

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED BY THE
ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH LEGISLATURE
SECOND REGULAR SESSION
January 5, 2000 to May 12, 2000

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR
SECOND REGULAR SESSION
NON-EMERGENCY LAWS IS
AUGUST 11, 2000

PUBLISHED BY THE REVISOR OF STATUTES
IN ACCORDANCE WITH MAINE REVISED STATUTES ANNOTATED,
TITLE 3, SECTION 163-A, SUBSECTION 4.

J.S. McCarthy Company
Augusta, Maine
2000

V. Somes Pond in the Town of Mount Desert;

W. Long Pond in the Town of Mount Desert and the Town of Southwest Harbor; or

X. Little Long Pond in the Town of Mount Desert.

Sec. 4. 12 MRSA §7801, sub-§36 is enacted to read:

36. Operating rented or leased personal watercraft without identification decal. A person is guilty of operating a rented or leased personal watercraft without an identification decal if that person operates a rented or leased personal watercraft on Brandy Pond in the Town of Naples or on Long Lake in the Town of Naples, the Town of Bridgton and the Town of Harrison that does not have a clearly visible decal affixed to the personal watercraft that identifies the rental agent.

Sec. 5. Preparation of identification decals. The Naples Conservation Commission shall, in cooperation with businesses that rent or lease personal watercraft for use on Brandy Pond in the Town of Naples or on Long Lake in the Town of Naples, the Town of Bridgton and the Town of Harrison, design and provide to those businesses the identification decals required by the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 12, section 7801, subsection 36.

Emergency clause. In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this Act takes effect when approved.

Effective April 13, 2000.

CHAPTER 698

I.B. 6 - L.D. 2602

An Act to Repeal the Sales Tax on Snack Food Except Candy and Confections

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. 36 MRSA §1752, sub-§3-B, as amended by PL 1991, c. 846, §17, is further amended to read:

3-B. Grocery staples. "Grocery staples" means food products ordinarily consumed for human nourishment ~~and includes, but is not limited to, cereals and grain products, including bread, rolls and unflavored matzo; milk and milk products; oleomargarine; meat and meat products; fish and seafood products; poultry; eggs and egg products; vegetables~~

~~and vegetable products, including pickles; fruit and fruit products, including fruit juices and fruit sauces; naturally flavored powdered or liquid drink mixes or drinks; spices, condiments, including jams, jellies and peanut butter, salt and sugar; coffee and tea; and unroasted nuts.~~

"Grocery staples" does not include spirituous, malt or vinous liquors; soft drinks, iced tea, sodas or beverages such as are ordinarily dispensed at bars or soda fountains or in connection with bars or soda fountains; medicines, tonics, vitamins and preparations in liquid, powdered, granular, tablet, capsule, lozenge or pill form, sold as dietary supplements or adjuncts, except when sold on the prescription of a physician; water, including mineral bottled and carbonated waters and ice; dietary substitutes; ~~snack food~~ candy and confections; and prepared food.

Sec. 2. 36 MRSA §1752, sub-§14-C, as enacted by PL 1991, c. 591, Pt. WW, §2 and affected by §4, is repealed.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 699

H.P. 1601 - L.D. 2245

An Act to Adopt the Model Revised Article 9 Secured Transactions

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

PART A

Sec. A-1. 11 MRSA art. 9, as amended, is repealed.

Sec. A-2. 11 MRSA art. 9-A is enacted to read:

Article 9-A

TRANSACTIONS

PART 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBPART 1

SHORT TITLE, DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL CONCEPTS

§9-1101. Short title

This Article may be cited as "Uniform Commercial Code-Secured Transactions."

§9-1102. Definitions and index of definitions

As used in this Article, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.

(1) "Accession" means goods that are physically united with other goods in such a manner that the identity of the original goods is not lost.

(2) "Account," except as used in "account for," means a right to payment of a monetary obligation, whether or not earned by performance:

(a) For property that has been or is to be sold, leased, licensed, assigned or otherwise disposed of;

(b) For services rendered or to be rendered;

(c) For a policy of insurance issued or to be issued;

(d) For a secondary obligation incurred or to be incurred;

(e) For energy provided or to be provided;

(f) For the use or hire of a vessel under a charter or other contract;

(g) Arising out of the use of a credit or charge card or information contained on or for use with the card; or

(h) As winnings in a lottery or other game of chance operated or sponsored by a state, governmental unit of a state or person licensed or authorized to operate the game by a state or governmental unit of a state.

"Account" includes health-care-insurance receivables. "Account" does not include: rights to payment evidenced by chattel paper or an instrument; commercial tort claims; deposit accounts; investment property; letter-of-credit rights or letters of credit; or rights to payment for money or funds advanced or sold, other than rights arising out of the use of a credit or charge card or information contained on or for use with the card.

(3) "Account debtor" means a person obligated on an account, chattel paper or general intangible. "Account debtor" does not include persons obligated to pay a negotiable instrument, even if the instrument constitutes part of chattel paper.

(4) "Accounting," except as used in "accounting for," means a record:

(a) Authenticated by a secured party;

(b) Indicating the aggregate unpaid secured obligations as of a date not more than 35 days earlier or 35 days later than the date of the record; and

(c) Identifying the components of the obligations in reasonable detail.

(5) "Agricultural lien" means an interest, other than a security interest, in farm products:

(a) That secures payment or performance of an obligation for:

(i) Goods or services furnished in connection with a debtor's farming operation; or

(ii) Rent on real property leased by a debtor in connection with its farming operation;

(b) That is created by statute in favor of a person that:

(i) In the ordinary course of its business furnished goods or services to a debtor in connection with a debtor's farming operation; or

(ii) Leased real property to a debtor in connection with the debtor's farming operation; and

(c) Whose effectiveness does not depend on the person's possession of the personal property.

(6) "As-extracted collateral" means:

(a) Oil, gas or other minerals that are subject to a security interest that:

(i) Is created by a debtor having an interest in the minerals before extraction; and

(ii) Attaches to the minerals as extracted; or

(b) Accounts arising out of the sale at the well-head or minehead of oil, gas or other minerals in which the debtor had an interest before extraction.

(7) "Authenticate" means:

(a) To sign; or

(b) To execute or otherwise adopt a symbol or encrypt or similarly process a record in whole or in part with the present intent of the authenticating person to identify the person and adopt or accept a record.

(8) "Bank" means an organization that is engaged in the business of banking. "Bank" includes savings banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions and trust companies. "Bank" also includes any financial institution organized under Title 9-B or any successor title.

(9) "Cash proceeds" means proceeds that are money, checks, deposit accounts or the like.

(10) "Certificate of title" means a certificate of title with respect to which a statute provides for the security interest in question to be indicated on the certificate as a condition or result of the security interest's obtaining priority over the rights of a lien creditor with respect to the collateral.

(11) "Chattel paper" means a record or records that evidence both a monetary obligation and a security interest in specific goods, a security interest in specific goods and license of software used in the goods, a lease of specific goods or a lease of specific goods and license of software used in the goods. In this subsection, "monetary obligation" means a monetary obligation secured by the goods or owed under a lease of the goods and includes a monetary obligation with respect to software used in the goods. "Chattel paper" does not include:

(a) Charters or other contracts involving the use or hire of a vessel; or

(b) Records that evidence a right to payment arising out of the use of a credit or charge card or information contained on or for use with the card.

If a transaction is evidenced by records that include an instrument or series of instruments, the group of records taken together constitutes chattel paper.

(12) "Collateral" means the property subject to a security interest or agricultural lien. "Collateral" includes:

(a) Proceeds to which a security interest attaches;

(b) Accounts, chattel paper, payment intangibles and promissory notes that have been sold; and

(c) Goods that are the subject of a consignment.

(13) "Commercial tort claim" means a claim arising in tort with respect to which:

(a) The claimant is an organization; or

(b) The claimant is an individual and the claim:

(i) Arose in the course of the claimant's business or profession; and

(ii) Does not include damages arising out of personal injury to or the death of an individual.

(14) "Commodity account" means an account maintained by a commodity intermediary in which a commodity contract is carried for a commodity customer.

(15) "Commodity contract" means a commodity futures contract, an option on a commodity futures contract, a commodity option or another contract if the contract or option is:

(a) Traded on or subject to the rules of a board of trade that has been designated as a contract market for such a contract pursuant to federal commodities laws; or

(b) Traded on a foreign commodity board of trade, exchange or market and is carried on the books of a commodity intermediary for a commodity customer.

(16) "Commodity customer" means a person for which a commodity intermediary carries a commodity contract on its books.

(17) "Commodity intermediary" means a person that:

(a) Is registered as a futures commission merchant under federal commodities law; or

(b) In the ordinary course of its business provides clearance or settlement services for a board of trade that has been designated as a contract market pursuant to federal commodities law.

(18) "Communicate" means:

(a) To send a written or other tangible record;

(b) To transmit a record by any means agreed upon by the persons sending and receiving the record; or

(c) In the case of transmission of a record to or by a filing office, to transmit a record by any means prescribed by filing-office rule.

(19) "Consignee" means a merchant to which goods are delivered in a consignment.

(20) "Consignment" means a transaction, regardless of its form, in which a person delivers goods to a merchant for the purpose of sale and:

(a) The merchant:

(i) Deals in goods of that kind under a name other than the name of the person making delivery;

(ii) Is not an auctioneer; and

(iii) Is not generally known by its creditors to be substantially engaged in selling the goods of others;

(b) With respect to each delivery, the aggregate value of the goods is \$1,000 or more at the time of delivery;

(c) The goods are not consumer goods immediately before delivery; and

(d) The transaction does not create a security interest that secures an obligation.

(21) "Consignor" means a person that delivers goods to a consignee in a consignment.

(22) "Consumer debtor" means a debtor in a consumer transaction.

(23) "Consumer goods" means goods that are used or bought for use primarily for personal, family or household purposes.

(24) "Consumer-goods transaction" means a consumer transaction in which:

(a) An individual incurs an obligation primarily for personal, family or household purposes; and

(b) A security interest in consumer goods secures the obligation.

(25) "Consumer obligor" means an obligor who is an individual who incurred the obligation as part of a transaction entered into primarily for personal, family or household purposes.

(26) "Consumer transaction" means a transaction in which:

(a) An individual incurs an obligation primarily for personal, family or household purposes;

(b) A security interest secures the obligation; and

(c) The collateral is held or acquired primarily for personal, family or household purposes.

"Consumer transaction" includes consumer-goods transactions.

(27) "Continuation statement" means an amendment of a financing statement that:

(a) Identifies by its file number the initial financing statement to which it relates; and

(b) Indicates that it is a continuation statement for, or that it is filed to continue the effectiveness of, the identified financing statement.

(28) "Debtor" means:

(a) A person having an interest, other than a security interest or other lien, in the collateral, whether or not the person is an obligor;

(b) A seller of accounts, chattel paper, payment intangibles or promissory notes; or

(c) A consignee.

(29) "Deposit account" means a demand, time, savings, passbook or similar account maintained with a bank. "Deposit account" does not include investment property or accounts evidenced by an instrument.

(30) "Document" means a document of title or a receipt of the type described in section 7-201, subsection (2).

(31) "Electronic chattel paper" means chattel paper evidenced by a record or records consisting of information stored in an electronic medium.

(32) "Encumbrance" means a right, other than an ownership interest, in real property. "Encumbrance" includes mortgages and other liens on real property.

(33) "Equipment" means goods other than inventory, farm products or consumer goods.

(34) "Farm products" means goods, other than standing timber, with respect to which the debtor is engaged in a farming operation and that are:

(a) Crops grown, growing or to be grown, including:

(i) Crops produced on trees, vines and bushes; and

(ii) Aquatic goods produced in aquacultural operations;

(b) Livestock, born or unborn, including aquatic goods produced in aquacultural operations;

(c) Supplies used or produced in a farming operation; or

(d) Products of crops or livestock in their unmanufactured states.

(35) "Farming operation" means raising, cultivating, propagating, fattening, grazing or any other farming, livestock or aquacultural operation.

(36) "File number" means the number assigned to an initial financing statement pursuant to section 9-1519, subsection (1).

(37) "Filing office" means an office designated in section 9-1501 as the place to file a financing statement.

(38) "Filing-office rule" means a rule adopted pursuant to section 9-1526.

(39) "Financing statement" means a record or records composed of an initial financing statement and any filed record relating to the initial financing statement.

(40) "Fixture filing" means the filing of a financing statement covering goods that are or are to become fixtures and satisfying section 9-1502, subsections (1) and (2). "Fixture filing" includes the filing of a financing statement covering goods of a transmitting utility that are or are to become fixtures.

(41) "Fixtures" means goods that have become so related to particular real property that an interest in them arises under real property law.

(42) "General intangible" means any personal property, including things in action, other than accounts, chattel paper, commercial tort claims, deposit accounts, documents, goods, instruments, investment property, letter-of-credit rights, letters of credit, money, and oil, gas or other minerals before extraction. "General intangible" includes payment intangibles and software.

(43) "Good faith" means honesty in fact and the observance of reasonable commercial standards of fair dealing.

(44) "Goods" means all things that are movable when a security interest attaches. "Goods" includes:

- (a) Fixtures;
- (b) Standing timber that is to be cut and removed under a conveyance or contract for sale;
- (c) The unborn young of animals;
- (d) Crops grown, growing or to be grown, even if the crops are produced on trees, vines or bushes; and
- (e) Manufactured homes.

"Goods" also includes a computer program embedded in goods and any supporting information provided in connection with a transaction relating to the program if the program is associated with the goods in such a manner that it customarily is considered part of the goods; or by becoming the owner of the goods, a

person acquires a right to use the program in connection with the goods.

"Goods" does not include a computer program embedded in goods that consist solely of the medium in which the program is embedded. "Goods" also does not include accounts, chattel paper, commercial tort claims, deposit accounts, documents, general intangibles, instruments, investment property, letter-of-credit rights, letters of credit, money, or oil, gas or other minerals before extraction.

(45) "Governmental unit" means a subdivision, agency, department, county, parish, municipality or other unit of the government of the United States, a state or a foreign country. "Governmental unit" includes an organization having a separate corporate existence if the organization is eligible to issue debt on which interest is exempt from income taxation under the laws of the United States.

(46) "Health-care-insurance receivable" means an interest in or claim under a policy of insurance that is a right to payment of a monetary obligation for health-care goods or services provided.

(47) "Instrument" means a negotiable instrument or any other writing that evidences a right to the payment of a monetary obligation, is not itself a security agreement or lease and is of a type that in the ordinary course of business is transferred by delivery with any necessary indorsement or assignment. "Instrument" does not include:

- (a) Investment property;
- (b) Letters of credit; or
- (c) Writings that evidence a right to payment arising out of the use of a credit or charge card or information contained on or for use with the card.

(48) "Inventory" means goods, other than farm products, that:

- (a) Are leased by a person as lessor;
- (b) Are held by a person for sale or lease or to be furnished under a contract of service;
- (c) Are furnished by a person under a contract of service; or
- (d) Consist of raw materials, work in process or materials used or consumed in a business.

(49) "Investment property" means a security, whether certificated or uncertificated, security entitlement, securities account, commodity contract or commodity account.

(50) "Jurisdiction of organization," with respect to a registered organization, means the jurisdiction under whose law the organization is organized.

(51) "Letter-of-credit right" means a right to payment or performance under a letter of credit, whether or not the beneficiary has demanded or is at the time entitled to demand payment or performance. "Letter-of-credit right" does not include the right of a beneficiary to demand payment or performance under a letter of credit.

(52) "Lien creditor" means:

(a) A creditor that has acquired a lien on the property involved by attachment, levy or the like;

(b) An assignee for benefit of creditors from the time of assignment;

(c) A trustee in bankruptcy from the date of the filing of the petition; or

(d) A receiver in equity from the time of appointment.

(53) "Manufactured home" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, that, in the traveling mode, is 8 body feet or more in width or 40 body feet or more in length or, when erected on site, is 320 or more square feet and that is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. "Manufactured home" includes the plumbing, heating, air-conditioning and electrical systems contained in the structure. "Manufactured home" includes any structure that meets all of the requirements of this subsection except the size requirements and with respect to which the manufacturer voluntarily files a certification required by the United States Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and complies with the standards established under 42 United States Code.

(54) "Manufactured-home transaction" means a secured transaction:

(a) That creates a purchase-money security interest in a manufactured home, other than a manufactured home held as inventory; or

(b) In which a manufactured home, other than a manufactured home held as inventory, is the primary collateral.

(55) "Mortgage" means a consensual interest in real property, including fixtures, that secures payment or performance of an obligation.

(56) "New debtor" means a person that becomes bound as debtor under section 9-1203, subsection (4)

by a security agreement previously entered into by another person.

(57) "New value" means:

(a) Money;

(b) Money's worth in property, services or new credit; or

(c) Release by a transferee of an interest in property previously transferred to the transferee.

"New value" does not include an obligation substituted for another obligation.

(58) "Noncash proceeds" means proceeds other than cash proceeds.

(59) "Obligor" means a person that, with respect to an obligation secured by a security interest in or an agricultural lien on the collateral:

(a) Owes payment or other performance of the obligation;

(b) Has provided property other than the collateral to secure payment or other performance of the obligation; or

(c) Is otherwise accountable in whole or in part for payment or other performance of the obligation.

"Obligor" does not include issuers or nominated persons under a letter of credit.

(60) "Original debtor," except as used in section 9-1310, subsection (3), means a person that as debtor entered into a security agreement to which a new debtor has become bound under section 9-1203, subsection (4).

(61) "Payment intangible" means a general intangible under which the account debtor's principal obligation is a monetary obligation.

(62) "Person related to," with respect to an individual, means:

(a) The spouse of the individual;

(b) A brother, brother-in-law, sister or sister-in-law of the individual;

(c) An ancestor or lineal descendant of the individual or of the individual's spouse; or

(d) Any other relative, by blood or marriage, of the individual or the individual's spouse who shares the same home with the individual.

(63) "Person related to," with respect to an organization, means:

(a) A person directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by or under common control with the organization;

(b) An officer or director of, or a person performing similar functions with respect to, the organization;

(c) An officer or director of, or a person performing similar functions with respect to, a person described in paragraph (a);

(d) The spouse of an individual described in paragraph (a), (b) or (c); or

(e) An individual who is related by blood or marriage to an individual described in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) and shares the same home with the individual.

(64) "Proceeds" means the following property:

(a) Whatever is acquired upon the sale, lease, license, exchange or other disposition of collateral;

(b) Whatever is collected on or distributed on account of collateral;

(c) Rights arising out of collateral;

(d) To the extent of the value of collateral, claims arising out of the loss, nonconformity or interference with the use of, defects or infringement of rights in or damage to the collateral; or

(e) To the extent of the value of collateral and to the extent payable to the debtor or the secured party, insurance payable by reason of the loss or nonconformity of, defects or infringement of rights in or damage to the collateral.

(64-A) "Production money crops" means crops that secure a production-money obligation incurred with respect to the production of those crops.

(64-B) "Production-money obligation" means an obligation of an obligor incurred for new value given to enable the debtor to produce crops if the value is in fact used for the production of the crops.

(64-C) "Production of crops" includes tilling and otherwise preparing land or other growth medium for growing, planting, cultivating, fertilizing, irrigating, harvesting and gathering crops and protecting them from damage or disease.

(65) "Promissory note" means an instrument that evidences a promise to pay a monetary obligation,

does not evidence an order to pay and does not contain an acknowledgment by a bank that the bank has received for deposit a sum of money or funds.

(66) "Proposal" means a record authenticated by a secured party that includes the terms on which the secured party is willing to accept collateral in full or partial satisfaction of the obligation it secures pursuant to sections 9-1620, 9-1621 and 9-1622.

(67) "Public-finance transaction" means a secured transaction in connection with which:

(a) Debt securities are issued;

(b) All or a portion of the securities issued have an initial stated maturity of at least 20 years; and

(c) The debtor, obligor, secured party, account debtor or other person obligated on collateral, the assignor or assignee of a secured obligation or the assignor or assignee of a security interest is a state or a governmental unit of a state.

(68) "Pursuant to commitment," with respect to an advance made or other value given by a secured party, means pursuant to the secured party's obligation, whether or not a subsequent event of default or other event not within the secured party's control has relieved or may relieve the secured party from its obligation.

(69) "Record," except as used in "for record," "of record," "record or legal title" and "record owner," means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.

(70) "Registered organization" means an organization organized solely under the law of a single state or of the United States and as to which the state or the United States must maintain a public record showing the organization to have been organized.

(71) "Secondary obligor" means an obligor to the extent that:

(a) The obligor's obligation is secondary; or

(b) The obligor has a right of recourse with respect to an obligation secured by collateral against the debtor, another obligor or property of either.

(72) "Secured party" means:

(a) A person in whose favor a security interest is created or provided for under a security agreement, whether or not any obligation to be secured is outstanding;

(b) A person that holds an agricultural lien;

(c) A consignor;

(d) A person to which accounts, chattel paper, payment intangibles or promissory notes have been sold;

(e) A trustee, indenture trustee, agent, collateral agent or other representative in whose favor a security interest or agricultural lien is created or provided for; or

(f) A person that holds a security interest arising under section 2-401, 2-505, 2-711, subsection (3), 2-508, subsection (5), 4-210, or 5-118.

(73) "Security agreement" means an agreement that creates or provides for a security interest.

(74) "Send," in connection with a record or notification, means:

(a) To deposit in the mail, deliver for transmission or transmit by any other usual means of communication, with postage or cost of transmission provided, addressed to any address reasonable under the circumstances; or

(b) To cause to be received within the time that it would have been received if properly sent under paragraph (a).

(75) "Software" means a computer program and any supporting information provided in connection with a transaction relating to the program. "Software" does not include a computer program that is included in the definition of goods.

(76) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

(77) "Supporting obligation" means a letter-of-credit right or secondary obligation that supports the payment or performance of an account, chattel paper, a document, a general intangible, an instrument or investment property.

(78) "Tangible chattel paper" means chattel paper evidenced by a record or records consisting of information that is inscribed on a tangible medium.

(79) "Termination statement" means an amendment of a financing statement that:

(a) Identifies, by its file number, the initial financing statement to which it relates; and

(b) Indicates either that it is a termination statement or that the identified financing statement is no longer effective.

(80) "Transmitting utility" means a person primarily engaged in the business of:

(a) Operating a railroad, subway, street railway or trolley bus;

(b) Transmitting communications electrically, electromagnetically or by light;

(c) Transmitting goods by pipeline or sewer; or

(d) Transmitting or producing and transmitting electricity, steam, gas or water.

The following definitions in other Articles apply to this Article:

"Applicant" Section 5-1102.

"Beneficiary" Section 5-1102.

"Broker" Section 8-1102.

"Certificated security" Section 8-1102.

