or a system in which the authoritative electronic copy is recorded limits the use of the authoritative electronic copy or has a protocol programmed to cause a change, including a transfer or loss of control; or (2) the power is shared with another person. (e) When power not shared with another person. A power of a purchaser is not shared with another person under Paragraph (d)(2) of this Section and

1	(2) the other person:
2	(A) can exercise the power without exercise of the power by the
3	purchaser; or
4	(B) is the transferor to the purchaser of an interest in the chattel paper.
5	(f) Presumption of exclusivity of certain powers. If a purchaser has the
6	powers specified in Subparagraphs (c)(3)(A) and (B) of this Section, the powers
7	are presumed to be exclusive.
8	(g) Obtaining control through another person. A purchaser has control
9	of an authoritative electronic copy of a record evidencing chattel paper if
10	another person other than the transferor to the purchaser of an interest in the
11	<u>chattel paper:</u>
12	(1) has control of the authoritative electronic copy and acknowledges
13	that it has control on behalf of the purchaser; or
14	(2) obtains control of the authoritative electronic copy after having
15	acknowledged that it will obtain control of the electronic copy on behalf of the
16	purchaser.
17	* * *
18	§9-107.1. Control over life insurance policy
19	(a) Requirements for control. A secured party has control over a life
20	insurance policy:
21	(1) if the secured party is the insurer that issued the policy; or
22	(2) if the secured party is not also the insurer, the insurer authenticates signs
23	a record acknowledging notice of the granting of a security interest to the secured
24	party in the policy- <u>; or</u>
25	(3) another person other than the debtor:
26	(A) has control of the life insurance policy and acknowledges that it has
27	control on behalf of the secured party; or
28	(B) obtains control of the life insurance policy after having acknowledged
29	that it will obtain control of the life insurance policy on behalf of the secured
30	party.

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1	(b) Additional requirement: consent of beneficiary. If the beneficiary of a life
2	insurance policy taken as collateral is not the insured or his estate, a security interest
3	does not attach with respect to rights under the policy until the policy beneficiary
4	authenticates signs a record evidencing the beneficiary's consent to the security
5	interest. This requirement does not apply when the beneficiary may be changed upon
6	the sole request of the insured or when the policy itself provides that it may be
7	pledged or assigned without the beneficiary's consent.
8	§9-107.2. Control conditioned on default
9	A secured party that has satisfied R.S. 10:9-104, 9-105, 9-106, 9-107, or 9-
10	107.1, or 9-107.3 has control with respect to such collateral even if the secured party
11	has agreed not to exercise such control until a default by the debtor or obligor or
12	other unfulfilled condition is met.
13	§9-107.3. Control of controllable electronic record, controllable account, or
14	controllable payment intangible
15	(a) Control under R.S. 10:12-105. A secured party has control of a
16	controllable electronic record as provided in R.S. 10:12-105.
16 17	<u>controllable electronic record as provided in R.S. 10:12-105.</u> (b) Control of controllable account and controllable payment intangible.
17	(b) Control of controllable account and controllable payment intangible.
17 18	(b) Control of controllable account and controllable payment intangible. A secured party has control of a controllable account or controllable payment
17 18 19	(b) Control of controllable account and controllable payment intangible. A secured party has control of a controllable account or controllable payment intangible if the secured party has control of the controllable electronic record
17 18 19 20	(b) Control of controllable account and controllable payment intangible. <u>A secured party has control of a controllable account or controllable payment</u> <u>intangible if the secured party has control of the controllable electronic record</u> <u>that evidences the controllable account or controllable payment intangible.</u>
<ol> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> </ol>	(b) Control of controllable account and controllable payment intangible. A secured party has control of a controllable account or controllable payment intangible if the secured party has control of the controllable electronic record that evidences the controllable account or controllable payment intangible. §9-107.4. No requirement to acknowledge or confirm; no duties
<ol> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> </ol>	(b) Control of controllable account and controllable payment intangible. <u>A secured party has control of a controllable account or controllable payment</u> <u>intangible if the secured party has control of the controllable electronic record</u> <u>that evidences the controllable account or controllable payment intangible.</u> <u>§9-107.4. No requirement to acknowledge or confirm; no duties</u> <u>(a) No requirement to acknowledge. A person that has control under R.S.</u>
<ol> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> </ol>	(b) Control of controllable account and controllable payment intangible. A secured party has control of a controllable account or controllable payment intangible if the secured party has control of the controllable electronic record that evidences the controllable account or controllable payment intangible. §9-107.4. No requirement to acknowledge or confirm; no duties (a) No requirement to acknowledge. A person that has control under R.S. 10:9-104, 9-105, or 9-107.1 is not required to acknowledge that it has control on
<ol> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> </ol>	(b) Control of controllable account and controllable payment intangible. A secured party has control of a controllable account or controllable payment intangible if the secured party has control of the controllable electronic record that evidences the controllable account or controllable payment intangible. §9-107.4. No requirement to acknowledge or confirm; no duties (a) No requirement to acknowledge. A person that has control under R.S. 10:9-104, 9-105, or 9-107.1 is not required to acknowledge that it has control on behalf of another person.
<ol> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> </ol>	(b) Control of controllable account and controllable payment intangible. A secured party has control of a controllable account or controllable payment intangible if the secured party has control of the controllable electronic record that evidences the controllable account or controllable payment intangible. §9-107.4. No requirement to acknowledge or confirm; no duties (a) No requirement to acknowledge. A person that has control under R.S. 10:9-104, 9-105, or 9-107.1 is not required to acknowledge that it has control on behalf of another person. (b) No duties or confirmation. If a person acknowledges that it has or
<ol> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> </ol>	(b) Control of controllable account and controllable payment intangible. A secured party has control of a controllable account or controllable payment intangible if the secured party has control of the controllable electronic record that evidences the controllable account or controllable payment intangible. §9-107.4. No requirement to acknowledge or confirm; no duties (a) No requirement to acknowledge. A person that has control under R.S. 10:9-104, 9-105, or 9-107.1 is not required to acknowledge that it has control on behalf of another person. (b) No duties or confirmation. If a person acknowledges that it has or will obtain control on behalf of another person, unless the person otherwise
<ol> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> <li>27</li> </ol>	(b) Control of controllable account and controllable payment intangible. A secured party has control of a controllable account or controllable payment intangible if the secured party has control of the controllable electronic record that evidences the controllable account or controllable payment intangible. §9-107.4. No requirement to acknowledge or confirm; no duties (a) No requirement to acknowledge. A person that has control under R.S. 10:9-104, 9-105, or 9-107.1 is not required to acknowledge that it has control on behalf of another person. (b) No duties or confirmation. If a person acknowledges that it has or will obtain control on behalf of another person, unless the person otherwise agrees or law other than this Chapter otherwise provides, the person does not

1	§9-203. Attachment and enforceability of security interest; proceeds; supporting
2	obligations; formal requisites
3	* * *
4	(b) Enforceability. Except as otherwise provided in Subsections (c) through
5	(i) of this Section, a security interest is enforceable against the debtor and third
6	parties with respect to the collateral only if:
7	* * *
8	(3) one of the following conditions is met:
9	(A) the debtor has authenticated signed a security agreement that provides
10	a description of the collateral and, if the security interest covers a life insurance
11	policy, the condition specified in R.S. 10:9-107.1(b) is met, and, if the security
12	interest covers timber to be cut, a description of the land concerned;
13	* * *
14	(C) the collateral is a certificated security in registered form and the security
15	certificate has been delivered to the secured party under R.S. 10:8-301 pursuant to
16	the debtor's security agreement; <del>or</del>
17	(D) the collateral is <b>controllable accounts, controllable electronic records,</b>
18	controllable payment intangibles, deposit accounts, electronic chattel paper
19	electronic documents, investment property, letter-of-credit rights, electronic
20	documents, or a life insurance policy, and the secured party has control under R.S.
21	10:7-106, 9-104, <del>9-105,</del> 9-106, 9-107, <del>or</del> 9-107.1 <u>, or 9-107.3</u> pursuant to the debtor's
22	security agreement-; or
23	(E) the collateral is chattel paper and the secured party has possession
24	and control under R.S. 10:9-314.1 pursuant to the debtor's security agreement.
25	* * *
26	§9-204. After-acquired property; future advances
27	* * *
28	(b) When after-acquired property clause not effective. A <u>Subject to</u>
29	Subsection (b.1) of this Section, a security interest does not attach under a term
30	constituting an after-acquired property clause to:

1	* * *
2	(b.1) Limitation on Subsection(b). Subsection (b) of this Section does not
3	prevent a security interest from attaching:
4	(1) to consumer goods as proceeds under R.S. 10:9-315(a) or commingled
5	goods under R.S. 10:9-336(c);
6	(2) to a tort claim as proceeds under R.S. 10:9-315(a);
7	(3) under an after-acquired property clause to property that is proceeds
8	of consumer goods or a tort claim; or
9	(4) to a judgment as proceeds under R.S. 10:9-315(a).
10	* * *
11	Louisiana Official Revision Comments – 2024
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32	(a) Section 9-204 is non-uniform in two respects. First, Paragraph (b.1)(4) is added in Louisiana. Revised national U.C.C. Article 9's Subsection (b.1) is a new clarification that existing Subsection (b) does not prevent a security interest from attaching to the types of collateral listed in Subsection (b.1) as proceeds, even though Subsection (b) prevents an after-acquired property clause in a security agreement from reaching those types of listed collateral as original collateral. Louisiana Chapter 9 is non-uniform in including judgments as eligible original collateral, by means of R.S. 10:9-109(d)(9) omitting the exclusion in national U.C.C. Article 9 of an assignment of a right represented by a judgment as original collateral. See Louisiana Official Revision Comments – 2001 to R.S. 10:9-109, Comment (j), and R.S. 10:9-411. In light of this non-uniform inclusion of judgments as eligible original collateral, another non-uniform provision of Louisiana Chapter 9, Subsection (b) of this Section, prevents an after-acquired property clause from reaching a judgment as original collateral. Paragraph (b.1)(4) is added to clarify that a security interest may attach to a judgment as proceeds under R.S. 10:9-203(f) and 9-315(a), similar to tort claims, notwithstanding that Subsection (b) may operate to prevent attachment as original collateral. (b) Second, paragraphs (b.1)(2) and (3) vary from revised national U.C.C. Article 9 by including all tort claims rather than only commercial tort claims. This is consistent with existing non-uniform provisions of Louisiana Chapter 9 that include all tort claims, and not merely commercial tort claims, within its scope. See R.S. 10:9-109(d) (omitting the exclusion in national U.C.C. Article 9 of claims arising in tort other than commercial tort claims).
33	* * *
34	§9-207. Rights and duties of secured party having possession or control of collateral
35	* * *
36	(c) Duties and rights when secured party in possession or control. Unless
37	otherwise agreed by the parties and except as otherwise provided in Subsection (d)
38	of this Section, a secured party having possession of collateral or control of
39	collateral under R.S. 10:7-106, 9-104, 9-105, 9-106, 9-107, <del>or</del> 9-107.1, or 9-107.3:
40	* * *

1	§9-208. Additional duties of secured party having control of collateral
2	* * *
3	(b) Duties of secured party after receiving demand from debtor. Within ten
4	days after receiving an authenticated a signed demand by the debtor:
5	(1) a secured party having control of a deposit account under R.S.
6	10:9-104(a)(2) shall send to the bank with which the deposit account is maintained
7	an authenticated statement a signed record that releases the bank from any further
8	obligation to comply with instructions originated by the secured party;
9	* * *
10	(3) a secured party, other than a buyer, having control of electronic chattel
11	paper under R.S. 10:9-105 shall:
12	(A) communicate the authoritative copy of the electronic chattel paper to the
13	debtor or its designated custodian;
14	(B) if the debtor designates a custodian that is the designated custodian with
15	which the authoritative copy of the electronic chattel paper is maintained for the
16	secured party, communicate to the custodian an authenticated record releasing the
17	designated custodian from any further obligation to comply with instructions
18	originated by the secured party and instructing the custodian to comply with
19	instructions originated by the debtor; and
20	(C) take appropriate action to enable the debtor or its designated custodian
21	to make copies of or revisions to the authoritative copy which add or change an
22	identified assignce of the authoritative copy without the consent of the secured party;
23	a secured party, other than a buyer, having control under R.S. 10:9-105
24	of an authoritative electronic copy of a record evidencing chattel paper shall
25	transfer control of the electronic copy to the debtor or a person designated by
26	the debtor;
27	(4) a secured party having control of investment property under R.S.
28	10:8-106(d)(2) or 9-106(b) shall send to the securities intermediary or commodity
29	intermediary with which the security entitlement or commodity contract is
30	maintained an authenticated a signed record that releases the securities intermediary

