
SENATE BILL 5990

State of Washington

55th Legislature

1997 Regular Session

By Senators Johnson and Kline; by request of Washington Uniform
Legislation Commission

Read first time 02/25/97. Referred to Committee on Law & Justice.

1 AN ACT Relating to letters of credit under the uniform commercial
2 code; amending RCW 62A.5-102, 62A.5-103, 62A.5-104, 62A.5-105, 62A.5-
3 106, 62A.5-107, 62A.5-108, 62A.5-109, 62A.5-110, 62A.5-111, 62A.5-112,
4 62A.5-113, 62A.5-114, 62A.5-115, 62A.5-116, 62A.5-117, 62A.1-105,
5 62A.2-512, 62A.9-103, 62A.9-104, 62A.9-105, 62A.9-106, 62A.9-304, and
6 62A.9-305; and creating new sections.

7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

8 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** APPLICABILITY. This act applies to a letter
9 of credit that is issued on or after the effective date of this act.
10 This act does not apply to a transaction, event, obligation, or duty
11 arising out of or associated with a letter of credit that was issued
12 before the effective date of this act.

13 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** SAVINGS CLAUSE. A transaction arising out
14 of or associated with a letter of credit that was issued before the
15 effective date of this act and the rights, obligations, and interests
16 flowing from that transaction are governed by any statute or other law
17 amended or repealed by this act as if repeal or amendment had not

1 occurred and may be terminated, completed, consummated, or enforced
2 under that statute or other law.

3 **Sec. 3.** RCW 62A.5-102 and 1965 ex.s. c 157 s 5-102 are each
4 amended to read as follows:

5 ~~((Scope.)) Definitions. ((1) This Article applies~~

6 ~~(a) to a credit issued by a bank if the credit requires a~~
7 ~~documentary draft or a documentary demand for payment; and~~

8 ~~(b) to a credit issued by a person other than a bank if the credit~~
9 ~~requires that the draft or demand for payment be accompanied by a~~
10 ~~document of title; and~~

11 ~~(c) to a credit issued by a bank or other person if the credit is~~
12 ~~not within subparagraphs (a) or (b) but conspicuously states that it is~~
13 ~~a letter of credit or is conspicuously so entitled.~~

14 ~~(2) Unless the engagement meets the requirements of subsection (1),~~
15 ~~this Article does not apply to engagements to make advances or to honor~~
16 ~~drafts or demands for payment, to authorities to pay or purchase, to~~
17 ~~guarantees or to general agreements.~~

18 ~~(3) This Article deals with some but not all of the rules and~~
19 ~~concepts of letters of credit as such rules or concepts have developed~~
20 ~~prior to this act or may hereafter develop. The fact that this Article~~
21 ~~states a rule does not by itself require, imply or negate application~~
22 ~~of the same or a converse rule to a situation not provided for or to a~~
23 ~~person not specified by this Article.)) (1) The definitions in this~~
24 ~~section apply throughout this Article unless the context clearly~~
25 ~~requires otherwise:~~

26 ~~(a) "Adviser" means a person who, at the request of the issuer, a~~
27 ~~confirmer, or another adviser, notifies or requests another adviser to~~
28 ~~notify the beneficiary that a letter of credit has been issued,~~
29 ~~confirmed, or amended.~~

30 ~~(b) "Applicant" means a person at whose request or for whose~~
31 ~~account a letter of credit is issued. The term includes a person who~~
32 ~~requests an issuer to issue a letter of credit on behalf of another if~~
33 ~~the person making the request undertakes an obligation to reimburse the~~
34 ~~issuer.~~

35 ~~(c) "Beneficiary" means a person who under the terms of a letter of~~
36 ~~credit is entitled to have its complying presentation honored. The~~
37 ~~term includes a person to whom drawing rights have been transferred~~
38 ~~under a transferable letter of credit.~~

1 (d) "Confirmer" means a nominated person who undertakes, at the
2 request or with the consent of the issuer, to honor a presentation
3 under a letter of credit issued by another.

4 (e) "Dishonor" of a letter of credit means failure timely to honor
5 or to take an interim action, such as acceptance of a draft, that may
6 be required by the letter of credit.

7 (f) "Document" means a draft or other demand, document of title,
8 investment security, certificate, invoice, or other record, statement,
9 or representation of fact, law, right, or opinion (i) which is
10 presented in a written or other medium permitted by the letter of
11 credit or, unless prohibited by the letter of credit, by the standard
12 practice referred to in RCW 62A.5-108(5) and (ii) which is capable of
13 being examined for compliance with the terms and conditions of the
14 letter of credit. A document may not be oral.

15 (g) "Good faith" means honesty in fact in the conduct or
16 transaction concerned.

17 (h) "Honor" of a letter of credit means performance of the issuer's
18 undertaking in the letter of credit to pay or deliver an item of value.
19 Unless the letter of credit otherwise provides, "honor" occurs:

20 (i) Upon payment;

21 (ii) If the letter of credit provides for acceptance, upon
22 acceptance of a draft and, at maturity, its payment; or

23 (iii) If the letter of credit provides for incurring a deferred
24 obligation, upon incurring the obligation and, at maturity, its
25 performance.

26 (i) "Issuer" means a bank or other person that issues a letter of
27 credit, but does not include an individual who makes an engagement for
28 personal, family, or household purposes.

29 (j) "Letter of credit" means a definite undertaking that satisfies
30 the requirements of RCW 62A.5-104 by an issuer to a beneficiary at the
31 request or for the account of an applicant or, in the case of a
32 financial institution, to itself or for its own account, to honor a
33 documentary presentation by payment or delivery of an item of value.

34 (k) "Nominated person" means a person whom the issuer (i)
35 designates or authorizes to pay, accept, negotiate, or otherwise give
36 value under a letter of credit and (ii) undertakes by agreement or
37 custom and practice to reimburse.

38 (l) "Presentation" means delivery of a document to an issuer or
39 nominated person for honor or giving of value under a letter of credit.

1 (m) "Presenter" means a person making a presentation as or on
2 behalf of a beneficiary or nominated person.

3 (n) "Record" means information that is inscribed on a tangible
4 medium, or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is
5 retrievable in perceivable form.

6 (o) "Successor of a beneficiary" means a person who succeeds to
7 substantially all of the rights of a beneficiary by operation of law,
8 including a corporation with or into which the beneficiary has been
9 merged or consolidated, an administrator, executor, personal
10 representative, trustee in bankruptcy, debtor in possession,
11 liquidator, and receiver.

12 (2) Definitions in other Articles applying to this Article and the
13 sections in which they appear are:

14 "Accept" or "Acceptance" RCW 62A.3-409

15 "Value" RCW 62A.3-303, RCW 62A.4-211.

16 (3) Article 1 contains certain additional general definitions and
17 principles of construction and interpretation applicable throughout
18 this Article.

19 **Sec. 4.** RCW 62A.5-103 and 1965 ex.s. c 157 s 5-103 are each
20 amended to read as follows:

21 ~~((Definitions.)) Scope. ((1) In this Article unless the context~~
22 ~~otherwise requires~~

23 ~~(a) "Credit" or "letter of credit" means an engagement by a bank or~~
24 ~~other person made at the request of a customer and of a kind within the~~
25 ~~scope of this Article (RCW 62A.5-102) that the issuer will honor drafts~~
26 ~~or other demands for payment upon compliance with the conditions~~
27 ~~specified in the credit. A credit may be either revocable or~~
28 ~~irrevocable. The engagement may be either an agreement to honor or a~~
29 ~~statement that the bank or other person is authorized to honor.~~

30 ~~(b) A "documentary draft" or a "documentary demand for payment" is~~
31 ~~one honor of which is conditioned upon the presentation of a document~~
32 ~~or documents. "Document" means any paper including document of title,~~
33 ~~security, invoice, certificate, notice of default and the like.~~

34 ~~(c) An "issuer" is a bank or other person issuing a credit.~~

35 ~~(d) A "beneficiary" of a credit is a person who is entitled under~~
36 ~~its terms to draw or demand payment.~~

37 ~~(e) An "advising bank" is a bank which gives notification of the~~
38 ~~issuance of a credit by another bank.~~