"Check" Section 3-1104.

"Clearing corporation" Section 8-1102.

"Contract for sale" Section 2-106.

"Customer" Section 4-104.

"Entitlement holder" Section 8-1102.

"Financial asset" Section 8-1102.

"Holder in due course" Section 3-1302.

"Issuer" (with respect to a letter of credit or letter-of-credit right) Section 5-1102.

"Issuer" (with respect to a security) Section 8-1201.

"Lease" Section 2-1103.

"Lease agreement" Section 2-1103.

"Lease contract" Section 2-1103.

"Leasehold interest" Section 2-1103.

"Lessee" Section 2-1103.

"Lessee in ordinary course of business" Section 2-1103.

"Lessor" Section 2-1103.

"Lessor's residual interest" Section 2-1103.

"Letter of credit" Section 5-1102.

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| <u>"Merchant"</u> | <u>Section 2-104.</u> |
| <u>"Negotiable instrument"</u> | <u>Section 3-1104.</u> |
| <u>"Nominated person"</u> | <u>Section 5-1102.</u> |
| <u>"Note"</u> | <u>Section 3-1104.</u> |
| <u>"Proceeds of a letter of credit"</u> | <u>Section 5-114.</u> |
| <u>"Prove"</u> | <u>Section 3-1103.</u> |
| <u>"Sale"</u> | <u>Section 2-106.</u> |
| <u>"Securities account"</u> | <u>Section 8-1501.</u> |
| <u>"Securities intermediary"</u> | <u>Section 8-1102.</u> |
| <u>"Security"</u> | <u>Section 8-1102.</u> |
| <u>"Security certificate"</u> | <u>Section 8-1102.</u> |
| <u>"Security entitlement"</u> | <u>Section 8-1102.</u> |
| <u>"Uncertificated security"</u> | <u>Section 8-1102.</u> |

Article 1 contains general definitions and principles of construction and interpretation applicable throughout this Article.

§9-1103. Purchase-money security interest; application of payments; burden of establishing

(1) As used in this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.

(a) "Purchase-money collateral" means goods or software that secures a purchase-money obligation incurred with respect to that collateral; and

(b) "Purchase-money obligation" means an obligation of an obligor incurred as all or part of the price of the collateral or for value given to enable the debtor to acquire rights in or the use of the collateral if the value is in fact so used.

(2) A security interest in goods is a purchase-money security interest:

(a) To the extent that the goods are purchase-money collateral with respect to that security interest;

(b) If the security interest is in inventory that is or was purchase-money collateral, also to the extent that the security interest secures a purchase-money obligation incurred with respect to other inventory in which the secured party holds or held a purchase-money security interest; and

(c) Also to the extent that the security interest secures a purchase-money obligation incurred with respect to software in which the secured party holds or held a purchase-money security interest.

(3) A security interest in software is a purchase-money security interest to the extent that the security interest also secures a purchase-money obligation incurred with respect to goods in which the secured party holds or held a purchase-money security interest if:

(a) The debtor acquired its interest in the software in an integrated transaction in which it acquired an interest in the goods; and

(b) The debtor acquired its interest in the software for the principal purpose of using the software in the goods.

(4) The security interest of a consignor in goods that are the subject of a consignment is a purchase-money security interest in inventory.

(5) In a transaction other than a consumer-goods transaction, if the extent to which a security interest is a purchase-money security interest depends on the application of a payment to a particular obligation, the payment must be applied:

(a) In accordance with any reasonable method of application to which the parties agree;

(b) In the absence of the parties' agreement to a reasonable method, in accordance with any intention of the obligor manifested at or before the time of payment; or

(c) In the absence of an agreement to a reasonable method and a timely manifestation of the obligor's intention, in the following order:

(i) To obligations that are not secured; and

(ii) If more than one obligation is secured, to obligations secured by purchase-money security interests in the order in which those obligations were incurred.

(6) In a transaction other than a consumer-goods transaction, a purchase-money security interest does not lose its status as such, even if:

(a) The purchase-money collateral also secures an obligation that is not a purchase-money obligation;

(b) Collateral that is not purchase-money collateral also secures the purchase-money obligation; or

(c) The purchase-money obligation has been renewed, refinanced, consolidated or restructured.

(7) In a transaction other than a consumer-goods transaction, a secured party claiming a purchase-money security interest has the burden of establishing the extent to which the security interest is a purchase-money security interest.

(8) The limitation of the rules in subsections (5), (6) and (7) to transactions other than consumer-goods transactions is intended to leave to the court the determination of the proper rules in consumer-goods transactions. The court may not infer from that limitation the nature of the proper rule in consumer-goods transactions and may continue to apply established approaches.

§9-1103-A. Production-money crops; production-money obligation; production-money security interest; burden of establishing

(1) A security interest in crops is a production-money security interest to the extent that the crops are production-money crops.

(2) If the extent to which a security interest is a production-money security interest depends on the application of a payment to a particular obligation, the payment must be applied:

(a) In accordance with any reasonable method of application to which the parties agree;

(b) In the absence of the parties' agreement to a reasonable method, in accordance with any intention of the obligor manifested at or before the time of payment; or

(c) In the absence of an agreement to a reasonable method and a timely manifestation of the obligor's intention, in the following order:

(i) To obligations that are not secured; and

(ii) If more than one obligation is secured, to obligations secured by production-money security interests in the order in which those obligations were incurred.

(3) A production-money security interest does not lose its status as such, even if:

(a) The production-money crops also secure an obligation that is not a production-money obligation;

(b) Collateral that is not production-money crops also secures the production-money obligation; or

(c) The production-money obligation has been renewed, refinanced or restructured.

(4) A secured party claiming a production-money security interest has the burden of establishing the extent to which the security interest is a production-money security interest.

§9-1104. Control of deposit account

(1) A secured party has control of a deposit account if:

(a) The secured party is the bank with which the deposit account is maintained;

(b) The debtor, secured party and bank have agreed in an authenticated record that the bank will comply with instructions originated by the secured party directing disposition of the funds in the deposit account without further consent by the debtor; or

(c) The secured party becomes the bank's customer with respect to the deposit account.

(2) A secured party that has satisfied subsection (a) has control, even if the debtor retains the right to direct the disposition of funds from the deposit account.

§9-1105. Control of electronic chattel paper

A secured party has control of electronic chattel paper if the record or records comprising the chattel paper are created, stored and assigned in such a manner that:

(1) A single authoritative copy of the record or records exists that is unique, identifiable and, except as otherwise provided in subsections (4), (5) and (6), unalterable;

(2) The authoritative copy identifies the secured party as the assignee of the record or records;

(3) The authoritative copy is communicated to and maintained by the secured party or its designated custodian;

(4) Copies or revisions that add or change an identified assignee of the authoritative copy can be made only with the participation of the secured party;

(5) Each copy of the authoritative copy and any copy of a copy is readily identifiable as a copy that is not the authoritative copy; and

(6) Any revision of the authoritative copy is readily identifiable as an authorized or unauthorized revision.

§9-1106. Control of investment property

(1) A person has control of a certificated security, uncertificated security or security entitlement as provided in section 8-1106.

(2) A secured party has control of a commodity contract if:

(a) The secured party is the commodity intermediary with which the commodity contract is carried; or

(b) The commodity customer, secured party and commodity intermediary have agreed that the commodity intermediary will apply any value distributed on account of the commodity contract as directed by the secured party without further consent by the commodity customer.

(3) A secured party having control of all security entitlements or commodity contracts carried in a securities account or commodity account has control over the securities account or commodity account.

§9-1107. Control of letter-of-credit right

A secured party has control of a letter-of-credit right to the extent of any right to payment or performance by the issuer or any nominated person if the issuer or nominated person has consented to an assignment of proceeds of the letter of credit under section 5-1114, subsection (c) or other applicable law or practice.

§9-1108. Sufficiency of description

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (3), (4) and (5), a description of personal or real property is sufficient, whether or not it is specific, if it reasonably identifies what is described.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4), a description of collateral reasonably identifies the collateral if it identifies the collateral by:

(a) Specific listing;

(b) Category;

(c) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (5), a type of collateral defined in this Title;

(d) Quantity;

(e) Computational or allocational formula or procedure; or

(f) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3), any other method, if the identity of the collateral is objectively determinable.

(3) A description of collateral as "all the debtor's assets" or "all the debtor's personal property" or using words of similar import does not reasonably identify the collateral.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (5), a description of a security entitlement, securities account or commodity account is sufficient if it describes:

(a) The collateral by those terms or as investment property; or

(b) The underlying financial asset or commodity contract.

(5) A description only by type of collateral defined in this Title is an insufficient description of:

(a) A commercial tort claim; or

(b) In a consumer transaction, consumer goods, a security entitlement, a securities account or a commodity account.

SUBPART 2**APPLICABILITY OF ARTICLE****§9-1109. Scope**

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (3) and (4), this Article applies to:

(a) A transaction, regardless of its form, that creates a security interest in personal property or fixtures by contract;

(b) An agricultural lien;

(c) A sale of accounts, chattel paper, payment intangibles or promissory notes;

(d) A consignment;

(e) A security interest arising under section 2-401, 2-505, 2-711, subsection (3) or 2-1508, subsection (5), as provided in section 9-1110; and

(f) A security interest arising under section 4-210 or 5-1118.

(2) The application of this Article to a security interest in a secured obligation is not affected by the fact that the obligation is itself secured by a transaction or interest to which this Article does not apply.

(3) This Article does not apply to the extent that:

(a) A statute, regulation or treaty of the United States preempts this Article;

(b) Another statute of this State expressly governs the creation, perfection, priority or enforcement of a security interest created by this State or a governmental unit of this State;

(c) A statute of another state, a foreign country or a governmental unit of another state or a foreign country, other than a statute generally applicable to security interests, expressly governs creation, perfection, priority or enforcement of a security interest created by the state, country or governmental unit; or

(d) The rights of a transferee beneficiary or nominated person under a letter of credit are independent and superior under section 5-1114.

(4) This Article does not apply to:

(a) A landlord's lien, other than an agricultural lien;

(b) A lien, other than an agricultural lien, given by statute or other rule of law for services or materials, but section 9-1333 applies with respect to priority of the lien;

(c) An assignment of a claim for wages, salary or other compensation of an employee;

(d) A sale of accounts, chattel paper, payment intangibles or promissory notes as part of a sale of the business out of which they arose;

(e) An assignment of accounts, chattel paper, payment intangibles or promissory notes that is for the purpose of collection only;

(f) An assignment of a right to payment under a contract to an assignee that is also obligated to perform under the contract;

(g) An assignment of a single account, payment intangible or promissory note to an assignee in full or partial satisfaction of a preexisting indebtedness;

(h) A transfer of an interest in or an assignment of a claim under a policy of insurance, other than an assignment by or to a health-care provider of a health-care-insurance receivable and any subsequent assignment of the right to payment, but sections 9-1315 and 9-1322 apply with respect to proceeds and priorities in proceeds;

(i) An assignment of a right represented by a judgment, other than a judgment taken on a right to payment that was collateral;

(j) A right of recoupment or setoff, but:

(i) Section 9-1340 applies with respect to the effectiveness of rights of recoupment or setoff against deposit accounts; and

(ii) Section 9-1404 applies with respect to defenses or claims of an account debtor;

(k) The creation or transfer of an interest in or lien on real property, including a lease or rents thereunder, except to the extent that provision is made for:

(i) Liens on real property in sections 9-1203 and 9-1308;

(ii) Fixtures in section 9-1334;

(iii) Fixture filings in sections 9-1501, 9-1502, 9-1512, 9-1516 and 9-1519; and

(iv) Security agreements covering personal and real property in section 9-1604;

(l) An assignment of a claim arising in tort, other than a commercial tort claim, but sections 9-1315 and 9-1322 apply with respect to proceeds and priorities in proceeds;

(m) An assignment of a deposit account in a consumer transaction, but sections 9-1315 and 9-1322 apply with respect to proceeds and priorities in proceeds;

(n) A claim or right to receive compensation for injuries or sickness, other than health-care insurance receivables, as described in 26 United States Code, Section 104(a)(1) or (2); or

(o) A claim or right to receive benefits under a special needs trust as described in 42 United States Code, Section 1396p(d)(4).

§9-1110. Security interests arising under Article 2 or 2-A

A security interest arising under section 2-401, 2-505, 2-711, subsection (3), or 2-1508, subsection (5) is subject to this Article. However, until the debtor obtains possession of the goods:

(1) The security interest is enforceable, even if section 9-1203, subsection (2), paragraph (c) has not been satisfied;

(2) Filing is not required to perfect the security interest;

(3) The rights of the secured party after default by the debtor are governed by Article 2 or 2-A; and

(4) The security interest has priority over a conflicting security interest created by the debtor.

PART 2**EFFECTIVENESS OF SECURITY AGREEMENT; ATTACHMENT OF SECURITY INTEREST; RIGHTS OF PARTIES TO SECURITY AGREEMENT****SUBPART 1****EFFECTIVENESS AND ATTACHMENT****§9-1201. General effectiveness of security agreement**

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this Title, a security agreement is effective according to its terms between the parties, against purchasers of the collateral and against creditors.

(2) A transaction subject to this Article is subject to any applicable rule of law that establishes a different rule for consumers, including Title 9-A, Title 30-A, sections 3960 to 3964-A and Title 32, sections 11001 to 11054.

(3) In case of conflict between this Article and a rule of law, statute or rule described in subsection (2), the rule of law, statute or rule controls. Failure to comply with a statute or rule described in subsection (2) has only the effect the statute or rule specifies.

(4) This Article does not:

(a) Validate any rate, charge, agreement or practice that violates a rule of law, statute or rule described in subsection (2); or

(b) Extend the application of the rule of law, statute or rule to a transaction not otherwise subject to rule of law, statute or rule.

§9-1202. Title to collateral immaterial

Except as otherwise provided with respect to consignments or sales of accounts, chattel paper, payment intangibles or promissory notes, the provisions of this Article with regard to rights and obligations apply whether title to collateral is in the secured party or the debtor.

§9-1203. Attachment and enforceability of security interest; proceeds; supporting obligations; formal requisites

(1) A security interest attaches to collateral when it becomes enforceable against the debtor with respect to the collateral, unless an agreement expressly postpones the time of attachment.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (3) through (9), a security interest is enforceable

against the debtor and 3rd parties with respect to the collateral only if:

(a) Value has been given;

(b) The debtor has rights in the collateral or the power to transfer rights in the collateral to a secured party; and

(c) One of the following conditions is met:

(i) The debtor has authenticated a security agreement that provides a description of the collateral and, if the security interest covers timber to be cut, a description of the land concerned;

(ii) The collateral is not a certificated security and is in the possession of the secured party under section 9-1313 pursuant to the debtor's security agreement;

(iii) The collateral is a certificated security in registered form and the security certificate has been delivered to the secured party under section 8-1302 pursuant to the debtor's security agreement; or

(iv) The collateral is deposit accounts, electronic chattel paper, investment property, or letter-of-credit rights, and the secured party has control under sections 9-1104, 9-1105, 9-1106 or 9-1107 pursuant to the debtor's security agreement.

(3) Subsection (2) is subject to section 4-210 on the security interest of a collecting bank, section 5-1118 on the security interest of a letter-of-credit issuer or nominated person, section 9-1110 on a security interest arising under Article 2 or 2-A, and section 9-1206 on security interests in investment property.

(4) A person becomes bound as debtor by a security agreement entered into by another person if, by operation of law other than this Article or by contract:

(a) The security agreement becomes effective to create a security interest in the person's property; or

(b) The person becomes generally obligated for the obligations of the other person, including the obligation secured under the security agreement, and acquires or succeeds to all or substantially all of the assets of the other person.

(5) If a new debtor becomes bound as debtor by a security agreement entered into by another person:

(a) The agreement satisfies subsection (2), paragraph (c) with respect to existing or after-

acquired property of the new debtor to the extent the property is described in the agreement; and

(b) Another agreement is not necessary to make a security interest in the property enforceable.

(6) The attachment of a security interest in collateral gives the secured party the rights to proceeds provided by section 9-1315 and is also attachment of a security interest in a supporting obligation for the collateral.

(7) The attachment of a security interest in a right to payment or performance secured by a security interest or other lien on personal or real property is also attachment of a security interest in the security interest, mortgage or other lien.

(8) The attachment of a security interest in a securities account is also attachment of a security interest in the security entitlements carried in the securities account.

(9) The attachment of a security interest in a commodity account is also attachment of a security interest in the commodity contracts carried in the commodity account.

§9-1204. After-acquired property; future advances

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2), a security agreement may create or provide for a security interest in after-acquired collateral.

(2) A security interest does not attach under a term constituting an after-acquired property clause to:

(a) Consumer goods, other than an accession when given as additional security, unless the debtor acquires rights in them within 10 days after the secured party gives value; or

(b) A commercial tort claim.

(3) A security agreement may provide that collateral secures, or that accounts, chattel paper, payment intangibles or promissory notes are sold in connection with future advances or other value whether or not the advances or value are given pursuant to commitment.

§9-1205. Use or disposition of collateral permissible

(1) A security interest is not invalid or fraudulent against creditors solely because:

(a) The debtor has the right or ability to:

(i) Use, commingle or dispose of all or part of the collateral, including returned or repossessed goods;

(ii) Collect, compromise, enforce or otherwise deal with collateral;

(iii) Accept the return of collateral or make repossessions; or

(iv) Use, commingle or dispose of proceeds; or

(b) The secured party fails to require the debtor to account for proceeds or replace collateral.

(2) This section does not relax the requirements of possession if attachment, perfection or enforcement of a security interest depends upon possession of the collateral by the secured party.

§9-1206. Security interest arising in purchase or delivery of financial asset

(1) A security interest in favor of a securities intermediary attaches to a person's security entitlement if:

(a) The person buys a financial asset through the securities intermediary in a transaction in which the person is obligated to pay the purchase price to the securities intermediary at the time of the purchase; and

(b) The securities intermediary credits the financial asset to the buyer's securities account before the buyer pays the securities intermediary.

(2) The security interest described in subsection (1) secures the person's obligation to pay for the financial asset.

(3) A security interest in favor of a person that delivers a certificated security or other financial asset represented by a writing attaches to the security or other financial asset if:

(a) The security or other financial asset:

(i) In the ordinary course of business is transferred by delivery with any necessary indorsement or assignment; and

(ii) Is delivered under an agreement between persons in the business of dealing with such securities or financial assets; and

(b) The agreement calls for delivery against payment.

(4) The security interest described in subsection (3) secures the obligation to make payment for the delivery.

SUBPART 2**RIGHTS AND DUTIES****§9-1207. Rights and duties of secured party having possession or control of collateral**

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4), a secured party shall use reasonable care in the custody and preservation of collateral in the secured party's possession. In the case of chattel paper or an instrument, reasonable care includes taking necessary steps to preserve rights against prior parties unless otherwise agreed.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4), if a secured party has possession of collateral:

(a) Reasonable expenses, including the cost of insurance and payment of taxes or other charges, incurred in the custody, preservation, use or operation of the collateral, are chargeable to the debtor and are secured by the collateral;

(b) The risk of accidental loss or damage is on the debtor to the extent of a deficiency in any effective insurance coverage;

(c) The secured party shall keep the collateral identifiable, but fungible collateral may be commingled; and

(d) The secured party may use or operate the collateral:

(i) For the purpose of preserving the collateral or its value;

(ii) As permitted by an order of a court having competent jurisdiction; or

(iii) Except in the case of consumer goods, in the manner and to the extent agreed by the debtor.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4), a secured party having possession of collateral or control of collateral under section 9-1104, 9-1105, 9-1106 or 9-1107:

(a) May hold as additional security any proceeds, except money or funds, received from the collateral;

(b) Shall apply money or funds received from the collateral to reduce the secured obligation, unless remitted to the debtor; and

(c) May create a security interest in the collateral.

(4) If the secured party is a buyer of accounts, chattel paper, payment intangibles or promissory notes or a consignor:

(a) Subsection (1) does not apply unless the secured party is entitled under an agreement:

(i) To charge back uncollected collateral; or

(ii) Otherwise to full or limited recourse against the debtor or a secondary obligor based on the nonpayment or other default of an account debtor or other obligor on the collateral; and

(5) Subsections (2) and (3) do not apply.

§9-1208. Additional duties of secured party having control of collateral

(1) This section applies to cases in which there is no outstanding secured obligation and the secured party is not committed to make advances, incur obligations or otherwise give value.

(2) Within 20 days after receiving an authenticated demand by the debtor:

(a) A secured party having control of a deposit account under section 9-1104, subsection (1), paragraph (b) shall send to the bank with which the deposit account is maintained an authenticated statement that releases the bank from any further obligation to comply with instructions originated by the secured party;

(b) A secured party having control of a deposit account under section 9-1104, subsection (1), paragraph (c) shall:

(i) Pay the debtor the balance on deposit in the deposit account; or

(ii) Transfer the balance on deposit into a deposit account in the debtor's name;

(c) A secured party, other than a buyer, having control of electronic chattel paper under section 9-1105 shall:

(i) Communicate the authoritative copy of the electronic chattel paper to the debtor or its designated custodian;

(ii) If the debtor designates a custodian that is the designated custodian with which the authoritative copy of the electronic chattel paper is maintained for the secured party, communicate to the custodian an authenticated record releasing the designated custodian from any further obligation to comply

with instructions originated by the secured party and instructing the custodian to comply with instructions originated by the debtor; and

(iii) Take appropriate action to enable the debtor or its designated custodian to make copies of or revisions to the authoritative copy that add or change an identified assignee of the authoritative copy without the consent of the secured party;

(d) A secured party having control of investment property under section 8-1106, subsection (4), paragraph (b) or 9-1106, subsection (2) shall send to the securities intermediary or commodity intermediary with which the security entitlement or commodity contract is maintained an authenticated record that releases the securities intermediary or commodity intermediary from any further obligation to comply with entitlement orders or directions originated by the secured party; and

(e) A secured party having control of a letter-of-credit right under section 9-1107 shall send to each person having an unfulfilled obligation to pay or deliver proceeds of the letter of credit to the secured party an authenticated release from any further obligation to pay or deliver proceeds of the letter of credit to the secured party.

§9-1209. Duties of secured party if account debtor has been notified of assignment

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3), this section applies if:

(a) There is no outstanding secured obligation; and

(b) The secured party is not committed to make advances, incur obligations or otherwise give value.

(2) Within 20 days after receiving an authenticated demand by the debtor, a secured party shall send to an account debtor that has received notification of an assignment to the secured party as assignee under section 9-1406, subsection (1) an authenticated record that releases the account debtor from any further obligation to the secured party.

(3) This section does not apply to an assignment constituting the sale of an account, chattel paper or payment intangible.

