

**2014-15 ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MICHIGAN COMMISSION ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS**

Hon. Arlan Meekhof, Senate Majority Leader, Chair
Hon. Kevin Cotter, Speaker of the House, Alternate Chair

FORWARD

The Michigan Commission on Uniform State Laws (MCUSL) respectfully submits this annual report for FY 2014-15.

MCUSL is created in section 301 of the Legislative Council Act, 1986 PA 268, MCL 4.1301. The current members of the commission include:

James J. White, University of Michigan Law School, Ann Arbor (1997), *Chair*
Thomas J. Buiteweg, Hudson Cook LLP, Ann Arbor (2004)
Kieran P. Marion, Michigan Department of State, Grand Ledge (2013)
Hon. Tonya Schuitmaker, Michigan Senate, Lawton (2014)
Hon. Steve Bieda, Michigan Senate, Warren (2014)
Hon. Klint Kesto, Michigan House of Representatives, Commerce Township (2015)
Hon. Derek Miller, Michigan House of Representatives, Warren (2015)
John Strand, Legislative Council Administrator, Lansing, *Ex Officio* (2004)

The national Uniform Law Commission (ULC) also recognizes as a life member of the national organization from Michigan, due to over 20 years of service:

Charles Joiner, Retired, Naples FL (1963)

2014-15 ANNUAL REPORT

I. History

On August 24, 1892, representatives from seven states – Delaware, Georgia, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania – met in Saratoga Springs, New York, to form what is now known as the Uniform Law Commission (ULC). By 1912, every state was participating in the ULC, and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI) also participate, with USVI being the last jurisdiction to join in 1988. There have been 124 Annual Conferences since 1892, convening at least once every year since the national organization's founding, with the exception of 1945. Over the course of its history, the ULC has become known as a distinguished body of lawyers. Its members include judges, academics, practitioners, and legislators. President Woodrow Wilson became a member in 1901, and several Justices of the United States Supreme Court, including former Justices Brandeis, Rutledge, and Souter, and former Chief Justice Rehnquist have all served as commissioners. Legal scholars have served in large numbers, including Professors Wigmore, Williston, Pound, and Bogart. The dedicated and distinguished make-up of this group has assured that the products of the ULC are of the highest quality.

Chief Justice Rehnquist served as one of Arizona's delegation members from 1963 until 1969. He expressed what that service meant to him. "My most vivid recollection of the annual meetings," the Chief Justice said, "is the high quality of the floor debate about a pending proposed uniform law I have seen many deliberative bodies before and since," he observed, "but in none were the discussions of the same high quality." The "real genius" of the Conference, he explained, lay in "creat[ing] and maintain[ing] an organization which could deal with the need for national uniformity of laws without displacing the state courts." He regarded it as inspiring "at a time when the profession seems increasingly driven by the need to earn money," as he put it, that most of the Conference members he knew "discovered the hidden benefits of this form of *pro bono* service." "We were not compensated for our time as lawyers," he noted, "but we had the privilege of working in a group of diverse and stimulating members of the profession in a very useful and productive effort to benefit the legal system. Such work is its own reward." William H. Rehnquist, *Forward*, in WALTER P. ARMSTRONG, JR., A CENTURY OF SERVICE: A CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS (1991).

In each year of service, the ULC steadily increased its contribution to state law. Since its founding, the ULC has drafted more than 200 uniform laws on numerous subjects and in various fields of law, setting patterns for uniformity across the nation. Uniform Acts include the Uniform Probate Code, the Uniform Partnership Act, the Uniform Limited Partnership Act, the Uniform Anatomical Gift Act, the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act, the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, and the Uniform Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act. Among the most significant items was the decision to attack major commercial problems with comprehensive legal solutions in 1940 – a decision that set in motion the project to produce the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC). Working with the American Law Institute, the UCC took ten years to complete and another 14 years before it was enacted across the country. It remains the signature product of the ULC, with several modernizing updates promulgated to its articles within the past decade. Today the ULC is recognized primarily for its work in commercial law, family law, the law of probate and estates, the law of business organizations, health law, and conflicts of law. The ULC arose out of the concerns of state government for the improvement of the law and for better interstate relationships. Its sole purpose has been, and remains, service to state government and improvement of state law.