1 ~~(f) A "confirming bank" is a bank which engages either that it will~~
2 ~~itself honor a credit already issued by another bank or that such a~~
3 ~~credit will be honored by the issuer or a third bank.~~

4 ~~(g) A "customer" is a buyer or other person who causes an issuer to~~
5 ~~issue a credit. The term also includes a bank which procures issuance~~
6 ~~or confirmation on behalf of that bank's customer.~~

7 ~~(2) Other definitions applying to this Article and the sections in~~
8 ~~which they appear are:~~

9 ~~"Notation of credit".— RCW 62A.5-108.~~

10 ~~"Presenter".— RCW 62A.5-112(3).~~

11 ~~(3) Definitions in other Articles applying to this Article and the~~
12 ~~sections in which they appear are:~~

13 ~~"Accept" or "Acceptance".— RCW 62A.3-410.~~

14 ~~"Contract for sale".— RCW 62A.2-106.~~

15 ~~"Draft".— RCW 62A.3-104.~~

16 ~~"Holder in due course".— RCW 62A.3-302.~~

17 ~~"Midnight deadline".— RCW 62A.4-104.~~

18 ~~"Security".— RCW 62A.8-102.~~

19 ~~(4) In addition, Article 1 contains general definitions and~~
20 ~~principles of construction and interpretation applicable throughout~~
21 ~~this Article.)) (1) This Article applies to letters of credit and to~~
22 ~~certain rights and obligations arising out of transactions involving~~
23 ~~letters of credit.~~

24 (2) The statement of a rule in this Article does not by itself
25 require, imply, or negate application of the same or a different rule
26 to a situation not provided for, or to a person not specified, in this
27 Article.

28 (3) With the exception of this subsection, subsections (1) and (4)
29 of this section, RCW 62A.5-102(1) (i) and (j), 62A.5-106(4), and 62A.5-
30 114(4), and except to the extent prohibited in RCW 62A.1-102(3) and
31 62A.5-117(4), the effect of this Article may be varied by agreement or
32 by a provision stated or incorporated by reference in an undertaking.
33 A term in an agreement or undertaking generally excusing liability or
34 generally limiting remedies for failure to perform obligations is not
35 sufficient to vary obligations prescribed by this Article.

36 (4) Rights and obligations of an issuer to a beneficiary or a
37 nominated person under a letter of credit are independent of the
38 existence, performance, or nonperformance of a contract or arrangement
39 out of which the letter of credit arises or which underlies it,

1 including contracts or arrangements between the issuer and the
2 applicant and between the applicant and the beneficiary.

3 **Sec. 5.** RCW 62A.5-104 and 1965 ex.s. c 157 s 5-104 are each
4 amended to read as follows:

5 Formal requirements(~~(; signing)~~). (~~((1) Except as otherwise~~
6 ~~required in subsection (1)(c) of RCW 62A.5-102 on scope, no particular~~
7 ~~form of phrasing is required for a credit. A credit must be in writing~~
8 ~~and signed by the issuer and a confirmation must be in writing and~~
9 ~~signed by the confirming bank. A modification of the terms of a credit~~
10 ~~or confirmation must be signed by the issuer or confirming bank.~~

11 ~~(2) A telegram may be a sufficient signed writing if it identifies~~
12 ~~its sender by an authorized authentication. The authentication may be~~
13 ~~in code and the authorized naming of the issuer in an advice of credit~~
14 ~~is a sufficient signing.)) A letter of credit, confirmation, advice,
15 transfer, amendment, or cancellation may be issued in any form that is
16 a record and is authenticated (1) by a signature or (2) in accordance
17 with the agreement of the parties or the standard practice referred to
18 in RCW 62A.5-108(5).~~

19 **Sec. 6.** RCW 62A.5-105 and 1965 ex.s. c 157 s 5-105 are each
20 amended to read as follows:

21 Consideration. (~~(No consideration is necessary to establish a~~
22 ~~credit or to enlarge or otherwise modify its terms.)) Consideration is
23 not required to issue, amend, transfer, or cancel a letter of credit,
24 advice, or confirmation.~~

25 **Sec. 7.** RCW 62A.5-106 and 1965 ex.s. c 157 s 5-106 are each
26 amended to read as follows:

27 (~~(Time and effect of establishment of credit.)) Issuance,~~
28 ~~amendment, cancellation, and duration. ((1) Unless otherwise agreed~~
29 ~~a credit is established:~~

30 ~~(a) as regards the customer as soon as a letter of credit is sent~~
31 ~~to him or the letter of credit or an authorized written advice of its~~
32 ~~issuance is sent to the beneficiary; and~~

33 ~~(b) as regards the beneficiary when he receives a letter of credit~~
34 ~~or an authorized written advice of its issuance.~~

35 ~~(2) Unless otherwise agreed once an irrevocable credit is~~
36 ~~established as regards the customer it can be modified or revoked only~~

1 with the consent of the customer and once it is established as regards
2 the beneficiary it can be modified or revoked only with his consent.

3 ~~(3) Unless otherwise agreed after a revocable credit is established
4 it may be modified or revoked by the issuer without notice to or
5 consent from the customer or beneficiary.~~

6 ~~(4) Notwithstanding any modification or revocation of a revocable
7 credit any person authorized to honor or negotiate under the terms of
8 the original credit is entitled to reimbursement for or honor of any
9 draft or demand for payment duly honored or negotiated before receipt
10 of notice of the modification or revocation and the issuer in turn is
11 entitled to reimbursement from its customer.))~~ (1) A letter of credit
12 is issued and becomes enforceable according to its terms against the
13 issuer when the issuer sends or otherwise transmits it to the person
14 requested to advise or to the beneficiary. A letter of credit is
15 revocable only if it so provides.

16 (2) After a letter of credit is issued, rights and obligations of
17 a beneficiary, applicant, confirmer, and issuer are not affected by an
18 amendment or cancellation to which that person has not consented except
19 to the extent the letter of credit provides that it is revocable or
20 that the issuer may amend or cancel the letter of credit without that
21 consent.

22 (3) If there is no stated expiration date or other provision that
23 determines its duration, a letter of credit expires one year after its
24 stated date of issuance or, if none is stated, after the date on which
25 it is issued.

26 (4) A letter of credit that states that it is perpetual expires
27 five years after its stated date of issuance, or if none is stated,
28 after the date on which it is issued.

29 **Sec. 8.** RCW 62A.5-107 and 1965 ex.s. c 157 s 5-107 are each
30 amended to read as follows:

31 ~~((Advice of credit; confirmation; error in statement of terms.))~~
32 Confirmer, nominated person, and adviser. ((1) Unless otherwise
33 specified an advising bank by advising a credit issued by another bank
34 does not assume any obligation to honor drafts drawn or demands for
35 payment made under the credit but it does assume obligation for the
36 accuracy of its own statement.

1 ~~(2) A confirming bank by confirming a credit becomes directly~~
2 ~~obligated on the credit to the extent of its confirmation as though it~~
3 ~~were its issuer and acquires the rights of an issuer.~~

4 ~~(3) Even though an advising bank incorrectly advises the terms of~~
5 ~~a credit it has been authorized to advise the credit is established as~~
6 ~~against the issuer to the extent of its original terms.~~

7 ~~(4) Unless otherwise specified the customer bears as against the~~
8 ~~issuer all risks of transmission and reasonable translation or~~
9 ~~interpretation of any message relating to a credit.))~~ (1) A confirmer
10 is directly obligated on a letter of credit and has the rights and
11 obligations of an issuer to the extent of its confirmation. The
12 confirmer also has rights against and obligations to the issuer as if
13 the issuer were an applicant and the confirmer had issued the letter of
14 credit at the request and for the account of the issuer.

15 (2) A nominated person who is not a confirmer is not obligated to
16 honor or otherwise give value for a presentation.

17 (3) A person requested to advise may decline to act as an adviser.
18 An adviser that is not a confirmer is not obligated to honor or give
19 value for a presentation. An adviser undertakes to the issuer and to
20 the beneficiary accurately to advise the terms of the letter of credit,
21 confirmation, amendment, or advice received by that person and
22 undertakes to the beneficiary to check the apparent authenticity of the
23 request to advise. Even if the advice is inaccurate, the letter of
24 credit, confirmation, or amendment is enforceable as issued.