§9-1210. Request for accounting; request regarding list of collateral or statement of account

(1) In this section:

(a) "Request" means a record of a type described in paragraph (b), (c) or (d);

(b) "Request for an accounting" means a record authenticated by a debtor requesting that the recipient provide an accounting of the unpaid obligations secured by collateral and reasonably identifying the transaction or relationship that is the subject of the request;

(c) "Request regarding a list of collateral" means a record authenticated by a debtor requesting that the recipient approve or correct a list of what the debtor believes to be the collateral securing an obligation and reasonably identifying the transaction or relationship that is the subject of the request; and

(d) "Request regarding a statement of account" means a record authenticated by a debtor requesting that the recipient approve or correct a statement indicating what the debtor believes to be the aggregate amount of unpaid obligations secured by collateral as of a specified date and reasonably identifying the transaction or relationship that is the subject of the request.

(2) Subject to subsections (3), (4), (5) and (6), a secured party, other than a buyer of accounts, chattel paper, payment intangibles or promissory notes or a consignor, shall comply with a request within 20 days after receipt:

(a) In the case of a request for an accounting, by authenticating and sending to the debtor an accounting; and

(b) In the case of a request regarding a list of collateral or a request regarding a statement of account, by authenticating and sending to the debtor an approval or correction.

(3) A secured party that claims a security interest in all of a particular type of collateral owned by the debtor may comply with a request regarding a list of collateral by sending to the debtor an authenticated record including a statement to that effect within 20 days after receipt.

(4) A person that receives a request regarding a list of collateral, claims no interest in the collateral when it receives the request and claimed an interest in the collateral at an earlier time shall comply with the request within 20 days after receipt by sending to the debtor an authenticated record:

(a) Disclaiming any interest in the collateral; and

(b) If known to the recipient, providing the name and mailing address of any assignee of or successor to the recipient's security interest in the collateral.

(5) A person that receives a request for an accounting or a request regarding a statement of account, claims no interest in the obligations when it receives the request and claimed an interest in the obligations at an earlier time shall comply with the request within 20 days after receipt by sending to the debtor an authenticated record:

(a) Disclaiming any interest in the obligations; and

(b) If known to the recipient, providing the name and mailing address of any assignee of or successor to the recipient's interest in the obligations.

(6) A debtor is entitled without charge to one response to a request under this section during any 6-month period. The secured party may require payment of a charge not exceeding \$25 for each additional response.

PART 3

PERFECTION AND PRIORITY

SUBPART 1

LAW GOVERNING PERFECTION AND PRIORITY

§9-1301. Law governing perfection and priority of security interests

Except as otherwise provided in sections 9-1303 through 9-1306, the following rules determine the law governing perfection, the effect of perfection or nonperfection and the priority of a security interest in collateral.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, while a debtor 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 collateral.

(2) While collateral is located in a jurisdiction, the local law of that jurisdiction governs perfection, the effect of perfection or nonperfection and the priority of a possessory security interest in that collateral.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4), while negotiable documents, goods, instruments,

money or tangible chattel paper is located in a jurisdiction, the local law of that jurisdiction governs:

(a) Perfection of a security interest in the goods by filing a fixture filing;

(b) Perfection of a security interest in timber to be cut; and

(c) The effect of perfection or nonperfection and the priority of a nonpossessory security interest in the collateral.

(4) The local law of the jurisdiction in which the wellhead or minehead is located governs perfection, the effect of perfection or nonperfection and the priority of a security interest in as-extracted collateral.

§9-1302. Law governing perfection and priority of agricultural liens

While farm products are located in a jurisdiction, the local law of that jurisdiction governs perfection, the effect of perfection or nonperfection and the priority of an agricultural lien on the farm products.

§9-1303. Law governing perfection and priority of security interests in goods covered by certificate of title

(1) This section applies to goods covered by a certificate of title, even if there is no other relationship between the jurisdiction under whose certificate of title the goods are covered and the goods or the debtor.

(2) Goods become covered by a certificate of title when a valid application for the certificate of title and the applicable fee are delivered to the appropriate authority. Goods cease to be covered by a certificate of title at the earlier of the time the certificate of title ceases to be effective under the law of the issuing jurisdiction or the time the goods become covered subsequently by a certificate of title issued by another jurisdiction.

(3) The local law of the jurisdiction under whose certificate of title the goods are covered governs perfection, the effect of perfection or nonperfection and the priority of a security interest in goods covered by a certificate of title from the time the goods become covered by the certificate of title until the goods cease to be covered by the certificate of title.

§9-1304. Law governing perfection and priority of security interests in deposit accounts

(1) The local law of a bank's jurisdiction governs perfection, the effect of perfection or nonperfection and the priority of a security interest in a deposit account maintained with that bank.

(2) The following rules determine a bank's jurisdiction for purposes of this Part.

(a) If an agreement between the bank and the debtor governing the deposit account expressly provides that a particular jurisdiction is the bank's jurisdiction for purposes of this Part, this Article or this Title, that jurisdiction is the bank's jurisdiction.

(b) If paragraph (a) does not apply and an agreement between the bank and its customer governing the deposit account expressly provides that the agreement is governed by the law of a particular jurisdiction, that jurisdiction is the bank's jurisdiction.

(c) If neither paragraph (a) nor paragraph (b) applies and an agreement between the bank and its customer governing the deposit account expressly provides that the deposit account is maintained at an office in a particular jurisdiction, that jurisdiction is the bank's jurisdiction.

(d) If none of the preceding paragraphs applies, the bank's jurisdiction is the jurisdiction in which the office identified in an account statement as the office serving the customer's account is located.

(e) If none of the preceding paragraphs applies, the bank's jurisdiction is the jurisdiction in which the chief executive office of the bank is located.

§9-1305. Law governing perfection and priority of security interests in investment property

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3), the following rules apply.

(a) 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.

(b) The local law of the issuer's jurisdiction as specified in section 8-1110, subsection 1, paragraph (d) governs perfection, the effect of perfection or nonperfection and the priority of a security interest in an uncertificated security.

(c) The local law of the securities intermediary's jurisdiction as specified in section 8-1110, subsection 1, paragraph (e) governs perfection, the effect of perfection or nonperfection and the priority of a security interest in a security entitlement or securities account.

(d) The local law of the commodity intermediary's jurisdiction governs perfection, the effect of perfection or nonperfection and the priority of a security interest in a commodity contract or commodity account.

(2) The following rules determine a commodity intermediary's jurisdiction for purposes of this Part.

(a) If an agreement between the commodity intermediary and commodity customer governing the commodity account expressly provides that a particular jurisdiction is the commodity intermediary's jurisdiction for purposes of this Part, this Article, or this Title, that jurisdiction is the commodity intermediary's jurisdiction.

(b) If paragraph (a) does not apply and an agreement between the commodity intermediary and commodity customer governing the commodity account expressly provides that the agreement is governed by the law of a particular jurisdiction, that jurisdiction is the commodity intermediary's jurisdiction.

(c) If neither paragraph (a) nor paragraph (b) applies and an agreement between the commodity intermediary and commodity customer governing the commodity account expressly provides that the commodity account is maintained at an office in a particular jurisdiction, that jurisdiction is the commodity intermediary's jurisdiction.

(d) If none of the preceding paragraphs applies, the commodity intermediary's jurisdiction is the jurisdiction in which the office identified in an account statement as the office serving the commodity customer's account is located.

(e) 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.

(3) The local law of the jurisdiction in which the debtor is located governs:

(a) Perfection of a security interest in investment property by filing;

(b) Automatic perfection of a security interest in investment property created by a broker or securities intermediary; and

(c) Automatic perfection of a security interest in a commodity contract or commodity account created by a commodity intermediary.

§9-1306. Law governing perfection and priority of security interests in letter-of-credit rights

(1) Subject to subsection (3), the local law of the issuer's jurisdiction or a nominated person's jurisdiction governs perfection, the effect of perfection or nonperfection and the priority of a security interest in a letter-of-credit right if the issuer's jurisdiction or nominated person's jurisdiction is a state.

(2) For purposes of this Part, an issuer's jurisdiction or nominated person's jurisdiction is the jurisdiction whose law governs the liability of the issuer or nominated person with respect to the letter-of-credit right as provided in section 5-116.

(3) This section does not apply to a security interest that is perfected only under section 9-1308, subsection (4).

§9-1307. Location of debtor

(1) In this section, "place of business" means a place where a debtor conducts its affairs.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the following rules determine a debtor's location.

(a) A debtor who is an individual is located at the individual's principal residence.

(b) A debtor that is an organization and has only one place of business is located at its place of business.

(c) A debtor that is an organization and has more than one place of business is located at its chief executive office.

(3) Subsection (2) applies only if a debtor's residence, place of business or chief executive office, as applicable, is located in a jurisdiction whose law generally requires information concerning the existence of a nonpossessory security interest to be made generally available in a filing, recording or registration system as a condition or result of the security interest's obtaining priority over the rights of a lien creditor with respect to the collateral. If subsection (2) does not apply, the debtor is located in the District of Columbia.

(4) A person that ceases to exist, have a residence or have a place of business continues to be located in the jurisdiction specified by subsections (2) and (3).

(5) A registered organization that is organized under the law of a state is located in that state.

(6) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (9), a registered organization that is organized under

the law of the United States and a branch or agency of a bank that is not organized under the law of the United States or a state are located:

(a) In the state that the law of the United States designates, if the law designates a state of location;

(b) In the state that the registered organization, branch or agency designates, if the law of the United States authorizes the registered organization, branch or agency to designate its state of location; or

(c) In the District of Columbia, if neither paragraph (a) nor paragraph (b) applies.

(7) A registered organization continues to be located in the jurisdiction specified by subsection (5) or (6) notwithstanding:

(a) The suspension, revocation, forfeiture or lapse of the registered organization's status as such in its jurisdiction of organization; or

(b) The dissolution, winding up or cancellation of the existence of the registered organization.

(8) The United States is located in the District of Columbia.

(9) A branch or agency of a bank that is not organized under the law of the United States or a state is located in the state in which the branch or agency is licensed if all branches and agencies of the bank are licensed in only one state.

(10) A foreign air carrier under the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, is located at the designated office of the agent upon which service of process may be made on behalf of the carrier.

(11) This section applies only for purposes of this Part.

SUBPART 2

PERFECTION

§9-1308. When security interest or agricultural lien is perfected; continuity of perfection

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section and section 9-1309, a security interest is perfected if it has attached and all of the applicable requirements for perfection in sections 9-1310 to 9-1316 have been satisfied. A security interest is perfected when it attaches if the applicable requirements are satisfied before the security interest attaches.

(2) An agricultural lien is perfected if it has become effective and all of the applicable requirements for perfection in section 9-1310 have been satisfied. An agricultural lien is perfected when it becomes effective if the applicable requirements are satisfied before the agricultural lien becomes effective.

(3) A security interest or agricultural lien is perfected continuously if it is originally perfected by one method under this Article and is later perfected by another method under this Article, without an intermediate period when it was unperfected.

(4) Perfection of a security interest in collateral also perfects a security interest in a supporting obligation for the collateral.

(5) Perfection of a security interest in a right to payment or performance also perfects a security interest in a security interest, mortgage or other lien on personal or real property securing the right.

(6) Perfection of a security interest in a securities account also perfects a security interest in the security entitlements carried in the securities account.

(7) Perfection of a security interest in a commodity account also perfects a security interest in the commodity contracts carried in the commodity account.

§9-1309. Security interest perfected upon attachment

The following security interests are perfected when they attach:

(1) A purchase-money security interest in a consumer good having a purchase price of \$10,000 or less, except as otherwise provided in section 9-1311, subsection (2) with respect to consumer goods that are subject to a statute or treaty described in section 9-1311, subsection (1);

(2) An assignment of accounts or payment intangibles that does not by itself or in conjunction with other assignments to the same assignee transfer a significant part of the assignor's outstanding accounts or payment intangibles;

(3) A sale of a payment intangible;

(4) A sale of a promissory note;

(5) A security interest created by the assignment of a health-care-insurance receivable to the provider of the health-care goods or services;

(6) A security interest arising under section 2-401, 2-505, 2-711, subsection (3) or 2-1508, subsection (5), until the debtor obtains possession of the collateral;

(7) A security interest of a collecting bank arising under section 4-210;

(8) A security interest of an issuer or nominated person arising under section 5-1118;

(9) A security interest arising in the delivery of a financial asset under section 9-1206, subsection (3);

(10) A security interest in investment property created by a broker or securities intermediary;

(11) A security interest in a commodity contract or a commodity account created by a commodity intermediary;

(12) An assignment for the benefit of all creditors of the transferor and subsequent transfers by the assignee thereunder; and

(13) A security interest created by an assignment of a beneficial interest in a decedent's estate.

§9-1310. When filing required to perfect security interest or agricultural lien; security interests and agricultural liens to which filing provisions do not apply

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) and section 9-1312, subsection (2), a financing statement must be filed to perfect all security interests and agricultural liens.

(2) The filing of a financing statement is not necessary to perfect a security interest:

(a) That is perfected under section 9-1308, subsection (4), (5), (6) or (7);

(b) That is perfected under section 9-1309 when it attaches;

(c) In property subject to a statute, regulation or treaty described in section 9-1311, subsection (1);

(d) In goods in possession of a bailee that is perfected under section 9-1312, subsection (4), paragraph (a) or (b);

(e) In certificated securities, documents, goods or instruments that is perfected without filing or possession under section 9-1312, subsection (5), (6) or (7);

(f) In collateral in the secured party's possession under section 9-1313;

(g) In a certificated security that is perfected by delivery of the security certificate to the secured party under section 9-1313;

(h) In deposit accounts, electronic chattel paper, investment property or letter-of-credit rights that is perfected by control under section 9-1314;

(i) In proceeds that is perfected under section 9-1315; or

(j) That is perfected under section 9-1316.

(3) If a secured party assigns a perfected security interest or agricultural lien, a filing under this Article is not required to continue the perfected status of the security interest against creditors of and transferees from the original debtor.

§9-1311. Perfection of security interests in property subject to certain statutes, regulations and treaties

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4), the filing of a financing statement is not necessary or effective to perfect a security interest in property subject to:

(a) A statute, regulation, or treaty of the United States whose requirements for a security interest's obtaining priority over the rights of a lien creditor with respect to the property preempt section 9-1310, subsection (1);

(b) Title 29-A, chapter 7; or

(c) A certificate-of-title statute of another jurisdiction that provides for a security interest to be indicated on the certificate as a condition or result of the security interest's obtaining priority over the rights of a lien creditor with respect to the property.

(2) Compliance with the requirements of a statute, regulation or treaty described in subsection (1) for obtaining priority over the rights of a lien creditor is equivalent to the filing of a financing statement under this Article. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4) and sections 9-1313 and 9-1316, subsections (4) and (5) for goods covered by a certificate of title, a security interest in property subject to a statute, regulation or treaty described in subsection (1) may be perfected only by compliance with those requirements, and a security interest so perfected remains perfected notwithstanding a change in the use or transfer of possession of the collateral.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4) and section 9-1316, subsection (4) and (5), duration and renewal of perfection of a security interest perfected by compliance with the requirements prescribed by a statute, regulation or treaty described in subsection (1) are governed by the statute, regulation or treaty. In other respects, the security interest is subject to this Article.

(4) During any period in which collateral subject to a statute specified in subsection (1), paragraph (b), is inventory held for sale or lease by a person or leased by that person as lessor and that person is in the business of selling goods of that kind, this section does not apply to a security interest in that collateral created by that person.

§9-1312. Perfection of security interests in chattel paper, deposit accounts, documents, goods covered by documents, instruments, investment property, letter-of-credit rights and money; perfection by permissive filing; temporary perfection without filing or transfer of possession

(1) A security interest in chattel paper, negotiable documents, instruments or investment property may be perfected by filing.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in section 9-1315, subsections (3) and (4) for proceeds:

(a) A security interest in a deposit account may be perfected only by control under section 9-1314;

(b) Except as otherwise provided in section 9-1308, subsection (4), a security interest in a letter-of-credit right may be perfected only by control under section 9-1314; and

(c) A security interest in money may be perfected only by the secured party's taking possession under section 9-1313.

(3) While goods are in the possession of a bailee that has issued a negotiable document covering the goods:

(a) A security interest in the goods may be perfected by perfecting a security interest in the document; and

(b) A security interest perfected in the document has priority over any security interest that becomes perfected in the goods by another method during that time.

(4) While goods are in the possession of a bailee that has issued a nonnegotiable document covering the goods, a security interest in the goods may be perfected by:

(a) Issuance of a document in the name of the secured party;

(b) The bailee's receipt of notification of the secured party's interest; or

(c) Filing as to the goods.

(5) A security interest in certificated securities, negotiable documents or instruments is perfected without filing or the taking of possession for a period of 20 days from the time it attaches to the extent that it arises for new value given under an authenticated security agreement.

(6) A perfected security interest in a negotiable document or goods in possession of a bailee, other than one that has issued a negotiable document for the goods, remains perfected for 20 days without filing if the secured party makes available to the debtor the goods or documents representing the goods for the purpose of:

(a) Ultimate sale or exchange; or

(b) Loading, unloading, storing, shipping, transshipping, manufacturing, processing or otherwise dealing with them in a manner preliminary to their sale or exchange.

(7) A perfected security interest in a certificated security or instrument remains perfected for 20 days without filing if the secured party delivers the security certificate or instrument to the debtor for the purpose of:

(a) Ultimate sale or exchange; or

(b) Presentation, collection, enforcement, renewal or registration of transfer.

(8) After the 20-day period specified in subsection (5), (6) or (7) expires, perfection depends upon compliance with this Article.

§9-1313. When possession by or delivery to secured party perfects security interest without filing

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2), a secured party may perfect a security interest in negotiable documents, goods, instruments, money or tangible chattel paper by taking possession of the collateral. A secured party may perfect a security interest in certificated securities by taking delivery of the certificated securities under section 8-1301.

(2) With respect to goods covered by a certificate of title issued by this State, a secured party may perfect a security interest in the goods by taking possession of the goods only in the circumstances described in Section 9-1316, subsection (4).

(3) With respect to collateral other than certificated securities and goods covered by a document, a secured party takes possession of collateral in the possession of a person other than the debtor, the secured party or a lessee of the collateral from the

debtor in the ordinary course of the debtor's business, when:

(a) The person in possession authenticates a record acknowledging that it holds possession of the collateral for the secured party's benefit; or

(b) The person takes possession of the collateral after having authenticated a record acknowledging that it will hold possession of collateral for the secured party's benefit.

(4) If perfection of a security interest depends upon possession of the collateral by a secured party, perfection occurs no earlier than the time the secured party takes possession and continues only while the secured party retains possession.

(5) A security interest in a certificated security in registered form is perfected by delivery when delivery of the certificated security occurs under section 8-1301 and remains perfected by delivery until the debtor obtains possession of the security certificate.

(6) A person in possession of collateral is not required to acknowledge that it holds possession for a secured party's benefit.

(7) If a person acknowledges that it holds possession for the secured party's benefit:

(a) The acknowledgment is effective under subsection (3) or section 8-1301, subsection (1), even if the acknowledgment violates the rights of a debtor; and

(b) Unless the person otherwise agrees or law other than this Article otherwise provides, the person does not owe any duty to the secured party and is not required to confirm the acknowledgment to another person.

(8) A secured party having possession of collateral does not relinquish possession by delivering the collateral to a person other than the debtor or a lessee of the collateral from the debtor in the ordinary course of the debtor's business if the person was instructed before the delivery or is instructed contemporaneously with the delivery:

(a) To hold possession of the collateral for the secured party's benefit; or

(b) To redeliver the collateral to the secured party.

(9) A secured party does not relinquish possession, even if a delivery under subsection (8) violates the rights of a debtor. A person to which collateral is delivered under subsection (8) does not owe any duty to the secured party and is not required to confirm the

delivery to another person unless the person otherwise agrees or law other than this Article otherwise provides.

§9-1314. Perfection by control

(1) A security interest in investment property, deposit accounts, letter-of-credit rights or electronic chattel paper may be perfected by control of the collateral under section 9-1104, 9-1105, 9-1106 or 9-1107.

(2) A security interest in deposit accounts, electronic chattel paper, or letter-of-credit rights is perfected by control under section 9-1104, 9-1105 or 9-1107 when the secured party obtains control and remains perfected by control only while the secured party retains control.

(3) A security interest in investment property is perfected by control under section 9-1106 from the time the secured party obtains control and remains perfected by control until:

(a) The secured party does not have control; and

(b) One of the following occurs:

(i) If the collateral is a certificated security, the debtor has or acquires possession of the security certificate;

(ii) If the collateral is an uncertificated security, the issuer has registered or registers the debtor as the registered owner; or

(iii) If the collateral is a security entitlement, the debtor is or becomes the entitlement holder.

§9-1315. Secured party's rights on disposition of collateral and in proceeds

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this Article and in section 2-403, subsection (2):

(a) A security interest or agricultural lien continues in collateral notwithstanding sale, lease, license, exchange or other disposition thereof unless the secured party authorized the disposition free of the security interest or agricultural lien; and

(b) A security interest attaches to any identifiable proceeds of collateral.

(2) Proceeds that are commingled with other property are identifiable proceeds:

(a) If the proceeds are goods, to the extent provided by section 9-1336; and

(b) If the proceeds are not goods, to the extent that the secured party identifies the proceeds by a method of tracing, including application of equitable principles, that is permitted under law other than this Article with respect to commingled property of the type involved.

(3) A security interest in proceeds is a perfected security interest if the security interest in the original collateral was perfected.

(4) A perfected security interest in proceeds becomes unperfected on the 21st day after the security interest attaches to the proceeds unless:

(a) The following conditions are satisfied:

(i) A filed financing statement covers the original collateral;

(ii) The proceeds are collateral in which a security interest may be perfected by filing in the office in which the financing statement has been filed; and

(iii) the proceeds are not acquired with cash proceeds;

(b) The proceeds are identifiable cash proceeds; or

(c) The security interest in the proceeds is perfected other than under subsection (3) when the security interest attaches to the proceeds or within 20 days thereafter.

(5) If a filed financing statement covers the original collateral, a security interest in proceeds that remains perfected under subsection (4), paragraph (a) becomes unperfected at the later of:

(a) The date when the effectiveness of the filed financing statement lapses under section 9-1515 or is terminated under section 9-1513; or

(b) The 21st day after the security interest attaches to the proceeds.

§9-1316. Continued perfection of security interest following change in governing law

(1) A security interest perfected pursuant to the law of the jurisdiction designated in section 9-1301, subsection (1) or section 9-1305, subsection (3) remains perfected until the earliest of:

(a) The time perfection would have ceased under the law of that jurisdiction;

(b) The expiration of 4 months after a change of the debtor's location to another jurisdiction;

(c) The expiration of one year after a transfer of collateral to a person that thereby becomes a debtor and is located in another jurisdiction; or

(d) The expiration of one year after a new debtor located in another jurisdiction becomes bound under section 9-1203, subsection (4).