II. Operation of the National ULC

The ULC is convened as a body once a year, meeting for a period of seven or eight days, usually in July or August. In the interim period between the annual meetings, drafting committees comprised of state commissioners meet to prepare the working drafts of proposed acts that are to be considered at the annual meeting. At each annual meeting, the work of the drafting committees is read and debated. Each act must be considered over a substantial period of years. No act becomes officially recognized as a Uniform Act until the ULC is satisfied that it is ready for consideration in the state legislatures. At the end of each meeting, after the various acts have been debated, there is a vote of the states, each state having one vote, to determine whether an act, as amended by debate, should be promulgated. A majority of the states present, but no fewer than twenty states, must vote for approval of an act before it can be officially adopted as a uniform act. Once this is accomplished, the acts are carried by the commissioners of the various states to their respective legislatures for consideration and possible enactment.

The governing body of the ULC is the Executive Committee, which is comprised of the officers, certain ex-officio members, and members appointed by the president of the ULC. In addition, certain activities are conducted by standing committees. For example, the Committee on Scope and Program

considers new subject areas for possible uniform acts and the Legislative Committee oversees the relationships between the ULC and the various state legislatures. A small staff of fourteen full-time employees, located in the Conference Headquarters in Chicago, IL operates the National Office of the ULC. The National Office handles meeting arrangements, publications, legislative liaison and general administration for the ULC.

The ULC maintains strong relations with several sister organizations. Official liaison is maintained with the American Bar Association, which provides advisors to all ULC drafting committees and many ULC study committees. Liaison is also maintained with the American Law Institute, the Council of State Governments, the National Conference of State Legislatures, the National Governors Association, the National Association of Secretaries of State, the National Association of Attorneys General, the Conference of Chief Justices, and the National Center for State Courts on an on-going basis. Liaison and activities are conducted with other organizations as interests and activities require.

III. MCUSL Activities and Participation

As a member of the founding seven states of the ULC in 1892, Michigan has a strong tradition of participation in the ULC through its Michigan delegation, embodied in the Michigan Commission on Uniform State Laws in our modern statutes. To date, Michigan has adopted 113 uniform laws, the first being the Uniform Acknowledgments Act in 1895, and the most recent being the Uniform Child Abduction Prevention Act in 2014, at the close of the 2013-14 legislative session. Recent adoptions of uniform laws by the Michigan legislature include:

Uniform Child Abduction Prevention Act – 2014 – Sen. Rick Jones
Uniform Collaborative Law Act – 2014 – Sen. Tonya Schuitmaker
Revised UCC Articles 3 and 4 – 2014 – Sen. Darwin Booher
Amendments to UCC Article 4A – 2014 – Rep. Robert VerHeulen
Insurable Interest Amendments to the Michigan (Uniform) Trust Code – 2014 – Sen. Tonya Schuitmaker
Uniform Interstate Depositions and Discovery Act – 2013 – Sen. Tonya Schuitmaker
Uniform Unsworn Foreign Declarations Act – 2013 – Sen. Tonya Schuitmaker
Revised Uniform Arbitration Act – 2013 – Sen. Tonya Schuitmaker
Revised UCC Article 1 – 2012 – Rep. Matt Huuki
Revised UCC Article 7 – 2012 – Rep. Kevin Cotter
Amendments to Revised UCC Article 9 – 2012 – Rep. Ellen Cogen Lipton
Amendments to Revised Uniform Principal and Income Act – 2012 – Rep. John Walsh
Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act – 2011 – Rep. Aric Nesbitt

A full listing of legislative adoptions in Michigan from 1892 through 2015, to date, is attached to this report.

At the close of FY 2014-15, active legislation introduced in the current session to adopt uniform laws includes the following:

Uniform Athlete Agents Act – House Bills 4838-4839, Rep. Robert VerHeulen
Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (2008) – House Bills 4742-4745, Rep. Robert Kosowski,
Rep. Klint Kesto, and Rep. Kurt Heise

Uniform Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act – House Bill 4072, Rep. Anthony Forlini

The Uniform Athlete Agents Act has been introduced as a two-bill package by Rep. VerHeulen, and will likely consider elements of the newly revised 2015 version during its legislative process. The purpose of the act is to regulate the conduct of agents, and the interaction between student athletes and agents as those athletes transition from amateur to professional sports. As seen in scandals from numerous other states over the past decade, the consequences of agent misconduct can have extreme reputational and fiscal impacts for universities, and ramifications for students as well. The revised version expands the definition of “athlete agent” and “student athlete” to combat evolving misconduct, continues reciprocal registration between states, and modernizes requirements for the signing of an agency contract as well as notification requirements. The original 2000 version of the act, embodied in the introduced bill, has been adopted in 40 states, as well as the District of Columbia and USVI.

The Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (2008), introduced as a four-bill package by Reps. Kosowski, Kesto, and Heise, has begun its legislative process. The act reflects updates to the earlier 2001 version of the act, to bring state law into compliance with federal treaty requirements on reciprocal enforcement of international support orders. In anti-human trafficking legislation passed by the U.S. Congress in 2014, “verbatim” adoption of this act by the states by the end of 2015 has become a requirement for continued receipt of over \$900 million in federal funds for Michigan that aid child support orders as well as TANF, making this a critical adoption by the end of the calendar year. To date, 45 states and Puerto Rico have adopted the updated version, to comply with federal requirements, and the remaining states are in various stages of completion.

The original version of the Uniform Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act was finalized by the ULC in 2014, and the revised version adopted at the Annual Conference in 2015. In Michigan, vehicle legislation that would enable the adoption of the UFADAA has been introduced by Rep. Forlini. The act is designed as an overlay statute that works with existing state law on probate, guardianships, trusts, and powers of attorney to provide clarity on the rights and obligations of interested parties and fiduciaries related to the “digital assets” (digital property and electronic communications) of a decedent. The revised act clarifies the application of federal privacy laws and gives legal effect to an account holder's instructions for the disposition of digital assets. While the 2014 UFADAA provided fiduciaries with default access to all digital information, the revised act protects the contents of electronic communications from disclosure without the user's consent. Fiduciaries can still access other digital assets unless prohibited by the user. The 2015 revision should resolve remaining disagreements among national stakeholder groups that translated into legislative tensions in a number of states.

During the current legislative session, Michigan commissioners have been engaged at the national level with the broader ULC. While over half of the current MCUSL membership has been appointed recently (during the past two years), experienced members remain very active and newer members are energetic. As noted above, legislator members (and former legislator members) have actively introduced uniform laws legislation here in Michigan, and commissioners and staff from the National Headquarters have engaged as a resource for legislators, providing information and testimony as requested.

Currently, Commissioner Thomas J. Buiteweg serves on the Executive Committee of the ULC and has been elected Treasurer of the national organization. He has also been appointed to the Drafting Committee on the Regulation of Virtual Currencies Act, and continues to serve as Chair of the Study Committee on Transfer and Recording of Consumer Debt. Mr. Buiteweg completed his service on the Drafting Committee on the Uniform Home Foreclosure Procedures Act, finalized at the 2015 Annual Conference. Commissioner Kieran P. Marion has been appointed to the Legislative Council of the national organization, to represent the Great Lakes Region (MI, IL, OH, WI, IN), and has also been appointed to the Drafting Committee on the Regulation of Virtual Currencies Act. Mr. Marion completed service on the Drafting Committee on the Revised Uniform Athlete Agents Act, finalized at the 2015 Annual Conference. Outgoing Commissioner and former Rep. Ellen Cogen Lipton served on the Drafting Committee on Recognition and Enforcement of Canadian Domestic Violence Orders, which finalized its work at the 2015 Annual Conference, as well as the still-active Drafting Committee on the Model Tribal Probate Code. Professor White continues his service as an emeritus member on the Permanent Editorial Board for the Uniform Commercial Code, a joint entity of the ULC with the American Law Institute, and advised by the American Bar Association. Newly appointed commissioner, Rep. Klint Kesto, has engaged the national organization in discussions on a potential Study and Drafting Committee project.

Going forward, MCUSL will continue to work with ULC to identify opportunities for newly appointed MCUSL members to participate in national study and drafting committee work. As well, MCUSL will work with the ULC to ensure that: Michigan officials, legislators, and stakeholders that work with uniform laws issues have adequate information and resources to aid them in informed decision making; MCUSL serves as a conduit for Michigan officials, legislators, and stakeholders to have a voice in projects being developed at the national level; and MCUSL serves as a resource for Michigan entities to facilitate beneficial and proactive policy development.