25 (4) A person who notifies a transferee beneficiary of the terms of
26 a letter of credit, confirmation, amendment, or advice has the rights
27 and obligations of an adviser under subsection (3) of this section.
28 The terms in the notice to the transferee beneficiary may differ from
29 the terms in any notice to the transferor beneficiary to the extent
30 permitted by the letter of credit, confirmation, amendment, or advice
31 received by the person who so notifies.

32 **Sec. 9.** RCW 62A.5-108 and 1965 ex.s. c 157 s 5-108 are each
33 amended to read as follows:

34 ~~(("Notation credit"; exhaustion of credit.))~~ Issuer's rights and
35 obligations. ((1) A credit which specifies that any person purchasing
36 or paying drafts drawn or demands for payment made under it must note
37 the amount of the draft or demand on the letter or advice of credit is
38 a "notation credit".

1 ~~(2) Under a notation credit~~

2 ~~(a) a person paying the beneficiary or purchasing a draft or demand~~
3 ~~for payment from him acquires a right to honor only if the appropriate~~
4 ~~notation is made and by transferring or forwarding for honor the~~
5 ~~documents under the credit such a person warrants to the issuer that~~
6 ~~the notation has been made; and~~

7 ~~(b) unless the credit or a signed statement that an appropriate~~
8 ~~notation has been made accompanies the draft or demand for payment the~~
9 ~~issuer may delay honor until evidence of notation has been procured~~
10 ~~which is satisfactory to it but its obligation and that of its customer~~
11 ~~continue for a reasonable time not exceeding thirty days to obtain such~~
12 ~~evidence.~~

13 ~~(3) If the credit is not a notation credit~~

14 ~~(a) the issuer may honor complying drafts or demands for payment~~
15 ~~presented to it in the order in which they are presented and is~~
16 ~~discharged pro tanto by honor of any such draft or demand;~~

17 ~~(b) as between competing good faith purchasers of complying drafts~~
18 ~~or demands the person first purchasing has priority over a subsequent~~
19 ~~purchaser even though the later purchased draft or demand has been~~
20 ~~first honored.))~~ (1) Except as otherwise provided in RCW 62A.5-109, an
21 issuer shall honor a presentation that, as determined by the standard
22 practice referred to in subsection (5) of this section, appears on its
23 face strictly to comply with the terms and conditions of the letter of
24 credit. Except as otherwise provided in RCW 62A.5-113 and unless
25 otherwise agreed with the applicant, an issuer shall dishonor a
26 presentation that does not appear so to comply.

27 (2) An issuer has a reasonable time after presentation, but not
28 beyond the end of the seventh business day of the issuer after the day
29 of its receipt of documents:

30 (a) To honor;

31 (b) If the letter of credit provides for honor to be completed more
32 than seven business days after presentation, to accept a draft or incur
33 a deferred obligation; or

34 (c) To give notice to the presenter of discrepancies in the
35 presentation.

36 (3) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4) of this section,
37 an issuer is precluded from asserting as a basis for dishonor any
38 discrepancy if timely notice is not given, or any discrepancy not
39 stated in the notice if timely notice is given.

1 (4) Failure to give the notice specified in subsection (2) of this
2 section or to mention fraud, forgery, or expiration in the notice does
3 not preclude the issuer from asserting as a basis for dishonor fraud or
4 forgery as described in RCW 62A.5-109(1) or expiration of the letter of
5 credit before presentation.

6 (5) An issuer shall observe standard practice of financial
7 institutions that regularly issue letters of credit. Determination of
8 the issuer's observance of the standard practice is a matter of
9 interpretation for the court. The court shall offer the parties a
10 reasonable opportunity to present evidence of the standard practice.

11 (6) An issuer is not responsible for:

12 (a) The performance or nonperformance of the underlying contract,
13 arrangement, or transaction;

14 (b) An act or omission of others; or

15 (c) Observance or knowledge of the usage of a particular trade
16 other than the standard practice referred to in subsection (5) of this
17 section.

18 (7) If an undertaking constituting a letter of credit under RCW
19 62A.5-102(1)(j) contains nondocumentary conditions, an issuer shall
20 disregard the nondocumentary conditions and treat them as if they were
21 not stated.

22 (8) An issuer that has dishonored a presentation shall return the
23 documents or hold them at the disposal of, and send advice to that
24 effect to, the presenter.

25 (9) An issuer that has honored a presentation as permitted or
26 required by this Article:

27 (a) Is entitled to be reimbursed by the applicant in immediately
28 available funds not later than the date of its payment of funds;

29 (b) Takes the documents free of claims of the beneficiary or
30 presenter;

31 (c) Is precluded from asserting a right of recourse on a draft
32 under RCW 62A.3-414 and 62A.3-415;

33 (d) Except as otherwise provided in RCW 62A.5-110 and 62A.5-117, is
34 precluded from restitution of money paid or other value given by
35 mistake to the extent the mistake concerns discrepancies in the
36 documents or tender which are apparent on the face of the presentation;
37 and

1 (e) Is discharged to the extent of its performance under the letter
2 of credit unless the issuer honored a presentation in which a required
3 signature of a beneficiary was forged.

4 **Sec. 10.** RCW 62A.5-109 and 1965 ex.s. c 157 s 5-109 are each
5 amended to read as follows:

6 ~~((Issuer's obligation to its customer.))~~ Fraud and forgery. ~~((1)~~
7 ~~An issuer's obligation to its customer includes good faith and~~
8 ~~observance of any general banking usage but unless otherwise agreed~~
9 ~~does not include liability or responsibility~~

10 ~~(a) for performance of the underlying contract for sale or other~~
11 ~~transaction between the customer and the beneficiary; or~~

12 ~~(b) for any act or omission of any person other than itself or its~~
13 ~~own branch or for loss or destruction of a draft, demand or document in~~
14 ~~transit or in the possession of others; or~~

15 ~~(c) based on knowledge or lack of knowledge of any usage of any~~
16 ~~particular trade.~~

17 ~~(2) An issuer must examine documents with care so as to ascertain~~
18 ~~that on their face they appear to comply with the terms of the credit~~
19 ~~but unless otherwise agreed assumes no liability or responsibility for~~
20 ~~the genuineness, falsification or effect of any document which appears~~
21 ~~on such examination to be regular on its face.~~

22 ~~(3) A non bank issuer is not bound by any banking usage of which it~~
23 ~~has no knowledge.))~~ (1) If a presentation is made that appears on its
24 face strictly to comply with the terms and conditions of the letter of
25 credit, but a required document is forged or materially fraudulent, or
26 honor of the presentation would facilitate a material fraud by the
27 beneficiary on the issuer or applicant:

28 (a) The issuer shall honor the presentation, if honor is demanded
29 by (i) a nominated person who has given value in good faith and without
30 notice of forgery or material fraud, (ii) a confirmer who has honored
31 its confirmation in good faith, (iii) a holder in due course of a draft
32 drawn under the letter of credit which was taken after acceptance by
33 the issuer or nominated person, or (iv) an assignee of the issuer's or
34 nominated person's deferred obligation that was taken for value and
35 without notice of forgery or material fraud after the obligation was
36 incurred by the issuer or nominated person; and

37 (b) The issuer, acting in good faith, may honor or dishonor the
38 presentation in any other case.

1 (2) If an applicant claims that a required document is forged or
2 materially fraudulent or that honor of the presentation would
3 facilitate a material fraud by the beneficiary on the issuer or
4 applicant, a court of competent jurisdiction may temporarily or
5 permanently enjoin the issuer from honoring a presentation or grant
6 similar relief against the issuer or other persons only if the court
7 finds that:

8 (a) The relief is not prohibited under the law applicable to an
9 accepted draft or deferred obligation incurred by the issuer;

10 (b) A beneficiary, issuer, or nominated person who may be adversely
11 affected is adequately protected against loss that it may suffer
12 because the relief is granted;

13 (c) All of the conditions to entitle a person to the relief under
14 the law of this state have been met; and

15 (d) On the basis of the information submitted to the court, the
16 applicant is more likely than not to succeed under its claim of forgery
17 or material fraud and the person demanding honor does not qualify for
18 protection under subsection (1)(a) of this section.