(2) If a security interest described in subsection (1) becomes perfected under the law of the other jurisdiction before the earliest time or event described in that subsection, it remains perfected thereafter. If the security interest does not become perfected under the law of the other jurisdiction before the earliest time or event, it becomes unperfected and is deemed never to have been perfected as against a purchaser of the collateral for value.

(3) A possessory security interest in collateral, other than goods covered by a certificate of title and collateral, as extracted, consisting of goods, remains continuously perfected if:

(a) The collateral is located in one jurisdiction and subject to a security interest perfected under the law of that jurisdiction;

(b) Thereafter the collateral is brought into another jurisdiction; and

(c) Upon entry into the other jurisdiction, the security interest is perfected under the law of the other jurisdiction.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (5), a security interest in goods covered by a certificate of title that is perfected by any method under the law of another jurisdiction when the goods become covered by a certificate of title from this State remains perfected until the security interest would have become unperfected under the law of the other jurisdiction had the goods not become so covered.

(5) A security interest described in subsection (4) becomes unperfected as against a purchaser of the goods for value and is deemed never to have been perfected as against a purchaser of the goods for value if the applicable requirements for perfection under section 9-1311, subsection (2) or section 9-1313 are not satisfied before the earlier of:

(a) The time the security interest would have become unperfected under the law of the other jurisdiction had the goods not become covered by a certificate of title from this State; or

(b) The expiration of 4 months after the goods had become so covered.

(6) A security interest in deposit accounts, letter-of-credit rights or investment property that is perfected

under the law of the bank's jurisdiction, the issuer's jurisdiction, a nominated person's jurisdiction, the securities intermediary's jurisdiction or the commodity intermediary's jurisdiction, as applicable, remains perfected until the earlier of:

(a) The time the security interest would have become unperfected under the law of that jurisdiction; or

(b) The expiration of 4 months after a change of the applicable jurisdiction to another jurisdiction.

(7) If a security interest described in subsection (6) becomes perfected under the law of the other jurisdiction before the earlier of the time or the end of the period described in that subsection, it remains perfected thereafter. If the security interest does not become perfected under the law of the other jurisdiction before the earlier of that time or the end of that period, it becomes unperfected and is deemed never to have been perfected as against a purchaser of the collateral for value.

SUBPART 3

PRIORITY

§9-1317. Interests that take priority over or take free of security interest or agricultural lien

(1) A security interest or agricultural lien is subordinate to the rights of:

(a) A person entitled to priority under section 9-1322; and

(b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (5), a person that becomes a lien creditor before the earlier of the time:

(i) The security interest or agricultural lien is perfected; or

(ii) One of the conditions specified in section 9-1203, subsection (2), paragraph (c) is met and a financing statement covering the collateral is filed.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (5), a buyer, other than a secured party, of tangible chattel paper, documents, goods, instruments or a security certificate takes free of a security interest or agricultural lien if the buyer gives value and receives delivery of the collateral without knowledge of the security interest or agricultural lien and before it is perfected.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (5), a lessee of goods takes free of a security interest or agricultural lien if the lessee gives value and

receives delivery of the collateral without knowledge of the security interest or agricultural lien and before it is perfected.

(4) A licensee of a general intangible or a buyer, other than a secured party, of accounts, electronic chattel paper, general intangibles or investment property other than a certificated security takes free of a security interest if the licensee or buyer gives value without knowledge of the security interest and before it is perfected.

(5) Except as otherwise provided in sections 9-1320 and 9-1321, if a person files a financing statement with respect to a purchase-money security interest before or within 20 days after the debtor receives delivery of the collateral, the security interest takes priority over the rights of a buyer, lessee or lien creditor that arise between the time the security interest attaches and the time of filing.

§9-1318. No interest retained in right to payment that is sold; rights and title of seller of account or chattel paper with respect to creditors and purchasers

(1) A debtor that has sold an account, chattel paper, payment intangible or promissory note does not retain a legal or equitable interest in the collateral sold.

(2) For purposes of determining the rights of creditors of, and purchasers for value of an account or chattel paper from, a debtor that has sold an account or chattel paper, while the buyer's security interest is unperfected, the debtor is deemed to have rights and title to the account or chattel paper identical to those the debtor sold.

§9-1319. Rights and title of consignee with respect to creditors and purchasers

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2), for purposes of determining the rights of creditors of, and purchasers for value of goods from, a consignee, while the goods are in the possession of the consignee, the consignee is deemed to have rights and title to the goods identical to those the consignor had or had power to transfer.

(2) For purposes of determining the rights of a creditor of a consignee, law other than this Article determines the rights and title of a consignee while goods are in the consignee's possession if, under this Part, a perfected security interest held by the consignor would have priority over the rights of the creditor.

§9-1320. Buyer of goods

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (5), a buyer in ordinary course of business, other than a person buying farm products from a person engaged

in farming operations, takes free of a security interest created by the buyer's seller, even if the security interest is perfected and the buyer knows of its existence.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (5), a buyer of goods from a person who used or bought the goods for use primarily for personal, family or household purposes takes free of a security interest, even if perfected, if the buyer buys:

(a) Without knowledge of the security interest;

(b) For value;

(c) Primarily for the buyer's personal, family or household purposes; and

(d) Before the filing of a financing statement covering the goods.

(3) To the extent that it affects the priority of a security interest over a buyer of goods under subsection (2), the period of effectiveness of a filing made in the jurisdiction in which the seller is located is governed by section 9-1316, subsections (1) and (2).

(4) A buyer in ordinary course of business buying oil, gas or other minerals at the wellhead or minehead or after extraction takes free of an interest arising out of an encumbrance.

(5) Subsections (1) and (2) do not affect a security interest in goods in the possession of the secured party under section 9-1313.

§9-1321. Licensee of general intangible and lessee of goods in ordinary course of business

(1) In this section, "licensee in ordinary course of business" means a person that becomes a licensee of a general intangible in good faith, without knowledge that the license violates the rights of another person in the general intangible and in the ordinary course from a person in the business of licensing general intangibles of that kind. A person becomes a licensee in the ordinary course if the license to the person comports with the usual or customary practices in the kind of business in which the licensor is engaged or with the licensor's own usual or customary practices.

(2) A licensee in ordinary course of business takes its rights under a nonexclusive license free of a security interest in the general intangible created by the licensor, even if the security interest is perfected and the licensee knows of its existence.

(3) A lessee in ordinary course of business takes its leasehold interest free of a security interest in the goods created by the lessor, even if the security

interest is perfected and the lessee knows of its existence.

§9-1322. Priorities among conflicting security interests in and agricultural liens on same collateral

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, priority among conflicting security interests and agricultural liens in the same collateral is determined according to the following rules.

(a) Conflicting perfected security interests and agricultural liens rank according to priority in time of filing or perfection. Priority dates from the earlier of the time a filing covering the collateral is first made or the security interest or agricultural lien is first perfected, if there is no period thereafter when there is neither filing nor perfection.

(b) A perfected security interest or agricultural lien has priority over a conflicting unperfected security interest or agricultural lien.

(c) The first security interest or agricultural lien to attach or become effective has priority if conflicting security interests and agricultural liens are unperfected.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), paragraph (a):

(a) The time of filing or perfection as to a security interest in collateral is also the time of filing or perfection as to a security interest in proceeds; and

(b) The time of filing or perfection as to a security interest in collateral supported by a supporting obligation is also the time of filing or perfection as to a security interest in the supporting obligation.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (6), a security interest in collateral that qualifies for priority over a conflicting security interest under section 9-1327, 9-1328, 9-1329, 9-1330, or 9-1331 also has priority over a conflicting security interest in:

(a) Any supporting obligation for the collateral; and

(b) Proceeds of the collateral if:

(i) The security interest in proceeds is perfected;

(ii) The proceeds are cash proceeds or of the same type as the collateral; and

(iii) In the case of proceeds that are proceeds of proceeds, all intervening proceeds are cash proceeds, proceeds of the same type as the collateral or an account relating to the collateral.

(4) Subject to subsection (5) and except as otherwise provided in subsection (6), if a security interest in chattel paper, deposit accounts, negotiable documents, instruments, investment property or letter-of-credit rights is perfected by a method other than filing, conflicting perfected security interests in proceeds of the collateral rank according to priority in time of filing.

(5) Subsection (4) applies only if the proceeds of the collateral are not cash proceeds, chattel paper, negotiable documents, instruments, investment property or letter-of-credit rights.

(6) Subsections (1) to (5) are subject to:

(a) Subsection (7) and the other provisions of this Part;

(b) Section 4-210 with respect to a security interest of a collecting bank;

(c) Section 5-1118 with respect to a security interest of an issuer or nominated person; and

(d) Section 9-1110 with respect to a security interest arising under Article 2 or 2A.

(7) A perfected agricultural lien on collateral has priority over a conflicting security interest in or agricultural lien on the same collateral if the statute creating the agricultural lien so provides.

§9-1323. Future advances

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3), for purposes of determining the priority of a perfected security interest under section 9-1322, subsection (1), paragraph (a), perfection of the security interest dates from the time an advance is made to the extent that the security interest secures an advance that:

(a) Is made while the security interest is perfected only:

(i) Under section 9-1309 when it attaches; or

(ii) Temporarily under section 9-1312, subsection (5), (6) or (7); and

(b) Is not made pursuant to a commitment entered into before or while the security interest is perfected by a method other than under section 9-1309 or 9-1312 subsection (5) (6) or (7).

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3), a security interest is subordinate to the rights of a person that becomes a lien creditor only to the extent that the security interest secures an advance made more than 45 days after the person becomes a lien creditor unless the advance is made:

(a) Without knowledge of the lien; or

(b) Pursuant to a commitment entered into without knowledge of the lien.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to a security interest held by a secured party that is a buyer of accounts, chattel paper, payment intangibles or promissory notes or a consignor.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (5), a buyer of goods other than a buyer in ordinary course of business takes free of a security interest to the extent that it secures advances made after the earlier of:

(a) The time the secured party acquires knowledge of the buyer's purchase; or

(b) Forty-five days after the purchase.

(5) Subsection (4) does not apply if the advance is made pursuant to a commitment entered into without knowledge of the buyer's purchase and before the expiration of the 45-day period.

(6) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (7), a lessee of goods, other than a lessee in ordinary course of business, takes the leasehold interest free of a security interest to the extent that it secures advances made after the earlier of:

(a) The time the secured party acquires knowledge of the lease; or

(b) Forty-five days after the lease contract becomes enforceable.

(7) Subsection (6) does not apply if the advance is made pursuant to a commitment entered into without knowledge of the lease and before the expiration of the 45-day period.

§9-1324. Priority of purchase-money security interests

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (7), a perfected purchase-money security interest in goods other than inventory or livestock has priority over a conflicting security interest in the same goods, and, except as otherwise provided in section 9-1327, a perfected security interest in its identifiable proceeds also has priority, if the purchase-money security interest is perfected when the debtor receives possession of the collateral or within 20 days thereafter.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) and except as otherwise provided in subsection (7), a perfected purchase-money security interest in inventory has priority over a conflicting security interest in the same inventory, has priority over a conflicting security interest in chattel paper or an instrument constituting proceeds of the inventory and in proceeds of the chattel paper, if so provided in section 9-1330, and, except as otherwise provided in section 9-1327, also has priority in identifiable cash proceeds of the inventory to the extent the identifiable cash proceeds are received on or before the delivery of the inventory to a buyer, if:

(a) The purchase-money security interest is perfected when the debtor receives possession of the inventory;

(b) The purchase-money secured party sends an authenticated notification to the holder of the conflicting security interest;

(c) The holder of the conflicting security interest receives the notification within 5 years before the debtor receives possession of the inventory; and

(d) The notification states that the person sending the notification has or expects to acquire a purchase-money security interest in inventory of the debtor and describes the inventory.

(3) Subsection (2), paragraphs (b) to (d) apply only if the holder of the conflicting security interest had filed a financing statement covering the same types of inventory:

(a) If the purchase-money security interest is perfected by filing, before the date of the filing; or

(b) If the purchase-money security interest is temporarily perfected without filing or possession under section 9-1312, subsection (6) before the beginning of the 20-day period thereunder.

(4) Subject to subsection (5) and except as otherwise provided in subsection (7), a perfected purchase-money security interest in livestock that are farm products has priority over a conflicting security interest in the same livestock, and, except as otherwise provided in section 9-1327, a perfected security interest in their identifiable proceeds and identifiable products in their unmanufactured states also has priority, if:

(a) The purchase-money security interest is perfected when the debtor receives possession of the livestock;

(b) The purchase-money secured party sends an authenticated notification to the holder of the conflicting security interest;

(c) The holder of the conflicting security interest receives the notification within 6 months before the debtor receives possession of the livestock; and

(d) The notification states that the person sending the notification has or expects to acquire a purchase-money security interest in livestock of the debtor and describes the livestock.

(5) Subsection (4), paragraphs (b) to (d) apply only if the holder of the conflicting security interest had filed a financing statement covering the same types of livestock;

(a) If the purchase-money security interest is perfected by filing, before the date of the filing; or

(b) If the purchase-money security interest is temporarily perfected without filing or possession under section 9-1312, subsection (6), before the beginning of the 20-day period thereunder.

(6) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (7), a perfected purchase-money security interest in software has priority over a conflicting security interest in the same collateral, and, except as otherwise provided in section 9-1327, a perfected security interest in its identifiable proceeds also has priority, to the extent that the purchase-money security interest in the goods in which the software was acquired for use has priority in the goods and proceeds of the goods under this section.

(7) If more than one security interest qualifies for priority in the same collateral under subsection (1), (2), (4) or (6):

(a) A security interest securing an obligation incurred as all or part of the price of the collateral has priority over a security interest securing an obligation incurred for value given to enable the debtor to acquire rights in or the use of collateral; and

(b) In all other cases, section 9-1322, subsection (1) applies to the qualifying security interests.

§9-1324-A. Priority of production-money security interests and agricultural liens

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (3), (4) and (5), if the requirements of subsection (2) are satisfied, a perfected production-money security interest in production-money crops has priority over a conflicting security interest in the same crops and,

except as otherwise provided in section 9-1327, also has priority in their identifiable proceeds.

(2) A production-money security interest has priority under subsection (1) if:

(a) The production-money security interest is perfected by filing when the production-money secured party first gives new value to enable the debtor to produce the crops;

(b) The production-money secured party sends an authenticated notification to the holder of the conflicting security interest not less than 10 or more than 30 days before the production-money secured party first gives new value to enable the debtor to produce the crops if the holder had filed a financing statement covering the crops before the date of the filing made by the production-money secured party; and

(c) The notification states that the production-money secured party has or expects to acquire a production-money security interest in the debtor's crops and provides a description of the crops.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4) or (5), if more than one security interest qualifies for priority in the same collateral under subsection (1), the security interests rank according to priority in time of filing under section 9-1322, subsection (1).

(4) To the extent that a person holding a perfected security interest in production-money crops that are the subject of a production-money security interest gives new value to enable the debtor to produce the production-money crops and the value is in fact used for the production of the production-money crops, the security interests rank according to priority in time of filing under section 9-1322, subsection (1).

(5) To the extent that a person holds both an agricultural lien and a production-money security interest in the same collateral securing the same obligations, the rules of priority applicable to agricultural liens govern priority.

§9-1325. Priority of security interests in transferred collateral

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2), a security interest created by a debtor is subordinate to a security interest in the same collateral created by another person if:

(a) The debtor acquired the collateral subject to the security interest created by the other person;

(b) The security interest created by the other person was perfected when the debtor acquired the collateral; and

(c) There is no period thereafter when the security interest is unperfected.

(2) Subsection (1) subordinates a security interest only if the security interest:

(a) Otherwise would have priority solely under section 9-1322, subsection (1) or section 9-1324; or

(b) Arose solely under section 2-711, subsection (3) or 2-1508, subsection (5).

§9-1326. Priority of security interests created by new debtor

(1) Subject to subsection (2), a security interest created by a new debtor that is perfected by a filed financing statement that is effective solely under section 9-1508 in collateral in which a new debtor has or acquires rights is subordinate to a security interest in the same collateral that is perfected other than by a filed financing statement that is effective solely under section 9-1508.

(2) The other provisions of this Part determine the priority among conflicting security interests in the same collateral perfected by filed financing statements that are effective solely under section 9-1508. However, if the security agreements to which a new debtor became bound as debtor were not entered into by the same original debtor, the conflicting security interests rank according to priority in time of the new debtor's having become bound.

§9-1327. Priority of security interests in deposit account

The following rules govern priority among conflicting security interests in the same deposit account.

(1) A security interest held by a secured party having control of the deposit account under section 9-1104 has priority over a conflicting security interest held by a secured party that does not have control.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (3) and (4), security interests perfected by control under section 9-1314 rank according to priority in time of obtaining control.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4), a security interest held by the bank with which the deposit account is maintained has priority over a conflicting security interest held by another secured party.

(4) A security interest perfected by control under section 9-1104, subsection (1), paragraph (c) has priority over a security interest held by the bank with which the deposit account is maintained.

§9-1328. Priority of security interests in investment property

The following rules govern priority among conflicting security interests in the same investment property.

(1) A security interest held by a secured party having control of investment property under section 9-1106 has priority over a security interest held by a secured party that does not have control of the investment property.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (3) and (4), conflicting security interests held by secured parties each of which has control under section 9-1106 rank according to priority in time of:

(a) If the collateral is a security, obtaining control;

(b) If the collateral is a security entitlement carried in a securities account and:

(i) If the secured party obtained control under section 8-1106, subsection (4), paragraph (a), the secured party's becoming the person for which the securities account is maintained;

(ii) If the secured party obtained control under section 8-1106, subsection (4), paragraph (b), the securities intermediary's agreement to comply with the secured party's entitlement orders with respect to security entitlements carried or to be carried in the securities account; or

(iii) If the secured party obtained control through another person under section 8-1106, subsection (4), paragraph (c), the time on which priority would be based under this paragraph if the other person were the secured party; or

(c) If the collateral is a commodity contract carried with a commodity intermediary, the satisfaction of the requirement for control specified in section 9-1106, subsection (2), paragraph (b) with respect to commodity contracts carried or to be carried with the commodity intermediary.

(3) A security interest held by a securities intermediary in a security entitlement or a securities account maintained with the securities intermediary has priority over a conflicting security interest held by another secured party.

(4) A security interest held by a commodity intermediary in a commodity contract or a commodity account maintained with the commodity intermediary

has priority over a conflicting security interest held by another secured party.

(5) A security interest in a certificated security in registered form that is perfected by taking delivery under section 9-1313, subsection (1) and not by control under section 9-1314 has priority over a conflicting security interest perfected by a method other than control.

(6) Conflicting security interests created by a broker, securities intermediary or commodity intermediary that are perfected without control under section 9-1106 rank equally.

(7) In all other cases, priority among conflicting security interests in investment property is governed by sections 9-1322 and 9-1323.

§9-1329. Priority of security interests in letter-of-credit right

The following rules govern priority among conflicting security interests in the same letter-of-credit right.

(1) A security interest held by a secured party having control of the letter-of-credit right under section 9-1107 has priority to the extent of its control over a conflicting security interest held by a secured party that does not have control.

(2) Security interests perfected by control under section 9-1314 rank according to priority in time of obtaining control.

§9-1330. Priority of purchaser of chattel paper or instrument

(1) A purchaser of chattel paper has priority over a security interest in the chattel paper that is claimed merely as proceeds of inventory subject to a security interest if:

(a) In good faith and in the ordinary course of the purchaser's business, the purchaser gives new value and takes possession of the chattel paper or obtains control of the chattel paper under section 9-1105; and

(b) The chattel paper does not indicate that it has been assigned to an identified assignee other than the purchaser.

(2) A purchaser of chattel paper has priority over a security interest in the chattel paper that is claimed other than merely as proceeds of inventory subject to a security interest if the purchaser gives new value and takes possession of the chattel paper or obtains control of the chattel paper under section 9-1105 in good faith, in the ordinary course of the purchaser's business and

without knowledge that the purchase violates the rights of the secured party.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in section 9-1327, a purchaser having priority in chattel paper under subsection (1) or (2) also has priority in proceeds of the chattel paper to the extent that:

(a) Section 9-1322 provides for priority in the proceeds; or

(b) The proceeds consist of the specific goods covered by the chattel paper or cash proceeds of the specific goods, even if the purchaser's security interest in the proceeds is unperfected.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in section 9-1331, subsection (1), a purchaser of an instrument has priority over a security interest in the instrument perfected by a method other than possession if the purchaser gives value and takes possession of the instrument in good faith and without knowledge that the purchase violates the rights of the secured party.

(5) For purposes of subsections (1) and (2), the holder of a purchase-money security interest in inventory gives new value for chattel paper constituting proceeds of the inventory.

(6) For purposes of subsections (2) and (4), if chattel paper or an instrument indicates that it has been assigned to an identified secured party other than the purchaser, a purchaser of the chattel paper or instrument has knowledge that the purchase violates the rights of the secured party.

§9-1331. Priority of rights of purchasers of instruments, documents and securities under other Articles; priority of interests in financial assets and security entitlements under Article 8

(1) This Article does not limit the rights of a holder in due course of a negotiable instrument, a holder to which a negotiable document of title has been duly negotiated or a protected purchaser of a security. These holders or purchasers take priority over an earlier security interest, even if perfected, to the extent provided in Articles 3, 7 and 8.

(2) This Article does not limit the rights of or impose liability on a person to the extent that the person is protected against the assertion of a claim under Article 8.

(3) Filing under this Article does not constitute notice of a claim or defense to the holders, or purchasers, or persons described in subsections (1) and (2).

§9-1332. Transfer of money; transfer of funds from deposit account

(1) A transferee of money takes the money free of a security interest unless the transferee acts in collusion with the debtor in violating the rights of the secured party.

(2) A transferee of funds from a deposit account takes the funds free of a security interest in the deposit account unless the transferee acts in collusion with the debtor in violating the rights of the secured party.

§9-1333. Priority of certain liens arising by operation of law

(1) In this section, "possessory lien" means an interest, other than a security interest or an agricultural lien:

(a) That secures payment or performance of an obligation for services or materials furnished with respect to goods by a person in the ordinary course of the person's business;

(b) That is created by statute or rule of law in favor of the person; and

(c) Whose effectiveness depends on the person's possession of the goods.

(2) A possessory lien on goods has priority over a security interest in the goods unless the lien is created by a statute that expressly provides otherwise.

§9-1334. Priority of security interests in fixtures and crops

(1) A security interest under this Article may be created in goods that are fixtures or may continue in goods that become fixtures. A security interest does not exist under this Article in ordinary building materials incorporated into an improvement on land.

