SENATE BILL 5561

State of Washington 58th Legislature

2003 Regular Session

By Senator Prentice

Read first time 01/30/2003. Referred to Committee on Financial Services, Insurance & Housing.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to restrictions on assignments under Article 9A of
- 2 the uniform commercial code; and amending RCW 62A.9A-406 and 62A.9A-
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- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 Sec. 1. RCW 62A.9A-406 and 2001 c 32 s 34 are each amended to read 6 as follows:
 - (a) Discharge of account debtor; effect of notification. Subject to subsections (b) through (i) of this section, an account debtor on an account, chattel paper, or a payment intangible may discharge its obligation by paying the assignor until, but not after, the account debtor receives a notification, authenticated by the assignor or the assignee, that the amount due or to become due has been assigned and that payment is to be made to the assignee. After receipt of the notification, the account debtor may discharge its obligation by paying the assignee and may not discharge the obligation by paying the assignor.
- 17 (b) When notification ineffective. Subject to subsection (h) of 18 this section, notification is ineffective under subsection (a) of this 19 section:

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- 1 (1) If it does not reasonably identify the rights assigned;
 - (2) To the extent that an agreement between an account debtor and a seller of a payment intangible limits the account debtor's duty to pay a person other than the seller and the limitation is effective under law other than this Article; or
 - (3) At the option of an account debtor, if the notification notifies the account debtor to make less than the full amount of any installment or other periodic payment to the assignee, even if:
- 9 (A) Only a portion of the account, chattel paper, or payment 10 intangible has been assigned to that assignee;
 - (B) A portion has been assigned to another assignee; or
- 12 (C) The account debtor knows that the assignment to that assignee 13 is limited.
 - (c) **Proof of assignment.** Subject to subsection (h) of this section, if requested by the account debtor, an assignee shall seasonably furnish reasonable proof that the assignment has been made. Unless the assignee complies, the account debtor may discharge its obligation by paying the assignor, even if the account debtor has received a notification under subsection (a) of this section.
 - (d) Term restricting assignment generally ineffective. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e) of this section and RCW 62A.2A-303 and 62A.9A-407, and subject to subsections (h) and (j) of this section, a term in an agreement between an account debtor and an assignor or in a promissory note is ineffective to the extent that it:
 - (1) Prohibits, restricts, or requires the consent of the account debtor or person obligated on the promissory note to the assignment or transfer of, or the creation, attachment, perfection, or enforcement of a security interest in, the account, chattel paper, payment intangible, or promissory note; or
 - (2) Provides that the assignment or transfer or the creation, attachment, perfection, or enforcement of the security interest may give rise to a default, breach, right of recoupment, claim, defense, termination, right of termination, or remedy under the account, chattel paper, payment intangible, or promissory note.
- 35 (e) Inapplicability of subsection (d) to certain sales. Subsection 36 (d) of this section does not apply to the sale of a payment intangible 37 or promissory note.
 - (f) [Reserved]

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(g) Subsection (b)(3) not waivable. Subject to subsection (h) of this section, an account debtor may not waive or vary its option under subsection (b)(3) of this section.

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- (h) Rule for individual under other law. This section is subject to law other than this Article which establishes a different rule for an account debtor who is an individual and who incurred the obligation primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.
- (i) Inapplicability to health-care-insurance receivable. This section does not apply to an assignment of a health-care-insurance receivable.
- 11 (j) Inapplicability of subsection (d) of this section to certain
 12 transactions. Subsection (d) of this section does not apply to the
 13 assignment or transfer or creation of a security interest in:
- 14 (1) A claim or right to receive compensation for injuries or 15 sickness as described in 26 U.S.C. Sec. 104(a)(1) or (2); or
- 16 (2) A claim or right to receive benefits under a special needs
 17 trust as described in 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1396p(d)(4).
- 18 **Sec. 2.** RCW 62A.9A-408 and 2000 c 250 s 9A-408 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (a) Term restricting assignment generally ineffective. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) of this section, a term in a promissory note or in an agreement between an account debtor and a debtor which relates to a health-care-insurance receivable or a general intangible, including a contract, permit, license, or franchise, and which term prohibits, restricts, or requires the consent of the person obligated on the promissory note or the account debtor to, the assignment or transfer of, or creation, attachment, or perfection of a security interest in, the promissory note, health-care-insurance receivable, or general intangible, is ineffective to the extent that the term:
 - (1) Would impair the creation, attachment, or perfection of a security interest; or
- 33 (2) Provides that the assignment or transfer or the creation, 34 attachment, or perfection of the security interest may give rise to a 35 default, breach, right of recoupment, claim, defense, termination, 36 right of termination, or remedy under the promissory note, health-care-37 insurance receivable, or general intangible.

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(b) Applicability of subsection (a) of this section to sales of certain rights to payment. Subsection (a) of this section applies to a security interest in a payment intangible or promissory note only if the security interest arises out of a sale of the payment intangible or promissory note.

- (c) Legal restrictions on assignment generally ineffective. A rule of law, statute, or regulation that prohibits, restricts, or requires the consent of a government, governmental body or official, person obligated on a promissory note, or account debtor to the assignment or transfer of, or creation of a security interest in, a promissory note, health-care-insurance receivable, or general intangible, including a contract, permit, license, or franchise between an account debtor and a debtor, is ineffective to the extent that the rule of law, statute, or regulation:
- 15 (1) Would impair the creation, attachment, or perfection of a 16 security interest; or
 - (2) Provides that the assignment or transfer or the creation, attachment, or perfection of the security interest may give rise to a default, breach, right of recoupment, claim, defense, termination, right of termination, or remedy under the promissory note, health-care-insurance receivable, or general intangible.
 - (d) Limitation on ineffectiveness under subsections (a) and (c) of this section. To the extent that a term in a promissory note or in an agreement between an account debtor and a debtor which relates to a health-care-insurance receivable or general intangible or a rule of law, statute, or regulation described in subsection (c) of this section would be effective under law other than this Article but is ineffective under subsection (a) or (c) of this section, the creation, attachment, or perfection of a security interest in the promissory note, health-care-insurance receivable, or general intangible:
 - (1) Is not enforceable against the person obligated on the promissory note or the account debtor;
 - (2) Does not impose a duty or obligation on the person obligated on the promissory note or the account debtor;
 - (3) Does not require the person obligated on the promissory note or the account debtor to recognize the security interest, pay or render performance to the secured party, or accept payment or performance from the secured party;

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(4) Does not entitle the secured party to use or assign the debtor's rights under the promissory note, health-care-insurance receivable, or general intangible, including any related information or materials furnished to the debtor in the transaction giving rise to the promissory note, health-care-insurance receivable, or general intangible;

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- (5) Does not entitle the secured party to use, assign, possess, or have access to any trade secrets or confidential information of the person obligated on the promissory note or the account debtor; and
- (6) Does not entitle the secured party to enforce the security interest in the promissory note, health-care-insurance receivable, or general intangible.
- (e) Inapplicability of subsections (a) and (c) of this section to certain payment intangibles. Subsections (a) and (c) of this section do not apply to the assignment or transfer or creation of a security interest in:
- 17 (1) A claim or right to receive compensation for injuries or 18 sickness as described in 26 U.S.C. Sec. 104(a)(1) or (2); or
- 19 (2) A claim or right to receive benefits under a special needs 20 trust as described in 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1396p(d)(4).

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