IV. 2015 ULC Approved Uniform and Model Acts

At the 124th Annual Conference of the national ULC held in 2015 at Williamsburg, Virginia, the following Uniform and Model Acts were promulgated:

Uniform Recognition and Enforcement of Canadian Protection Orders on Domestic Violence Act
Revised Uniform Athlete Agents Act
Uniform Trust Decanting Act
Revised Uniform Residential Landlord and Tenant Act
Uniform Home Foreclosure Procedures Act
Uniform Commercial Real Estate Receivership Act
Revised Uniform Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act

The Uniform Recognition and Enforcement of Canadian Protection Orders on Domestic Violence Act provides for the enforcement of domestic violence protection orders issued by Canadian courts. Reflecting the friendship between the United States and Canada, citizens move freely between the two countries, freedom that in certain limited circumstances can work against victims of domestic violence. Canada has granted recognition to protection orders of the United States and other countries in

the Uniform Enforcement of Canadian Judgments and Decrees Act. By this act, enacting states accord similar recognition to protection orders from Canada.

“Decanting” is the term used to describe the distribution of assets from one trust into a second trust. Decanting can be a useful strategy for changing the outdated terms of an otherwise irrevocable trust, but can also be abused to defeat the settlor’s intent. The Uniform Trust Decanting Act provides a method of reforming an irrevocable trust document. The act also limits decanting when it would defeat a charitable or tax-related purpose of the settlor.

The Revised Uniform Residential Landlord and Tenant Act is an updated version of the Uniform Residential Landlord and Tenant Act, which was first promulgated in 1972 and last amended in 1974. The act includes new articles covering the disposition of tenant property, lease termination in case of domestic violence or sexual assault, and security deposits. The revised act also includes an appendix for states that only want to enact the updated provisions.

The Uniform Home Foreclosure Procedures Act is intended to provide a balanced set of rules and procedures to standardize and streamline the foreclosure process. The act protects homeowners by requiring adequate notice and documentation before a foreclosure action can proceed. The act protects lenders by precluding contrary municipal ordinances and expediting foreclosure of abandoned properties. Finally, the act includes rules for pre-foreclosure resolutions and negotiated transfers to encourage non-judicial solutions.

Receivership is an equitable remedy allowing a court to oversee the orderly management and disposition of property subject to a lawsuit. Although the remedy is not new, there is no standard set of receivership rules and the courts of different states have applied widely varying standards. The Uniform Commercial Real Estate Receivership Act applies to receiverships involving commercial real estate, and provides a standard set of rules for courts to apply. It is intended to result in greater predictability for litigants, lenders, and other parties doing business with a company subject to receivership.

The Revised Uniform Athlete Agents Act and the Revised Uniform Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act are described above under current legislation.

In addition to the completed acts, two new Drafting Committees have been formed:

Drafting Committee on a Uniform Electronic Registry for Residential Mortgage Notes
Drafting Committee to Revise the Uniform Principal and Income Act

The development of securitization as a common practice with regard to residential mortgage notes has created the need for a more efficient and less costly means than the current paper-based rules of UCC Article 3, to identify who is entitled to enforce a residential mortgage note and how the debt evidenced by the note is transferred. A more efficient system will benefit not only those engaged in the secondary mortgage market, but also note obligors who will have a clear, certain, and easily accessible way to determine who is the person entitled to enforce their obligation, and thus the person with whom they must deal with regard to enforcement related issues such as payoff and loan modification. Given the importance of the secondary mortgage market to the availability of capital for residential mortgage loans,

a more efficient system is likely to benefit home buyers seeking residential mortgage loans as well. The Drafting Committee on a Uniform Electronic Registry for Residential Mortgage Notes will develop just that, a uniform electronic registry for residential mortgage notes that will be national in its effect, taking into account among other things the appropriate relationship between the registry and other law.

Originally enacted in 1931 and then revised in 1962, the Uniform Principal and Income Act (UPAIA) was last comprehensively revised in 1997. Much has changed in the nearly two decades since then. The Drafting Committee to Revise the Uniform Principal and Income Act will undertake a number of revisions to bring the UPAIA up to date and to add a unitrust provision. Modern trust law requires a trustee to invest for the best total return and simultaneously to treat income and remainder beneficiaries impartially. In order to fulfill these duties, a trustee should be able to make adjustments between income and principal or to make a unitrust election. The drafting committee will address other issues, including the treatment of money that a trust receives in partial liquidation of an entity in which the trust owns an interest, and the allocation of capital gains to income for income tax purposes.

More detailed information on the new acts and committees can be found at ULC's website, www.uniformlaws.org.