19 **Sec. 11.** RCW 62A.5-110 and 1965 ex.s. c 157 s 5-110 are each
20 amended to read as follows:

21 ~~((Availability of credit in portions; presenter's reservation of~~
22 ~~lien or claim.)) Warranties. ~~((1) Unless otherwise specified a credit~~
23 ~~may be used in portions in the discretion of the beneficiary.~~~~

24 ~~(2) Unless otherwise specified a person by presenting a documentary~~
25 ~~draft or demand for payment under a credit relinquishes upon its honor~~
26 ~~all claims to the documents and a person by transferring such draft or~~
27 ~~demand or causing such presentment authorizes such relinquishment. An~~
28 ~~explicit reservation of claim makes the draft or demand non-~~
29 ~~complying.)) (1) If its presentation is honored, the beneficiary
30 warrants:~~

31 (a) To the issuer, any other person to whom presentation is made,
32 and the applicant that there is no fraud or forgery of the kind
33 described in RCW 62A.5-109(1); and

34 (b) To the applicant that the drawing does not violate any
35 agreement between the applicant and beneficiary or any other agreement
36 intended by them to be augmented by the letter of credit.

37 (2) The warranties in subsection (1) of this section are in
38 addition to warranties arising under Articles 3, 4, 7, and 8 because of

1 the presentation or transfer of documents covered by any of those
2 Articles.

3 **Sec. 12.** RCW 62A.5-111 and 1965 ex.s. c 157 s 5-111 are each
4 amended to read as follows:

5 ~~((Warranties on transfer and presentment.)) Remedies. ((1) Unless~~
6 ~~otherwise agreed the beneficiary by transferring or presenting a~~
7 ~~documentary draft or demand for payment warrants to all interested~~
8 ~~parties that the necessary conditions of the credit have been complied~~
9 ~~with. This is in addition to any warranties arising under Articles 3,~~
10 ~~4, 7 and 8.~~

11 ~~(2) Unless otherwise agreed a negotiating, advising, confirming,~~
12 ~~collecting or issuing bank presenting or transferring a draft or demand~~
13 ~~for payment under a credit warrants only the matters warranted by a~~
14 ~~collecting bank under Article 4 and any such bank transferring a~~
15 ~~document warrants only the matters warranted by an intermediary under~~
16 ~~Articles 7 and 8.)) (1) If an issuer wrongfully dishonors or repudiates
17 its obligation to pay money under a letter of credit before
18 presentation, the beneficiary, successor, or nominated person
19 presenting on its own behalf may recover from the issuer the amount
20 that is the subject of the dishonor or repudiation. If the issuer's
21 obligation under the letter of credit is not for the payment of money,
22 the claimant may obtain specific performance or, at the claimant's
23 election, recover an amount equal to the value of performance from the
24 issuer. In either case, the claimant may also recover incidental but
25 not consequential damages. The claimant is not obligated to take
26 action to avoid damages that might be due from the issuer under this
27 subsection. If, although not obligated to do so, the claimant avoids
28 damages, the claimant's recovery from the issuer must be reduced by the
29 amount of damages avoided. The issuer has the burden of proving the
30 amount of damages avoided. In the case of repudiation the claimant
31 need not present any document.~~

32 (2) If an issuer wrongfully dishonors a draft or demand presented
33 under a letter of credit or honors a draft or demand in breach of its
34 obligation to the applicant, the applicant may recover damages
35 resulting from the breach, including incidental but not consequential
36 damages, less any amount saved as a result of the breach.

37 (3) If an adviser or nominated person other than a confirmer
38 breaches an obligation under this Article or an issuer breaches an

1 obligation not covered in subsection (1) or (2) of this section, a
2 person to whom the obligation is owed may recover damages resulting
3 from the breach, including incidental but not consequential damages,
4 less any amount saved as a result of the breach. To the extent of the
5 confirmation, a confirmer has the liability of an issuer specified in
6 this subsection and subsections (1) and (2) of this section.

7 (4) An issuer, nominated person, or adviser who is found liable
8 under subsection (1), (2), or (3) of this section shall pay interest on
9 the amount owed thereunder from the date of wrongful dishonor or other
10 appropriate date.

11 (5) Reasonable attorney's fees and other expenses of litigation
12 must be awarded to the prevailing party in an action in which a remedy
13 is sought under this Article.

14 (6) Damages that would otherwise be payable by a party for breach
15 of an obligation under this Article may be liquidated by agreement or
16 undertaking, but only in an amount or by a formula that is reasonable
17 in light of the harm anticipated.

18 **Sec. 13.** RCW 62A.5-112 and 1965 ex.s. c 157 s 5-112 are each
19 amended to read as follows:

20 ~~((Time allowed for honor or rejection; withholding honor or~~
21 ~~rejection by consent; "presenter".)) Transfer of letter of credit.
22 ~~((1) A bank to which a documentary draft or demand for payment is~~
23 ~~presented under a credit may without dishonor of the draft, demand or~~
24 ~~credit~~~~

25 ~~(a) defer honor until the close of the third banking day following~~
26 ~~receipt of the documents; and~~

27 ~~(b) further defer honor if the presenter has expressly or impliedly~~
28 ~~consented thereto.~~

29 ~~Failure to honor within the time here specified constitutes dishonor of~~
30 ~~the draft or demand and of the credit except as otherwise provided in~~
31 ~~subsection (4) of RCW 62A.5-114 on conditional payment.~~

32 ~~(2) Upon dishonor the bank may unless otherwise instructed fulfill~~
33 ~~its duty to return the draft or demand and the documents by holding~~
34 ~~them at the disposal of the presenter and sending him an advice to that~~
35 ~~effect.~~

36 ~~(3) "Presenter" means any person presenting a draft or demand for~~
37 ~~payment for honor under a credit even though that person is a~~
38 ~~confirming bank or other correspondent which is acting under an~~

1 ~~issuer's authorization.))~~ (1) Except as otherwise provided in RCW
2 62A.5-113, unless a letter of credit provides that it is transferable,
3 the right of a beneficiary to draw or otherwise demand performance
4 under a letter of credit may not be transferred.

5 (2) Even if a letter of credit provides that it is transferable,
6 the issuer may refuse to recognize or carry out a transfer if:

7 (a) The transfer would violate applicable law; or

8 (b) The transferor or transferee has failed to comply with any
9 requirement stated in the letter of credit or any other requirement
10 relating to transfer imposed by the issuer which is within the standard
11 practice referred to in RCW 62A.5-108(5) or is otherwise reasonable
12 under the circumstances.

13 **Sec. 14.** RCW 62A.5-113 and 1965 ex.s. c 157 s 5-113 are each
14 amended to read as follows:

15 ~~((Indemnities.))~~ Transfer by operation of law. ~~((1) A bank~~
16 ~~seeking to obtain (whether for itself or another) honor, negotiation or~~
17 ~~reimbursement under a credit may give an indemnity to induce such~~
18 ~~honor, negotiation or reimbursement.~~

19 ~~(2) An indemnity agreement inducing honor, negotiation or~~
20 ~~reimbursement~~

21 ~~(a) unless otherwise explicitly agreed applies to defects in the~~
22 ~~documents but not in the goods; and~~

23 ~~(b) unless a longer time is explicitly agreed expires at the end of~~
24 ~~ten business days following receipt of the documents by the ultimate~~
25 ~~customer unless notice of objection is sent before such expiration~~
26 ~~date. The ultimate customer may send notice of objection to the person~~
27 ~~from whom he received the documents and any bank receiving such notice~~
28 ~~is under a duty to send notice to its transferor before its midnight~~
29 ~~deadline.))~~ (1) A successor of a beneficiary may consent to amendments,

30 sign and present documents, and receive payment or other items of value
31 in the name of the beneficiary without disclosing its status as a
32 successor.

33 (2) A successor of a beneficiary may consent to amendments, sign
34 and present documents, and receive payment or other items of value in
35 its own name as the disclosed successor of the beneficiary. Except as
36 otherwise provided in subsection (5) of this section, an issuer shall
37 recognize a disclosed successor of a beneficiary as beneficiary in full
38 substitution for its predecessor upon compliance with the requirements

1 for recognition by the issuer of a transfer of drawing rights by
2 operation of law under the standard practice referred to in RCW
3 62A.5-108(5) or, in the absence of such a practice, compliance with
4 other reasonable procedures sufficient to protect the issuer.