(2) This Article does not prevent creation of an encumbrance upon fixtures under real property law.

(3) In cases not governed by subsections (4) to (8), a security interest in fixtures is subordinate to a conflicting interest of an encumbrancer or owner of the related real property other than the debtor.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (8), a perfected security interest in fixtures has priority over a conflicting interest of an encumbrancer or owner of the real property if the debtor has an interest of record in or is in possession of the real property and:

(a) The security interest is a purchase-money security interest;

(b) The interest of the encumbrancer or owner arises before the goods become fixtures; and

(c) The security interest is perfected by a fixture filing before the goods become fixtures or within 20 days thereafter.

(5) A perfected security interest in fixtures has priority over a conflicting interest of an encumbrancer or owner of the real property if:

(a) The debtor has an interest of record in the real property or is in possession of the real property and the security interest:

(i) Is perfected by a fixture filing before the interest of the encumbrancer or owner is of record; and

(ii) Has priority over any conflicting interest of a predecessor in title of the encumbrancer or owner;

(b) Before the goods become fixtures, the security interest is perfected by any method permitted by this Article and the fixtures are readily removable:

(i) Factory or office machines;

(ii) Equipment that is not primarily used or leased for use in the operation of the real property; or

(iii) Replacements of domestic appliances that are consumer goods;

(c) The conflicting interest is a lien on the real property obtained by legal or equitable proceedings after the security interest was perfected by any method permitted by this Article; or

(d) The security interest is:

(i) Created in a manufactured home in a manufactured-home transaction; and

(ii) Perfected pursuant to a statute described in section 9-1311, subsection (1), paragraph (b).

(6) A security interest in fixtures, whether or not perfected, has priority over a conflicting interest of an encumbrancer or owner of the real property if:

(a) The encumbrancer or owner has, in an authenticated record, consented to the security interest or disclaimed an interest in the goods as fixtures; or

(b) The debtor has a right to remove the goods as against the encumbrancer or owner.

(7) The priority of the security interest under subsection (6), paragraph (b) continues for a reasonable time if the debtor's right to remove the goods as against the encumbrancer or owner terminates.

(8) A mortgage is a construction mortgage to the extent that it secures an obligation incurred for the construction of an improvement on land, including the acquisition cost of the land, if a recorded record of the mortgage so indicates. Except as otherwise provided in subsections (5) and (6), a security interest in fixtures is subordinate to a construction mortgage if a record of the mortgage is recorded before the goods become fixtures and the goods become fixtures before the completion of the construction. A mortgage has this priority to the same extent as a construction mortgage to the extent that it is given to refinance a construction mortgage.

(9) A perfected security interest in crops growing on real property has priority over a conflicting interest of an encumbrancer or owner of the real property if the debtor has an interest of record in or is in possession of the real property.

§9-1335. Accessions

(1) A security interest may be created in an accession and continues in collateral that becomes an accession.

(2) If a security interest is perfected when the collateral becomes an accession, the security interest remains perfected in the collateral.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4), the other provisions of this Part determine the priority of a security interest in an accession.

(4) A security interest in an accession is subordinate to a security interest in the whole that is perfected by compliance with the requirements of a certificate-of-title statute under section 9-1311, subsection (2).

(5) After default, subject to Part 6, a secured party may remove an accession from other goods if the security interest in the accession has priority over the claims of every person having an interest in the whole.

(6) A secured party that removes an accession from other goods under subsection (5) shall promptly reimburse any holder of a security interest or other lien on, or owner of, the whole or of the other goods, other than the debtor, for the cost of repair of any physical injury to the whole or the other goods. The secured party need not reimburse the holder or owner for any diminution in value of the whole or the other goods caused by the absence of the accession removed or by any necessity for replacing it. A person entitled to reimbursement may refuse permission to remove until

the secured party gives adequate assurance for the performance of the obligation to reimburse.

§9-1336. Commingled goods

(1) In this section, "commingled goods" means goods that are physically united with other goods in such a manner that their identity is lost in a product or mass.

(2) A security interest does not exist in commingled goods as such. However, a security interest may attach to a product or mass that results when goods become commingled goods.

(3) If collateral becomes commingled goods, a security interest attaches to the product or mass.

(4) If a security interest in collateral is perfected before the collateral becomes commingled goods, the security interest that attaches to the product or mass under subsection (3) is perfected.

(5) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (6), the other provisions of this Part determine the priority of a security interest that attaches to the product or mass under subsection (3).

(6) If more than one security interest attaches to the product or mass under subsection (3), the following rules determine priority.

(a) A security interest that is perfected under subsection (4) has priority over a security interest that is unperfected at the time the collateral becomes commingled goods.

(b) If more than one security interest is perfected under subsection (4), the security interests rank equally in proportion to the value of the collateral at the time it became commingled goods.

§9-1337. Priority of security interests in goods covered by certificate of title

If, while a security interest in goods is perfected by any method under the law of another jurisdiction, this State issues a certificate of title that does not show that the goods are subject to the security interest or contain a statement that they may be subject to security interests not shown on the certificate:

(1) A buyer of the goods, other than a person in the business of selling goods of that kind, takes free of the security interest if the buyer gives value and receives delivery of the goods after issuance of the certificate and without knowledge of the security interest; and

(2) The security interest is subordinate to a conflicting security interest in the goods that attaches, and is perfected under section 9-1311, subsection (2), after

issuance of the certificate and without the conflicting secured party's knowledge of the security interest.

§9-1338. Priority of security interest or agricultural lien perfected by filed financing statement providing certain incorrect information

If a security interest or agricultural lien is perfected by a filed financing statement providing information described in section 9-1516, subsection (2), paragraph (e) that is incorrect at the time the financing statement is filed:

(1) The security interest or agricultural lien is subordinate to a conflicting perfected security interest in the collateral to the extent that the holder of the conflicting security interest gives value in reasonable reliance upon the incorrect information; and

(2) A purchaser, other than a secured party, of the collateral takes free of the security interest or agricultural lien to the extent that, in reasonable reliance upon the incorrect information, the purchaser gives value and, in the case of chattel paper, documents, goods, instruments or a security certificate, receives delivery of the collateral.

§9-1339. Priority subject to subordination

This Article does not preclude subordination by agreement by a person entitled to priority.

SUBPART 4

RIGHTS OF BANK

§9-1340. Effectiveness of right of recoupment or setoff against deposit account

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3), a bank with which a deposit account is maintained may exercise any right of recoupment or setoff against a secured party that holds a security interest in the deposit account.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3), the application of this Article to a security interest in a deposit account does not affect a right of recoupment or setoff of the secured party as to a deposit account maintained with the secured party.

(3) The exercise by a bank of a setoff against a deposit account is ineffective against a secured party that holds a security interest in the deposit account that is perfected by control under section 9-1104, subsection (1), paragraph (c), if the setoff is based on a claim against the debtor.

§9-1341. Bank's rights and duties with respect to deposit account

Except as otherwise provided in section 9-1340, subsection (3), and unless the bank otherwise agrees in an authenticated record, a bank's rights and duties with respect to a deposit account maintained with the bank are not terminated, suspended or modified by:

(1) The creation, attachment or perfection of a security interest in the deposit account;

(2) The bank's knowledge of the security interest; or

(3) The bank's receipt of instructions from the secured party.

§9-1342. Bank's right to refuse to enter into or disclose existence of control agreement

This Article does not require a bank to enter into an agreement of the kind described in section 9-1104, subsection (1), paragraph (b), even if its customer so requests or directs. A bank that has entered into such an agreement is not required to confirm the existence of the agreement to another person unless requested to do so by its customer.

PART 4

RIGHTS OF 3RD PARTIES

§9-1401. Alienability of debtor's rights

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) and sections 9-1406, 9-1407, 9-1408 and 9-1409, whether a debtor's rights in collateral may be voluntarily or involuntarily transferred is governed by law other than this Article.

(2) An agreement between the debtor and secured party that prohibits a transfer of the debtor's rights in collateral or makes the transfer a default does not prevent the transfer from taking effect.

§9-1402. Secured party not obligated on contract of debtor or in tort

The existence of a security interest, agricultural lien or authority given to a debtor to dispose of or use collateral, without more, does not subject a secured party to liability in contract or tort for the debtor's acts or omissions.

§9-1403. Agreement not to assert defenses against assignee

(1) In this section, "value" has the meaning provided in section 3-303, subsection (1).

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this section, an agreement between an account debtor and an assignor not to assert against an assignee any claim or defense that the account debtor may have against the assignor is enforceable by an assignee that takes an assignment:

(a) For value;

(b) In good faith;

(c) Without notice of a claim of a property or possessory right to the property assigned; and

(d) Without notice of a defense or claim in recoupment of the type that may be asserted against a person entitled to enforce a negotiable instrument under section 3-305, subsection (1).

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply to defenses of a type that may be asserted against a holder in due course of a negotiable instrument under section 3-305, subsection (2).

(4) In a consumer transaction, if a record evidences the account debtor's obligation, law other than this Article requires that the record include a statement to the effect that the rights of an assignee are subject to claims or defenses that the account debtor could assert against the original obligee, and the record does not include such a statement:

(a) The record has the same effect as if the record included such a statement; and

(b) The account debtor may assert against an assignee those claims and defenses that would have been available if the record included such a statement.

(5) This section is subject to law other than this Article that establishes a different rule for an account debtor who is an individual and who incurred the obligation primarily for personal, family or household purposes.

(6) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4), this section does not displace law other than this Article that gives effect to an agreement by an account debtor not to assert a claim or defense against an assignee.

§9-1404. Rights acquired by assignee; claims and defenses against assignee

(1) Unless an account debtor has made an enforceable agreement not to assert defenses or claims, and subject to subsections (2) through (5), the rights of an assignee are subject to:

(a) All terms of the agreement between the account debtor and assignor and any defense or

claim in recoupment arising from the transaction that gave rise to the contract; and

(b) Any other defense or claim of the account debtor against the assignor that accrues before the account debtor receives a notification of the assignment authenticated by the assignor or the assignee.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) and except as otherwise provided in subsection (4), the claim of an account debtor against an assignor may be asserted against an assignee under subsection (1) only to reduce the amount the account debtor owes.

(3) This section is subject to law other than this Article that establishes a different rule for an account debtor who is an individual and who incurred the obligation primarily for personal, family or household purposes.

(4) In a consumer transaction, if a record evidences the account debtor's obligation, law other than this Article requires that the record include a statement to the effect that the account debtor's recovery against an assignee with respect to claims and defenses against the assignor may not exceed amounts paid by the account debtor under the record, and the record does not include such a statement, the extent to which a claim of an account debtor against the assignor may be asserted against an assignee is determined as if the record included such a statement.

(5) This section does not apply to an assignment of a health-care-insurance receivable.

§9-1405. Modification of assigned contract

(1) A modification of or substitution for an assigned contract is effective against an assignee if made in good faith. The assignee acquires corresponding rights under the modified or substituted contract. The assignment may provide that the modification or substitution is a breach of contract by the assignor. This subsection is subject to subsections (2) through (4).

(2) Subsection (1) applies to the extent that:

(a) The right to payment or a part thereof under an assigned contract has not been fully earned by performance; or

(b) The right to payment or a part thereof has been fully earned by performance and the account debtor has not received notification of the assignment under section 9-1406, subsection (1).

(3) This section is subject to law other than this Article that establishes a different rule for an account debtor who is an individual and who incurred the

obligation primarily for personal, family or household purposes.

(4) This section does not apply to an assignment of a health-care-insurance receivable.

§9-1406. Discharge of account debtor; notification of assignment; identification and proof of assignment; restrictions on assignment of accounts, chattel paper, payment intangibles, and promissory notes ineffective

(1) Subject to subsections (2) through (9), 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.

(2) Subject to subsection (8), notification is ineffective under subsection (1):

(a) If it does not reasonably identify the rights assigned;

(b) 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

(c) 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:

(i) Only a portion of the account, chattel paper or payment intangible has been assigned to that assignee;

(ii) A portion has been assigned to another assignee; or

(iii) The account debtor knows that the assignment to that assignee is limited.

(3) Subject to subsection (8), 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 (1).

(4) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (5) and sections 2-1303 and 9-1407, and subject to

subsection (8), a term in an agreement between an account debtor and an assignor or in a promissory note is ineffective to the extent that it:

(a) 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

(b) 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.

(5) Subsection (4) does not apply to the sale of a payment intangible or promissory note.

(6) Except as otherwise provided in sections 2-1303 and 9-1407 and subject to subsections (8) and (9), a rule of law, statute, or regulation that prohibits, restricts or requires the consent of a government, governmental body or official, or account debtor to the assignment or transfer of, or creation of a security interest in, an account or chattel paper is ineffective to the extent that the rule of law, statute or regulation:

(a) Prohibits, restricts or requires the consent of the government, governmental body or official, or account debtor to the assignment or transfer of, or the creation, attachment, perfection or enforcement of a security interest in the account or chattel paper; or

(b) 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 or chattel paper.

(7) Subject to subsection (8), an account debtor may not waive or vary its option under subsection (2), paragraph (c).

(8) This section is subject to law other than this Article that establishes a different rule for an account debtor who is an individual and who incurred the obligation primarily for personal, family or household purposes.

(9) This section does not apply to an assignment of a health-care-insurance receivable.

§9-1407. Restrictions on creation or enforcement of security interest in leasehold interest or in lessor's residual interest

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2), a term in a lease agreement is ineffective to the extent that it:

(a) Prohibits, restricts or requires the consent of a party to the lease to the assignment or transfer of, or the creation, attachment, perfection or enforcement of a security interest in an interest of a party under the lease contract or in the lessor's residual interest in the goods; or

(b) 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 lease.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in section 2-1303, subsection (7), a term described in subsection (1), paragraph (b) is effective to the extent that there is:

(a) A transfer by the lessee of the lessee's right of possession or use of the goods in violation of the term; or

(b) A delegation of a material performance of either party to the lease contract in violation of the term.

(3) The creation, attachment, perfection or enforcement of a security interest in the lessor's interest under the lease contract or the lessor's residual interest in the goods is not a transfer that materially impairs the lessee's prospect of obtaining return performance or materially changes the duty of or materially increases the burden or risk imposed on the lessee within the purview of section 2-1303, subsection (4) unless, and then only to the extent that, enforcement actually results in a delegation of material performance of the lessor.

§9-1408. Restrictions on assignment of promissory notes, health-care-insurance receivables and certain general intangibles ineffective

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2), a term in a promissory note or in an agreement between an account debtor and a debtor that 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:

(a) Would impair the creation, attachment or perfection of a security interest; or

(b) 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.

(2) Subsection (1) 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.

(3) 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:

(a) Would impair the creation, attachment or perfection of a security interest; or

(b) 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.

(4) To the extent that a term in a promissory note or in an agreement between an account debtor and a debtor that relates to a health-care-insurance receivable or general intangible or a rule of law, statute or regulation described in subsection (3) would be effective under law other than this Article but is ineffective under subsection (1) or (3), the creation, attachment or perfection of a security interest in the promissory note, health-care-insurance receivable or general intangible:

(a) Is not enforceable against the person obligated on the promissory note or the account debtor;

(b) Does not impose a duty or obligation on the person obligated on the promissory note or the account debtor;

(c) 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;

(d) 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;

(e) 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

(f) Does not entitle the secured party to enforce the security interest in the promissory note, health-care-insurance receivable or general intangible.

§9-1409. Restrictions on assignment of letter-of-credit rights ineffective

(1) A term in a letter of credit or a rule of law, statute, regulation, custom or practice applicable to the letter of credit that prohibits, restricts or requires the consent of an applicant, issuer or nominated person to a beneficiary's assignment of or creation of a security interest in a letter-of-credit right is ineffective to the extent that the term or rule of law, statute, regulation, custom or practice:

(a) Would impair the creation, attachment or perfection of a security interest in the letter-of-credit right; or

(b) Provides that the assignment 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 letter-of-credit right.

(2) To the extent that a term in a letter of credit is ineffective under subsection (1) but would be effective under law other than this Article or a custom or practice applicable to the letter of credit, to the transfer of a right to draw or otherwise demand performance under the letter of credit or to the assignment of a right to proceeds of the letter of credit, the creation, attachment or perfection of a security interest in the letter-of-credit right:

(a) Is not enforceable against the applicant, issuer, nominated person or transferee beneficiary;

(b) Imposes no duties or obligations on the applicant, issuer, nominated person or transferee beneficiary; and

(c) Does not require the applicant, issuer, nominated person or transferee beneficiary to recognize the security interest, pay or render performance to the secured party or accept payment or other performance from the secured party.

PART 5

FILING

SUBPART 1

FILING OFFICE; CONTENTS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF FINANCING STATEMENT

§9-1501. Filing office

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2), if the local law of this State governs perfection of a security interest or agricultural lien, the office in which to file a financing statement to perfect the security interest or agricultural lien is:

(a) The registry of deeds for the county in which the related real property is located, if:

(i) The collateral is as-extracted collateral or timber to be cut; or

(ii) The financing statement is recorded as a fixture filing and the collateral is goods that are or are to become fixtures; or

(b) The office of the Secretary of State, in all other cases, including a case in which the collateral is goods that are or are to become fixtures and the financing statement is not filed as a fixture filing.

(2) The office in which to file a financing statement to perfect a security interest in collateral, including fixtures, of a transmitting utility is the office of the Secretary of State. The financing statement also constitutes a fixture filing as to the collateral indicated in the financing statement that is or is to become fixtures.

§9-1502. Contents of financing statement; record of mortgage as financing statement; time of filing financing statement

(1) Subject to subsection (2), a financing statement is sufficient only if it:

(a) Provides the name of the debtor;

(b) Provides the name of the secured party or a representative of the secured party; and

(c) Indicates the collateral covered by the financing statement.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in section 9-1501, subsection (2), to be sufficient, a financing statement that covers as-extracted collateral or timber to be cut, or which is filed as a fixture filing and covers goods that are or are to become fixtures, must satisfy subsection (1) and also:

(a) Indicate that it covers this type of collateral;

(b) Indicate that it is to be recorded in the real property records;

(c) Provide a description of the real property to which the collateral is related; and

(d) If the debtor does not have an interest of record in the real property, provide the name of a record owner.

(3) A record of a mortgage is effective, from the date of recording, as a financing statement filed as a fixture filing or as a financing statement covering as-extracted collateral or timber to be cut only if:

(a) The record indicates the goods or accounts that it covers;

(b) The goods are or are to become fixtures related to the real property described in the record or the collateral is related to the real property described in the record and is as-extracted collateral or timber to be cut;

(c) The record satisfies the requirements for a financing statement in this section other than an indication that it is to be recorded in the real property records; and

(d) The record is recorded.

(4) A financing statement may be filed before a security agreement is made or a security interest otherwise attaches.

§9-1503. Name of debtor and secured party

(1) A financing statement sufficiently provides the name of the debtor:

(a) If the debtor is a registered organization, only if the financing statement provides the name of the debtor indicated on the public record of the debtor's jurisdiction of organization that shows the debtor to have been organized;

(b) If the debtor is a decedent's estate, only if the financing statement provides the name of the decedent and indicates that the debtor is an estate;

(c) If the debtor is a trust or a trustee acting with respect to property held in trust, only if the financing statement:

(i) Provides the name specified for the trust in its organic documents or, if no name is specified, provides the name of the settlor and additional information sufficient to distinguish the debtor from other trusts having one or more of the same settlors; and

(ii) Indicates, in the debtor's name or otherwise, that the debtor is a trust or is a trustee acting with respect to property held in trust; and

(d) In other cases:

(i) If the debtor has a name, only if it provides the individual or organizational name of the debtor; and

(ii) If the debtor does not have a name, only if it provides the names of the partners, members, associates or other persons comprising the debtor.

(2) A financing statement that provides the name of the debtor in accordance with subsection (1) is not rendered ineffective by the absence of:

(a) A trade name or other name of the debtor; or

(b) Unless required under subsection (1), paragraph (d), subparagraph (ii), names of partners, members, associates or other persons comprising the debtor.

(3) A financing statement that provides only the debtor's trade name does not sufficiently provide the name of the debtor.

(4) Failure to indicate the representative capacity of a secured party or representative of a secured party does not affect the sufficiency of a financing statement.

(5) A financing statement may provide the name of more than one debtor and the name of more than one secured party.

§9-1504. Indication of collateral

A financing statement sufficiently indicates the collateral that it covers if the financing statement provides:

(1) A description of the collateral pursuant to section 9-1108;

(2) An indication that the financing statement covers all assets or all personal property; or

(3) An indication by the type of collateral defined in this Title, irrespective of whether such an indication would make possible the identification of the collateral in the manner necessary for a sufficient description pursuant to section 9-1108.

§9-1505. Filing and compliance with other statutes and treaties for consignments, leases, other bailments and other transactions

(1) A consignor, lessor, or other bailor of goods, a licensor or a buyer of a payment intangible or promissory note may file a financing statement, or may comply with a statute or treaty described in section 9-1311, subsection (1), using the terms "consignor," "consignee," "lessor," "lessee," "bailor," "bailee," "licensor," "licensee," "owner," "registered owner," "buyer" or "seller," or words of similar import, instead of the terms "secured party" and "debtor."

(2) This part applies to the filing of a financing statement under subsection (1) and, as appropriate, to compliance that is equivalent to filing a financing statement under section 9-1311, subsection (2), but the filing or compliance is not of itself a factor in determining whether the collateral secures an obligation. If it is determined for another reason that the collateral secures an obligation, a security interest held by the consignor, lessor, bailor, licensor, owner or buyer that attaches to the collateral is perfected by the filing or compliance.

§9-1506. Effect of errors or omissions

(1) A financing statement substantially satisfying the requirements of this part is effective, even if it has minor errors or omissions, unless the errors or omissions make the financing statement seriously misleading.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3), a financing statement that fails sufficiently to provide the name of the debtor in accordance with section 9-1503, subsection (1) is seriously misleading.

(3) If a search of the records of the filing office under the debtor's correct name, using the filing office's standard search logic, if any, would disclose a financing statement that fails sufficiently to provide the name of the debtor in accordance with section 9-1503, subsection (1), the name provided does not make the financing statement seriously misleading.

(4) For purposes of section 9-1508, subsection (2), the "debtor's correct name" in subsection (3) means the correct name of the new debtor.

§9-1507. Effect of certain events on effectiveness of financing statement

(1) A filed financing statement remains effective with respect to collateral that is sold, exchanged, leased, licensed or otherwise disposed of and in which a security interest or agricultural lien continues, even if the secured party knows of or consents to the disposition.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3) and section 9-1508, a financing statement is not rendered ineffective if, after the financing statement is filed, the information provided in the financing statement becomes seriously misleading under section 9-1506.