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1	or commodity intermediary from any further obligation to comply with entitlement
2	orders or directions originated by the secured party;
3	(5) a secured party having control of a letter-of-credit right under R.S. 10:9-
4	107 shall send to each person having an unfulfilled obligation to pay or deliver
5	proceeds of the letter of credit to the secured party an authenticated a signed release
6	from any further obligation to pay or deliver proceeds of the letter of credit to the
7	secured party;
8	(6) a secured party having control of an electronic document shall:
9	(A) give control of the electronic document to the debtor or its designated
10	<del>custodian;</del>
11	(B) if the debtor designates a custodian that is the designated custodian with
12	which the authoritative copy of the electronic document is maintained for the secured
13	party, communicate to the custodian an authenticated record releasing the designated
14	custodian from any further obligation to comply with instructions originated by the
15	secured party and instructing the custodian to comply with instructions originated by
16	the debtor; and
17	(C) take appropriate action to enable the debtor or its designated custodian
18	to make copies of or revisions to the authoritative copy which add or change an
19	identified assignee of the authoritative copy without the consent of the secured party;
20	and
21	a secured party having control under R.S. 10:7-106 of an authoritative
22	electronic copy of an electronic document of title shall transfer control of the
23	electronic copy to the debtor or a person designated by the debtor;
24	(7) a secured party having control under R.S. 10:12-105 of a controllable
25	electronic record, other than a buyer of a controllable account or controllable
26	payment intangible evidenced by the controllable electronic record, shall
27	transfer control of the controllable electronic record to the debtor or a person
28	designated by the debtor; and
29	(8) a secured party having control of a life insurance policy under R.S. 9-
30	107.1(a)(2) shall send to the insurer that issued the policy an authenticated <u>a signed</u>

1	record that releases both the security interest and the insurer's acknowledgment.
2	* * *
3	§9-209. Duties of secured party if account debtor has been notified of assignment
4	* * *
5	(b) Duties of secured party after receiving demand from debtor. Within ten
6	days after receiving an authenticated a signed demand by the debtor, a secured party
7	shall send to an account debtor that has received notification under R.S. 10:9-406(a)
8	or 12-106(b) of an assignment to the secured party as assignee under R.S.
9	$\frac{10:9-406(a)}{10:9-406(a)}$ an authenticated <u>a signed</u> record that releases the account debtor from
10	any further obligation to the secured party.
11	* * *
12	§9-210. Request for accounting; request regarding list of collateral or statement of
13	account
14	(a) Definitions. In this Section:
15	* * *
16	(2) "Request for an accounting" means a record authenticated signed by a
17	debtor requesting that the recipient provide an accounting of the unpaid obligations
18	secured by collateral and reasonably identifying the transaction or relationship that
19	is the subject of the request.
20	(3) "Request regarding a list of collateral" means a record authenticated
21	signed by a debtor requesting that the recipient approve or correct a list of what the
22	debtor believes to be the collateral securing an obligation and reasonably identifying
23	the transaction or relationship that is the subject of the request.
24	(4) "Request regarding a statement of account" means a record authenticated
25	signed by a debtor requesting that the recipient approve or correct a statement
26	indicating what the debtor believes to be the aggregate amount of unpaid obligations
27	secured by collateral as of a specified date and reasonably identifying the transaction
28	or relationship that is the subject of the request.
29	(b) Duty to respond to requests. Subject to Subsections (c), (d), (e), and (f)
30	of this Section, a secured party, other than a buyer of accounts, chattel paper,

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payment intangibles, or promissory notes or a consignor, shall comply with a request
 within fourteen days after receipt:

3 (1) in the case of a request for an accounting, by authenticating signing and
4 sending to the debtor an accounting; and

(2) in the case of a request regarding a list of collateral or a request regarding a statement of account, by authenticating signing and sending to the debtor an approval or correction.

8 (c) Request regarding list of collateral; statement concerning type of 9 collateral. A secured party that claims a security interest in all of a particular type of 10 collateral owned by the debtor may comply with a request regarding a list of 11 collateral by sending to the debtor <del>an authenticated</del> <u>a signed</u> record including a 12 statement to that effect within fourteen days after receipt.

(d) Request regarding list of collateral; no interest claimed. A person that
receives a request regarding a list of collateral, claims no interest in the collateral
when it receives the request, and claimed an interest in the collateral at an earlier
time shall comply with the request within fourteen days after receipt by sending to
the debtor an authenticated <u>a signed</u> record:

\* \*

(e) Request for accounting or regarding statement of account; no interest in
 obligation claimed. A person that receives a request for an accounting or a request
 regarding a statement of account, claims no interest in the obligations when it
 receives the request, and claimed an interest in the obligations at an earlier time shall
 comply with the request within fourteen days after receipt by sending to the debtor
 an authenticated <u>a signed</u> record:

\* \* \*

§9-301. Law governing perfection and priority of security interests

Except as otherwise provided in R.S. 10:9-303 through <u>9-306 9-306.2</u>, the following rules determine the law governing perfection, the effect of perfection or nonperfection, and the priority of a security interest in collateral:

\* \* \*

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1	(3) Except as otherwise provided in Paragraphs (4) and (5) of this Section,
2	while tangible negotiable tangible documents, goods, instruments, or money, or
3	tangible chattel paper is located in a jurisdiction, the local law of that jurisdiction
4	governs:
5	* * *
6	§9-304. Law governing perfection and priority of security interests in deposit
7	accounts
8	(a) Law of bank's jurisdiction governs. The local law of a bank's jurisdiction
9	governs perfection, the effect of perfection or nonperfection, and the priority of a
10	security interest in a deposit account maintained with that bank even if the
11	transaction does not bear any relation to the bank's jurisdiction.
12	* * *
13	§9-305. Law governing perfection and priority of security interests in investment
14	property
15	(a) Governing law: general rules. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection
16	(c) <u>of this Section</u> , the following rules apply:
17	* * *
18	(5) Paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of this Subsection apply even if the
19	transaction does not bear any relation to the jurisdiction.
20	* * *
21	§9-306.1. Law governing perfection and priority of security interests in chattel
22	paper
23	(a) Chattel paper evidenced by authoritative electronic copy. Except as
24	provided in Subsection (d) of this Section, if chattel paper is evidenced only by
25	an authoritative electronic copy of the chattel paper or is evidenced by an
26	authoritative electronic copy and an authoritative tangible copy, the local law
27	of the chattel paper's jurisdiction governs perfection, the effect of perfection or
28	nonperfection, and the priority of a security interest in the chattel paper, even
29	if the transaction does not bear any relation to the chattel paper's jurisdiction.
30	(b) Chattel paper's jurisdiction. The following rules determine the

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1	chattel paper's jurisdiction under this Section:
2	(1) If the authoritative electronic copy of the record evidencing chattel
3	paper, or a record attached to or logically associated with the electronic copy
4	and readily available for review, expressly provides that a particular
5	jurisdiction is the chattel paper's jurisdiction for purposes of this Title, that
6	jurisdiction is the chattel paper's jurisdiction.
7	(2) If Paragraph (1) of this Subsection does not apply and the rules of the
8	system in which the authoritative electronic copy is recorded are readily
9	available for review and expressly provide that a particular jurisdiction is the
10	chattel paper's jurisdiction for purposes of this Title, that jurisdiction is the
11	chattel paper's jurisdiction.
12	(3) If Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Subsection do not apply and the
13	authoritative electronic copy, or a record attached to or logically associated with
14	the electronic copy and readily available for review, expressly provides that the
15	chattel paper is governed by the law of a particular jurisdiction, that
16	jurisdiction is the chattel paper's jurisdiction.
17	(4) If Paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this Subsection do not apply and the
18	rules of the system in which the authoritative electronic copy is recorded are
19	readily available for review and expressly provide that the chattel paper or the
20	system is governed by the law of a particular jurisdiction, that jurisdiction is the
21	chattel paper's jurisdiction.
22	(5) If Paragraphs (1) through (4) of this Subsection do not apply, the
23	chattel paper's jurisdiction is the jurisdiction in which the debtor is located.
24	(c) Chattel paper evidenced by authoritative tangible copy. If an
25	authoritative tangible copy of a record evidences chattel paper and the chattel
26	paper is not evidenced by an authoritative electronic copy, while the
27	authoritative tangible copy of the record evidencing chattel paper is located in
28	a jurisdiction, the local law of that jurisdiction governs:
29	(1) perfection of a security interest in the chattel paper by possession
30	under R.S. 10:9-314.1; and

	<u></u>
1	(2) the effect of perfection or nonperfection and the priority of a security
2	interest in the chattel paper.
3	(d) When perfection governed by law of jurisdiction where debtor
4	located. The local law of the jurisdiction in which the debtor is located governs
5	perfection of a security interest in chattel paper by filing.
6	§9-306.2. Law governing perfection and priority of security interests in
7	controllable accounts, controllable electronic records, and
8	controllable payment intangibles
9	(a) Governing law: general rules. Except as provided in Subsection (b)
10	of this Section, the local law of the controllable electronic record's jurisdiction
11	specified in R.S. 10:12-107(c) and (d) governs perfection, the effect of perfection
12	or nonperfection, and the priority of a security interest in a controllable
13	electronic record and a security interest in a controllable account or
14	controllable payment intangible evidenced by the controllable electronic record.
15	(b) When perfection governed by law of jurisdiction where debtor
16	located. The local law of the jurisdiction in which the debtor is located governs:
17	(1) perfection of a security interest in a controllable account, controllable
18	electronic record, or controllable payment intangible by filing; and
19	(2) automatic perfection of a security interest in a controllable payment
20	intangible created by a sale of the controllable payment intangible.
21	* * *
22	§9-310. When filing required to perfect security interest or agricultural lien; security
23	interests and agricultural liens to which filing provisions do not apply
24	* * *
25	(b) Exceptions: filing not necessary. The filing of a financing statement is not
26	necessary to perfect a security interest:
27	* * *
28	(8) in <u>controllable accounts, controllable electronic records, controllable</u>
29	payment intangibles, deposit accounts, electronic chattel paper, electronic
30	documents, investment property, letter-of-credit rights, or life insurance policies

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1	when the security interest is perfected by control under R.S. 10:9-314;
2	(8.1) in chattel paper which is perfected by possession and control under
3	<u>R.S. 10:9-314.1;</u>
4	* * *
5	§9-312. Perfection of security interests in chattel paper, controllable accounts,
6	controllable electronic records, controllable payment intangibles,
7	deposit accounts, <u>negotiable</u> documents, goods covered <u>by</u>
8	documents, instruments, investment property, letter-of-credit rights,
9	money, life insurance policies, and collateral mortgage notes;
10	perfection by permissive filing; temporary perfection without filing
11	or transfer of possession
12	(a) Perfection by filing permitted. A security interest in chattel paper,
13	negotiable documents, controllable accounts, controllable electronic records,
14	controllable payment intangibles, instruments other than collateral mortgage notes,
15	or investment property may be perfected by filing.
16	* * *
17	(e) Temporary perfection: new value. A security interest in certificated
18	securities, negotiable documents, or instruments other than collateral mortgage notes
19	is perfected without filing or the taking of possession or control for a period of
20	twenty days from the time it attaches to the extent that it arises for new value given
21	under an authenticated a signed security agreement.
22	* * *
23	§9-313. When possession by or delivery to secured party perfects security interest
24	without filing
25	(a) Perfection by possession or delivery. Except as otherwise provided in
26	Subsection (b) of this Section, a secured party may perfect a security interest in
27	tangible negotiable documents, goods, instruments including collateral mortgage
28	notes, <b>negotiable tangible documents, or</b> money <del>, or tangible chattel paper</del> by taking
29	possession of the collateral. A secured party may perfect a security interest in
30	certificated securities by taking delivery of the certificated securities under R.S.