V. Conclusion

The 2016 Annual Conference will meet in Stowe, Vermont from July 8-14. In the interim, Study and Drafting Committee meetings of the national ULC will meet on various weekends throughout the fall and spring. Links to the meeting schedule may be found at ULC's website, www.uniformlaws.org or at MCUSL's website, <http://council.legislature.mi.gov/CouncilAdministrator/MCUSL>. The 2017 Annual Conference has been scheduled to meet in San Diego, CA from July 14-20.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED, on October 14, 2015.

MICHIGAN COMMISSION ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

By 

Cc: Members, Michigan Commission on Uniform State Laws
Robert DeVries, Chief of Staff, Senate Majority Leader Arlan Meekhof
Brock Swartzle, Chief of Staff, Speaker Kevin Cotter
Susan Cavanagh, Assistant Legislative Council Administrator
Richard D. McLellan, Chair, Michigan Law Revision Commission
Liza M. Karsai, Executive Director, Uniform Law Commission

Attachments

LIST OF UNIFORM AND MODEL ACTS¹ ENACTED IN MICHIGAN

(as of 9-28-15)

1. Acknowledgment (1939)(1942): *Enacted 1943*
2. Acknowledgments (1892): *Enacted 1895*
3. Aeronautics (1922): *Enacted 1923*
4. Aircraft Financial Responsibility (1954): *Enacted 1955*
5. Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment (1971): *Enacted 19__*
6. Anatomical Gift (1968): *Enacted 1969*
7. Revised Anatomical Gift (2006): *Enacted 2008*
8. Arbitration (1956): *Enacted 1966*
9. Revised Arbitration (2000): *Enacted 2013*
10. Attendance of Witnesses from Without the State in Criminal Cases, Act to Secure (1931):
Enacted 1935
11. Bills of Lading (1909): *Enacted 1911*
12. Blood Tests to Determine Paternity (1952): *Enacted 1954*
13. Chemical Tests for Intoxication (1957): *Enacted 1967*
14. Child Abduction Prevention (2006): *Enacted 2014*
15. Child Custody Jurisdiction (1968): *Enacted 1975*
16. Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement (1997): *Enacted 2002*
17. Collaborative Law (2009): *Enacted 2014*
18. Commercial Code (1951): *Enacted 1962*
19. Revised UCC Article 1 (2001): *Enacted 2012*
20. UCC Article 2A (1987)(1990): *Enacted 1992*
21. Revised UCC Articles 3 and 4 (1990): *Enacted 1993*
22. Revised UCC Articles 3 and 4 (2002): *Enacted 2014*
23. UCC Article 4A (1989): *Enacted 1992*
24. Amendments to UCC Article 4A (2012): *Enacted 2014*
25. Revised UCC Article 5 (1995): *Enacted 1999*
26. Revised UCC Article 6 (Repeal) (1989): *Enacted 1999*
27. Revised UCC Article 7 (2003): *Enacted 2012*
28. Amendments to UCC Article 8 (1977): *Enacted 1987*
29. Revised UCC Article 8 (1994): *Enacted 1998*
30. Amendments to UCC Article 9 (1977): *Enacted 1978*
31. Revised UCC Article 9 (1999): *Enacted 2001*
32. Amendments to Revised UCC Article 9 (2010): *Enacted 2012*
33. Common Trust Fund (1938): *Enacted 1941*
34. Controlled Substances (1970): *Enacted 1971*
35. Court Administrator (1948): *Enacted 1952*
36. Criminal Extradition (1936): *Enacted 1937*
37. Declaratory Judgments (1922): *Enacted 1929*
38. Determination of Death (1980): *Enacted 1992*
39. Disposition of Community Property Rights at Death (1971): *Enacted 1976*

¹ All acts were drafted and approved by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