5 (3) An issuer is not obliged to determine whether a purported
6 successor is a successor of a beneficiary or whether the signature of
7 a purported successor is genuine or authorized.

8 (4) Honor of a purported successor's apparently complying
9 presentation under subsection (1) or (2) of this section has the
10 consequences specified in RCW 62A.5-108(9) even if the purported
11 successor is not the successor of a beneficiary. Documents signed in
12 the name of the beneficiary or of a disclosed successor by a person who
13 is neither the beneficiary nor the successor of the beneficiary are
14 forged documents for the purposes of RCW 62A.5-109.

15 (5) An issuer whose rights of reimbursement are not covered by
16 subsection (4) of this section or substantially similar law and any
17 confirmer or nominated person may decline to recognize a presentation
18 under subsection (2) of this section.

19 (6) A beneficiary whose name is changed after the issuance of a
20 letter of credit has the same rights and obligations as a successor of
21 a beneficiary under this section.

22 **Sec. 15.** RCW 62A.5-114 and 1995 c 48 s 57 are each amended to read
23 as follows:

24 ~~((Issuer's duty and privilege to honor; right to reimbursement.))~~
25 Assignment of proceeds. ((1) An issuer must honor a draft or demand
26 for payment which complies with the terms of the relevant credit
27 regardless of whether the goods or documents conform to the underlying
28 contract for sale or other contract between the customer and the
29 beneficiary. The issuer is not excused from honor of such a draft or
30 demand by reason of an additional general term that all documents must
31 be satisfactory to the issuer, but an issuer may require that specified
32 documents must be satisfactory to it.

33 ~~(2) Unless otherwise agreed when documents appear on their face to~~
34 ~~comply with the terms of a credit but a required document does not in~~
35 ~~fact conform to the warranties made on negotiation or transfer of a~~
36 ~~document of title (RCW 62A.7-507) or of a certificated security (RCW~~
37 ~~62A.8-108) or is forged or fraudulent or there is fraud in the~~
38 ~~transaction:~~

1 (a) the issuer must honor the draft or demand for payment if honor
2 is demanded by a negotiating bank or other holder of the draft or
3 demand which has taken the draft or demand under the credit and under
4 circumstances which would make it a holder in due course (RCW 62A.3-
5 302) and in an appropriate case would make it a person to whom a
6 document of title has been duly negotiated (RCW 62A.7-502) or a bona
7 fide purchaser of a certificated security (RCW 62A.8-302); and

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

13 (3) Unless otherwise agreed an issuer which has duly honored a
14 draft or demand for payment is entitled to immediate reimbursement of
15 any payment made under the credit and to be put in effectively
16 available funds not later than the day before maturity of any
17 acceptance made under the credit.

18 (4) When a credit provides for payment by the issuer on receipt of
19 notice that the required documents are in the possession of a
20 correspondent or other agent of the issuer

21 (a) any payment made on receipt of such notice is conditional; and

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

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

27 (5) In the case covered by subsection (4) failure to reject
28 documents within the time specified in sub-paragraph (b) constitutes
29 acceptance of the documents and makes the payment final in favor of the
30 beneficiary.)) (1) In this section, "proceeds of a letter of credit"

31 means the cash, check, accepted draft, or other item of value paid or
32 delivered upon honor or giving of value by the issuer or any nominated
33 person under the letter of credit. The term does not include a
34 beneficiary's drawing rights or documents presented by the beneficiary.

35 (2) A beneficiary may assign its right to part or all of the
36 proceeds of a letter of credit. The beneficiary may do so before
37 presentation as a present assignment of its right to receive proceeds
38 contingent upon its compliance with the terms and conditions of the
39 letter of credit.

1 (3) An issuer or nominated person need not recognize an assignment
2 of proceeds of a letter of credit until it consents to the assignment.

3 (4) An issuer or nominated person has no obligation to give or
4 withhold its consent to an assignment of proceeds of a letter of
5 credit, but consent may not be unreasonably withheld if the assignee
6 possesses and exhibits the letter of credit and presentation of the
7 letter of credit is a condition to honor.

8 (5) Rights of a transferee beneficiary or nominated person are
9 independent of the beneficiary's assignment of the proceeds of a letter
10 of credit and are superior to the assignee's right to the proceeds.

11 (6) Neither the rights recognized by this section between an
12 assignee and an issuer, transferee beneficiary, or nominated person nor
13 the issuer's or nominated person's payment of proceeds to an assignee
14 or a third person affect the rights between the assignee and any person
15 other than the issuer, transferee beneficiary, or nominated person.
16 The mode of creating and perfecting a security interest in or granting
17 an assignment of a beneficiary's rights to proceeds is governed by
18 Article 9 or other law. Against persons other than the issuer,
19 transferee beneficiary, or nominated person, the rights and obligations
20 arising upon the creation of a security interest or other assignment of
21 a beneficiary's right to proceeds and its perfection are governed by
22 Article 9 or other law.

23 **Sec. 16.** RCW 62A.5-115 and 1965 ex.s. c 157 s 5-115 are each
24 amended to read as follows:

25 ~~((Remedy for improper dishonor or anticipatory repudiation.))~~
26 ~~Statute of Limitations. ((1) When an issuer wrongfully dishonors a~~
27 ~~draft or demand for payment presented under a credit the person~~
28 ~~entitled to honor has with respect to any documents the rights of a~~
29 ~~person in the position of a seller (RCW 62A.2-707) and may recover from~~
30 ~~the issuer the face amount of the draft or demand together with~~
31 ~~incidental damages under RCW 62A.2-710 on seller's incidental damages~~
32 ~~and interest but less any amount realized by resale or other use or~~
33 ~~disposition of the subject matter of the transaction. In the event no~~
34 ~~resale or other utilization is made the documents, goods or other~~
35 ~~subject matter involved in the transaction must be turned over to the~~
36 ~~issuer on payment of judgment.~~

37 ~~(2) When an issuer wrongfully cancels or otherwise repudiates a~~
38 ~~credit before presentment of a draft or demand for payment drawn under~~

1 ~~it the beneficiary has the rights of a seller after anticipatory~~
2 ~~repudiation by the buyer under RCW 62A.2-610 if he learns of the~~
3 ~~repudiation in time reasonably to avoid procurement of the required~~
4 ~~documents. Otherwise the beneficiary has an immediate right of action~~
5 ~~for wrongful dishonor.)) An action to enforce a right or obligation~~
6 ~~arising under this Article must be commenced within one year after the~~
7 ~~expiration date of the relevant letter of credit or one year after the~~
8 ~~cause of action accrues, whichever occurs later. A cause of action~~
9 ~~accrues when the breach occurs, regardless of the aggrieved party's~~
10 ~~lack of knowledge of the breach.~~

11 **Sec. 17.** RCW 62A.5-116 and 1981 c 41 s 5 are each amended to read
12 as follows:

13 ~~((Transfer and assignment.)) Choice of law and forum. ~~((1) The~~
14 ~~right to draw under a credit can be transferred or assigned only when~~
15 ~~the credit is expressly designated as transferable or assignable.~~~~

16 ~~(2) Even though the credit specifically states that it is~~
17 ~~nontransferable or nonassignable the beneficiary may before performance~~
18 ~~of the conditions of the credit assign his right to proceeds. Such an~~
19 ~~assignment is an assignment of an account under Article 9 on Secured~~
20 ~~Transactions and is governed by that Article except that~~

21 ~~(a) the assignment is ineffective until the letter of credit or~~
22 ~~advice of credit is delivered to the assignee which delivery~~
23 ~~constitutes perfection of the security interest under Article 9; and~~

24 ~~(b) the issuer may honor drafts or demands for payment drawn under~~
25 ~~the credit until it receives a notification of the assignment signed by~~
26 ~~the beneficiary which reasonably identifies the credit involved in the~~
27 ~~assignment and contains a request to pay the assignee; and~~

28 ~~(c) after what reasonably appears to be such a notification has~~
29 ~~been received the issuer may without dishonor refuse to accept or pay~~
30 ~~even to a person otherwise entitled to honor until the letter of credit~~
31 ~~or advice of credit is exhibited to the issuer.~~

32 ~~(3) Except where the beneficiary has effectively assigned his right~~
33 ~~to draw or his right to proceeds, nothing in this section limits his~~
34 ~~right to transfer or negotiate drafts or demands drawn under the~~
35 ~~credit.)) (1) The liability of an issuer, nominated person, or adviser~~
36 ~~for action or omission is governed by the law of the jurisdiction~~
37 ~~chosen by an agreement in the form of a record signed or otherwise~~
38 ~~authenticated by the affected parties in the manner provided in RCW~~

1 62A.5-104 or by a provision in the person's letter of credit,
2 confirmation, or other undertaking. The jurisdiction whose law is
3 chosen need not bear any relation to the transaction.