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1	10:8-301.
2	* * *
3	(c) Collateral in possession of person other than debtor. With respect to
4	collateral other than certificated securities and goods covered by a document, a
5	secured party takes possession of collateral in the possession of a person other than
6	the debtor, the secured party, or a lessee of the collateral from the debtor in the
7	ordinary course of the debtor's business, when:
8	(1) the person in possession <del>authenticates</del> signs a record acknowledging that
9	it holds possession of the collateral for the secured party's benefit; or
10	(2) the person takes possession of the collateral after having authenticated
11	<b><u>signed</u></b> a record acknowledging that it will hold possession of <u>the</u> collateral for the
12	secured party's benefit.
13	(d) Time of perfection by possession; continuation of perfection. If perfection
14	of a security interest depends upon possession of the collateral by a secured party,
15	perfection occurs $\frac{1}{100}$ not earlier than the time the secured party takes possession and
16	continues only while the secured party retains possession.
17	* * *
18	§9-314. Perfection by control
19	(a) Perfection by control. A security interest in investment property, deposit
20	accounts, letter-of-credit rights, electronic chattel paper, electronic documents
21	controllable accounts, controllable electronic records, controllable payment
22	intangibles, deposit accounts, electronic documents, investment property, letter-
23	of-credit rights, or a life insurance policy may be perfected by control of the
24	collateral under R.S. 10:7-106, 9-104, <del>9-105,</del> 9-106, 9-107, <del>or</del> 9-107.1, or 9-107.3.
25	(b) Specified collateral: time of perfection by control; continuation of
26	perfection. A security interest in controllable accounts, controllable electronic
27	records, controllable payment intangibles, deposit accounts, electronic chattel
28	paper, electronic documents, a life insurance policy, or letter-of-credit rights is
29	perfected by control under R.S. 10:7-106, 9-104, 9-105, 9-107, or 9-107.1, or 9-
30	<u>107.3</u> when <u>not earlier than the time</u> the secured party obtains control and remains

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1	perfected by control only while the secured party retains control.
2	(c) Investment property: time of perfection by control; continuation of
3	perfection. A security interest in investment property is perfected by control under
4	R.S. 10:9-106 from not earlier than the time the secured party obtains control and
5	remains perfected by control until:
6	* * *
7	<u>§9-314.1. Perfection by possession and control of chattel paper</u>
8	(a) Perfection by possession and control. A secured party may perfect a
9	security interest in chattel paper by taking possession of each authoritative
10	tangible copy of the record evidencing the chattel paper and obtaining control
11	of each authoritative electronic copy of the electronic record evidencing the
12	<u>chattel paper.</u>
13	(b) Time of perfection; continuation of perfection. A security interest is
14	perfected under Subsection (a) of this Section not earlier than the time the
15	secured party takes possession and obtains control and remains perfected under
16	Subsection (a) of this Section only while the secured party retains possession
17	and control.
18	(c) Application of R.S. 10:9-313 to perfection by possession of chattel
19	paper. R.S. 10:9-313(c) and (f) through (i) applies to perfection by possession of
20	an authoritative tangible copy of a record evidencing chattel paper.
21	* * *
22	§9-316. Continued perfection of security interest following change in governing law
23	(a) General rule: effect on perfection of change in governing law. A security
24	interest perfected pursuant to the law of the jurisdiction designated in R.S.
25	10:9-301(1), or 9-305(c), 9-306.1(d), or 9-306.2(b) remains perfected until the
26	earliest of:
27	* * *
•	
28	(f) Change in jurisdiction of <u>chattel paper, controllable electronic record,</u>
28 29	(f) Change in jurisdiction of <u>chattel paper, controllable electronic record,</u> bank, issuer, nominated person, securities intermediary, or commodity intermediary.

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1	records, controllable payment intangibles, deposit accounts, letter-of-credit rights,
2	or investment property which is perfected under the law of the chattel paper's
3	jurisdiction, the controllable electronic record's jurisdiction, the bank's
4	jurisdiction, the issuer's jurisdiction, a nominated person's jurisdiction, the securities
5	intermediary's jurisdiction, or the commodity intermediary's jurisdiction, as
6	applicable, remains perfected until the earlier of:
7	* * *
8	§9-317. Interests that take priority over or take free of security interest or
9	agricultural lien
10	* * *
11	(b) Buyers that receive delivery. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection
12	(e) of this Section, a buyer, other than a secured party, of tangible chattel paper,
13	tangible documents, goods, instruments, tangible documents, or a certificated
14	security takes free of a security interest or agricultural lien if the buyer gives value
15	and receives delivery of the collateral before it is perfected.
16	* * *
17	(d) Licensees and buyers of certain collateral. A Subject to Subsections (f)
18	through (i) of this Section, a licensee of a general intangible or a buyer, other than
19	a secured party, of collateral other than tangible chattel paper, tangible documents,
20	goods, instruments, tangible documents, or a certificated security takes free of a
21	security interest if the licensee or buyer gives value before it is perfected.
22	* * *
23	(f) Buyers of chattel paper. A buyer, other than a secured party, of
24	chattel paper takes free of a security interest if, before it is perfected, the buyer
25	gives value and:
26	(1) receives delivery of each authoritative tangible copy of the record
27	evidencing the chattel paper; and
28	(2) if each authoritative electronic copy of the record evidencing the
29	chattel paper can be subjected to control under R.S. 10:9-105, obtains control
30	of each authoritative electronic copy.

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1	(g) Buyers of electronic documents. A buyer of an electronic document
2	takes free of a security interest if, before it is perfected, the buyer gives value
3	and, if each authoritative electronic copy of the document can be subjected to
4	control under R.S. 10:7-106, obtains control of each authoritative electronic
5	copy.
6	(h) Buyers of controllable electronic records. A buyer of a controllable
7	electronic record takes free of a security interest if, before it is perfected, the
8	buyer gives value and obtains control of the controllable electronic record.
9	(i) Buyers of controllable accounts and controllable payment intangibles.
10	A buyer, other than a secured party, of a controllable account or a controllable
11	payment intangible takes free of a security interest if, before it is perfected, the
12	buyer gives value and obtains control of the controllable account or controllable
13	payment intangible.
14	Louisiana Official Revision Comments – 2024
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	In new Subsections (f), (g), (h), and (i) of revised Chapter 9, the revised national U.C.C. Article 9's requirement of being "without knowledge" is omitted, conforming to existing Louisiana Subsections (b), (c), and (d). This change is consistent with the Louisiana public records doctrine, which is predicated on filing and not on knowledge. The Louisiana rule is that actual knowledge by third parties of an unrecorded interest is immaterial; proper filing is alone dispositive. See Louisiana Official Revision Comments – 2001. This change also promotes judicial efficiency by facilitating proof in contested cases.
22	* * *
23	§9-323. Future advances
24	* * *
25	(d) Buyer of goods. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (e) of this
26	Section, a buyer of goods other than a buyer in ordinary course of business takes free
27	of a security interest to the extent that it secures advances made after the earlier of:
28	* * *
29	(f) Lessee of goods. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (g) <u>of this</u>
30	Section, a lessee of goods, other than a lessee in ordinary course of business, takes
31	the leasehold interest free of a security interest to the extent that it secures advances
32	made after the earlier of:
33	* * *

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1	§9-324. Priority of purchase-money security interests
2	* * *
3	(b) Inventory purchase-money priority. Subject to Subsection (c) of this
4	Section and except as otherwise provided in Subsection (g) of this Section, a
5	perfected purchase-money security interest in inventory has priority over a
6	conflicting security interest in the same inventory, has priority over a conflicting
7	security interest in chattel paper or an instrument constituting proceeds of the
8	inventory and in proceeds of the chattel paper, if so provided in R.S. 10:9-330, and,
9	except as otherwise provided in R.S. 10:9-327, also has priority in identifiable cash
10	proceeds of the inventory to the extent the identifiable cash proceeds are received on
11	or before the delivery of the inventory to a buyer, if:
12	* * *
13	(2) the purchase-money secured party sends an authenticated a signed
14	notification to the holder of the conflicting security interest;
15	* * *
16	(d) Livestock purchase-money priority. Subject to Subsection (e) of this
17	Section and except as otherwise provided in Subsection (g) of this Section, a
18	perfected purchase-money security interest in livestock that are farm products has
19	priority over a conflicting security interest in the same livestock, and, except as
20	otherwise provided in R.S. 10:9-327, a perfected security interest in their identifiable
21	proceeds and identifiable products in their unmanufactured states also has priority,
22	if:
23	* * *
24	(2) the purchase-money secured party sends an authenticated a signed
25	notification to the holder of the conflicting security interest;
26	* * *
27	§9-326.1. Priority of security interest in controllable account, controllable
28	electronic record, and controllable payment intangible
29	A security interest in a controllable account, controllable electronic
30	record, or controllable payment intangible held by a secured party having

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1	control of the account, electronic record, or payment intangible has priority
2	over a conflicting security interest held by a secured party that does not have
3	<u>control.</u>
4	* * *
5	§9-330. Priority of purchase purchaser of chattel paper or instrument
6	(a) Purchaser's priority: security interest claimed merely as proceeds. A
7	purchaser of chattel paper has priority over a security interest in the chattel paper
8	which is claimed merely as proceeds of inventory subject to a security interest if:
9	(1) in good faith and in the ordinary course of the purchaser's business, the
10	purchaser gives new value and, takes possession of each authoritative tangible
11	copy of the record evidencing the chattel paper or, and obtains control of under
12	R.S. 10:9-105 of each authoritative electronic copy of the record evidencing the
13	chattel paper <del>under R.S. 10:9-105</del> ; and
14	(2) the chattel paper does authoritative copies of the record evidencing the
15	chattel paper do not indicate that it the chattel paper has been assigned to an
16	identified assignee other than the purchaser.
17	(b) Purchaser's priority: other security interests. A purchaser of chattel paper
18	has priority over a security interest in the chattel paper which is claimed other than
19	merely as proceeds of inventory subject to a security interest if the purchaser gives
20	new value, and takes possession of each authoritative tangible copy of the record
21	evidencing the chattel paper or <u>, and</u> obtains control of <u>under R.S. 10:9-105 of each</u>
22	authoritative electronic copy of the record evidencing the chattel paper under R.S.
23	10:9-105 in good faith, in the ordinary course of the purchaser's business, and
24	without knowledge that the purchase violates the rights of the secured party.
25	* * *
26	(f) Indication of assignment gives knowledge. For purposes of Subsections
27	(b) and (d) of this Section, if the authoritative copies of the record evidencing
28	chattel paper or an instrument indicates that it indicate that the chattel paper or
29	instrument has been assigned to an identified secured party other than the purchaser,
30	a purchaser of the chattel paper or instrument has knowledge that the purchase

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1	violates the rights of the secured party.
2	§9-331. Priority of rights of purchasers of controllable accounts, controllable
3	electronic records, controllable payment intangibles, instruments,
4	documents, instruments, and securities under other Chapters;
5	priority of interests in financial assets and security entitlements and
6	protection against assertion of claim under <del>Chapter 8</del> Chapters 8
7	and 12 of this Title
8	(a) Rights under Chapters 3, 7, and 8 8, and 12 of this Title not limited. This
9	Chapter does not limit the rights of a holder in due course of a negotiable instrument,
10	a holder to which a negotiable document of title has been duly negotiated, or a
11	protected purchaser of a security, or a qualifying purchaser of a controllable
12	account, controllable electronic record, or controllable payment intangible.
13	These holders or purchasers take priority over an earlier security interest, even if
14	perfected, to the extent provided in Chapters 3, 7, and 8 8, and 12 of this Title.
15	(b) Protection under Chapter 8 Chapters 8 and 12 of this Title. This Chapter
16	does not limit the rights of or impose liability on a person to the extent that the
17	person is protected against the assertion of an adverse claim under Chapter 8 or 12
18	<u>of this Title</u> .
19	* * *
20	§9-332. Transfer of money; transfer of funds from deposit account
21	(a) Transferee of money. A transferee of money takes the money free of a
22	security interest unless the transferee acts if the transferee receives possession of
23	the money without acting in collusion with the debtor in violating the rights of the
24	secured party.
25	(b) Transferee of funds from deposit account. A transferee of funds from a
26	deposit account takes the funds free of a security interest in the deposit account
27	unless the transferee acts if the transferee receives the funds without acting in
28	collusion with the debtor in violating the rights of the secured party.
29	* * *
30	§9-334. Priority of security interests in fixtures and crops

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1	* * *
2	(f) Priority based on consent, disclaimer, or right to remove. A security
3	interest in fixtures, whether or not perfected, has priority over a conflicting interest
4	of an encumbrancer or owner of the real property if:
5	(1) the encumbrancer or owner has, in an authenticated a signed record,
6	consented to the security interest or disclaimed an interest in the goods as fixtures;
7	or
8	* * *
9	§9-341. Bank's rights and duties with respect to deposit account
10	Except as otherwise provided in R.S. 10:9-340(c), and unless the bank
11	otherwise agrees in an authenticated a signed record, a bank's rights and duties with
12	respect to a deposit account maintained with the bank are not terminated, suspended,
13	or modified by:
14	* * *
15	§9-404. Rights acquired by assignee; claims and defenses against assignee
16	(a) Assignee's rights subject to terms, claims, and defenses; exceptions.
17	Unless an account debtor has made an enforceable agreement not to assert defenses
18	or claims, and subject to Subsections (b) through (e) of this Section, the rights of an
19	assignee are subject to:
20	* * *
21	(2) any other defense or claim of the account debtor against the assignor
22	which accrues before the account debtor receives a notification of the assignment
23	authenticated signed by the assignor or the assignee.
24	* * *
25	§9-406. Discharge of account debtor; notification of assignment; identification and
26	proof of assignment; restrictions on assignment of accounts, chattel
27	paper, payment intangibles, and promissory notes ineffective
28	(a) Discharge of account debtor; effect of notification. Subject to Subsections
29	(b) through (i) and (l) of this Section and R.S. 10:9-411, an account debtor on an
30	account, chattel paper, or a payment intangible may discharge its obligation by