(3) If a debtor changes its name, then a financing statement filed under the debtor's former name prior to the effective date of the name change remains effective to perfect a security interest to the same extent as if that financing statement was amended to provide the debtor's new name even if the previously filed financing statement would otherwise become seriously misleading under section 9-1506. In such circumstances, the previously filed financing statement may be continued under the debtor's prior name, but such continuation is not effective to perfect a security interest in property acquired more than 4 months after such continuation is filed, unless an amendment that renders the financing statement not seriously misleading is filed within the 4-month period.

§9-1508. Effectiveness of financing statement if new debtor becomes bound by security agreement

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a filed financing statement naming an original debtor is effective to perfect a security interest in collateral in which a new debtor has or acquires rights to the extent that the financing statement would have been effective had the original debtor acquired rights in the collateral.

(2) If the new debtor is a registered organization and becomes subject to a security interest pursuant to section 9-1203, subsection (4) by reason of a merger, consolidation or a change in the form of entity of the original debtor that is reflected in the public records relating to the new debtor's organization maintained by the governmental unit referenced in section 9-1102, subsection (73), then a financing statement filed under the original debtor's former name before the effective date of the merger, consolidation or change in the form of entity remains effective to perfect a security interest in collateral acquired by the new debtor to the

same extent as if that financing statement was amended to provide the new debtor's name even if the difference between the new debtor's name and that of the original debtor causes a filed financing statement that is effective under subsection (1) to become seriously misleading only if the place to file a financing statement against the new debt or for such collateral is, pursuant to Part 3 of this Article, the same jurisdiction in which the financing statement against the original debtor is filed. In all other instances, if the difference between the name of the original debtor and that of the new debtor causes a filed financing statement that is effective under subsection (1) to be seriously misleading under section 9-1506:

(a) The financing statement is effective to perfect a security interest in collateral acquired by the new debtor before, and within 4 months after, the new debtor becomes bound under section 9-1203, subsection (4); and

(b) The financing statement is not effective to perfect a security interest in collateral acquired by the new debtor more than 4 months after the new debtor becomes bound under section 9-1203, subsection (4) unless an initial financing statement providing the name of the new debtor is filed before the expiration of that time.

(3) This section does not apply to collateral as to which a filed financing statement remains effective against the new debtor under section 9-1507, subsection (1).

§9-1509. Persons entitled to file a record

(1) A person may file an initial financing statement, amendment that adds collateral covered by a financing statement or amendment that adds a debtor to a financing statement only if:

(a) The debtor authorizes the filing in an authenticated record or pursuant to subsection (2) or (3); or

(b) The person holds an agricultural lien that has become effective at the time of filing and the financing statement covers only collateral in which the person holds an agricultural lien.

(2) By authenticating or becoming bound as debtor by a security agreement, a debtor or new debtor authorizes the filing of an initial financing statement, and an amendment, covering:

(a) The collateral described in the security agreement; and

(b) Property that becomes collateral under section 9-1315, subsection (1), paragraph (b),

whether or not the security agreement expressly covers proceeds.

(3) By acquiring collateral in which a security interest or agricultural lien continues under section 9-1315, subsection 1, paragraph (a), a debtor authorizes the filing of an initial financing statement, and an amendment, covering the collateral and property that becomes collateral under section 9-1315, subsection (1), paragraph (b).

(4) A person may file an amendment other than an amendment that adds collateral covered by a financing statement or an amendment that adds a debtor to a financing statement only if:

(a) The secured party of record authorizes the filing; or

(b) The amendment is a termination statement for a financing statement as to which the secured party of record has failed to file or send a termination statement as required by section 9-1513, subsection (1) or (3), the debtor authorizes the filing and the termination statement indicates that the debtor authorized it to be filed.

(5) If there is more than one secured party of record for a financing statement, each secured party of record may authorize the filing of an amendment under subsection (4).

§9-1510. Effectiveness of filed record

(1) A filed record is effective only to the extent that it was filed by a person that may file it under section 9-1509.

(2) A record authorized by one secured party of record does not affect the financing statement with respect to another secured party of record.

(3) A continuation statement that is not filed within the 6-month period prescribed by section 9-1515, subsection (4) is ineffective.

§9-1511. Secured party of record

(1) A secured party of record with respect to a financing statement is a person whose name is provided as the name of the secured party or a representative of the secured party in an initial financing statement that has been filed. If an initial financing statement is filed under section 9-1514, subsection (1), the assignee named in the initial financing statement is the secured party of record with respect to the financing statement.

(2) If an amendment of a financing statement that provides the name of a person as a secured party or a representative of a secured party is filed, the person named in the amendment is a secured party of

record. If an amendment is filed under section 9-1514, subsection (2), the assignee named in the amendment is a secured party of record.

(3) A person remains a secured party of record until the filing of an amendment of the financing statement that deletes the person.

§9-1512. Amendment of financing statement

(1) Subject to Section 9-1509, a person may add or delete collateral covered by, continue or terminate the effectiveness of or, subject to subsection (5), otherwise amend the information provided in a financing statement by filing an amendment that:

(a) Identifies, by its file number, the initial financing statement to which the amendment relates; or

(b) If the amendment relates to an initial financing statement recorded in the county registry of deeds, provides the book and page at which the initial financing statement was recorded.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in section 9-1515, the filing of an amendment does not extend the period of effectiveness of the financing statement.

(3) A financing statement that is amended by an amendment that adds collateral is effective as to the added collateral only from the date of the filing of the amendment.

(4) A financing statement that is amended by an amendment that adds a debtor is effective as to the added debtor only from the date of the filing of the amendment.

(5) An amendment is ineffective to the extent it:

(a) Purports to delete all debtors and fails to provide the name of a debtor to be covered by the financing statement; or

(b) Purports to delete all secured parties of record and fails to provide the name of a new secured party of record.

§9-1513. Termination statement

(1) A secured party shall cause the secured party of record for a financing statement to file a termination statement for the financing statement if the financing statement covers consumer goods and:

(a) There is no obligation secured by the collateral covered by the financing statement and no commitment to make an advance, incur an obligation or otherwise give value; or

(b) The debtor did not authorize the filing of the initial financing statement.

(2) To comply with subsection (1), a secured party shall cause the secured party of record to file the termination statement:

(a) Within 60 days after there is no obligation secured by the collateral covered by the financing statement and no commitment to make an advance, incur an obligation or otherwise give value; or

(b) If earlier, within 20 days after the secured party receives an authenticated demand from a debtor.

(3) In cases not governed by subsection (1), within 20 days after a secured party receives an authenticated demand from a debtor, the secured party shall cause the secured party of record for a financing statement to send to the debtor a termination statement for the financing statement or file the termination statement in the filing office if:

(a) Except in the case of a financing statement covering accounts or chattel paper that has been sold or goods that are the subject of a consignment, there is no obligation secured by the collateral covered by the financing statement and no commitment to make an advance, incur an obligation or otherwise give value;

(b) The financing statement covers accounts or chattel paper that has been sold but as to which the account debtor or other person obligated has discharged its obligation;

(c) The financing statement covers goods that were the subject of a consignment to the debtor but are not in the debtor's possession; or

(d) The debtor did not authorize the filing of the initial financing statement.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in section 9-1510, upon the filing of a termination statement with the filing office, the financing statement to which the termination statement relates ceases to be effective. Except as otherwise provided in section 9-1510, for purposes of section 9-1519, subsection (7), section 9-1522, subsection (1) and section 9-1523, subsection (3), the filing with the filing office of a termination statement relating to a financing statement that indicates that the debtor is a transmitting utility also causes the effectiveness of the financing statement to lapse.

§9-1514. Assignment of powers of secured party of record

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3), an initial financing statement may reflect an assignment of all of the secured party's power to authorize an amendment to the financing statement by providing the name and mailing address of the assignee as the name and address of the secured party.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3), a secured party of record may assign of record all or part of its power to authorize an amendment to a financing statement by filing in the filing office an amendment of the financing statement that:

(a) Identifies, by its file number, the initial financing statement to which it relates;

(b) Provides the name of the assignor; and

(c) Provides the name and mailing address of the assignee.

(3) An assignment of record of a security interest in a fixture covered by a record of a mortgage that is effective as a financing statement recorded as a fixture filing under section 9-1502, subsection (3) may be made only by an assignment of record of the mortgage in the manner provided by the laws of this State other than this Title.

§9-1515. Duration and effectiveness of financing statement; effect of lapsed financing statement

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (2), (5), (6) and (7), a filed financing statement is effective for a period of 5 years after the date of filing.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (5), (6) and (7), an initial financing statement filed in connection with a public-finance transaction or manufactured-home transaction is effective for a period of 30 years after the date of filing if it indicates that it is filed in connection with a public-finance transaction or manufactured-home transaction.

(3) The effectiveness of a filed financing statement lapses on the expiration of the period of its effectiveness unless before the lapse a continuation statement is filed pursuant to subsection (4). Upon lapse, a financing statement ceases to be effective and any security interest or agricultural lien that was perfected by the financing statement becomes unperfected, unless the security interest is perfected otherwise. If the security interest or agricultural lien becomes unperfected upon lapse, it is deemed never to have been perfected as against a purchaser of the collateral for value.

(4) A continuation statement may be filed only within 6 months before the expiration of the 5-year period specified in subsection (1) or the 30-year period specified in subsection (2), whichever is applicable.

(5) Except as otherwise provided in section 9-1510, upon timely filing of a continuation statement the effectiveness of the initial financing statement continues for a period of 5 years commencing on the day on which the financing statement would have become ineffective in the absence of the filing. Upon the expiration of the 5-year period, the financing statement lapses in the same manner as provided in subsection (3), unless, before the lapse, another continuation statement is filed pursuant to subsection (4). Succeeding continuation statements may be filed in the same manner to continue the effectiveness of the initial financing statement.

(6) If a debtor is a transmitting utility and a filed financing statement so indicates, the financing statement is effective until a termination statement is filed.

(7) A record of a mortgage that is effective as a financing statement recorded as a fixture filing under section 9-1502, subsection (3) remains effective as a financing statement recorded as a fixture filing until the mortgage is released or satisfied of record or its effectiveness otherwise terminates as to the real property.

§9-1516. What constitutes filing; effectiveness of filing

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2), communication of a record to a filing office and tender of the filing fee or acceptance of the record by the filing office constitutes filing.

(2) Filing does not occur with respect to a record that a filing office refuses to accept because:

(a) The record is not communicated by a method or medium of communication authorized by the filing office;

(b) An amount equal to or greater than the applicable filing fee is not tendered;

(c) The filing office is unable to index the record because:

(i) In the case of an initial financing statement, the record does not provide a name for the debtor;

(ii) In the case of an amendment or correction statement, the record:

(A) Does not identify the initial financing statement as required by sec-

tion 9-1512 or 9-1518, as applicable;
or

(B) Identifies an initial financing statement whose effectiveness has lapsed under section 9-1515;

(iii) In the case of an initial financing statement that provides the name of a debtor identified as an individual or an amendment that provides a name of a debtor identified as an individual that was not previously provided in the financing statement to which the record relates, the record does not identify the debtor's last name; or

(iv) In the case of a record recorded in the county registry of deeds, the record does not provide a sufficient description of the real property to which it relates;

(d) In the case of an initial financing statement or an amendment that adds a secured party of record, the record does not provide a name and mailing address for the secured party of record;

(e) In the case of an initial financing statement or an amendment that provides a name of a debtor that was not previously provided in the financing statement to which the amendment relates, the record does not:

(i) Provide a mailing address for the debtor;

(ii) Indicate whether the debtor is an individual or an organization; or

(iii) If the financing statement indicates that the debtor is an organization, provide:

(A) A type of organization for the debtor;

(B) A jurisdiction of organization for the debtor; or

(C) An organizational identification number for the debtor or indicate that the debtor has none;

(f) In the case of an assignment reflected in an initial financing statement under section 9-1514, subsection (1) or an amendment filed under section 9-1514, subsection (2), the record does not provide a name and mailing address for the assignee; or

(g) In the case of a continuation statement, the record is not filed within the 6-month period prescribed by section 9-1515, subsection (4).

(3) For purposes of subsection (2):

(a) A record does not provide information if the filing office is unable to read or decipher the information; and

(b) A record that does not indicate that it is an amendment or identify an initial financing statement to which it relates, as required by section 9-1512, 9-1514 or 9-1518, is an initial financing statement.

(4) A record that is communicated to the filing office with tender of the filing fee, but which the filing office refuses to accept for a reason other than one set forth in subsection (2), is effective as a filed record except as against a purchaser of the collateral that gives value in reasonable reliance upon the absence of the record from the files.

§9-1517. Effect of indexing errors

The failure of the filing office to index a record correctly does not affect the effectiveness of the filed record.

§9-1518. Claim concerning inaccurate or wrongfully filed record

(1) A person may file in the filing office a correction statement with respect to a record indexed there under the person's name if the person believes that the record is inaccurate or was wrongfully filed.

(2) A correction statement must:

(a) Identify the record to which it relates by:

(i) The file number assigned to the initial financing statement to which the record relates; and

(ii) If the correction statement relates to a record recorded in the county registry of deeds, the date and time that the initial financing statement was recorded and the information specified in section 9-1502, subsection (2);

(b) Indicate that it is a correction statement; and

(c) Provide the basis for the person's belief that the record is inaccurate and indicate the manner in which the person believes the record should be amended to cure any inaccuracy or provide the basis for the person's belief that the record was wrongfully filed.

(3) The filing of a correction statement does not affect the effectiveness of an initial financing statement or other filed record.

SUBPART 2**DUTIES AND OPERATION OF FILING OFFICE****§9-1519. Numbering, maintaining and indexing records; communicating information provided in records**

(1) For each record filed in a filing office, the filing office shall:

- (a) Assign a unique number to the filed record;
- (b) Create a record that bears the number assigned to the filed record and the date and time of filing;
- (c) Maintain the filed record for public inspection; and
- (d) Index the filed record in accordance with subsections (3), (4) and (5).

(2) A file number assigned after January 1, 2002 must include a digit that:

- (a) Is mathematically derived from or related to the other digits of the file number; and
- (b) Aids the filing office in determining whether a number communicated as the file number includes a single-digit or transpositional error.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (4) and (5), the filing office shall:

- (a) Index an initial financing statement according to the name of the debtor and index all filed records relating to the initial financing statement in a manner that associates with one another an initial financing statement and all filed records relating to the initial financing statement; and
- (b) Index a record that provides a name of a debtor that was not previously provided in the financing statement to which the record relates also according to the name that was not previously provided.

(4) If a financing statement is recorded as a fixture filing or covers as-extracted collateral or timber to be cut, it must be recorded and the filing office shall index it:

- (a) Under the names of the debtor and of each owner of record shown on the financing statement as if they were the mortgagors under a mortgage of the real property described; and
- (b) To the extent that the law of this State provides for indexing of records of mortgages under the name of the mortgagee, under the name of

the secured party as if the secured party were the mortgagee thereunder, or, if indexing is by description, as if the financing statement were a record of a mortgage of the real property described.

(5) If a financing statement is recorded as a fixture filing or covers as-extracted collateral or timber to be cut, the filing office shall index an assignment recorded under section 9-1514, subsection (1) or an amendment recorded under section 9-1514, subsection (2):

- (a) Under the name of the assignor as grantor; and
- (b) To the extent that the law of this State provides for indexing a record of the assignment of a mortgage under the name of the assignee, under the name of the assignee.

(6) The filing office shall maintain a capability:

(a) To retrieve a record by the name of the debtor and:

(i) If the filing office is the county registry of deeds, by the file number assigned to the initial financing statement to which the record relates and the date and time that the record was recorded; or

(ii) If the filing office is the office of the Secretary of State, by the file number assigned to the initial financing statement to which the record relates; and

(b) To associate and retrieve with one another an initial financing statement and each filed record relating to the initial financing statement.

(7) The filing office may not remove a debtor's name from the index until one year after the effectiveness of a financing statement naming the debtor lapses under section 9-1515 with respect to all secured parties of record.

(8) The filing office shall perform the acts required by subsections (1) to (5) at the time and in the manner prescribed by filing-office rule, but not later than 2 business days after the filing office receives the record in question.

(9) Subsections (2) and (8) do not apply to a county registry of deeds.

§9-1520. Acceptance and refusal to accept record

(1) A filing office shall refuse to accept a record for filing for a reason set forth in section 9-1516, subsection (2) and may refuse to accept a record for

filing only for a reason set forth in section 9-1516, subsection (2).

(2) If a filing office refuses to accept a record for filing, it shall communicate to the person that presented the record the fact of and reason for the refusal and the date and time the record would have been filed had the filing office accepted it. The communication must be made at the time and in the manner prescribed by filing-office rule but, in the case of the office of the Secretary of State, in no event more than 2 business days after the filing office receives the record.

(3) A filed financing statement satisfying section 9-1502, subsection (1) and (2) is effective even if the filing office is required to refuse to accept it for filing under subsection (1). However, section 9-1338 applies to a filed financing statement providing information described in section 9-1516, subsection (2), paragraph (e) that is incorrect at the time the financing statement is filed.

(4) If a record communicated to a filing office provides information that relates to more than one debtor, this part applies to each debtor separately.

§9-1521. Uniform form of written financing statement and amendment

(1) A filing office that accepts written records may not refuse to accept a written initial financing statement in the following form and format except for a reason set forth in section 9-1516, subsection (2):

UCC FINANCING STATEMENT

FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS (front and back) CAREFULLY

A. NAME AND PHONE OF CONTACT AT FILER [optional]

B. SEND ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO: (Name and Address)

THE ABOVE SPACE IS FOR FILING OFFICE USE ONLY

1. DEBTOR'S EXACT FULL LEGAL NAME - insert only **one** debtor name (1a or 1b) - Do not abbreviate or combine names

1a. ORGANIZATION'S NAME

OR 1b. INDIVIDUAL'S FIRST MIDDLE SUFFIX
LAST NAME NAME NAME

1c. MAILING CITY STATE POSTAL
COUNTRY
ADDRESS CODE

1d. TAX ID ADD'L INFO. RE. 1e. TYPE OF
NO. SSN ORGANIZATION ORGANIZATION
OR EIN DEBTOR

1f. JURISDICTION 1g. ORGANIZATIONAL ID
OF ORGANIZA- NO., if any
TION

[] NONE

2. ADDITIONAL DEBTOR'S EXACT FULL LEGAL NAME - insert only **one** debtor name (2a or 2b) - do not abbreviate or combine names

2a. ORGANIZATION'S NAME

OR 2b. INDIVIDUAL'S FIRST MIDDLE SUFFIX
LAST NAME NAME NAME

2c. MAILING CITY STATE POSTAL COUNTRY
ADDRESS CODE

2d. TAX ID ADD'L INFO. RE. 2e. TYPE OF
NO. SSN ORGANIZATION ORGANIZATION
OR EIN DEBTOR

2f. JURISDICTION 2g. ORGANIZATIONAL ID
OF ORGANIZA- NO., if any
TION

[] NONE

3. SECURED PARTY'S NAME (or name of total assignee of assignor S/P) - insert only one secured party name (3a or 3b)

3a. ORGANIZATION'S NAME

OR 3b. INDIVIDUAL'S FIRST MIDDLE SUFFIX
LAST NAME NAME NAME

3c. MAILING CITY STATE POSTAL COUNTRY
ADDRESS CODE

4. This FINANCING STATEMENT covers the following collateral:

5. ALTERNATIVE DESIGNATION [if applicable]: []
LESSEE/LESSOR

[] CONSIGNEE/CONSIGNOR [] BAILEE/BAILOR []
SELLER/BUYER

[] AG. LIEN [] NON-UCC FILING

6. [] This FINANCING STATEMENT is to be filed (for record) (or
recorded) in the REAL ESTATE RECORDS. Attach Addendum [if
applicable]

7. Check to REQUEST SEARCH REPORT(S) on Debtor(s)
[] All Debtors [] Debtor 1 [] Debtor 2
[ADDITIONAL FEE] [optional]

8. OPTIONAL FILER REFERENCE DATA

FILING OFFICE COPY - NATIONAL UCC FILING STATEMENT
(FORM UCC 1) (REV. 07/29/98)

[BACK OF FORM]

UCC FINANCING STATEMENT ADDENDUM

Follow instructions (front and back) CAREFULLY

9. NAME OF FIRST DEBTOR (1a or 1b) ON RELATED
FINANCING STATEMENT

9a. ORGANIZATION'S NAME

OR 9b. INDIVIDUAL'S FIRST MIDDLE SUFFIX
LAST NAME NAME NAME

10. MISCELLANEOUS:

THE ABOVE SPACE IS FOR FILING OFFICE USE ONLY

11. ADDITIONAL DEBTOR'S EXACT FULL LEGAL NAME - insert
only one name (11a or 11b) - do not abbreviate or combine names

11a. ORGANIZATION'S NAME

OR

11b. INDIVIDUAL'S FIRST MIDDLE SUFFIX
LAST NAME NAME NAME

11c. MAILING CITY STATE POSTAL COUNTRY
ADDRESS CODE

11d. TAX ID ADD'L INFO. RE. 11e. TYPE OF
NO. SSN ORGANIZATION ORGANIZATION
OR EIN DEBTOR

11f. JURISDICTION 11g. ORGANIZATIONAL ID
OF ORGANIZA- NO., if any
TION

[] NONE

12. [] ADDITIONAL SECURED PARTY'S or [] ASSIGNOR S/S
NAME - insert only **one** name (12a or 12b)

12a. ORGANIZATION'S NAME

OR

12b. INDIVIDUAL'S FIRST MIDDLE SUFFIX
LAST NAME NAME NAME

12c. MAILING CITY STATE POSTAL COUNTRY
ADDRESS CODE

13. This FINANCING STATEMENT covers [] timber to be cut or
[] as-extracted collateral, or is filed as a [] fixture filing.

14. Description of real estate:

15. Name and address of a RECORD OWNER of the above-described
real estate (if Debtor does not have record interest):

16. Additional collateral description:

17. Check **only** if applicable and check **only** one box:
Debtor is a [] Trust or [] Trustee acting with respect to property
held in trust or [] Decedent's Estate

18. Check **only** if applicable and check **only** one box:

☐ Debtor is a TRANSMITTING UTILITY

☐ Filed in connection with a Manufactured-Home Transaction - effective 30 years

☐ Filed in connection with a Public-Finance Transaction - effective 30 years

FILING OFFICE COPY - NATIONAL UCC FILING STATEMENT
(FORM UCC 1Ad) (REV. 07/29/98)

(2) A filing office that accepts written records may not refuse to accept a written record in the following form and format except for a reason set forth in section 9-1516, subsection (2):

UCC FINANCING STATEMENT AMENDMENT

FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS (front and back) CAREFULLY

A. NAME AND PHONE OF CONTACT AT FILER [optional]

B. SEND ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO: (Name and Address)

THE ABOVE SPACE IS FOR FILING OFFICE USE ONLY

1a. INITIAL FINANCING STATEMENT FILE NO.