4 (2) Unless subsection (1) of this section applies, the liability of
5 an issuer, nominated person, or adviser for action or omission is
6 governed by the law of the jurisdiction in which the person is located.
7 The person is considered to be located at the address indicated in the
8 person's undertaking. If more than one address is indicated, the
9 person is considered to be located at the address from which the
10 person's undertaking was issued. For the purpose of jurisdiction,
11 choice of law, and recognition of interbranch letters of credit, but
12 not enforcement of a judgment, all branches of a bank are considered
13 separate juridical entities and a bank is considered to be located at
14 the place where its relevant branch is considered to be located under
15 this subsection.

16 (3) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the liability
17 of an issuer, nominated person, or adviser is governed by any rules of
18 custom or practice, such as the Uniform Customs and Practice for
19 Documentary Credits, to which the letter of credit, confirmation, or
20 other undertaking is expressly made subject. If (a) this Article would
21 govern the liability of an issuer, nominated person, or adviser under
22 subsection (1) or (2) of this section, (b) the relevant undertaking
23 incorporates rules of custom or practice, and (c) there is conflict
24 between this Article and those rules as applied to that undertaking,
25 those rules govern except to the extent of any conflict with the
26 nonvariable provisions specified in RCW 62A.5-103(3).

27 (4) If there is conflict between this Article and Article 3, 4, 4A,
28 or 9, this Article governs.

29 (5) The forum for settling disputes arising out of an undertaking
30 within this Article may be chosen in the manner and with the binding
31 effect that governing law may be chosen in accordance with subsection
32 (1) of this section.

33 **Sec. 18.** RCW 62A.5-117 and 1965 ex.s. c 157 s 5-117 are each
34 amended to read as follows:

35 ~~((Insolvency of bank holding funds for documentary credit.))~~
36 Subrogation of issuer, applicant, and nominated person. ((1) Where an
37 issuer or an advising or confirming bank or a bank which has for a
38 customer procured issuance of a credit by another bank becomes

1 insolvent before final payment under the credit and the credit is one
2 to which this Article is made applicable by paragraphs (a) or (b) of
3 RCW 62A.5-102(1) on scope, the receipt or allocation of funds or
4 collateral to secure or meet obligations under the credit shall have
5 the following results:

6 (a) to the extent of any funds or collateral turned over after or
7 before the insolvency as indemnity against or specifically for the
8 purpose of payment of drafts or demands for payment drawn under the
9 designated credit, the drafts or demands are entitled to payment in
10 preference over depositors or other general creditors of the issuer or
11 bank; and

12 (b) on expiration of the credit or surrender of the beneficiary's
13 rights under it unused any person who has given such funds or
14 collateral is similarly entitled to return thereof; and

15 (c) a charge to a general or current account with a bank if
16 specifically consented to for the purpose of indemnity against or
17 payment of drafts or demands for payment drawn under the designated
18 credit falls under the same rules as if the funds had been drawn out in
19 cash and then turned over with specific instructions.

20 (2) After honor or reimbursement under this section the customer or
21 other person for whose account the insolvent bank has acted is entitled
22 to receive the documents involved.)) (1) An issuer that honors a
23 beneficiary's presentation is subrogated to the rights of the
24 beneficiary to the same extent as if the issuer were a secondary
25 obligor of the underlying obligation owed to the beneficiary and of the
26 applicant to the same extent as if the issuer were the secondary
27 obligor of the underlying obligation owed to the applicant.

28 (2) An applicant that reimburses an issuer is subrogated to the
29 rights of the issuer against any beneficiary, presenter, or nominated
30 person to the same extent as if the applicant were the secondary
31 obligor of the obligations owed to the issuer and has the rights of
32 subrogation of the issuer to the rights of the beneficiary stated in
33 subsection (1) of this section.

34 (3) A nominated person who pays or gives value against a draft or
35 demand presented under a letter of credit is subrogated to the rights
36 of:

37 (a) The issuer against the applicant to the same extent as if the
38 nominated person were a secondary obligor of the obligation owed to the
39 issuer by the applicant;

1 (b) The beneficiary to the same extent as if the nominated person
2 were a secondary obligor of the underlying obligation owed to the
3 beneficiary; and

4 (c) The applicant to the same extent as if the nominated person
5 were a secondary obligor of the underlying obligation owed to the
6 applicant.

7 (4) Notwithstanding any agreement or term to the contrary, the
8 rights of subrogation stated in subsections (1) and (2) of this section
9 do not arise until the issuer honors the letter of credit or otherwise
10 pays and the rights in subsection (3) of this section do not arise
11 until the nominated person pays or otherwise gives value. Until then,
12 the issuer, nominated person, and the applicant do not derive under
13 this section present or prospective rights forming the basis of a
14 claim, defense, or excuse.

15 **Sec. 19.** RCW 62A.1-105 and 1995 c 48 s 54 are each amended to read
16 as follows:

17 Territorial application of the title; parties' power to choose
18 applicable law. (1) Except as provided hereafter in this section, when
19 a transaction bears a reasonable relation to this state and also to
20 another state or nation the parties may agree that the law either of
21 this state or of such other state or nation shall govern their rights
22 and duties. Failing such agreement this Title applies to transactions
23 bearing an appropriate relation to this state.

24 (2) Where one of the following provisions of this Title specifies
25 the applicable law, that provision governs and a contrary agreement is
26 effective only to the extent permitted by the law (including the
27 conflict of laws rules) so specified:

28 Rights of creditors against sold goods. RCW 62A.2-402.

29 Applicability of the Article on Leases. RCW 62A.2A-105 and 62A.2A-
30 106.

31 Applicability of the Article on Bank Deposits and Collections. RCW
32 62A.4-102.

33 Applicability of the Article on Letters of Credit. RCW 62A.5-116.

34 Applicability of the Article on Investment Securities. RCW 62A.8-
35 110.

36 Perfection provisions of the Article on Secured Transactions. RCW
37 62A.9-103.

1 **Sec. 20.** RCW 62A.2-512 and 1965 ex.s. c 157 s 2-512 are each
2 amended to read as follows:

3 Payment by buyer before inspection. (1) Where the contract
4 requires payment before inspection non-conformity of the goods does not
5 excuse the buyer from so making payment unless

6 (a) the non-conformity appears without inspection; or

7 (b) despite tender of the required documents the circumstances
8 would justify injunction against honor under the provisions of this
9 Title (RCW ((62A.5-114)) 62A.5-109(2)).

10 (2) Payment pursuant to subsection (1) does not constitute an
11 acceptance of goods or impair the buyer's right to inspect or any of
12 his or her remedies.

13 **Sec. 21.** RCW 62A.9-103 and 1995 c 48 s 58 are each amended to read
14 as follows:

15 Perfection of security interest in multiple state transactions.

16 (1) Documents, instruments, letters of credit, and ordinary goods.

17 (a) This subsection applies to documents ((and)), instruments,
18 rights to proceed of written letters of credit, and ((to)) goods other
19 than those covered by a certificate of title described in subsection
20 (2), mobile goods described in subsection (3), and minerals described
21 in subsection (5).

22 (b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, perfection and
23 the effect of perfection or nonperfection of a security interest in
24 collateral are governed by the law of the jurisdiction where the
25 collateral is when the last event occurs on which is based the
26 assertion that the security interest is perfected or unperfected.

27 (c) If the parties to a transaction creating a purchase money
28 security interest in goods in one jurisdiction understand at the time
29 that the security interest attaches that the goods will be kept in
30 another jurisdiction, then the law of the other jurisdiction governs
31 the perfection and the effect of perfection or nonperfection of the
32 security interest from the time it attaches until thirty days after the
33 debtor receives possession of the goods and thereafter if the goods are
34 taken to the other jurisdiction before the end of the thirty-day
35 period.