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1	paying the assignor until, but not after, the account debtor receives a notification,
2	authenticated signed by the assignor or the assignee, that the amount due or to
3	become due has been assigned and that payment is to be made to the assignee. After
4	receipt of the notification, the account debtor may discharge its obligation by paying
5	the assignee and may not discharge the obligation by paying the assignor.
6	(b) When notification ineffective. Subject to Subsection (h) Subsections (h)
7	and (1) of this Section, notification is ineffective under Subsection (a) of this
8	<u>Section</u> :
9	* * *
10	(c) Proof of assignment. Subject to Subsection (h) Subsections (h) and (l)
11	of this Section, if requested by the account debtor, an assignee shall seasonably
12	furnish reasonable proof that the assignment has been made. Unless the assignee
13	complies, the account debtor may discharge its obligation by paying the assignor,
14	even if the account debtor has received a notification under Subsection (a) of this
15	Section.
16	(d) Term restricting assignment generally ineffective. In this Subsection,
17	"promissory note" includes a negotiable instrument that evidences chattel
18	paper. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection Subsections (e), (i), and (k) of
19	this Section and R.S. 10:9-407 and R.S. 10:9-410 9-410, and subject to Subsection
20	(h) of this Section, a term in an agreement between an account debtor and an
21	assignor or in a promissory note is ineffective to the extent that it:
22	* * *
23	(g) Subsection (b)(3) not waivable. Subject to Subsection (h) Subsections (h)
24	and (1) of this Section, an account debtor may not waive or vary its option under
25	Subsection (b)(3) of this Section.
26	* * *
27	(1) Inapplicability of certain Subsections. Subsections (a), (b), (c), and (g)
28	of this Section do not apply to a controllable account or controllable payment
29	intangible.
30	* * *

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#### **SB NO. 110 ENROLLED** 1 Louisiana Official Revision Comments - 2024 2 The reference to Subsection (k) in Subsection (d) is intentional, even though the Subsection (k) in Louisiana Chapter 9 is non-uniform and completely different from the 3 Subsection (k) in revised national U.C.C. Article 9. 4 5 §9-408. Restrictions on assignment of promissory notes, health-care-insurance 6 7 receivables, and certain general intangibles ineffective 8 9 (g) "Promissory note." In this Section, "promissory note" includes a 10 negotiable instrument that evidences chattel paper. 11 (h) Subsections (a) and (c) of this Section do not apply to the assignment or 12 transfer or creation of a security interest in: 13 (1) a claim or right to receive compensation for injuries or sickness as described in 26 U.S.C. 104(a)(1) or (2), as amended; or 14 15 (2) a claim or right to receive benefits under a special needs trust as described in 42 U.S.C. 1396p(d)(4), as amended. 16 17 §9-412. Discharge of tortfeasor; notification and filing of assignment 18 19 (a) Discharge of tortfeasor. Subject to Subsections (b) through (c) of this 20 Section, a person obligated on a tort claim may discharge its obligation by paying 21 the debtor until, but not after, the person receives a notification, authenticated signed 22 by the debtor or the secured party, that the amount due has been assigned and that 23 payment is to be made to the secured party. After receipt of the notification, the 24 person may discharge its obligation by paying the secured party and may not discharge the obligation by paying the debtor. 25 26 27 §9-509. Persons entitled to file a record (a) Person entitled to file record. A person may file an initial financing 28 29 statement, amendment that adds collateral covered by a financing statement, or 30 amendment that adds a debtor to a financing statement only if: 31 (1) the debtor authorizes the filing in an authenticated a signed record or

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1	pursuant to Subsection (b) or (c) of this Section; or
2	* * *
3	(b) Security agreement as authorization. By authenticating signing or
4	becoming bound as debtor by a security agreement, a debtor or new debtor
5	authorizes the filing of an initial financing statement, and an amendment, covering:
6	* * *
7	§9-513. Termination statement
8	(b) Time for compliance with Subsection (a). To comply with Subsection (a)
9	of this Section, a secured party shall cause the secured party of record to file the
10	termination statement in the filing office where the financing statement was
11	originally filed:
12	* * *
13	(2) if earlier, within twenty days after the secured party receives an
14	authenticated a signed demand from a debtor.
15	(c) Other collateral. In cases not governed by Subsection (a) <u>of this Section</u> ,
16	within twenty days after a secured party receives an authenticated a signed demand
17	from a debtor, the secured party shall cause the secured party of record for a
18	financing statement to send to the debtor a termination statement for the financing
19	statement or file the termination statement in the filing office where the financing
20	statement was originally filed if:
21	* * *
22	§9-601. Rights after default; judicial enforcement; consignor or buyer of accounts,
23	chattel paper, payment intangibles, or promissory notes
24	* * *
25	(b) Rights and duties of secured party in possession or control. A secured
26	party in possession of collateral or control of collateral under R.S. 10:7-106, 9-104,
27	9-105, 9-106, 9-107, <del>or</del> 9-107.1, or 9-107.3 has the rights and duties provided in R.S.
28	10:9-207.
29	* * *
30	§9-605. Unknown debtor or secondary obligor

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## **ENROLLED**

1	A (a) In general: No duty owed by secured party. Except as provided in
2	Subsection (b) of this Section, a secured party does not owe a duty based on its
3	status as secured party:
4	(1) to a person that is a debtor or obligor, unless the secured party knows:
5	(A) that the person is a debtor or obligor;
6	(B) the identity of the person; and
7	(C) how to communicate with the person; or
8	(2) to a secured party or lienholder that has filed a financing statement against
9	a person, unless the secured party knows:
10	(A) that the person is a debtor; and
11	(B) the identity of the person.
12	(b) Exception: Secured party owes duty to debtor or obligor. A secured
13	party owes a duty based on its status as a secured party to a person if, at the
14	time the secured party obtains control of collateral that is a controllable
15	account, controllable electronic record, or controllable payment intangible or
16	at the time the security interest attaches to the collateral, whichever is later:
17	(1) the person is a debtor or obligor; and
18	(2) the secured party knows that the information in Subparagraph
19	(a)(1)(A), (B), or (C) of this Section relating to the person is not provided by the
20	collateral, a record attached to or logically associated with the collateral, or the
21	system in which the collateral is recorded.
22	* * *
23	§9-608. Application of proceeds of collection or enforcement; liability for
24	deficiency and right to surplus
25	(a) Application of proceeds, surplus, and deficiency if obligation secured. If
26	a security interest or agricultural lien secures payment or performance of an
27	obligation, the following rules apply:
28	(1) A secured party shall apply or pay over for application the cash proceeds
29	of collection or enforcement under R.S. 10:9-607 in the following order to:
30	* * *

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## **ENROLLED**

1	(C) the satisfaction of obligations secured by any subordinate security interest
2	in or lien on the collateral subject to the security interest or agricultural lien under
3	which the collection or enforcement is made if the secured party receives an
4	authenticated a signed demand for proceeds before distribution of the proceeds is
5	completed.
6	* * *
7	§9-611. Notification before disposition of collateral
8	(a) "Notification date." In this Section, "notification date" means the earlier
9	of the date on which:
10	(1) a secured party sends to the debtor and any secondary obligor $\frac{1}{2}$
11	authenticated a signed notification of disposition; or
12	* * *
13	(b) Notification of disposition required. Except as otherwise provided in
14	Subsection (d) of this Section, a secured party that disposes of collateral under R.S.
15	10:9-610 shall send to the persons specified in Subsection (c) of this Section a
16	reasonable authenticated signed notification of disposition.
17	(c) Persons to be notified. To comply with Subsection (b) of this Section, the
18	secured party shall send an authenticated a signed notification of disposition to:
19	* * *
20	(3) if the collateral is other than consumer goods:
21	(A) any other person from which the secured party has received, before the
22	notification date, an authenticated a signed notification of a claim of an interest in
23	the collateral;
24	* * *
25	(e) Compliance with Subsection Subparagraph (c)(3)(B). A secured party
26	complies with the requirement for notification prescribed by Subsection
27	<u>Subparagraph</u> (c)(3)(B) <u>of this Section</u> if:
28	* * *
29	(2) before the notification date, the secured party:
30	* * *

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## **ENROLLED**

1	(B) received a response to the request for information and sent an
2	authenticated a signed notification of disposition to each secured party or other
3	lienholder named in that response whose financing statement covered the collateral.
4	* * *
5	§9-613. Contents and form of notification before disposition of collateral: general
6	(a) Contents and form of notification. Except in a consumer-goods
7	transaction, the following rules apply:
8	(1) The contents of a notification of disposition are sufficient if the
9	notification:
10	(A) describes the debtor and the secured party;
11	(B) describes the collateral that is the subject of the intended disposition;
12	(C) states the method of intended disposition;
13	(D) states that the debtor is entitled to an accounting of the unpaid
14	indebtedness and states the charge, if any, for an accounting; and
15	(E) states the time and place of a public disposition or the time after which
16	any other disposition is to be made.
17	(2) Whether the contents of a notification that lacks any of the information
18	specified in Paragraph $(1)$ of this Subsection are nevertheless sufficient is a question
19	of fact.
20	(3) The contents of a notification providing substantially the information
21	specified in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection are sufficient, even if the notification
22	includes:
23	(A) information not specified by that Paragraph; or
24	(B) minor errors that are not seriously misleading.
25	(4) A particular phrasing of the notification is not required.
26	(5) The following form of notification and the form appearing in R.S.
27	10:9-614(3) 10:9-614(a)(3), when completed in accordance with the instructions
28	in Subsection (b) of this Section and R.S. 10:9-614(b), each provides sufficient
29	information:
30	NOTIFICATION OF DISPOSITION OF COLLATERAL

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## **ENROLLED**

1	To: [Name of debtor, obligor, or other person to which the notification is sent]
2	From: [Name, address, and telephone number of secured party]
3	Name of Debtor(s): [Include only if debtor(s) are not an addressee]
4	<i>[For a public disposition:]</i>
5	We will sell [or lease or license, as applicable] the [describe collateral] to
6	[the highest qualified bidder] in public as follows:
7	Day and Date:
8	Time:
9	Place:
10	[For a private disposition:]
11	We will sell [or lease or license, as applicable] the [describe collateral]
12	privately sometime after [day and date].
13	You are entitled to an accounting of the unpaid indebtedness secured by the
14	property that we intend to sell [or lease or license, as applicable] [for a charge of
15	\$ ]. You may request an accounting by calling us at [telephone number]
16	[End of Form]
17	<b>NOTIFICATION OF DISPOSITION OF COLLATERAL</b>
18	To: (Name of debtor, obligor, or other person to which the notification is sent)
19	From: (Name, address, and telephone number of secured party)
20	<b>{1}</b> Name of any debtor that is not an addressee: (Name of each debtor)
21	<b>{2}</b> We will sell (describe collateral) (to the highest qualified bidder) at
22	public sale. A sale could include a lease or license. The sale will be held as
23	<u>follows:</u>
24	(Date)
25	(Time)
26	(Place)
27	<b>{3}</b> We will sell (describe collateral) at private sale sometime after (date).
28	A sale could include a lease or license.
29	<b>{4} You are entitled to an accounting of the unpaid indebtedness secured</b>
30	by the property that we intend to sell or, as applicable, lease or license.

