

# 2025 South Dakota Legislature House Bill 1122

Introduced by: **Representative** Auch

## 1 An Act to amend provisions of the Uniform Commercial Code.

2 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA:

## 3 Section 1. That § 57A-8-110 be AMENDED:

57A-8-110. (a) The local law of the issuer's jurisdiction, as specified in subsection
(d), governs:
(1) The validity of a security;
(2) The rights and duties of the issuer with respect to registration of transfer;
(3) The effectiveness of registration of transfer by the issuer;

- 9 (4) Whether the issuer owes any duties to an adverse claimant to a security; and
- 10 (5) Whether an adverse claim can be asserted against a person to whom transfer of a
   11 certificated or uncertificated security is registered or a person who obtains control
   12 of an uncertificated security.
- (b) The local law of the securities intermediary's entitlement holder's jurisdiction,
   as specified in subsection (e), governs:
- 15 (1) Acquisition of a security entitlement from the securities intermediary;
- 16 (2) The rights and duties of the securities intermediary and entitlement holder
   17 arising out of a security entitlement;
- 18 (3) Whether the securities intermediary owes any duties to an adverse claimant to
   19 a security entitlement; and
- 20 (4) Whether an adverse claim can be asserted against a person who acquires a
   21 security entitlement from the securities intermediary or a person who purchases a security
   22 entitlement or interest therein from an entitlement holder governs the rights of the
   23 entitlement holder to make a claim for a security entitlement.
- (c) The local law of the jurisdiction in which a security certificate is located at the
  time of delivery governs whether an adverse claim can be asserted against a person to
  whom the security certificate is delivered.

1 (d) "Issuer's jurisdiction" means the jurisdiction under which the issuer of the 2 security is organized or, if permitted by the law of that jurisdiction, the law of another 3 jurisdiction specified by the issuer. An issuer organized under the law of this State may 4 specify the law of another jurisdiction as the law governing the matters specified in 5 subsection (a)(2) through (5).

6 (e) The following rules determine a "securities intermediary's jurisdiction" for
 7 purposes of this section:

- 8 (1) If an agreement between the securities intermediary and its entitlement holder
   9 governing the securities account expressly provides that a particular jurisdiction is
   10 the securities intermediary's jurisdiction for purposes of this part, this article, or
   11 this chapter, that jurisdiction is the securities intermediary's jurisdiction.
- 12 (2) If paragraph (1) does not apply and an agreement between the securities
   13 intermediary and its entitlement holder governing the securities account expressly
   14 provides that the agreement is governed by the law of a particular jurisdiction, that
   15 jurisdiction is the securities intermediary's jurisdiction.
- 16(3)If neither paragraph (1) nor paragraph (2) applies and an agreement between the17securities intermediary and its entitlement holder governing the securities account18expressly provides that the securities account is maintained at an office in a19particular jurisdiction, that jurisdiction is the securities intermediary's jurisdiction.
- 20 (4) If none of the preceding paragraphs applies, the securities intermediary's
   21 jurisdiction is the jurisdiction in which the office identified in an account statement
   22 as the office serving the entitlement holder's account is located.
- 23 (5) If none of the preceding paragraphs applies, the securities intermediary's
   24 jurisdiction is the jurisdiction in which the chief executive office of the securities
   25 intermediary is located.

(f) A securities intermediary's jurisdiction is not determined by the physical location
 of certificates representing financial assets, or by the jurisdiction in which is organized the
 issuer of the financial asset with respect to which an entitlement holder has a security
 entitlement, or by the location of facilities for data processing or other record keeping
 concerning the account.

31 (g) The local law of the issuer's jurisdiction or the securities intermediary's
 32 jurisdiction governs a matter or transaction specified in subsection (a) or (b) even if the
 33 matter or transaction does not bear any relation to the jurisdiction.

### 34 Section 2. That § 57A-8-503 be AMENDED:

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1	57A-8-503. (a) To the extent necessary for a securities intermediary to satisfy all
2	security entitlements with respect to a particular financial asset, all interests in that
3	financial asset held by the securities intermediary are held by the securities intermediary
4	for the entitlement holders, are not property of the securities intermediary, and are not
5	subject to claims of creditors of the securities intermediary, except as otherwise provided
6	<del>in § 57A-8-511</del> .

7 (b) An entitlement holder's property interest with respect to a particular financial 8 asset under subsection (a) is a pro rata property interest in all interests in that financial 9 asset held by the securities intermediary, without regard to the time the entitlement 10 holder acquired the security entitlement or the time the securities intermediary acquired 11 the interest in that financial asset.

(c) An entitlement holder's property interest with respect to a particular financial
 asset under subsection (a) may be enforced against the securities intermediary only by
 exercise of the entitlement holder's rights under §§ 57A-8-505 to 57A-8-508, inclusive.