36 (d) When collateral is brought into and kept in this state while
37 subject to a security interest perfected under the law of the
38 jurisdiction from which the collateral was removed, the security

1 interest remains perfected, but if action is required by Part 3 of this
2 Article to perfect the security interest,

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

9 (ii) if the action is taken before the expiration of the period
10 specified in subparagraph (i), the security interest continues
11 perfected thereafter;

12 (iii) for the purpose of priority over a buyer of consumer goods
13 (subsection (2) of RCW 62A.9-307), the period of the effectiveness of
14 a filing in the jurisdiction from which the collateral is removed is
15 governed by the rules with respect to perfection in subparagraphs (i)
16 and (ii).

17 (2) Certificate of title.

18 (a) This subsection applies to goods covered by a certificate of
19 title issued under a statute of this state or of another jurisdiction
20 under the law of which indication of a security interest on the
21 certificate is required as a condition of perfection.

22 (b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, perfection and
23 the effect of perfection or nonperfection of the security interest are
24 governed by the law (including the conflict of laws rules) of the
25 jurisdiction issuing the certificate until four months after the goods
26 are removed from that jurisdiction and thereafter until the goods are
27 registered in another jurisdiction, but in any event not beyond
28 surrender of the certificate. After the expiration of that period, the
29 goods are not covered by the certificate of title within the meaning of
30 this section.

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

37 (d) If goods are brought into this state while a security interest
38 therein is perfected in any manner under the law of the jurisdiction
39 from which the goods are removed and a certificate of title is issued

1 by this state and the certificate does not show that the goods are
2 subject to the security interest or that they may be subject to
3 security interests not shown on the certificate, the security interest
4 is subordinate to the rights of a buyer of the goods who is not in the
5 business of selling goods of that kind to the extent that he gives
6 value and receives delivery of the goods after issuance of the
7 certificate and without knowledge of the security interest.

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

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

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

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

34 (d) A debtor shall be deemed located at his place of business if he
35 has one, at his chief executive office if he has more than one place of
36 business, otherwise at his residence. If, however, the debtor is a
37 foreign air carrier under the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended,
38 it shall be deemed located at the designated office of the agent upon

1 whom service of process may be made on behalf of the foreign air
2 carrier.

3 (e) A security interest perfected under the law of the jurisdiction
4 of the location of the debtor is perfected until the expiration of four
5 months after a change of the debtor's location to another jurisdiction,
6 or until perfection would have ceased by the law of the first
7 jurisdiction, whichever period first expires. Unless perfected in the
8 new jurisdiction before the end of that period, it becomes unperfected
9 thereafter and is deemed to have been unperfected as against a person
10 who became a purchaser after the change.

11 (4) Chattel paper.

12 The rules stated for goods in subsection (1) apply to a possessory
13 security interest in chattel paper. The rules stated for accounts in
14 subsection (3) apply to a nonpossessory security interest in chattel
15 paper, but the security interest may not be perfected by notification
16 to the account debtor.

17 (5) Minerals.

18 Perfection and the effect of perfection or nonperfection of a
19 security interest which is created by a debtor who has an interest in
20 minerals or the like (including oil and gas) before extraction and
21 which attaches thereto as extracted, or which attaches to an account
22 resulting from the sale thereof at the wellhead or minehead are
23 governed by the law (including the conflict of laws rules) of the
24 jurisdiction wherein the wellhead or minehead is located.

25 (6) Investment property.

26 (a) This subsection applies to investment property.

27 (b) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (f), during the time
28 that a security certificate is located in a jurisdiction, perfection of
29 a security interest, the effect of perfection or non-perfection, and
30 the priority of a security interest in the certificated security
31 represented thereby are governed by the local law of that jurisdiction.

32 (c) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (f), perfection of a
33 security interest, the effect of perfection or non-perfection, and the
34 priority of a security interest in an uncertificated security are
35 governed by the local law of the issuer's jurisdiction as specified in
36 RCW 62A.8-110(4).

37 (d) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (f), perfection of a
38 security interest, the effect of perfection or non-perfection, and the
39 priority of a security interest in a security entitlement or securities

1 account are governed by the local law of the securities intermediary's
2 jurisdiction as specified in RCW 62A.8-110(5).

3 (e) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (f), perfection of a
4 security interest, the effect of perfection or non-perfection, and the
5 priority of a security interest in a commodity contract or commodity
6 account are governed by the local law of the commodity intermediary's
7 jurisdiction. The following rules determine a "commodity
8 intermediary's jurisdiction" for purposes of this paragraph:

9 (i) if an agreement between the commodity intermediary and
10 commodity customer specifies that it is governed by the law of a
11 particular jurisdiction, that jurisdiction is the commodity
12 intermediary's jurisdiction.

13 (ii) if an agreement between the commodity intermediary and
14 commodity customer does not specify the governing law as provided in
15 subparagraph (i), but expressly specifies that the commodity account is
16 maintained at an office in a particular jurisdiction, that jurisdiction
17 is the commodity intermediary's jurisdiction.

18 (iii) if an agreement between the commodity intermediary and
19 commodity customer does not specify a jurisdiction as provided in
20 subparagraph (i) or (ii), the commodity intermediary's jurisdiction is
21 the jurisdiction in which is located the office identified in an
22 account statement as the office serving the commodity customer's
23 account.

24 (iv) if an agreement between the commodity intermediary and
25 commodity customer does not specify a jurisdiction as provided in
26 subparagraph (i) or (ii) and an account statement does not identify an
27 office serving the commodity customer's account as provided in
28 subparagraph (iii), the commodity intermediary's jurisdiction is the
29 jurisdiction in which is located the chief executive office of the
30 commodity intermediary.

31 (f) Perfection of a security interest by filing, automatic
32 perfection of a security interest in investment property granted by a
33 broker or securities intermediary, and automatic perfection of a
34 security interest in a commodity contract or commodity account granted
35 by a commodity intermediary are governed by the local law of the
36 jurisdiction in which the debtor is located.

37 **Sec. 22.** RCW 62A.9-104 and 1985 c 412 s 11 are each amended to
38 read as follows:

1 Transactions excluded from Article. This Article does not apply
2 (a) to a security interest subject to any statute of the United
3 States to the extent that such statute governs the rights of parties to
4 and third parties affected by transactions in particular types of
5 property; or
6 (b) to a landlord's lien; or
7 (c) to a lien given by statute or other rule of law for services or
8 materials or to a lien created under chapter 60.13 or 22.09 RCW except
9 as provided in RCW 62A.9-310 on priority of such liens; or
10 (d) to a transfer of a claim for wages, salary or other
11 compensation of an employee; or
12 (e) to a transfer by a government or governmental subdivision or
13 agency; or
14 (f) to a sale of accounts or chattel paper as part of a sale of the
15 business out of which they arose, or an assignment of accounts or
16 chattel paper which is for the purpose of collection only, or a
17 transfer of a right to payment under a contract to an assignee who is
18 also to do the performance under the contract or a transfer of a single
19 account to an assignee in whole or partial satisfaction of a
20 preexisting indebtedness; or
21 (g) to a transfer of an interest or claim in or under any policy of
22 insurance, except as provided with respect to proceeds (RCW 62A.9-306)
23 and priorities in proceeds (RCW 62A.9-312); or
24 (h) to a right represented by a judgment (other than a judgment
25 taken on a right to payment which was collateral); or
26 (i) to any right of set-off; or
27 (j) except to the extent that provision is made for fixtures in RCW
28 62A.9-313, to the creation or transfer of an interest in or lien on
29 real estate, including a lease or rents thereunder; or
30 (k) to a transfer in whole or in part of any claim arising out of
31 tort; or
32 (l) to a transfer of an interest in any deposit account (subsection
33 (1) of RCW 62A.9-105), except as provided with respect to proceeds (RCW
34 62A.9-306) and priorities in proceeds (RCW 62A.9-312); or
35 (m) to a transfer of an interest in a letter of credit other than
36 the rights to proceeds of a written letter of credit.