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1	<b>{5} If you request an accounting, you must pay a charge of \$ (amount).</b>
2	<b>{6} You may request an accounting by calling us at (telephone number).</b>
3	[End of Form]
4	(b) Instructions for form of notification. The following instructions apply
5	to the form of notification in Paragraph (a)(5) of this Section:
6	(1) The instructions in this Subsection refer to the numbers in braces
7	before items in the form of notification in Paragraph (a)(5) of this Section. Do
8	not include the numbers or braces in the notification. The numbers and braces
9	are used only for the purpose of these instructions.
10	(2) Include and complete item {1} only if there is a debtor that is not an
11	addressee of the notification and list the name or names.
12	(3) Include and complete either item {2}, if the notification relates to a
13	public disposition of the collateral, or item {3}, if the notification relates to a
14	private disposition of the collateral. If item {2} is included, include the words
15	"to the highest qualified bidder" only if applicable.
16	(4) Include and complete items {4} and {6}.
17	(5) Include and complete item {5} only if the sender will charge the
18	recipient for an accounting.
19	§9-614. Contents and form of notification before disposition of collateral: consumer-
20	goods transaction
21	(a) Contents and form of notification. In a consumer-goods transaction, the
22	following rules apply:
23	(1) A notification of disposition must provide the following information:
24	(A) the information specified in R.S. 10:9-613(1) R.S. 10:9-613(a)(1);
25	(B) a description of any liability for a deficiency of the person to which the
26	notification is sent;
27	(C) a telephone number from which the amount that must be paid to the
28	secured party to redeem the collateral under R.S. 10:9-623 is available; and
29	(D) a telephone number or mailing address from which additional
30	information concerning the disposition and the obligation secured is available.
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## **ENROLLED**

1	(2) A particular phrasing of the notification is not required.
2	(3) The following form of notification, when completed <u>in accordance with</u>
3	the instructions in Subsection (b) of this Section, provides sufficient information:
4	NOTICE OF OUR PLAN TO SELL PROPERTY
5	[Name and address of any obligor who is also a debtor]
6	Subject: [Identification of Transaction]
7	We have your [describe collateral], because you broke promises in our agreement.
8	[For a public disposition:]
9	We will sell [describe collateral] at public sale. A sale could include a lease
10	or license. The sale will be held as follows:
11	Date:
12	Time:
13	Place:
14	You may attend the sale and bring bidders if you want.
15	<i>[For a private disposition:]</i>
16	We will sell [ describe collateral] at private sale sometime after [date]. A sale could
17	include a lease or license.
18	The money that we get from the sale (after paying our costs) will reduce the amount
19	you owe. If we get less money than you owe, you [will or will not, as applicable]
20	still owe us the difference. If we get more money than you owe, you will get the
21	extra money, unless we must pay it to someone else.
22	You can get the property back at any time before we sell it by paying us the
23	full amount you owe (not just the past due payments), including our expenses. To
24	learn the exact amount you must pay, call us at [telephone number].
25	If you want us to explain to you in writing how we have figured the amount
26	that you owe us, you may call us at [telephone number] [or write us at [secured
27	party's address]] and request a written explanation. [We will charge you \$
28	for the explanation if we sent you another written explanation of the amount you owe
29	us within the last six months.]
30	If you need more information about the sale call us at [telephone number] [or

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1	write us at [secured party's address] ].
2	We are sending this notice to the following other people who have an interest
3	in [describe collateral] or who owe money under your agreement:
4	[Names of all other debtors and obligors, if any]
5	[End of Form]
6	(Name and address of secured party)
7	(Date)
8	<b>NOTICE OF OUR PLAN TO SELL PROPERTY</b>
9	(Name and address of any obligor who is also a debtor)
10	Subject: (Identify transaction)
11	We have your (describe collateral), because you broke promises in our
12	agreement.
13	<b><u>{1}</u> We will sell (describe collateral) at public sale. A sale could include</b>
14	a lease or license. The sale will be held as follows:
15	(Date)
16	(Time)
17	(Place)
18	You may attend the sale and bring bidders if you want.
19	<b>{2}</b> We will sell (describe collateral) at private sale sometime after (date).
20	A sale could include a lease or license.
21	{3} The money that we get from the sale, after paying our costs, will
22	reduce the amount you owe. If we get less money than you owe, you (will or will
23	not, as applicable) still owe us the difference. If we get more money than you
24	owe, you will get the extra money, unless we must pay it to someone else.
25	<b>{4} You can get the property back at any time before we sell it by paying</b>
26	us the full amount you owe, not just the past due payments, including our
27	expenses. To learn the exact amount you must pay, call us at (telephone
28	number).
29	{5} If you want us to explain to you in (writing) (writing or in
30	(description of electronic record)) (description of electronic record) how we

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## **ENROLLED**

1	<u>have figured the amount that you owe us, {6} call us at (telephone number) (or)</u>
2	(write us at (secured party's address)) (or contact us by (description of
3	electronic communication method)) {7} and request (a written explanation) (a
4	written explanation or an explanation in (description of electronic record)) (an
5	explanation in (description of electronic record)).
6	<b>{8}</b> We will charge you <b>\$</b> (amount) for the explanation if we sent you
7	another written explanation of the amount you owe us within the last six
8	months.
9	<b><u>{9}</u></b> If you need more information about the sale (call us at (telephone
10	number)) (or) (write us at (secured party's address)) (or contact us by
11	(description of electronic communication method)).
12	<b>{10}</b> We are sending this notice to the following other people who have
13	an interest in (describe collateral) or who owe money under your agreement:
14	(Names of all other debtors and obligors, if any)
15	[End of Form]
16	(b) Instructions for form of notification. The following instructions apply
17	to the form of notification in Paragraph (a)(3) of this Section:
18	(1) The instructions in this Subsection refer to the numbers in braces
19	before items in the form of notification in Paragraph (a)(3) of this Section. Do
20	not include the numbers or braces in the notification. The numbers and braces
21	are used only for the purpose of these instructions.
22	(2) Include and complete either item {1}, if the notification relates to a
23	public disposition of the collateral, or item {2}, if the notification relates to a
24	private disposition of the collateral.
25	(3) Include and complete items {3}, {4}, {5}, {6}, and {7}.
26	(4) In item {5}, include and complete any one of the three alternative
27	methods for the explanation—writing, writing or electronic record, or
28	electronic record.
29	(5) In item {6}, include the telephone number. In addition, the sender
30	may include and complete either or both of the two additional alternative

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1	methods of communication—writing or electronic communication—for the
2	recipient of the notification to communicate with the sender. Neither of the two
3	additional methods of communication is required to be included.
4	(6) In item {7}, include and complete the method or methods for the
5	explanation—writing, writing or electronic record, or electronic
6	<u>record—included in item {5}.</u>
7	(7) Include and complete item {8} only if a written explanation is
8	included in item {5} as a method for communicating the explanation and the
9	sender will charge the recipient for another written explanation.
10	(8) In item {9}, include either the telephone number or the address or
11	both the telephone number and the address. In addition, the sender may include
12	and complete the additional method of communication—electronic
13	communication—for the recipient of the notification to communicate with the
14	sender. The additional method of electronic communication is not required to
15	be included.
16	(9) If item {10} does not apply, insert "None" after "agreement:".
17	(4)(10) A notification in the form of Paragraph (3) Paragraph (a)(3) of this
18	Section is sufficient, even if additional information appears at the end of the form.
18 19	<u>Section</u> is sufficient, even if additional information appears at the end of the form. (5)(11) A notification in the form of Paragraph (3) Paragraph (a)(3) of this
19	(5)(11) A notification in the form of Paragraph (3) Paragraph (a)(3) of this
19 20	(5)(11) A notification in the form of Paragraph (3) Paragraph (a)(3) of this Section is sufficient, even if it includes errors in information not required by
19 20 21	(5)(11) A notification in the form of Paragraph (3) Paragraph (a)(3) of this Section is sufficient, even if it includes errors in information not required by Paragraph (1) Paragraph (a)(1) of this Section, unless the error is misleading with
19 20 21 22	(5)(11) A notification in the form of Paragraph (3) Paragraph (a)(3) of this <u>Section</u> is sufficient, even if it includes errors in information not required by Paragraph (1) Paragraph (a)(1) of this Section, unless the error is misleading with respect to rights arising under this Chapter.
<ol> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> </ol>	(5)(11) A notification in the form of Paragraph (3) Paragraph (a)(3) of this Section is sufficient, even if it includes errors in information not required by Paragraph (1) Paragraph (a)(1) of this Section, unless the error is misleading with respect to rights arising under this Chapter. (6)(12) If a notification under this Section is not in the form of Paragraph (3)
<ol> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> </ol>	(5)(11) A notification in the form of Paragraph (3) Paragraph (a)(3) of this Section is sufficient, even if it includes errors in information not required by Paragraph (1) Paragraph (a)(1) of this Section, unless the error is misleading with respect to rights arising under this Chapter. (6)(12) If a notification under this Section is not in the form of Paragraph (3) Paragraph (a)(3) of this Section, law other than this Chapter determines the effect
<ol> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>(5)(11) A notification in the form of Paragraph (3) Paragraph (a)(3) of this</li> <li><u>Section</u> is sufficient, even if it includes errors in information not required by</li> <li>Paragraph (1) Paragraph (a)(1) of this Section, unless the error is misleading with respect to rights arising under this Chapter.</li> <li>(6)(12) If a notification under this Section is not in the form of Paragraph (3)</li> <li>Paragraph (a)(3) of this Section, law other than this Chapter determines the effect of including information not required by Paragraph (1) Paragraph (a)(1) of this</li> </ul>
<ol> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> </ol>	(5)(11) A notification in the form of Paragraph (3) Paragraph (a)(3) of this Section is sufficient, even if it includes errors in information not required by Paragraph (1) Paragraph (a)(1) of this Section, unless the error is misleading with respect to rights arising under this Chapter. (6)(12) If a notification under this Section is not in the form of Paragraph (3) Paragraph (a)(3) of this Section, law other than this Chapter determines the effect of including information not required by Paragraph (1) Paragraph (a)(1) of this Section.
<ol> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> <li>27</li> </ol>	(5)(11) A notification in the form of Paragraph (3) Paragraph (a)(3) of this Section is sufficient, even if it includes errors in information not required by Paragraph (1) Paragraph (a)(1) of this Section, unless the error is misleading with respect to rights arising under this Chapter. (6)(12) If a notification under this Section is not in the form of Paragraph (3) Paragraph (a)(3) of this Section, law other than this Chapter determines the effect of including information not required by Paragraph (1) Paragraph (a)(1) of this Section. §9-615. Application of proceeds of disposition; liability for deficiency and right to
<ol> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> <li>27</li> <li>28</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>(5)(11) A notification in the form of Paragraph (3) Paragraph (a)(3) of this</li> <li>Section is sufficient, even if it includes errors in information not required by</li> <li>Paragraph (1) Paragraph (a)(1) of this Section, unless the error is misleading with</li> <li>respect to rights arising under this Chapter.</li> <li>(6)(12) If a notification under this Section is not in the form of Paragraph (3)</li> <li>Paragraph (a)(3) of this Section, law other than this Chapter determines the effect</li> <li>of including information not required by Paragraph (1) Paragraph (a)(1) of this</li> <li>Section.</li> <li>§9-615. Application of proceeds of disposition; liability for deficiency and right to surplus</li> </ul>

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1	order to:
2	* * *
3	(3) the satisfaction of obligations secured by any subordinate security interest
4	in or subordinate lien on the collateral if:
5	(A) the secured party receives from the holder of the subordinate security
6	interest or lien an authenticated a signed demand for proceeds before distribution of
7	the proceeds is completed; and
8	* * *
9	(4) a secured party that is a consignor of the collateral if the secured party
10	receives from the consignor an authenticated a signed demand for proceeds before
11	distribution of the proceeds is completed.
12	* * *
13	§9-616. Explanation of calculation of surplus or deficiency
14	(a) Definitions. In this Section:
15	(1) "Explanation" means a writing record that:
16	* * *
17	(B) provides an explanation in accordance with Subsection (c) of this Section
18	of how the secured party calculated the surplus or deficiency;
19	* * *
20	(2) "Request" means a record:
21	(A) authenticated signed by a debtor or consumer obligor;
22	* * *
23	(b) Explanation of calculation. In a consumer-goods transaction in which the
24	debtor is entitled to a surplus or a consumer obligor is liable for a deficiency under
25	R.S. 10:9-615, the secured party shall:
26	(1) send an explanation to the debtor or consumer obligor, as applicable after
27	the disposition and:
28	(A) before or when the secured party accounts to the debtor and pays any
29	surplus or first makes <del>written</del> demand <u>in a record</u> on the consumer obligor after the
30	disposition for payment of the deficiency; and
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1	* * *
2	(c) Required information. To comply with Subsection Subparagraph
3	(a)(1)(B) of this Section, a writing an explanation must provide the following
4	information in the following order:
5	* * *
6	§9-619. Transfer of record or legal title
7	(a) "Transfer statement." In this Section, "transfer statement" means a record
8	authenticated signed by a secured party stating:
9	* * *
10	§9-620. Acceptance of collateral in full or partial satisfaction of obligation;
11	compulsory disposition of collateral
12	(a) Conditions to acceptance in satisfaction. A secured party may accept
13	collateral in full or partial satisfaction of the obligation it secures only if:
14	* * *
15	(2) the secured party does not receive, within the time set forth in Subsection
16	(d) <b>of this Section</b> , a notification of objection to the proposal <b>authenticated <u>signed</u></b>
17	by:
18	* * *
19	(b) Purported acceptance ineffective. A purported or apparent acceptance of
20	collateral under this Section is ineffective unless:
21	(1) the secured party consents to the acceptance in an authenticated <u>a signed</u>
22	record or sends a proposal to the debtor; and
23	* * *
24	(c) Debtor's consent. For purposes of this Section:
25	(1) a debtor consents to an acceptance of collateral in partial satisfaction of
26	the obligation it secures only if the debtor agrees to the terms of the acceptance in
27	a record authenticated signed after default; and
28	(2) a debtor consents to an acceptance of collateral in full satisfaction of the
29	obligation it secures only if the debtor agrees to the terms of the acceptance in a
30	record authenticated signed after default or the secured party:

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1	* * *
2	(C) does not receive a notification of objection authenticated signed by the
3	debtor within twenty days after the proposal is sent.
4	* * *
5	(f) Compliance with mandatory disposition requirement. To comply with
6	Subsection (e) of this Section, the secured party shall dispose of the collateral or
7	alternatively institute judicial proceedings to execute upon the security interest:
8	* * *
9	(2) within any longer period to which the debtor and all secondary obligors
10	have agreed in an agreement to that effect entered into and authenticated signed after
11	default.
12	* * *
13	§9-621. Notification of proposal to accept collateral
14	(a) Persons to which proposal to be sent. A secured party that desires to
15	accept collateral in full or partial satisfaction of the obligation it secures shall send
16	its proposal to:
17	(1) any person from which the secured party has received, before the debtor
18	consented to the acceptance, an authenticated a signed notification of a claim of an
19	interest in the collateral;
20	* * *
21	§9-624. Waiver
22	(a) Waiver of disposition notification. A debtor or secondary obligor may
23	waive the right to notification of disposition of collateral under R.S. 10:9-611 only
24	by an agreement to that effect entered into and authenticated signed after default.
25	(b) Waiver of mandatory disposition. A debtor may waive the right to require
26	disposition of collateral under R.S. 10:9-620(e) only by an agreement to that effect
27	entered into and <del>authenticated</del> signed after default.
28	(c) Waiver of redemption right. Except in a consumer-goods transaction, a
29	debtor or secondary obligor may waive the right to redeem collateral under R.S.
30	10:9-623 only by an agreement to that effect entered into authenticated signed after
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1	default.
2	* * *
3	§9-628. Nonliability and limitation on liability of secured party; liability of
4	secondary obligor
5	(a) Limitation of liability of secured party for noncompliance with Chapter.
6	Unless Subject to Subsection (f) of this Section, unless a secured party knows that
7	a person is a debtor or obligor, knows the identity of the person, and knows how to
8	communicate with the person:
9	* * *
10	(b) Limitation of liability based on status as secured party. A <u>Subject to</u>
11	Subsection (f) of this Section, a secured party is not liable because of its status as
12	secured party:
13	* * *
14	(f) Exception: Limitation of liability under Subsections (a) and (b) does
15	not apply. Subsections (a) and (b) of this Section do not apply to limit the
16	liability of a secured party to a person if, at the time the secured party obtains
17	control of collateral that is a controllable account, controllable electronic
18	record, or controllable payment intangible or at the time the security interest
19	attaches to the collateral, whichever is later:
20	(1) the person is a debtor or obligor; and
21	(2) the secured party knows that the information in Subparagraph
22	(b)(1)(A), (B), or (C) of this Section relating to the person is not provided by the
23	collateral, a record attached to or logically associated with the collateral, or the
24	system in which the collateral is recorded.
25	§9-629. Judicial proceedings; authentic evidence
26	(a) Foreclosure. For purposes of executory or ordinary process seeking
27	enforcement of a security interest and the obligation it secures:
28	(1) An authenticated <u>A signed</u> record that contains a confession of judgment
29	shall be deemed to be authentic for purposes of executory process.
30	(2) The negotiation, assignment, pledge, or other transfer in whole or in part

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1	of an obligation or of any right therein or thereto secured by a security interest may
2	be proven by any record authenticated signed by the secured party or any person
3	entitled to effect such a transfer, and such record shall be deemed authentic for
4	purposes of executory process.
5	* * *
6	CHAPTER 12. CONTROLLABLE ELECTRONIC RECORDS
7	<u>§12-101. Title</u>
8	This Chapter may be cited as Uniform Commercial Code—Controllable
9	Electronic Records.
10	<u>§12-102. Definitions</u>
11	(a) Chapter 12 definitions. In this Chapter:
12	(1) "Controllable electronic record" means a record stored in an
13	electronic medium that can be subjected to control under R.S. 10:12-105. The
14	term does not include a controllable account, a controllable payment intangible,
15	a deposit account, an electronic copy of a record evidencing chattel paper, an
16	<u>electronic document of title, investment property, or a transferable record. The</u>
17	term also does not include an electronic record that is currently authorized or
18	adopted by a domestic or foreign government and is not a medium of exchange
19	that was recorded and transferable in a system that existed and operated for the
20	medium of exchange before the medium of exchange was authorized or adopted
21	by a government.
22	(2) "Qualifying purchaser" means a purchaser of a controllable
23	electronic record or an interest in a controllable electronic record that obtains
24	<u>control of the controllable electronic record for value, in good faith, and without</u>
25	notice of a claim of a property right in the controllable electronic record.
26	(3) "Transferable record" has the meaning provided for that term in:
27	(A) Section 201(a)(1) of the Electronic Signatures in Global and National
28	Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7021(a)(1), as amended; or
29	<u>(B) R.S. 9:2616(A).</u>
30	(4) "Value" has the meaning provided in R.S. 10:3-303(a), as if

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1	references in that Subsection to an "instrument" were references to a
2	controllable account, controllable electronic record, or controllable payment
3	intangible.
4	(b) Definitions in Chapter 9. As provided in Chapter 9 of this Title, the
5	definitions of "account debtor", "controllable account", "controllable payment
6	intangible", "chattel paper", "deposit account", and "investment property"
7	apply to this Chapter.
8	(c) Chapter 1 definitions and principles. Chapter 1 of this Title contains
9	general definitions and principles of construction and interpretation applicable
10	throughout this Chapter.
11	Louisiana Official Revision Comments – 2024
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	This Section varies from its counterpart in national U.C.C. Article 12 to account for the omission of the concept of electronic money from revised Chapter 9. First, the reference in national U.C.C. Article 12 to electronic money in the list of exclusions from the term "controllable electronic record" is omitted as unnecessary. The same omissions are made in R.S. 10:12-102(b) and 12-305(c). Second, this Section includes non-uniform language that corresponds to the final sentence of national U.C.C. Section 1-201(b)(24), which has been omitted from revised Chapter 1. This additional language includes within the definition of controllable electronic record a cryptocurrency, such as bitcoin, that was not originally created by a government. In contrast, a central bank digital currency or other cryptocurrency or electronic money that is created by any government as a medium of exchange (money) is expressly excluded from the definition of controllable electronic record and the scope of Louisiana Chapter 12.
24	§12-103. Relation to Chapter 9 and consumer laws
25	(a) Chapter 9 governs in case of conflict. If there is conflict between this
26	Chapter and Chapter 9 of this Title, Chapter 9 governs.
27	(b) Applicable consumer law and other laws. A transaction subject to
28	this Chapter is subject to any applicable statute or regulation that establishes
29	a different rule for consumers and any other statute or regulation that regulates
30	the rates, charges, agreements, and practices for loans or other extensions of
31	<u>credit.</u>
32	Louisiana Official Revision Comments – 2024
33 34 35 36 37 38	(a) Subsection (b) varies from revised national U.C.C. Article 12 by replacing the phrase "rule of law" as used in U.C.C. Article 12 with the term "statute or regulation." The phrase "rule of law" is of common law origin and carries connotations not applicable in Louisiana. The sources of law in Louisiana are legislation and custom. Civil Code Article 1. To the extent the phrase "rule of law" includes jurisprudential precedent as opposed to legislation, it is rejected. See Doerr v. Mobil Oil Corp., 774 So. 2d 119 (La. 2000)

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(Louisiana civilian tradition does not recognize the doctrine of *stare decisis*; judicial
 decisions are not intended to be an authoritative source of law in Louisiana).
 (b) Subsection (b) does not list specific consumer, usury, loan, and credit laws, as

(b) Subsection (b) does not list specific consumer, usury, loan, and credit laws, as suggested by national U.C.C. Article 12. Instead, Subsection (b) makes a general reference to avoid missing any particular law and to allow for later legislation. Subsection (b) is copied from existing R.S. 10:9-201(b), which is the source provision for this Section, just as uniform Subsection 9-201(b) is copied as the source for this Subsection in national U.C.C. Article 12.

§12-104. Rights in controllable account, controllable electronic record, and

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## controllable payment intangible

11(a) Applicability of Section to controllable account and controllable12payment intangible. This Section applies to the acquisition and purchase of13rights in a controllable account or controllable payment intangible, including14the rights and benefits under Subsections (c), (d), (e), (g), and (h) of this Section15of a purchaser and qualifying purchaser, in the same manner this Section16applies to a controllable electronic record.

17(b) Control of controllable account and controllable payment intangible.18To determine whether a purchaser of a controllable account or a controllable19payment intangible is a qualifying purchaser, the purchaser obtains control of20the account or payment intangible if it obtains control of the controllable21electronic record that evidences the account or payment intangible.

22(c) Applicability of other law to acquisition of rights. Except as provided23in this Section, law other than this Chapter determines whether a person24acquires a right in a controllable electronic record and the right the person25acquires.

26(d) Shelter principle and purchase of limited interest. A purchaser of a27controllable electronic record acquires all rights in the controllable electronic28record that the transferor had or had power to transfer, except that a purchaser29of a limited interest in a controllable electronic record acquires rights only to30the extent of the interest purchased.

31(e) Rights of qualifying purchaser. A qualifying purchaser acquires its32rights in the controllable electronic record free of a claim of a property right in33the controllable electronic record.

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1	(f) Limitation of rights of qualifying purchaser in other property. Except
2	as provided in Subsections (a) and (e) of this Section for a controllable account
3	and a controllable payment intangible or law other than this Chapter, a
4	qualifying purchaser takes a right to payment, right to performance, or other
5	interest in property evidenced by the controllable electronic record subject to
6	a claim of a property right in the right to payment, right to performance, or
7	other interest in property.
8	(g) No-action protection for qualifying purchaser. An action may not be
9	asserted against a qualifying purchaser based on both a purchase by the
10	qualifying purchaser of a controllable electronic record and a claim of a
11	property right in another controllable electronic record, whether the action is
12	framed in conversion, replevin, constructive trust, equitable lien, or other
13	theory.
14	(h) Filing not notice. Filing of a financing statement under Chapter 9 of
15	this Title is not notice of a claim of a property right in a controllable electronic
16	record.
16 17	<u>record.</u> <u>§12-105. Control of controllable electronic record</u>
17	§12-105. Control of controllable electronic record
17 18	<u>§12-105. Control of controllable electronic record</u> (a) General rule: control of controllable electronic record. A person has
17 18 19	§12-105. Control of controllable electronic record (a) General rule: control of controllable electronic record. A person has control of a controllable electronic record if the electronic record, a record
17 18 19 20	§12-105. Control of controllable electronic record (a) General rule: control of controllable electronic record. A person has control of a controllable electronic record if the electronic record, a record attached to or logically associated with the electronic record, or a system in
17 18 19 20 21	§12-105. Control of controllable electronic record (a) General rule: control of controllable electronic record. A person has control of a controllable electronic record if the electronic record, a record attached to or logically associated with the electronic record, or a system in which the electronic record is recorded:
17 18 19 20 21 22	§12-105. Control of controllable electronic record (a) General rule: control of controllable electronic record. A person has control of a controllable electronic record if the electronic record, a record attached to or logically associated with the electronic record, or a system in which the electronic record is recorded: (1) gives the person:
<ol> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> </ol>	§12-105. Control of controllable electronic record         (a) General rule: control of controllable electronic record. A person has         control of a controllable electronic record if the electronic record, a record         attached to or logically associated with the electronic record, or a system in         which the electronic record is recorded:         (1) gives the person:         (A) power to avail itself of substantially all the benefit from the electronic
<ol> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> </ol>	§12-105. Control of controllable electronic record (a) General rule: control of controllable electronic record. A person has control of a controllable electronic record if the electronic record, a record attached to or logically associated with the electronic record, or a system in which the electronic record is recorded: (1) gives the person: (A) power to avail itself of substantially all the benefit from the electronic record; and
<ol> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>§12-105. Control of controllable electronic record         <ul> <li>(a) General rule: control of controllable electronic record. A person has</li> <li>control of a controllable electronic record if the electronic record, a record</li> <li>attached to or logically associated with the electronic record, or a system in</li> <li>which the electronic record is recorded:</li></ul></li></ul>
<ol> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>§12-105. Control of controllable electronic record         <ul> <li>(a) General rule: control of controllable electronic record. A person has control of a controllable electronic record if the electronic record, a record attached to or logically associated with the electronic record, or a system in which the electronic record is recorded:</li></ul></li></ul>
<ol> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> <li>27</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>§12-105. Control of controllable electronic record         <ul> <li>(a) General rule: control of controllable electronic record. A person has</li> <li>control of a controllable electronic record if the electronic record, a record</li> <li>attached to or logically associated with the electronic record, or a system in</li> <li>which the electronic record is recorded:</li></ul></li></ul>