(d) An entitlement holder's property interest with respect to a particular financial
 asset under subsection (a) may be enforced against a purchaser of the financial asset or
 interest therein only if:

- 18 (1) Insolvency proceedings have been initiated by or against the securities
   19 intermediary;
- (2) The securities intermediary does not have sufficient interests in the financial asset
   to satisfy the security entitlements of all of its entitlement holders to that financial
   asset;
- 23 (3) The securities intermediary violated its obligations under § 57A-8-504 by
   24 transferring the financial asset or interest therein to the purchaser; and

25 (4) The purchaser is not protected under subsection (e).

The trustee or other liquidator, acting on behalf of all entitlement holders having security entitlements with respect to a particular financial asset, may recover the financial asset, or interest therein, from the purchaser. If the trustee or other liquidator elects not to pursue that right, an entitlement holder whose security entitlement remains unsatisfied has the right to recover its interest in the financial asset from the purchaser.

(e) An action based on the entitlement holder's property interest with respect to a
 particular financial asset under subsection (a), whether framed in conversion, replevin,
 constructive trust, equitable lien, or other theory, may not be asserted against any
 purchaser of a financial asset or interest therein who gives value, obtains control, and

does not act in collusion with the securities intermediary in violating the securities
 intermediary's obligations under § 57A-8-504.

3 Section 3. That § 57A-8-511 be AMENDED:

4 **57A-8-511.** (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (b) and (c), if <u>If</u> a 5 securities intermediary does not have sufficient interests in a particular financial asset to 6 satisfy both its obligations to entitlement holders who have security entitlements to that 7 financial asset and its obligation to a creditor of the securities intermediary who has a 8 security interest in that financial asset, the claims of entitlement holders, other than the 9 creditor, have priority over the claim of the creditor.

(b) A claim of a creditor of a securities intermediary who has a security interest in
 a financial asset held by a securities intermediary has priority over claims of the securities
 intermediary's entitlement holders who have security entitlements with respect to that
 financial asset if the creditor has control over the financial asset.

(c) If a clearing corporation does not have sufficient financial assets to satisfy both
 its obligations to entitlement holders who have security entitlements with respect to a
 financial asset and its obligation to a creditor of the clearing corporation who has a security
 interest in that financial asset, the claim of the creditor has priority over the claims of
 entitlement holders.

#### 19 Section 4. That § 57A-9-305 be AMENDED:

20 57A-9-305. (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c), the following rules
21 apply:

- While a security certificate is located in a jurisdiction, the local law of that
   jurisdiction governs perfection, the effect of perfection or nonperfection, and the
   priority of a security interest in the certificated security represented thereby.
- (2) The local law of the issuer's jurisdiction as specified in § 57A-8-110(d) governs
   perfection, the effect of perfection or nonperfection, and the priority of a security
   interest in an uncertificated security.
- (3) The local law of the securities intermediary's jurisdiction as specified in § 57A-8 110(e) governs perfection, the effect of perfection or nonperfection, and the
   priority of a security interest in a security entitlement or securities account.
- 31 (4) The local law of the commodity<u>intermediary's entitlement holder's</u> jurisdiction
   32 governs perfection, the effect of perfection or nonperfection, and the priority of a
   33 security interest in a commodity contract or commodity account.

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- 1(5)Paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) apply even if the transaction does not bear any2relation to the jurisdiction.
  - (b) The following rules determine a commodity-intermediary's entitlement holder's jurisdiction for purposes of this part:
- 5 (1) If an agreement between the commodity intermediary and commodity customer 6 governing the commodity account expressly provides that a particular jurisdiction 7 is the commodity intermediary's jurisdiction for purposes of this part, this chapter, 8 or the Uniform Commercial Code, that jurisdiction is the commodity intermediary's 9 jurisdiction.
- 10 (2) If paragraph (1) does not apply and an agreement between the commodity 11 intermediary and commodity customer governing the commodity account 12 expressly provides that the agreement is governed by the law of a particular 13 jurisdiction, that jurisdiction is the commodity intermediary's jurisdiction.
- 14 (3) If neither paragraph (1) nor paragraph (2) applies and an agreement between the 15 commodity intermediary and commodity customer governing the commodity 16 account expressly provides that the commodity account is maintained at an office 17 in a particular jurisdiction, that jurisdiction is the commodity intermediary's 18 jurisdiction.
- 19 (4) If none of the preceding paragraphs applies, the commodity intermediary's
   20 jurisdiction is the jurisdiction in which the office identified in an account statement
   21 as the office serving the commodity customer's account is located.
- If none of the preceding paragraphs applies, the commodity intermediary's
   jurisdiction is the jurisdiction in which the chief executive office of the commodity
   intermediary is located.
- 25 (c) The local law of the jurisdiction in which the debtor is located governs:
- 26 (1) perfection of a security interest in investment property by filing;
- 27 (2) automatic perfection of a security interest in investment property created by a
  28 broker or securities intermediary; and
- automatic perfection of a security interest in a commodity contract or commodityaccount created by a commodity intermediary.