37 **Sec. 23.** RCW 62A.9-105 and 1995 c 48 s 59 are each amended to read
38 as follows:

1 Definitions and index of definitions. (1) In this Article unless
2 the context otherwise requires:

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

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

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

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

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

26 (f) "Document" means document of title as defined in the general
27 definitions of Article 1 (RCW 62A.1-201), and a receipt of the kind
28 described in subsection (2) of RCW 62A.7-201;

29 (g) "Encumbrance" includes real estate mortgages and other liens on
30 real estate and all other rights in real estate that are not ownership
31 interests;

32 (h) "Goods" includes all things which are movable at the time the
33 security interest attaches or which are fixtures (RCW 62A.9-313), but
34 does not include money, documents, instruments, investment property,
35 commodity contracts, accounts, chattel paper, general intangibles, or
36 minerals or the like (including oil and gas) before extraction.
37 "Goods" also includes standing timber which is to be cut and removed
38 under a conveyance or contract for sale, the unborn young of animals
39 and growing crops;

1 (i) "Instrument" means a negotiable instrument (defined in RCW
2 62A.3-104), or any other writing which evidences a right to the payment
3 of money and is not itself a security agreement or lease and is of a
4 type which is in ordinary course of business transferred by delivery
5 with any necessary indorsement or assignment. The term does not
6 include investment property;

7 (j) "Mortgage" means a consensual interest created by a real estate
8 mortgage, a trust deed on real estate, or the like;

9 (k) An advance is made "pursuant to commitment" if the secured
10 party has bound himself to make it, whether or not a subsequent event
11 of default or other event not within his control has relieved or may
12 relieve him from his obligation;

13 (l) "Security agreement" means an agreement which creates or
14 provides for a security interest;

15 (m) "Secured party" means a lender, seller or other person in whose
16 favor there is a security interest, including a person to whom accounts
17 or chattel paper have been sold. When the holders of obligations
18 issued under an indenture of trust, equipment trust agreement or the
19 like are represented by a trustee or other person, the representative
20 is the secured party;

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

27 (2) Other definitions applying to this Article and the sections in
28 which they appear are:

29 "Account".	RCW 62A.9-106.
30 "Attach".	RCW 62A.9-203.
31 "Commodity contract".	RCW 62A.9-115.
32 "Commodity customer".	RCW 62A.9-115.
33 "Commodity intermediary".	RCW 62A.9-115.
34 "Construction mortgage".	RCW 62A.9-313(1).
35 "Consumer goods".	RCW 62A.9-109(1).
36 "Control".	RCW 62A.9-115.
37 "Equipment".	RCW 62A.9-109(2).
38 "Farm products".	RCW 62A.9-109(3).
39 "Fixture".	RCW 62A.9-313.

1 "Fixture filing". RCW 62A.9-313.
2 "General intangibles". RCW 62A.9-106.
3 "Inventory". RCW 62A.9-109(4).
4 "Investment property". RCW 62A.9-115.
5 "Lien creditor". RCW 62A.9-301(3).
6 "Proceeds". RCW 62A.9-306(1).
7 "Purchase money security
8 interest". RCW 62A.9-107.
9 "United States". RCW 62A.9-103.

10 (3) The following definitions in other Articles apply to this
11 Article:

12 "Broker". RCW 62A.8-102.
13 "Certificated security". RCW 62A.8-102.
14 "Check". RCW 62A.3-104.
15 "Clearing corporation". RCW 62A.8-102.
16 "Contract for sale". RCW 62A.2-106.
17 "Control". RCW 62A.8-106.
18 "Delivery". RCW 62A.8-301.
19 "Entitlement holder". RCW 62A.8-102.
20 "Financial asset". RCW 62A.8-102.
21 "Holder in due course". RCW 62A.3-302.
22 "Letter of credit". RCW 62A.5-102.
23 "Note". RCW 62A.3-104.
24 "Proceeds of a letter of
25 credit". RCW 62A.5-114(1).
26 "Sale". RCW 62A.2-106.
27 "Securities intermediary". RCW 62A.8-102.
28 "Security". RCW 62A.8-102.
29 "Security certificate". RCW 62A.8-102.
30 "Security entitlement". RCW 62A.8-102.
31 "Uncertificated security". RCW 62A.8-102.

32 (4) In addition Article 1 contains general definitions and
33 principles of construction and interpretation applicable throughout
34 this Article.

35 **Sec. 24.** RCW 62A.9-106 and 1995 c 48 s 60 are each amended to
36 read as follows:

37 Definitions: "Account"; "general intangibles". "Account" means
38 any right to payment for goods sold or leased or for services rendered

1 which is not evidenced by an instrument or chattel paper, whether or
2 not it has been earned by performance. "General intangibles" means any
3 personal property (including things in action) other than goods,
4 accounts, chattel paper, documents, instruments, investment property,
5 rights to proceeds of written letters of credit, and money. All rights
6 to payment earned or unearned under a charter or other contract
7 involving the use or hire of a vessel and all rights incident to the
8 charter or contract are accounts.

9 **Sec. 25.** RCW 62A.9-304 and 1995 c 48 s 66 are each amended to
10 read as follows:

11 Perfection of security interest in instruments, documents, and
12 goods covered by documents; perfection by permissive filing; temporary
13 perfection without filing or transfer of possession. (1) A security
14 interest in chattel paper or negotiable documents may be perfected by
15 filing. A security interest in the rights to proceeds of a written
16 letter of credit can be perfected only by the secured party's taking
17 possession of the letter of credit. A security interest in money or
18 instruments (other than instruments which constitute part of chattel
19 paper) can be perfected only by the secured party's taking possession,
20 except as provided in subsections (4) and (5) of this section and
21 subsections (2) and (3) of RCW 62A.9-306 on proceeds.

22 (2) During the period that goods are in the possession of the
23 issuer of a negotiable document therefor, a security interest in the
24 goods is perfected by perfecting a security interest in the document,
25 and any security interest in the goods otherwise perfected during such
26 period is subject thereto.

27 (3) A security interest in goods in the possession of a bailee
28 other than one who has issued a negotiable document therefor is
29 perfected by issuance of a document in the name of the secured party or
30 by the bailee's receipt of notification of the secured party's interest
31 or by filing as to the goods.

32 (4) A security interest in instruments, certificated securities,
33 or negotiable documents is perfected without filing or the taking of
34 possession for a period of twenty-one days from the time it attaches to
35 the extent that it arises for new value given under a written security
36 agreement.

37 (5) A security interest remains perfected for a period of twenty-
38 one days without filing where a secured party having a perfected

1 security interest in an instrument, a certificated security, a
2 negotiable document or goods in possession of a bailee other than one
3 who has issued a negotiable document therefor

4 (a) makes available to the debtor the goods or documents
5 representing the goods for the purpose of ultimate sale or exchange or
6 for the purpose of loading, unloading, storing, shipping,
7 transshipping, manufacturing, processing or otherwise dealing with them
8 in a manner preliminary to their sale or exchange but priority between
9 conflicting security interests in the goods is subject to subsection
10 (3) of RCW 62A.9-312; or

11 (b) delivers the instrument or certificated security to the debtor
12 for the purpose of ultimate sale or exchange or of presentation,
13 collection, renewal, or registration of transfer.

14 (6) After the twenty-one day period in subsections (4) and (5)
15 perfection depends upon compliance with applicable provisions of this
16 Article.

17 **Sec. 26.** RCW 62A.9-305 and 1995 c 48 s 67 are each amended to
18 read as follows:

19 When possession by secured party perfects security interest
20 without filing. A security interest in (~~letters of credit and~~
21 ~~advices of credit (subsection (2)(a) of RCW 62A.5-116),~~) goods,
22 instruments, money, negotiable documents, or chattel paper may be
23 perfected by the secured party's taking possession of the collateral.
24 A security interest in the right to proceeds of a written letter of
25 credit may be perfected by the secured party's taking possession of the
26 letter of credit. If such collateral other than goods covered by a
27 negotiable document is held by a bailee, the secured party is deemed to
28 have possession from the time the bailee receives notification of the
29 secured party's interest. A security interest is perfected by
30 possession from the time possession is taken without relation back and
31 continues only so long as possession is retained, unless otherwise
32 specified in this Article. The security interest may be otherwise
33 perfected as provided in this Article before or after the period of
34 possession by the secured party.

--- END ---