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1	(2) enables the person readily to identify itself in any way, including by
2	name, identifying number, cryptographic key, office, or account number, as
3	having the powers specified in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection.
4	(b) Meaning of exclusive. Subject to Subsection (c) of this Section, a
5	power is exclusive under Items (a)(1)(B)(i) and (ii) of this Section even if:
6	(1) the controllable electronic record, a record attached to or logically
7	associated with the electronic record, or a system in which the electronic record
8	is recorded limits the use of the electronic record or has a protocol programmed
9	to cause a change, including a transfer or loss of control or a modification of
10	benefits afforded by the electronic record; or
11	(2) the power is shared with another person.
12	(c) When power not shared with another person. A power of a person is
13	not shared with another person under Paragraph (b)(2) of this Section and the
14	person's power is not exclusive if:
15	(1) the person can exercise the power only if the power also is exercised
10	
16	by the other person; and
16	by the other person; and
16 17	by the other person; and (2) the other person:
16 17 18	by the other person; and (2) the other person: (A) can exercise the power without exercise of the power by the person;
16 17 18 19	by the other person; and (2) the other person: (A) can exercise the power without exercise of the power by the person; Or
16 17 18 19 20	by the other person; and (2) the other person: (A) can exercise the power without exercise of the power by the person; or (B) is the transferor to the person of an interest in the controllable
16 17 18 19 20 21	by the other person; and (2) the other person: (A) can exercise the power without exercise of the power by the person; Or (B) is the transferor to the person of an interest in the controllable electronic record or a controllable account or controllable payment intangible
<ol> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> </ol>	by the other person; and (2) the other person: (A) can exercise the power without exercise of the power by the person; Or (B) is the transferor to the person of an interest in the controllable electronic record or a controllable account or controllable payment intangible evidenced by the controllable electronic record.
<ol> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> </ol>	by the other person; and (2) the other person: (A) can exercise the power without exercise of the power by the person; or (B) is the transferor to the person of an interest in the controllable electronic record or a controllable account or controllable payment intangible evidenced by the controllable electronic record. (d) Presumption of exclusivity of certain powers. If a person has the
<ol> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> </ol>	by the other person; and (2) the other person: (A) can exercise the power without exercise of the power by the person; Or (B) is the transferor to the person of an interest in the controllable electronic record or a controllable account or controllable payment intangible evidenced by the controllable electronic record. (d) Presumption of exclusivity of certain powers. If a person has the powers specified in Items (a)(1)(B)(i) and (ii) of this Section, the powers are
<ol> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> </ol>	by the other person; and (2) the other person: (A) can exercise the power without exercise of the power by the person; or (B) is the transferor to the person of an interest in the controllable electronic record or a controllable account or controllable payment intangible evidenced by the controllable electronic record. (d) Presumption of exclusivity of certain powers. If a person has the powers specified in Items (a)(1)(B)(i) and (ii) of this Section, the powers are presumed to be exclusive.
<ol> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> </ol>	by the other person; and (2) the other person: (A) can exercise the power without exercise of the power by the person; or (B) is the transferor to the person of an interest in the controllable electronic record or a controllable account or controllable payment intangible evidenced by the controllable electronic record. (d) Presumption of exclusivity of certain powers. If a person has the powers specified in Items (a)(1)(B)(i) and (ii) of this Section, the powers are presumed to be exclusive. (e) Control through another person. A person has control of a
<ol> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> <li>27</li> </ol>	by the other person; and (2) the other person: (A) can exercise the power without exercise of the power by the person; or (B) is the transferor to the person of an interest in the controllable electronic record or a controllable account or controllable payment intangible evidenced by the controllable electronic record. (d) Presumption of exclusivity of certain powers. If a person has the powers specified in Items (a)(1)(B)(i) and (ii) of this Section, the powers are presumed to be exclusive. (e) Control through another person. A person has control of a controllable electronic record if another person, other than the transferor to the

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1	(1) has control of the electronic record and acknowledges that it has
2	control on behalf of the person; or
3	(2) obtains control of the electronic record after having acknowledged
4	that it will obtain control of the electronic record on behalf of the person.
5	(f) No requirement to acknowledge. A person that has control under this
6	Section is not required to acknowledge that it has control on behalf of another
7	person.
8	(g) No duties or confirmation. If a person acknowledges that it has or will
9	obtain control on behalf of another person, unless the person otherwise agrees
10	or law other than this Chapter or Chapter 9 of this Title otherwise provides, the
11	<u>person does not owe any duty to the other person and is not required to confirm</u>
12	the acknowledgment to any other person.
13	§12-106. Discharge of account debtor on controllable account or controllable
14	payment intangible
15	(a) Discharge of account debtor. An account debtor on a controllable
16	account or controllable payment intangible may discharge its obligation by
17	paying:
18	(1) the person having control of the controllable electronic record that
19	evidences the controllable account or controllable payment intangible; or
20	(2) except as provided in Subsection (b) of this Section, a person that
21	formerly had control of the controllable electronic record.
22	(b) Content and effect of notification. Subject to Subsection (d) of this
23	Section, the account debtor may not discharge its obligation by paying a person
24	that formerly had control of the controllable electronic record if the account
25	debtor receives a notification that:
26	(1) is signed by a person that formerly had control or the person to which
27	control was transferred;
28	(2) reasonably identifies the controllable account or controllable
29	payment intangible;
30	(3) notifies the account debtor that control of the controllable electronic

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1	record that evidences the controllable account or controllable payment
2	intangible was transferred;
3	(4) identifies the transferee, in any reasonable way, including by name,
4	identifying number, cryptographic key, office, or account number; and
5	(5) provides a commercially reasonable method by which the account
6	<u>debtor is to pay the transferee.</u>
7	(c) Discharge following effective notification. After receipt of a
8	notification that complies with Subsection (b) of this Section, the account debtor
9	may discharge its obligation by paying in accordance with the notification and
10	may not discharge the obligation by paying a person that formerly had control.
11	(d) When notification ineffective. Subject to Subsection (h) of this
12	Section, notification is ineffective under Subsection (b) of this Section:
13	(1) unless, before the notification is sent, the account debtor and the
14	person that, at that time, had control of the controllable electronic record that
15	evidences the controllable account or controllable payment intangible agree in
16	a signed record to a commercially reasonable method by which a person may
17	furnish reasonable proof that control has been transferred;
18	(2) to the extent an agreement between the account debtor and seller of
19	a payment intangible limits the account debtor's duty to pay a person other than
20	the seller and the limitation is effective under law other than this Chapter; or
21	(3) at the option of the account debtor, if the notification notifies the
22	account debtor to:
23	(A) divide a payment;
24	(B) make less than the full amount of an installment or other periodic
25	payment; or
26	(C) pay any part of a payment by more than one method or to more than
27	one person.
	(e) Proof of transfer of control. Subject to Subsection (h) of this Section,
28	
28 29	if requested by the account debtor, the person giving the notification under

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1	the method in the agreement referred to in Paragraph (d)(1) of this Section, that
2	control of the controllable electronic record has been transferred. Unless the
3	person complies with the request, the account debtor may discharge its
4	obligation by paying a person that formerly had control, even if the account
5	debtor has received a notification under Subsection (b) of this Section.
6	(f) What constitutes reasonable proof. A person furnishes reasonable
7	proof under Subsection (e) of this Section that control has been transferred if
8	the person demonstrates, using the method in the agreement referred to in
9	Paragraph (d)(1) of this Section, that the transferee has the power to:
10	(1) avail itself of substantially all the benefit from the controllable
11	electronic record;
12	(2) prevent others from availing themselves of substantially all the
13	benefit from the controllable electronic record; and
14	(3) transfer the powers specified in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this
15	Subsection to another person.
16	(g) Rights not waivable. Subject to Subsection (h) of this Section, an
17	account debtor may not waive or vary its rights under Paragraph (d)(1) and
18	Subsection (e) of this Section or its option under Paragraph (d)(3) of this
19	Section.
20	(h) Rule for individual under other law. This Section is subject to law
21	other than this Chapter which establishes a different rule for an account debtor
22	who is an individual and who incurred the obligation primarily for personal,
23	family, or household purposes.
24	<u>§12-107. Governing law</u>
25	(a) Governing law: general rule. Except as provided in Subsection (b) of
26	this Section, the local law of a controllable electronic record's jurisdiction
27	governs a matter covered by this Chapter.
28	(b) Governing law: R.S. 10:12-106. For a controllable electronic record
29	that evidences a controllable account or controllable payment intangible, the
30	local law of the controllable electronic record's jurisdiction governs a matter

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1	covered by R.S. 10:12-106 unless an effective agreement determines that the
2	local law of another jurisdiction governs.
3	(c) Controllable electronic record's jurisdiction. The following rules
4	determine a controllable electronic record's jurisdiction under this Section:
5	(1) If the controllable electronic record, or a record attached to or
6	logically associated with the controllable electronic record and readily available
7	for review, expressly provides that a particular jurisdiction is the controllable
8	electronic record's jurisdiction for purposes of this Chapter or this Title, that
9	jurisdiction is the controllable electronic record's jurisdiction.
10	(2) If Paragraph (1) of this Subsection does not apply and the rules of the
11	system in which the controllable electronic record is recorded are readily
12	available for review and expressly provide that a particular jurisdiction is the
13	<u>controllable electronic record's jurisdiction for purposes of this Chapter or this</u>
14	Title, that jurisdiction is the controllable electronic record's jurisdiction.
15	(3) If Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Subsection do not apply and the
16	controllable electronic record, or a record attached to or logically associated
17	with the controllable electronic record and readily available for review,
18	expressly provides that the controllable electronic record is governed by the law
19	of a particular jurisdiction, that jurisdiction is the controllable electronic
20	record's jurisdiction.
21	(4) If Paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this Subsection do not apply and the
22	rules of the system in which the controllable electronic record is recorded are
23	readily available for review and expressly provide that the controllable
24	electronic record or the system is governed by the law of a particular
25	jurisdiction, that jurisdiction is the controllable electronic record's jurisdiction.
26	(5) If Paragraphs (1) through (4) of this Subsection do not apply, the
27	controllable electronic record's jurisdiction is the District of Columbia.
28	(d) Applicability of Article 12. If Paragraph (c)(5) of this Section applies
29	and Article 12 is not in effect in the District of Columbia without material
30	modification, the governing law for a matter covered by this Chapter is the law