1b. ☐ This FINANCING STATEMENT AMENDMENT is to be filed (for record) (or recorded) in the REAL ESTATE RECORDS.

2. ☐ TERMINATION: Effectiveness of the Financing Statement identified above is terminated with respect to security interest(s) of the Secured Party authorizing this Termination Statement.

3. ☐ CONTINUATION: Effectiveness of the Financing Statement identified above with respect to security interest(s) of the Secured Party authorizing this Continuation Statement is continued for the additional period provided by applicable law.

4. ☐ ASSIGNMENT (full or partial): Give name of assignee in item 7a or 7b and address of assignee in item 7c; and also give name of assignor in item 9.

5. AMENDMENT (PARTY INFORMATION): This Amendment affects ☐ Debtor or ☐ Secured Party of record. Check only one of these two boxes. Also check one of the following three boxes and provide appropriate information in items 6 and/or 7.

☐ CHANGE name and/or address: Give current record name in item 6a or 6b; also give new name (if name change) in item 7a or 7b and/or new address (if address change) in item 7c.

☐ DELETE name: Give record name to be deleted in item 6a or 6b.

☐ ADD name: Complete item 7a or 7b, and also item 7c; also complete items 7d-7g (if applicable).

6. CURRENT RECORD INFORMATION:

6a. ORGANIZATION'S NAME

OR 6b. INDIVIDUAL'S FIRST MIDDLE SUFFIX
LAST NAME NAME NAME

7. CHANGED (NEW) OR ADDED INFORMATION:

7a. ORGANIZATION'S NAME

OR 7b. INDIVIDUAL'S FIRST MIDDLE SUFFIX
LAST NAME NAME NAME

7c. MAILING CITY STATE POSTAL COUNTRY
ADDRESS CODE

7d. TAX ID ADD'L INFO. RE. 7e. TYPE OF
NO. SSN ORGANIZATION ORGANIZATION
OR EIN DEBTOR

7f. JURISDICTION 7g. ORGANIZATIONAL ID
OF ORGANIZA- NO., if any
TION

☐ NONE

8. AMENDMENT (COLLATERAL CHANGE): check only one box

Describe collateral ☐ deleted or ☐ added, or give entire ☐ restated collateral description, or describe collateral ☐ assigned.

9. NAME OF SECURED PARTY OF RECORD AUTHORIZING THIS AMENDMENT (name of assignor, if this is an Assignment). If this is an Amendment authorized by a Debtor that adds collateral or adds the authorizing Debtor, or if this is a Termination authorized by a Debtor, check here ☐ and enter name of DEBTOR authorizing this Amendment.

9a. ORGANIZATION'S NAME

OR 9b. INDIVIDUAL'S FIRST MIDDLE SUFFIX
LAST NAME NAME NAME

10. OPTIONAL FILE REFERENCE DATA

 FILING OFFICE COPY - NATIONAL UCC FINANCING STATEMENT
 AMENDMENT (FORM UCC3) (REV. 07/29/98)

[BACK OF FORM]

UCC FINANCING STATEMENT AMENDMENT ADDENDUM

FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS (front and back) CAREFULLY

11. INITIAL FINANCING STATEMENT FILE NO. (same as item 1a
on Amendment form)

12. NAME OF PARTY AUTHORIZING THIS AMENDMENT (same as
item 9 on Amendment form)

12a. ORGANIZATION'S NAME

OR 12b. INDIVIDUAL'S FIRST MIDDLE SUFFIX
LAST NAME NAME NAME

13. USE THIS SPACE FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

THIS SPACE IS FOR FILING OFFICE USE ONLY

FILING OFFICE COPY - NATIONAL UCC FINANCING STATEMENT
 AMENDMENT ADDENDUM (FORM UCC3A4) (REV. 07/29/98)

(3) A form that a filing office may not refuse to accept under subsection (1) or (2) must conform to the format prescribed for the form by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

§9-1522. Maintenance and destruction of records

(1) The filing office shall maintain a record of the information provided in a filed financing statement for at least one year after the effectiveness of the financing statement has lapsed under section 9-1515 with respect to all secured parties of record. The record must be retrievable by using the name of the debtor and:

(a) If the record was recorded in the county registry of deeds, by using the file number assigned to the initial financing statement to which the record relates and the date and time that the record was recorded; or

(b) If the record was filed in the office of the Secretary of State, by using the file number as-

signed to the initial financing statement to which the record relates.

(2) Except to the extent that a statute governing disposition of public records provides otherwise, the filing office immediately may destroy any written record evidencing a financing statement. However, if the filing office destroys a written record, it shall maintain another record of the financing statement that complies with subsection (1).

§9-1523. Information from filing office; sale or license of records

(1) If a person that files a written record requests an acknowledgment of the filing, the filing office shall send to the person an image of the record showing the number assigned to the record pursuant to section 9-1519, subsection (1), paragraph (a) and the date and time of the filing of the record. However, if the person furnishes a copy of the record to the filing office, the filing office may instead:

(a) Note upon the copy the number assigned to the record pursuant to section 9-1519, subsection (1), paragraph (a) and the date and time of the filing of the record; and

(b) Send the copy to the person.

(2) If a person files a record other than a written record, the filing office shall communicate to the person an acknowledgment that provides:

(a) The information in the record;

(b) The number assigned to the record pursuant to section 9-1519, subsection (1), paragraph (a); and

(c) The date and time of the filing of the record.

(3) The filing office shall communicate or otherwise make available in a record the following information to any person that requests it:

(a) Whether there is on file on a date and time specified by the filing office, but not a date earlier than 3 business days before the filing office receives the request, any financing statement that:

(i) Designates a particular debtor;

(ii) Has not lapsed under section 9-1515 with respect to all secured parties of record; and

(iii) If the request so states, has lapsed under section 9-1515 and a record of which is maintained by the filing office under section 9-1522, subsection (1);

(b) The date and time of filing of each financing statement; and

(c) The information provided in each financing statement.

(4) In complying with its duty under subsection (3), the filing office may communicate information in any medium. However, if requested, the filing office shall communicate information by issuing its written certificate.

(5) The filing office shall perform the acts required by subsections (1) to (4) at the time and in the manner prescribed by filing-office rule, but, in the case of the office of the Secretary of State, not later than 2 business days after the filing office receives the request.

(6) At least weekly, the office of the Secretary of State shall offer to sell or license to the public on a nonexclusive basis, in bulk, copies of all records filed in it under this Part, in every medium from time to time available to the filing office.

(7) The requirements of this section do not apply to information obtained from the registry to deeds.

§9-1524. Delay by filing office

Delay by the filing office beyond a time limit prescribed by this part is excused if:

(1) The delay is caused by interruption of communication or computer facilities, war, emergency conditions, failure of equipment or other circumstances beyond control of the filing office; and

(2) The filing office exercises reasonable diligence under the circumstances.

§9-1525. Fees

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (2), (5) and (6), the fee for filing and indexing a record under this Part, other than an initial financing statement of the kind described in subsection (2) is:

(a) Twenty dollars if the record is communicated in writing and consists of one or 2 pages;

(b) Forty dollars if the record is communicated in writing and consists of more than 2 pages; and

(c) Ten dollars if the record is communicated by another medium authorized by filing-office rule.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (5) and (6), the fee for filing and indexing an initial financing statement of the kind described in section 9-1515, subsection (2) is:

(a) Sixty dollars if the financing statement indicates that it is filed in connection with a public-finance transaction; and

(b) Sixty dollars if the financing statement indicates that it is filed in connection with a manufactured-home transaction.

(3) The number of names required to be indexed does not affect the amount of the fee in subsections (1) and (2).

(4) The fee for responding to a request for information from the filing office, including for communicating whether there is on file any financing statement naming a particular debtor, is:

(a) Twenty dollars if the request is communicated in writing; and

(b) Ten dollars if the request is communicated by another medium authorized by filing-office rule.

(5) This section does not require a fee with respect to a record of a mortgage that is effective as a financing statement recorded as a fixture filing or as a financing statement covering as-extracted collateral or timber to be cut under section 9-1502, subsection (3). However, the recording and satisfaction fees that otherwise would be applicable to the record of the mortgage apply.

(6) This section does not apply to the fees with respect to recording documents in the registry of deeds. Fees for recording in the registry of deeds are set forth in Title 33, section 751.

§9-1526. Filing-office rules

(1) The Secretary of State shall adopt and publish rules to implement this Article. The filing-office rules must be:

(a) Consistent with this Article; and

(b) Adopted and published in accordance with Title 5, chapter 375.

Rules adopted pursuant to this section are routine technical rules as defined in Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter II-A.

(2) To keep the filing-office rules and practices of the filing office in harmony with the rules and practices of filing offices in other jurisdictions that enact substantially this part and to keep the technology used by the filing office compatible with the technology used by filing offices in other jurisdictions that enact substantially this part, the Secretary of State, so far as is consistent with the purposes, policies and provisions of this Article, in adopting, amending and repealing filing-office rules, shall:

(a) Consult with filing offices in other jurisdictions that enact substantially this part; and

(b) Consult the most recent version of the Model Rules promulgated by the International Association of Corporate Administrators or any successor organization; and

(c) Take into consideration the rules and practices of and the technology used by filing offices in other jurisdictions that enact substantially this part.

PART 6

DEFAULT

SUBPART 1

DEFAULT AND ENFORCEMENT OF SECURITY INTEREST

§9-1601. Rights after default; judicial enforcement; consignor or buyer of accounts, chattel paper, payment intangibles or promissory notes

(1) After default, a secured party has the rights provided in this part and, except as otherwise provided in section 9-1602, those provided by agreement of the parties. A secured party:

(a) May reduce a claim to judgment or foreclose or otherwise enforce the claim, security interest or agricultural lien by any available judicial procedure; and

(b) If the collateral is documents, may proceed either as to the documents or as to the goods they cover.

(2) A secured party in possession of collateral or control of collateral under section 9-1104, 9-1105, 9-1106 or 9-1107 has the rights and duties provided in section 9-1207.

(3) The rights under subsections (1) and (2) are cumulative and may be exercised simultaneously.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (7) and section 9-1605, after default, a debtor and an obligor have the rights provided in this part and by agreement of the parties.

(5) If a secured party has reduced its claim to judgment, the lien of any levy that may be made upon the collateral by virtue of an execution based upon the judgment relates back to the earliest of:

(a) The date of perfection of the security interest or agricultural lien in the collateral;

(b) The date of filing a financing statement covering the collateral; or

(c) Any date specified in a statute under which the agricultural lien was created.

(6) A sale pursuant to an execution is a foreclosure of the security interest or agricultural lien by judicial procedure within the meaning of this section. A secured party may purchase at the sale and thereafter hold the collateral free of any other requirements of this Article.

(7) Except as otherwise provided in section 9-1607, subsection (3), this part imposes no duties upon a secured party that is a consignor or is a buyer of accounts, chattel paper, payment intangibles or promissory notes.

§9-1602. Waiver and variance of rights and duties

Except as otherwise provided in section 9-1624, to the extent that they give rights to a debtor or obligor and impose duties on a secured party, the debtor or obligor may not waive or vary the rules stated in the following listed sections:

(1) Section 9-1207, subsection (2), paragraph (d), subparagraph (iii), which deals with use and operation of the collateral by the secured party;

(2) Section 9-1210, which deals with requests for an accounting and requests concerning a list of collateral and statement of account;

(3) Section 9-1607, subsection (3), which deals with collection and enforcement of collateral;

(4) Section 9-1608, subsection (1) and section 9-1615, subsection (3) to the extent that they deal with application or payment of noncash proceeds of collection, enforcement or disposition;

(5) Section 9-1608, subsection (1) and section 9-1615, subsection (4) to the extent that they require accounting for or payment of surplus proceeds of collateral;

(6) Section 9-1609 to the extent that it imposes upon a secured party that takes possession of collateral without judicial process the duty to do so without breach of the peace;

(7) Section 9-1610, subsection (2) and sections 9-1611, 9-1613 and 9-1614, which deal with disposition of collateral;

(8) Section 9-1615, subsection (6), which deals with calculation of a deficiency or surplus when a disposition is made to the secured party, a person related to the secured party or a secondary obligor;

(9) Section 9-1616, which deals with explanation of the calculation of a surplus or deficiency;

(10) Sections 9-1620, 9-1621 and 9-1622, which deal with acceptance of collateral in satisfaction of obligation;

(11) Section 9-1623, which deals with redemption of collateral;

(12) Section 9-1624, which deals with permissible waivers; and

(13) Sections 9-1625 and 9-1626, which deal with the secured party's liability for failure to comply with this article.

§9-1603. Agreement on standards concerning rights and duties

(1) The parties may determine by agreement the standards measuring the fulfillment of the rights of a debtor or obligor and the duties of a secured party under a rule stated in section 9-1602 if the standards are not manifestly unreasonable.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the duty under section 9-1609 to refrain from breaching the peace.

§9-1604. Procedure if security agreement covers real property or fixtures

(1) If a security agreement covers both personal and real property, a secured party may proceed:

(a) Under this part as to the personal property without prejudicing any rights with respect to the real property; or

(b) As to both the personal property and the real property in accordance with the rights with respect to the real property, in which case the other provisions of this part do not apply.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), if a security agreement covers goods that are or become fixtures, a secured party may proceed:

(a) Under this part; or

(b) In accordance with the rights with respect to real property, in which case the other provisions of this part do not apply.

(3) Subject to the other provisions of this part, if a secured party holding a security interest in fixtures has priority over all owners and encumbrancers of the real property, the secured party, after default, may remove the collateral from the real property.

(4) A secured party that removes collateral shall promptly reimburse any encumbrancer or owner of the

real property, other than the debtor, for the cost of repair of any physical injury caused by the removal. The secured party need not reimburse the encumbrancer or owner for any diminution in value of the real property caused by the absence of the goods removed or by any necessity of replacing them. A person entitled to reimbursement may refuse permission to remove until the secured party gives adequate assurance for the performance of the obligation to reimburse.

§9-1605. Unknown debtor or secondary obligor

A secured party does not owe a duty based on its status as secured party:

(1) To a person that is a debtor or obligor unless the secured party knows:

(a) That the person is a debtor or obligor;

(b) The identity of the person; and

(c) How to communicate with the person; or

(2) To a secured party or lienholder that has filed a financing statement against a person unless the secured party knows:

(a) That the person is a debtor; and

(b) The identity of the person.

§9-1606. Time of default for agricultural lien

For purposes of this part, a default occurs in connection with an agricultural lien at the time the secured party becomes entitled to enforce the lien in accordance with the statute under which it was created.

§9-1607. Collection and enforcement by secured party

(1) If so agreed, and in any event after default, a secured party:

(a) May notify an account debtor or other person obligated on collateral to make payment or otherwise render performance to or for the benefit of the secured party;

(b) May take any proceeds to which the secured party is entitled under section 9-1315;

(c) May enforce the obligations of an account debtor or other person obligated on collateral and exercise the rights of the debtor with respect to the obligation of the account debtor or other person obligated on collateral to make payment or otherwise render performance to the debtor and with respect to any property that secures the ob-

ligations of the account debtor or other person obligated on the collateral;

(d) If it holds a security interest in a deposit account perfected by control under section 9-1104, subsection (1), paragraph (a), may apply the balance of the deposit account to the obligation secured by the deposit account; and

(e) If it holds a security interest in a deposit account perfected by control under section 9-1104, subsection (1), paragraph (c) or (d), may instruct the bank to pay the balance of the deposit account to or for the benefit of the secured party.

(2) If necessary to enable a secured party to exercise under subsection (1), paragraph (c) the right of a debtor to enforce a mortgage nonjudicially, the secured party may record in the office in which a record of the mortgage is recorded:

(a) A copy of the security agreement that creates or provides for a security interest in the obligation secured by the mortgage; and

(b) The secured party's sworn affidavit in recordable form stating that:

(i) A default has occurred; and

(ii) The secured party is entitled to enforce the mortgage nonjudicially.

(3) A secured party shall proceed in a commercially reasonable manner if the secured party:

(a) Undertakes to collect from or enforce an obligation of an account debtor or other person obligated on collateral; and

(b) Is entitled to charge back uncollected collateral or otherwise to full or limited recourse against the debtor or a secondary obligor.

(4) A secured party may deduct from the collections made pursuant to subsection (3) reasonable expenses of collection and enforcement, including reasonable attorney's fees and legal expenses incurred by the secured party.

(5) This section does not determine whether an account debtor, bank or other person obligated on collateral owes a duty to a secured party.

§9-1608. Application of proceeds of collection or enforcement; liability for deficiency and right to surplus

(1) If a security interest or agricultural lien secures payment or performance of an obligation, the following rules apply.

(a) A secured party shall apply or pay over for application the cash proceeds of collection or enforcement under section 9-1607 in the following order to:

(i) The reasonable expenses of collection and enforcement and, to the extent provided for by agreement and not prohibited by law, reasonable attorney's fees and legal expenses incurred by the secured party;

(ii) The satisfaction of obligations secured by the security interest or agricultural lien under which the collection or enforcement is made; and

(iii) The satisfaction of obligations secured by any subordinate security interest in or other lien on the collateral subject to the security interest or agricultural lien under which the collection or enforcement is made if the secured party receives an authenticated demand for proceeds before distribution of the proceeds is completed.

(b) If requested by a secured party, a holder of a subordinate security interest or other lien shall furnish reasonable proof of the interest or lien within a reasonable time. Unless the holder complies, the secured party need not comply with the holder's demand under paragraph (a), subparagraph (iii).

(c) A secured party need not apply or pay over for application noncash proceeds of collection and enforcement under section 9-1607 unless the failure to do so would be commercially unreasonable. A secured party that applies or pays over for application noncash proceeds shall do so in a commercially reasonable manner.

(d) A secured party shall account to and pay a debtor for any surplus, and the obligor is liable for any deficiency.

(2) If the underlying transaction is a sale of accounts, chattel paper, payment intangibles or promissory notes, the debtor is not entitled to any surplus, and the obligor is not liable for any deficiency.

§9-1609. Secured party's right to take possession after default

(1) After default, a secured party:

(a) May take possession of the collateral; and

(b) Without removal, may render equipment unusable and dispose of collateral on a debtor's premises under section 9-1610.

(2) A secured party may proceed under subsection (1):

- (a) Pursuant to judicial process; or
- (b) Without judicial process if it proceeds without breach of the peace.

(3) If so agreed, and in any event after default, a secured party may require the debtor to assemble the collateral and make it available to the secured party at a place to be designated by the secured party that is reasonably convenient to both parties.

§9-1610. Disposition of collateral after default

(1) After default, a secured party may sell, lease, license or otherwise dispose of any or all of the collateral in its present condition or following any commercially reasonable preparation or processing.

(2) Every aspect of a disposition of collateral, including the method, manner, time, place and other terms, must be commercially reasonable. If it is commercially reasonable, a secured party may dispose of collateral by public or private proceedings, by one or more contracts, as a unit or in parcels and at any time and place and on any terms.

(3) A secured party may purchase collateral:

- (a) At a public disposition; or
- (b) At a private disposition only if the collateral is of a kind that is customarily sold on a recognized market or the subject of widely distributed standard price quotations.

(4) A contract for sale, lease, license or other disposition includes the warranties relating to title, possession, quiet enjoyment and the like that by operation of law accompany a voluntary disposition of property of the kind subject to the contract.

(5) A secured party may disclaim or modify warranties under subsection (4):

- (a) In a manner that would be effective to disclaim or modify the warranties in a voluntary disposition of property of the kind subject to the contract of disposition; or
- (b) By communicating to the purchaser a record evidencing the contract for disposition and including an express disclaimer or modification of the warranties.

(6) A record is sufficient to disclaim warranties under subsection (5) if it indicates "There is no warranty relating to title, possession, quiet enjoyment or the like in this disposition" or uses words of similar import.

§9-1611. Notification before disposition of collateral

(1) In this section, "notification date" means the earlier of the date on which:

- (a) A secured party sends to the debtor and any secondary obligor an authenticated notification of disposition; or
- (b) The debtor and any secondary obligor waive the right to notification.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4), a secured party that disposes of collateral under section 9-1610 shall send to the persons specified in subsection (3) a reasonable authenticated notification of disposition.

(3) To comply with subsection (2), the secured party shall send an authenticated notification of disposition to:

- (a) The debtor;
- (b) Any secondary obligor; and
- (c) If the collateral is other than consumer goods:

(i) Any other person from which the secured party has received, before the notification date, an authenticated notification of a claim of an interest in the collateral;

(ii) Any other secured party or lienholder that, 10 days before the notification date, held a security interest in or other lien on the collateral perfected by the filing of a financing statement that:

- (A) Identified the collateral;
- (B) Was indexed under the debtor's name as of that date; and
- (C) Was filed in the appropriate office in which to file a financing statement against the debtor covering the collateral as of that date; and

(iii) Any other secured party that, 10 days before the notification date, held a security interest in the collateral perfected by compliance with a statute, regulation or treaty described in section 9-1311, subsection (1).

(4) Subsection (2) does not apply if the collateral is perishable or threatens to decline speedily in value or is of a type customarily sold on a recognized market.

(5) A secured party complies with the requirement for notification prescribed by subsection (3), paragraph (c), subparagraph (ii) if:

(a) Not later than 20 days or earlier than 30 days before the notification date, the secured party requests, in a commercially reasonable manner, information concerning financing statements indexed under the debtor's name in the office indicated in subsection (3), paragraph (c), subparagraph (ii); and

(b) Before the notification date, the secured party:

(i) Did not receive a response to the request for information; or

(ii) Received a response to the request for information and sent an authenticated notification of disposition to each secured party or other lienholder named in that response whose financing statement covered the collateral.

§9-1612. Timeliness of notification before disposition of collateral

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2), whether a notification is sent within a reasonable time is a question of fact.

(2) In a transaction other than a consumer transaction, a notification of disposition sent after default and 10 days or more before the earliest time of disposition set forth in the notification is sent within a reasonable time before the disposition.

§9-1613. Contents and form of notification before disposition of collateral: general

Except in a consumer-goods transaction, the following rules apply.

(1) The contents of a notification of disposition are sufficient if the notification:

(a) Describes the debtor and the secured party;

(b) Describes the collateral that is the subject of the intended disposition;

(c) States the method of intended disposition;

(d) States that the debtor is entitled to an accounting of the unpaid indebtedness and states the charge, if any, for an accounting; and

(e) States the time and place of a public disposition or the time after which any other disposition is to be made.

(2) Whether the contents of a notification that lacks any of the information specified in subsection (1) are nevertheless sufficient is a question of fact.