40. Division of Income for Tax Purposes (1957): *Enacted 1969*
41. Durable Power of Attorney (1979): *Enacted 1979*
42. Electronic Transactions (1999): *Enacted 2001*
43. Enforcement of Foreign Judgments (1948)(1964): *Enacted 1997*
44. Estate Tax Apportionment (1958): *Enacted 1963*
45. Evidence, Rules of (1974): *Enacted 1978*
46. Federal Lien Registration Act (1978): *Enacted 1983*
47. Federal Tax Lien Registration Act (1926): *Enacted 1956*
48. Revised Federal Tax Lien Registration (1966): *Enacted 1967*
49. Flag (1917): *Enacted 1923*
50. Foreign-Country Money Judgments Recognition (2005): *Enacted 2008*
51. Foreign Depositions (1920): *Enacted 1921*
52. Foreign Money Judgments Recognition (1962): *Enacted 1967*
53. Fraudulent Conveyance (1918): *Enacted 1919*
54. Fraudulent Transfer (1984): *Enacted 1999*
55. Gifts to Minors (1956): *Enacted 1960*
56. Insurers Liquidation (1939): *Enacted 1943*
57. Interstate Arbitration of Death Taxes (1943): *Enacted 1956*
58. Interstate Compromise of Death Taxes (1943): *Enacted 1956*
59. Interstate Depositions and Discovery (2007): *Enacted 2013*
60. Interstate Family Support (1992): *Enacted 1996*
61. Amendments to Interstate Family Support (1996): *Enacted 1998*
62. Interstate and International Procedure (1962): *Enacted 1967*
63. Jury Selection and Service (1970): *Enacted 1973*
64. Limited Partnership (1916): *Enacted 1931*
65. Revised Limited Partnership (1976): *Enacted 1982*
66. Management of Institutional Funds (1972): *Enacted 1976*
67. Motor Vehicle Operators' and Chauffeurs' License (1926): *Enacted 1931*
68. Narcotic Drug (1932): *Enacted 1937*
69. Negotiable Instruments Law (1896): *Enacted 1905*
70. Partnership (1914): *Enacted 1917*
71. Principal and Income (1962): *Enacted 1965*
72. Revised Principal and Income (1997): *Enacted 2004*
73. Amendments to Revised Principal and Income (2008): *Enacted 2012*
74. Probate Code (1969): *Enacted 1978*
75. Probate in this State of Foreign Wills, Act Relative to (1895): *Enacted 1911*
76. Proof of Statutes (1920): *Enacted 1921*
77. Prudent Investor (1994): *Enacted 1999*
78. Prudent Management of Institutional Funds (2006): *Enacted 2009*
79. Real Property Electronic Recording (2004)(2005): *Enacted 2010*
80. Reciprocal Enforcement of Support (1950): *Enacted 1952*
81. Amendments to Reciprocal Enforcement of Support (1952): *Enacted 1953*
82. Reciprocal Transfer Tax (1928): *Enacted 1929*
83. Recognition of Acknowledgments (1968): *Enacted 1970*
84. Rendition of Accused Persons (1967): *Enacted 1968*
85. Rendition of Prisoners as Witnesses in Criminal Proceedings (1957): *Enacted 1967*

86. Residential Landlord and Tenant (1972): *Enacted 19__*
87. Sales of Securities (1930): *Enacted 1929*
88. Sales (1906): *Enacted 1913*
89. Amendments to Sales (1922): *Enacted 1933*
90. Securities (1956)(1958): *Enacted 1964*
91. Revised Securities (2002): *Enacted 2009*
92. Simplification of Fiduciary Security Transfers (1958): *Enacted 1960*
93. Simultaneous Death (1940): *Enacted 1941(Repealed 1998)*
94. State Administrative Procedure (1946): *Enacted 1952*
95. State Antitrust (1973): *Enacted 1986*
96. Statute of Limitations on Foreign Claims (1956): *Enacted 1961*
97. Stock Transfer (1909): *Enacted 1913*
98. Supervision of Trustees for Charitable Purposes (1954): *Enacted 1961*
99. Testamentary Additions to Trusts (1960): *Enacted 1962*
100. Trade Secrets (1979)(1985): *Enacted 1999*
101. Traffic on Highways, Act Regulating (1926): *Enacted 1927*
102. Transfers to Minors (1983)(1986): *Enacted 1999*
103. Trust Code (2000)(2001)(2003)(2004)(2005): *Enacted 2009*
104. Insurable Interests Amendments to Trust Code (2010): *Enacted 2014*
105. Trust Receipts (1933): *Enacted 1952*
106. Unclaimed Property (1981): *Enacted 1995*
107. Revised Unclaimed Property (1995): *Enacted 2011*
108. Unsworn Foreign Declarations (2008): *Enacted 2013*
109. Vendor and Purchaser Risk (1935): *Enacted 1941*
110. Veterans' Guardianship (1928): *Enacted 1929*
111. Warehouse Receipts (1906): *Enacted 1909*
112. Amendments to Warehouse Receipts (1922): *Enacted 1933*
113. Wills Act, Foreign Executed (1910): *Enacted 1910*