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1	of the District of Columbia as though Article 12 were in effect in the District of
2	Columbia without material modification. In this Subsection, "Article 12" means
3	Article 12 of Uniform Commercial Code Amendments (2022).
4	(e) Relation of matter or transaction to controllable electronic record's
5	jurisdiction not necessary. To the extent Subsections (a) and (b) of this Section
6	provide that the local law of the controllable electronic record's jurisdiction
7	governs a matter covered by this Chapter, that law governs even if the matter
8	or a transaction to which the matter relates does not bear any relation to the
9	controllable electronic record's jurisdiction.
10	(f) Rights of purchasers determined at time of purchase. The rights
11	acquired under R.S. 10:12-104 by a purchaser or qualifying purchaser are
12	governed by the law applicable under this Section at the time of purchase.
13	<b>CHAPTER 13. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR UNIFORM</b>
14	COMMERCIAL CODE AMENDMENTS
15	PART 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS
16	<u>§13-101. Title</u>
16 17	<u>§13-101. Title</u> <u>This Chapter may be cited as "Transitional Provisions for Uniform</u>
17	This Chapter may be cited as "Transitional Provisions for Uniform
17 18	<u>This Chapter may be cited as "Transitional Provisions for Uniform</u> <u>Commercial Code Amendments".</u>
17 18 19	<u>This Chapter may be cited as "Transitional Provisions for Uniform</u> <u>Commercial Code Amendments".</u> <u>§13-102. Definitions</u>
17 18 19 20	<u>This Chapter may be cited as "Transitional Provisions for Uniform</u> <u>Commercial Code Amendments".</u> <u>§13-102. Definitions</u> (a) Chapter 13 Definitions. In this Chapter:
17 18 19 20 21	This Chapter may be cited as "Transitional Provisions for Uniform Commercial Code Amendments". §13-102. Definitions (a) Chapter 13 Definitions. In this Chapter: (1) "Adjustment date" means August 1, 2025.
<ol> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> </ol>	This Chapter may be cited as "Transitional Provisions for Uniform         Commercial Code Amendments".         §13-102. Definitions         (a) Chapter 13 Definitions. In this Chapter:         (1) "Adjustment date" means August 1, 2025.         (2) "Chapter 12" means Chapter 12 of this Title.
<ol> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> </ol>	This Chapter may be cited as "Transitional Provisions for Uniform         Commercial Code Amendments".         §13-102. Definitions         (a) Chapter 13 Definitions. In this Chapter:         (1) "Adjustment date" means August 1, 2025.         (2) "Chapter 12" means Chapter 12 of this Title.         (3) "Chapter 12 property" means a controllable account, controllable
<ol> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> </ol>	This Chapter may be cited as "Transitional Provisions for Uniform         Commercial Code Amendments".         §13-102. Definitions       [a) Chapter 13 Definitions. In this Chapter:         (a) Chapter 13 Definitions. In this Chapter:       [1] "Adjustment date" means August 1, 2025.         (2) "Chapter 12" means Chapter 12 of this Title.       [3] "Chapter 12 property" means a controllable account, controllable         electronic record, or controllable payment intangible.       [3]
<ol> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> </ol>	This Chapter may be cited as "Transitional Provisions for Uniform         Commercial Code Amendments".         §13-102. Definitions         (a) Chapter 13 Definitions. In this Chapter:         (1) "Adjustment date" means August 1, 2025.         (2) "Chapter 12" means Chapter 12 of this Title.         (3) "Chapter 12 property" means a controllable account, controllable         electronic record, or controllable payment intangible.         (b) Definitions in other Chapters. The following definitions in other
<ol> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> </ol>	This Chapter may be cited as "Transitional Provisions for Uniform         Commercial Code Amendments".         §13-102. Definitions         (a) Chapter 13 Definitions. In this Chapter:         (1) "Adjustment date" means August 1, 2025.         (2) "Chapter 12" means Chapter 12 of this Title.         (3) "Chapter 12 property" means a controllable account, controllable         electronic record, or controllable payment intangible.         (b) Definitions in other Chapters. The following definitions in other         Chapters of this Title apply to this Chapter.
<ol> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> <li>27</li> </ol>	This Chapter may be cited as "Transitional Provisions for Uniform         Commercial Code Amendments".         §13-102. Definitions         (a) Chapter 13 Definitions. In this Chapter:         (1) "Adjustment date" means August 1, 2025.         (2) "Chapter 12" means Chapter 12 of this Title.         (3) "Chapter 12 property" means a controllable account, controllable         electronic record, or controllable payment intangible.         (b) Definitions in other Chapters. The following definitions in other         Chapters of this Title apply to this Chapter.         "Controllable account". R.S. 10:9-102.

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1	(c) Chapter 1 definitions and principles. Chapter 1 of this Title contains
2	general definitions and principles of construction and interpretation applicable
3	throughout this Chapter.
4	(d) Definition of "Act". As used in this Chapter, "Act" means the Act
5	that originated as Senate Bill No. 110 of the 2024 Regular Session of the
6	Legislature that enacted Chapters 12 and 13 of this Title and amended other
7	provisions of law in other Chapters of this Title.
8	PART 2. GENERAL TRANSITIONAL PROVISION
9	<u>§13-201. Saving clause</u>
10	Except as provided in Part 3 of this Chapter, a transaction validly
11	entered into before the effective date of this Act and the rights, duties, and
12	interests flowing from the transaction remain valid thereafter and may be
13	terminated, completed, consummated, or enforced as required or permitted by
14	law other than this Title or, if applicable, this Title, as though this Act had not
15	<u>taken effect.</u>
16	PART 3. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR
17	CHAPTERS 9 AND 12
18	<u>§13-301. Saving clause</u>
19	(a) Pre-effective-date transaction, lien, or interest. Except as provided in
20	this Part, Chapter 9 of this Title as amended by this Act and Chapter 12 of this
21	Title apply to a transaction, lien, or other interest in property, even if the
22	transaction, lien, or interest was entered into, created, or acquired before the
23	effective date of this Act.
24	(b) Continuing validity. Except as provided in Subsection (c) of this
25	Section and R.S. 10:13-302 through 13-306:
26	(1) a transaction, lien, or interest in property that was validly entered
27	into, created, or transferred before the effective date of this Act and was not
28	governed by this Title, but would be subject to Chapter 9 of this Title as
29	amended by this Act or Chapter 12 of this Title if it had been entered into,
30	created, or transferred on or after the effective date of this Act, including the

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1	rights, duties, and interests flowing from the transaction, lien, or interest,
2	remains valid on and after the effective date of this Act; and
3	(2) the transaction, lien, or interest may be terminated, completed,
4	consummated, and enforced as required or permitted by this Act or by the law
5	that would apply if this Act had not taken effect.
6	(c) Pre-effective-date proceeding. This Act does not affect an action, case,
7	or proceeding commenced before the effective date of this Act.
8	§13-302. Security interest perfected before effective date
9	(a) Continuing perfection: perfection requirements satisfied. A security
10	interest that is enforceable and perfected immediately before the effective date
11	of this Act is a perfected security interest under this Act if, on the effective date
12	of this Act, the requirements for enforceability and perfection under this Act
13	are satisfied without further action.
14	(b) Continuing perfection: enforceability or perfection requirements not
15	satisfied. If a security interest is enforceable and perfected immediately before
16	the effective date of this Act, but the requirements for enforceability or
17	perfection under this Act are not satisfied on the effective date of this Act, the
18	security interest:
19	(1) is a perfected security interest until the earlier of the time perfection
20	would have ceased under the law in effect immediately before the effective date
21	of this Act or the adjustment date;
22	(2) remains enforceable thereafter only if the security interest satisfies
23	the requirements for enforceability under R.S. 10:9-203, as amended by this
24	Act, before the adjustment date; and
25	(3) remains perfected thereafter only if the requirements for perfection
26	under this Act are satisfied before the time specified in Paragraph (1) of this
27	Subsection.
28	§13-303. Security interest unperfected before effective date
29	A security interest that is enforceable immediately before the effective
30	date of this Act but is unperfected at that time:

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1	(1) remains an enforceable security interest until the adjustment date;
2	(2) remains enforceable thereafter if the security interest becomes
3	enforceable under R.S. 10:9-203, as amended by this Act, on the effective date
4	of this Act or before the adjustment date; and
5	(3) becomes perfected:
6	(A) without further action, on the effective date of this Act if the
7	requirements for perfection under this Act are satisfied before or at that time;
8	<u>or</u>
9	(B) when the requirements for perfection are satisfied if the
10	requirements are satisfied after that time.
11	§13-304. Effectiveness of actions taken before effective date
12	(a) Pre-effective-date action; attachment and perfection before
13	adjustment date. If action, other than the filing of a financing statement, is
14	taken before the effective date of this Act and the action would have resulted in
15	perfection of the security interest had the security interest become enforceable
16	before the effective date of this Act, the action is effective to perfect a security
17	interest that attaches under this Act before the adjustment date. An attached
18	security interest becomes unperfected on the adjustment date unless the security
19	interest becomes a perfected security interest under this Act before the
20	adjustment date.
21	(b) Pre-effective-date filing. The filing of a financing statement before the
22	effective date of this Act is effective to perfect a security interest on the effective
23	date of this Act to the extent the filing would satisfy the requirements for
24	perfection under this Act.
25	(c) Pre-effective-date enforceability action. The taking of an action
26	before the effective date of this Act is sufficient for the enforceability of a
27	security interest on the effective date of this Act if the action would satisfy the
28	requirements for enforceability under this Act.
29	<u>§13-305. Priority</u>
30	(a) Determination of priority. Subject to Subsections (b) and (c) of this

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1	Section, this Act determines the priority of conflicting claims to collateral.
2	(b) Established priorities. Subject to Subsection (c) of this Section, if the
3	priorities of claims to collateral were established before the effective date of this
4	Act, Chapter 9 of this Title as in effect before the effective date of this Act
5	determines priority.
6	(c) Determination of certain priorities on adjustment date. On the
7	adjustment date, to the extent the priorities determined by Chapter 9 of this
8	Title as amended by this Act modify the priorities established before the
9	effective date of this Act, the priorities of claims to Chapter 12 property
10	established before the effective date of this Act cease to apply.
11	<u>§13-306. Priority of claims when priority rules of Chapter 9 do not apply</u>
12	(a) Determination of priority. Subject to Subsections (b) and (c) of this
13	Section, Chapter 12 of this Title determines the priority of conflicting claims to
14	Chapter 12 property when the priority rules of Chapter 9 of this Title as
15	amended by this Act do not apply.
16	(b) Established priorities. Subject to Subsection (c) of this Section, when
17	the priority rules of Chapter 9 of this Title as amended by this Act do not apply
17 18	
	the priority rules of Chapter 9 of this Title as amended by this Act do not apply
18	the priority rules of Chapter 9 of this Title as amended by this Act do not apply and the priorities of claims to Chapter 12 property were established before the
18 19	the priority rules of Chapter 9 of this Title as amended by this Act do not apply and the priorities of claims to Chapter 12 property were established before the effective date of this Act, law other than Chapter 12 of this Title determines
18 19 20	the priority rules of Chapter 9 of this Title as amended by this Act do not apply and the priorities of claims to Chapter 12 property were established before the effective date of this Act, law other than Chapter 12 of this Title determines priority.
18 19 20 21	the priority rules of Chapter 9 of this Title as amended by this Act do not apply and the priorities of claims to Chapter 12 property were established before the effective date of this Act, law other than Chapter 12 of this Title determines priority. (c) Determination of certain priorities on adjustment date. When the
18 19 20 21 22	the priority rules of Chapter 9 of this Title as amended by this Act do not apply and the priorities of claims to Chapter 12 property were established before the effective date of this Act, law other than Chapter 12 of this Title determines priority. (c) Determination of certain priorities on adjustment date. When the priority rules of Chapter 9 of this Title as amended by this Act do not apply, to
<ol> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> </ol>	the priority rules of Chapter 9 of this Title as amended by this Act do not apply and the priorities of claims to Chapter 12 property were established before the effective date of this Act, law other than Chapter 12 of this Title determines priority. (c) Determination of certain priorities on adjustment date. When the priority rules of Chapter 9 of this Title as amended by this Act do not apply, to the extent the priorities determined by this Act modify the priorities established
<ol> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> </ol>	the priority rules of Chapter 9 of this Title as amended by this Act do not apply and the priorities of claims to Chapter 12 property were established before the effective date of this Act, law other than Chapter 12 of this Title determines priority. (c) Determination of certain priorities on adjustment date. When the priority rules of Chapter 9 of this Title as amended by this Act do not apply, to the extent the priorities determined by this Act modify the priorities established before the effective date of this Act, the priorities of claims to Chapter 12
<ol> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> </ol>	the priority rules of Chapter 9 of this Title as amended by this Act do not apply and the priorities of claims to Chapter 12 property were established before the effective date of this Act, law other than Chapter 12 of this Title determines priority. (c) Determination of certain priorities on adjustment date. When the priority rules of Chapter 9 of this Title as amended by this Act do not apply, to the extent the priorities determined by this Act modify the priorities established before the effective date of this Act, the priorities of claims to Chapter 12 property established before the effective date of this Act cease to apply on the
<ol> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> </ol>	the priority rules of Chapter 9 of this Title as amended by this Act do not apply and the priorities of claims to Chapter 12 property were established before the effective date of this Act, law other than Chapter 12 of this Title determines priority. (c) Determination of certain priorities on adjustment date. When the priority rules of Chapter 9 of this Title as amended by this Act do not apply, to the extent the priorities determined by this Act modify the priorities established before the effective date of this Act, the priorities of claims to Chapter 12 property established before the effective date of this Act cease to apply on the adjustment date.
<ol> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> <li>27</li> </ol>	the priority rules of Chapter 9 of this Title as amended by this Act do not apply and the priorities of claims to Chapter 12 property were established before the effective date of this Act, law other than Chapter 12 of this Title determines priority. (c) Determination of certain priorities on adjustment date. When the priority rules of Chapter 9 of this Title as amended by this Act do not apply, to the extent the priorities determined by this Act modify the priorities established before the effective date of this Act, the priorities of claims to Chapter 12 property established before the effective date of this Act cease to apply on the adjustment date. Section 2. The Louisiana Legislature confirms and reiterates the reasons for and the

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- this Act shall be construed to support, encourage, facilitate, or implement a central bank
   digital currency in the United States.
- 3 Section 3. The Louisiana State Law Institute is hereby directed to update or print the
- 4 Official Comments to the national Uniform Commercial Code as set forth in the Uniform
- 5 Commercial Code Amendments (2022) drafted by the Uniform Law Commission and the
- 6 American Law Institute.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

# SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

# GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

APPROVED: \_\_\_\_\_