Article 2

This article would completely supersede the Uniform Sales Act as contained in chapters 11 through 16 of title 28 of the District of Columbia Code. The Uniform Sales Act has been completely rewritten and much new material added, to conform to present day commercial practices.

Article 3

This article would replace the Uniform Negotiable Instruments Act (NIL) as contained in chapters 1 through 10 of title 28 of the District of Columbia Code.

The law pertaining to commercial paper of the short-term type, like checks, drafts, certificates of deposit and promissory notes, has been completely rewritten in modern commercial language, conforming to the remainder of the UCC. Numerous conflicting judicial interpretations, which have developed concerning provisions of NIL over the last 65 years, have been eliminated in the drafting of article 3. The parts of NIL dealing with negotiation of securities have been transferred to article 8 on investment securities.

Article 4

This article, dealing with bank deposits and collections, does not replace any uniform act, and covers a branch of commercial law for which there is virtually no statutory counterpart in the District of Columbia aside from several relatively small sections of the District of Columbia Code.

Article 4, which is of tremendous importance to banks and all customers of banks, codifies in relatively simplified form the law pertaining to the handling of the vast number of collection items which are processed daily by banks and to the relations between a customer and his bank. Article 4 is, of course, integrated with article 3 dealing with negotiable instruments and article 8 dealing with investment securities.

Article 5

This article puts in statutory form the basic legal principles relating to letters of credit, and should prove of great assistance to any attorney who becomes involved in a letter-of-credit situation.

Section 28–5–102(1), however, differs from the official text in that the former makes it absolutely clear that issuers of letters of credit are entitled, if they so desire, to operate under the uniform customs and practice for commercial documentary credits, instead of under the UCC. In view of the substantial national and international acceptance of the uniform customs and practice, it is considered that the right to continue under them should be expressly preserved.

Article 6

This article relates to bulk sales, and would replace chapter 17 of title 28 of the District of Columbia Code.

Article 6 continues the basic policy of protecting creditors of a merchant who sells in bulk by permitting such creditors to treat the sale as ineffective. Article 6, however, is more detailed and less ambiguous than the existing District of Columbia law enacted in 1904.

Article 7

This article, dealing with warehouse receipts, bills of lading, and other documents of title, would replace the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act as contained in chapters 18 through 22 of title 28 of the District of Columbia Code.

Article 7 combines as an integrated unit of legislation the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act, the Uniform Bills of Lading Act, and those sections of the Uniform Sales Act dealing with the negotiation and transfer of documents of title. It is subject to any treaty or statute of the United States or District of Columbia regulatory statute or tariff, classification or regulation filed or issued pursuant thereto. Accordingly, the Federal Bills of Lading Act (49 U.S.C. secs. 81–124) would continue to control interstate shipments and foreign exports, and the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act (46 U.S.C. secs. 1300–1315) would continue to control ocean bills of lading covering both exports and imports.

Article 8

This article, dealing with investment securities, would replace the Uniform Stock Transfer Act as contained in chapter 29 of title 28 of the District of Columbia Code. In addition, it deals with bonds now covered by the Uniform Negotiable Instruments Act.

As stated in the 1958 official text with comments of the Uniform Commercial Code, article 8 "is neither a blue sky law nor a corporation code. It may be likened