(3) The contents of a notification providing substantially the information specified in subsection (1) are sufficient, even if the notification includes:

(a) Information not specified by that subsection; or

(b) Minor errors that are not seriously misleading.

(4) A particular phrasing of the notification is not required.

(5) The following form of notification or the form appearing in section 9-1614, subsection (3), when completed, provides sufficient information:

NOTIFICATION OF DISPOSITION OF COLLATERAL

To: [Name of debtor, obligor or other person to which the notification is sent]

From: [Name, address, and telephone number of secured party]

Name of Debtor(s): [Include only if debtor(s) not addressee]

[For a public disposition:]
We will sell [or lease or license, as applicable] the [describe collateral] [to the highest qualified bidder] in public as follows:

Day and Date:

Time:

Place:

[For a private disposition:]
We will sell [or lease or license, as applicable] the [describe collateral] privately sometime after [day and date].

You are entitled to an accounting of the unpaid indebtedness secured by the property that we intend to sell [or lease or license, as applicable] [for a charge of \$ ____]. You may request an accounting by calling us at [telephone number].

[End of Form]

§9-1614. Contents and form of notification before disposition of collateral: consumer-goods transaction

In a consumer-goods transaction, the following rules apply.

(1) A notification of disposition must provide the following information:

(a) The information specified in section 9-1613, subsection (1);

(b) A description of any liability for a deficiency of the person to which the notification is sent;

(c) A telephone number from which the amount that must be paid to the secured party to redeem the collateral under section 9-1623 is available; and

(d) A telephone number or mailing address from which additional information concerning the disposition and the obligation secured is available.

(2) A particular phrasing of the notification is not required.

(3) The following form of notification, when completed, provides sufficient information.

[Name and or addresses of intended recipient]
[Date]

NOTICE OF OUR PLAN TO SELL PROPERTY

[Name and address of any obligor who is also a debtor]

Subject: [Identification of Transaction]

We have your [describe collateral] because you broke promises in our agreement.

[For a public disposition:]

We will sell [describe collateral] at public sale. A sale could include a lease or license. The sale will be held as follows.

Date:

Time:

Place:

You may attend the sale and bring bidders if you want.

[For a private disposition:]

We will sell [describe collateral] at private sale sometime after [date]. A sale could include a lease or license.

The money that we get from the sale (after paying our costs) will reduce the amount you owe. If we get less

money than you owe, you [will or will not, as applicable] still owe us the difference. If we get more money than you owe, you will get the extra money unless we must pay it to someone else.

You can get the property back at any time before we sell it by paying us the full amount you owe (not just the past due payments), including our expenses. To learn the exact amount you must pay, call us at [telephone number].

If you want us to explain to you in writing how we have figured the amount that you owe us, you may call us at [telephone number] [or write us at [secured party's address]] and request a written explanation.

If you need more information about the sale, call us at [telephone number] [or write us at [secured party's address]].

We are sending this notice to the following other people who have an interest in [describe collateral] or who owe money under your agreement.

[Names of all other debtors and obligors, if any]

[End of Form]

(4) A notification in the form of subsection (3) is sufficient, even if additional information appears at the end of the form.

(5) A notification in the form of subsection (3) is sufficient, even if it includes errors in information not required by subsection (1), unless the error is misleading with respect to rights arising under this Article.

(6) If a notification under this section is not in the form of subsection (3), law other than this Article determines the effect of including information not required by subsection (1).

§9-1615. Application of proceeds of disposition; liability for deficiency and right to surplus

(1) A secured party shall apply or pay over for application the cash proceeds of disposition under section 9-1610 in the following order to:

(a) The reasonable expenses of retaking, holding, preparing for disposition, processing and disposing and, to the extent provided for by agreement and not prohibited by law, reasonable attorney's fees and legal expenses incurred by the secured party;

(b) The satisfaction of obligations secured by the security interest or agricultural lien under which the disposition is made;

(c) The satisfaction of obligations secured by any subordinate security interest in or other subordinate lien on the collateral if:

(i) The secured party receives from the holder of the subordinate security interest or other lien an authenticated demand for proceeds before distribution of the proceeds is completed; and

(ii) In a case in which a consignor has an interest in the collateral, the subordinate security interest or other lien is senior to the interest of the consignor; and

(d) A secured party that is a consignor of the collateral if the secured party receives from the consignor an authenticated demand for proceeds before distribution of the proceeds is completed.

(2) If requested by a secured party, a holder of a subordinate security interest or other lien shall furnish reasonable proof of the interest or lien within a reasonable time. Unless the holder does so, the secured party need not comply with the holder's demand under subsection (1), paragraph (c).

(3) A secured party need not apply or pay over for application noncash proceeds of disposition under section 9-1610 unless the failure to do so would be commercially unreasonable. A secured party that applies or pays over for application noncash proceeds shall do so in a commercially reasonable manner.

(4) If the security interest under which a disposition is made secures payment or performance of an obligation, after making the payments and applications required by subsection (1) and permitted by subsection (3):

(a) Unless subsection (1), paragraph (d) requires the secured party to apply or pay over cash proceeds to a consignor, the secured party shall account to and pay a debtor for any surplus; and

(b) The obligor is liable for any deficiency.

(5) If the underlying transaction is a sale of accounts, chattel paper, payment intangibles or promissory notes:

(a) The debtor is not entitled to any surplus; and

(b) The obligor is not liable for any deficiency.

(6) The surplus or deficiency following a disposition is calculated based on the amount of proceeds that would have been realized in a disposition complying with this part to a transferee other than the secured party, a person related to the secured party or a secondary obligor if:

(a) The transferee in the disposition is the secured party, a person related to the secured party or a secondary obligor; and

(b) The amount of proceeds of the disposition is significantly below the range of proceeds that a complying disposition to a person other than the secured party, a person related to the secured party or a secondary obligor would have brought.

(7) A secured party that receives cash proceeds of a disposition in good faith and without knowledge that the receipt violates the rights of the holder of a security interest or other lien that is not subordinate to the security interest or agricultural lien under which the disposition is made:

(a) Takes the cash proceeds free of the security interest or other lien;

(b) Is not obligated to apply the proceeds of the disposition to the satisfaction of obligations secured by the security interest or other lien; and

(c) Is not obligated to account to or pay the holder of the security interest or other lien for any surplus.

§9-1616. Explanation of calculation of surplus or deficiency

(1) In this section:

(a) "Explanation" means a writing that:

(i) States the amount of the surplus or deficiency;

(ii) Provides an explanation in accordance with subsection (3) of how the secured party calculated the surplus or deficiency;

(iii) States, if applicable, that future debits, credits, charges including additional credit service charges or interest, rebates and expenses may affect the amount of the surplus or deficiency; and

(iv) Provides a telephone number or mailing address from which additional information concerning the transaction is available; and

(b) "Request" means a record:

(i) Authenticated by a debtor or consumer obligor;

(ii) Requesting that the recipient provide an explanation; and

(iii) Sent after disposition of the collateral under section 9-1610.

(2) In a consumer-goods transaction in which the debtor is entitled to a surplus or a consumer obligor is liable for a deficiency under section 9-1615, the secured party shall:

(a) Send an explanation to the debtor or consumer obligor, as applicable, after the disposition and:

(i) Before or when the secured party accounts to the debtor and pays any surplus or first makes written demand on the consumer obligor after the disposition for payment of the deficiency; and

(ii) Within 14 days after receipt of a request; or

(b) In the case of a consumer obligor who is liable for a deficiency, within 14 days after receipt of a request, send to the consumer obligor a record waiving the secured party's right to a deficiency.

(3) To comply with subsection (1), paragraph (a), subparagraph (ii), a writing must provide the following information in the following order:

(a) The aggregate amount of obligations secured by the security interest under which the disposition was made and, if the amount reflects a rebate of unearned interest or credit service charge, an indication of that fact, calculated as of a specified date:

(i) If the secured party takes or receives possession of the collateral after default, not more than 35 days before the secured party takes or receives possession; or

(ii) If the secured party takes or receives possession of the collateral before default or does not take possession of the collateral, not more than 35 days before the disposition;

(b) The amount of proceeds of the disposition;

(c) The aggregate amount of the obligations after deducting the amount of proceeds;

(d) The amount, in the aggregate or by type, and types of expenses, including expenses of retaking, holding, preparing for disposition, processing and disposing of the collateral, and attorney's fees secured by the collateral that are known to the secured party and relate to the current disposition;

(e) The amount, in the aggregate or by type, and types of credits, including rebates of interest or credit service charges, to which the obligor is known to be entitled and that are not reflected in the amount in paragraph (a); and

(f) The amount of the surplus or deficiency.

(4) A particular phrasing of the explanation is not required. An explanation complying substantially with the requirements of subsection (1) is sufficient, even if it includes minor errors that are not seriously misleading.

(5) A debtor or consumer obligor is entitled without charge to one response to a request under this section during any 6-month period in which the secured party did not send to the debtor or consumer obligor an explanation pursuant to subsection (2), paragraph (a).

§9-1617. Rights of transferee of collateral

(1) A secured party's disposition of collateral after default:

(a) Transfers to a transferee for value all of the debtor's rights in the collateral;

(b) Discharges the security interest under which the disposition is made; and

(c) Discharges any subordinate security interest or other subordinate lien.

(2) A transferee that acts in good faith takes free of the rights and interests described in subsection (1), even if the secured party fails to comply with this Article or the requirements of any judicial proceeding.

(3) If a transferee does not take free of the rights and interests described in subsection (1), the transferee takes the collateral subject to:

(a) The debtor's rights in the collateral;

(b) The security interest or agricultural lien under which the disposition is made; and

(c) Any security interest or other lien.

§9-1618. Rights and duties of certain secondary obligors

(1) A secondary obligor acquires the rights and becomes obligated to perform the duties of the secured party after the secondary obligor:

(a) Receives an assignment of a secured obligation from the secured party;

(b) Receives a transfer of collateral from the secured party and agrees to accept the rights and assume the duties of the secured party; or

(c) Is subrogated to the rights of a secured party with respect to collateral.

(2) An assignment, transfer or subrogation described in subsection (1):

(a) Is not a disposition of collateral under section 9-1610; and

(b) Relieves the secured party of further duties under this Article.

§9-1619. Transfer of record or legal title

(1) In this section, "transfer statement" means a record authenticated by a secured party stating:

(a) That the debtor has defaulted in connection with an obligation secured by specified collateral;

(b) That the secured party has exercised its post-default remedies with respect to the collateral;

(c) That, by reason of the exercise, a transferee has acquired the rights of the debtor in the collateral; and

(d) The name and mailing address of the secured party, debtor and transferee.

(2) A transfer statement entitles the transferee to the transfer of record of all rights of the debtor in the collateral specified in the statement in any official filing, recording, registration or certificate-of-title system covering the collateral. If a transfer statement is presented with the applicable fee and request form to the official or office responsible for maintaining the system, the official or office shall:

(a) Accept the transfer statement;

(b) Promptly amend its records to reflect the transfer; and

(c) If applicable, issue a new appropriate certificate of title in the name of the transferee.

(3) A transfer of the record or legal title to collateral to a secured party under subsection (2) or otherwise is not of itself a disposition of collateral under this Article and does not of itself relieve the secured party of its duties under this Article.

§9-1620. Acceptance of collateral in full or partial satisfaction of obligation; compulsory disposition of collateral

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (7), a secured party may accept collateral in full or partial satisfaction of the obligation it secures only if:

(a) The debtor consents to the acceptance under subsection (3);

(b) The secured party does not receive, within the time set forth in subsection (4), a notification of objection to the proposal authenticated by:

(i) A person to which the secured party was required to send a proposal under section 9-1621; or

(ii) Any other person, other than the debtor, holding an interest in the collateral subordinate to the security interest that is the subject of the proposal;

(c) If the collateral is consumer goods, the collateral is not in the possession of the debtor when the debtor consents to the acceptance; and

(d) Subsection (5) does not require the secured party to dispose of the collateral or the debtor waives the requirement pursuant to section 9-1624.

(2) A purported or apparent acceptance of collateral under this section is ineffective unless:

(a) The secured party consents to the acceptance in an authenticated record or sends a proposal to the debtor; and

(b) The conditions of subsection (1) are met.

(3) For purposes of this section:

(a) A debtor consents to an acceptance of collateral in partial satisfaction of the obligation it secures only if the debtor agrees to the terms of the acceptance in a record authenticated after default; and

(b) A debtor consents to an acceptance of collateral in full satisfaction of the obligation it secures only if the debtor agrees to the terms of the acceptance in a record authenticated after default or the secured party:

(i) Sends to the debtor after default a proposal that is unconditional or subject only to a condition that collateral not in the possession of the secured party be preserved or maintained;

(ii) In the proposal, proposes to accept collateral in full satisfaction of the obligation it secures; and

(iii) Does not receive a notification of objection authenticated by the debtor within 20 days after the proposal is sent.

(4) To be effective under subsection (1), paragraph (b), a notification of objection must be received by the secured party:

(a) In the case of a person to which the proposal was sent pursuant to section 9-1621 within 20 days after notification was sent to that person; and

(b) In other cases:

(i) Within 20 days after the last notification was sent pursuant to section 9-1621; or

(ii) If a notification was not sent, before the debtor consents to the acceptance under subsection (3).

(5) A secured party that has taken possession of collateral shall dispose of the collateral pursuant to section 9-1610 within the time specified in subsection (6) if:

(a) Sixty percent of the cash price has been paid in the case of a purchase-money security interest in consumer goods; or

(b) Sixty percent of the principal amount of the obligation secured has been paid in the case of a nonpurchase-money security interest in consumer goods.

(6) To comply with subsection (5), the secured party shall dispose of the collateral:

(a) Within 90 days after taking possession; or

(b) Within any longer period to which the debtor and all secondary obligors have agreed in an agreement to that effect entered into and authenticated after default.

(7) In a consumer transaction, a secured party may not accept collateral in partial satisfaction of the obligation it secures.

§9-1621. Notification of proposal to accept collateral

(1) A secured party that desires to accept collateral in full or partial satisfaction of the obligation it secures shall send its proposal to:

(a) Any person from which the secured party has received, before the debtor consented to the acceptance, an authenticated notification of a claim of an interest in the collateral;

(b) Any other secured party or lienholder that, 10 days before the debtor consented to the acceptance, held a security interest in or other lien on the collateral perfected by the filing of a financing statement that:

(i) Identified the collateral;

(ii) Was indexed under the debtor's name as of that date; and

(iii) Was filed in the office or offices in which to file a financing statement against the debtor covering the collateral as of that date; and

(c) Any other secured party that, 10 days before the debtor consented to the acceptance, held a security interest in the collateral perfected by compliance with a statute, regulation or treaty described in section 9-1311, subsection (1).

(2) A secured party that desires to accept collateral in partial satisfaction of the obligation it secures shall send its proposal to any secondary obligor in addition to the persons described in subsection (1).

§9-1622. Effect of acceptance of collateral

(1) A secured party's acceptance of collateral in full or partial satisfaction of the obligation it secures:

(a) Discharges the obligation to the extent consented to by the debtor;

(b) Transfers to the secured party all of a debtor's rights in the collateral;

(c) Discharges the security interest or agricultural lien that is the subject of the debtor's consent and any subordinate security interest or other subordinate lien; and

(d) Terminates any other subordinate interest.

(2) A subordinate interest is discharged or terminated under subsection (1), even if the secured party fails to comply with this Article.

§9-1623. Right to redeem collateral

(1) A debtor, any secondary obligor or any other secured party or lienholder may redeem collateral.

(2) To redeem collateral, a person shall tender:

(a) Fulfillment of all obligations secured by the collateral; and

(b) The reasonable expenses and attorney's fees described in section 9-1615, subsection (1), paragraph (a).

(3) A redemption may occur at any time before a secured party:

(a) Has collected collateral under section 9-1607;

(b) Has disposed of collateral or entered into a contract for its disposition under section 9-1610; or

(c) Has accepted collateral in full or partial satisfaction of the obligation it secures under section 9-1622.

§9-1624. Waiver

(1) A debtor or secondary obligor may waive the right to notification of disposition of collateral under section 9-1611 only by an agreement to that effect entered into and authenticated after default.

(2) A debtor may waive the right to require disposition of collateral under section 9-1620, subsection (5) only by an agreement to that effect entered into and authenticated after default.

(3) Except in a consumer-goods transaction, a debtor or secondary obligor may waive the right to redeem collateral under section 9-1623 only by an agreement to that effect entered into and authenticated after default.

SUBPART 2

NONCOMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE

§9-1625. Remedies for secured party's failure to comply with Article

(1) If it is established that a secured party is not proceeding in accordance with this Article, a court may order or restrain collection, enforcement or disposition of collateral on appropriate terms and conditions.

(2) Subject to subsections (3), (4) and (6), a person is liable for damages in the amount of any loss caused by a failure to comply with this Article. Loss caused by a failure to comply may include loss resulting from the debtor's inability to obtain, or increased costs of, alternative financing.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in section 9-1628:

(a) A person that, at the time of the failure, was a debtor, was an obligor or held a security inter-

est in or other lien on the collateral may recover damages under subsection (2) for its loss; and

(b) If the collateral is consumer goods, a person that was a debtor or a secondary obligor at the time a secured party failed to comply with this part may recover for that failure in any event an amount not less than the credit service charge plus 10% of the principal amount of the obligation or the time-price differential plus 10% of the cash price.

(4) A debtor whose deficiency is eliminated under section 9-1626 may recover damages for the loss of any surplus. However, a debtor or secondary obligor whose deficiency is eliminated or reduced under Section 9-1626 may not otherwise recover under subsection (2) for noncompliance with the provisions of this part relating to collection, enforcement, disposition or acceptance.

(5) In addition to any damages recoverable under subsection (2), the debtor, consumer obligor or person named as a debtor in a filed record, as applicable, may recover \$500 in each case from a person that:

(a) Fails to comply with section 9-1208;

(b) Fails to comply with section 9-1209;

(c) Files a record that the person is not entitled to file under section 9-1509, subsection (1);

(d) Fails to cause the secured party of record to file or send a termination statement as required by section 9-1513, subsection (1) or (3);

(e) Fails to comply with section 9-1616, subsection (2), paragraph (a) and whose failure is part of a pattern, or consistent with a practice, of non-compliance; or

(f) Fails to comply with section 9-1616, subsection (2), paragraph (b).

(6) A debtor or consumer obligor may recover damages under subsection (2) and, in addition, \$500 in each case from a person that, without reasonable cause, fails to comply with a request under section 9-1210. A recipient of a request under section 9-1210 that never claimed an interest in the collateral or obligations that are the subject of a request under that section has a reasonable excuse for failure to comply with the request within the meaning of this subsection.

(7) If a secured party fails to comply with a request regarding a list of collateral or a statement of account under section 9-1210, the secured party may claim a security interest only as shown in the list or statement included in the request as against a person that is reasonably misled by the failure.

§9-1626. Action in which deficiency or surplus is in issue

(1) In an action arising from a transaction, other than a consumer transaction, in which the amount of a deficiency or surplus is in issue, the following rules apply.

(a) A secured party need not prove compliance with the provisions of this part relating to collection, enforcement, disposition or acceptance unless the debtor or a secondary obligor places the secured party's compliance in issue.

(b) If the secured party's compliance is placed in issue, the secured party has the burden of establishing that the collection, enforcement, disposition or acceptance was conducted in accordance with this part.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in section 9-1628, if a secured party fails to prove that the collection, enforcement, disposition or acceptance was conducted in accordance with the provisions of this part relating to collection, enforcement, disposition or acceptance, the liability of a debtor or a secondary obligor for a deficiency is limited to an amount by which the sum of the secured obligation, expenses and attorney's fees exceeds the greater of:

(i) The proceeds of the collection, enforcement, disposition or acceptance; or

(ii) The amount of proceeds that would have been realized had the noncomplying secured party proceeded in accordance with the provisions of this part relating to collection, enforcement, disposition or acceptance.

(d) For purposes of paragraph (c), subparagraph (ii), the amount of proceeds that would have been realized is equal to the sum of the secured obligation, expenses and attorney's fees unless the secured party proves that the amount is less than that sum.

(e) If a deficiency or surplus is calculated under section 9-1615, subsection (6), the debtor or obligor has the burden of establishing that the amount of proceeds of the disposition is significantly below the range of prices that a complying disposition to a person other than the secured party, a person related to the secured party or a secondary obligor would have brought.

(2) In an action arising from a consumer transaction in which the amount of a deficiency or surplus is in issue, the following rules apply.

(a) If a secured party represents by affidavit that it has complied with the provisions of this Part relating to collection, enforcement, disposition or acceptance, the secured party need not further prove compliance unless the debtor or a secondary obligor places the secured party's compliance in issue.

(b) If the secured party's compliance is placed in issue, the secured party has the burden of establishing that the collection, enforcement, disposition or acceptance was conducted in accordance with this Part.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in section 9-1628, if a secured party fails to prove that the collection, enforcement, disposition or acceptance was conducted in accordance with the provisions of this Part relating to collection, enforcement, disposition or acceptance, neither the debtor nor a secondary obligor is liable for a deficiency.

§9-1627. Determination of whether conduct was commercially reasonable

(1) The fact that a greater amount could have been obtained by a collection, enforcement, disposition or acceptance at a different time or in a different method from that selected by the secured party is not of itself sufficient to preclude the secured party from establishing that the collection, enforcement, disposition or acceptance was made in a commercially reasonable manner.

(2) A disposition of collateral is made in a commercially reasonable manner if the disposition is made:

(a) In the usual manner on any recognized market;

(b) At the price current in any recognized market at the time of the disposition; or

(c) Otherwise in conformity with reasonable commercial practices among dealers in the type of property that was the subject of the disposition.

(3) A collection, enforcement, disposition or acceptance is commercially reasonable if it has been approved:

(a) In a judicial proceeding;

(b) By a bona fide creditors' committee;

(c) By a representative of creditors; or

(d) By an assignee for the benefit of creditors.

(4) Approval under subsection (3) need not be obtained, and lack of approval does not mean that the collection, enforcement, disposition or acceptance is not commercially reasonable.

§9-1628. Nonliability and limitation on liability of secured party; liability of secondary obligor

(1) Unless a secured party knows that a person is a debtor or obligor, knows the identity of the person and knows how to communicate with the person:

(a) The secured party is not liable to the person or to a secured party or lienholder that has filed a financing statement against the person for failure to comply with this Article; and

(b) The secured party's failure to comply with this Article does not affect the liability of the person for a deficiency.

(2) A secured party is not liable because of its status as secured party:

(a) To a person that is a debtor or obligor, unless the secured party knows:

(i) That the person is a debtor or obligor;

(ii) The identity of the person; and

(iii) How to communicate with the person; or

(b) To a secured party or lienholder that has filed a financing statement against a person, unless the secured party knows:

(i) That the person is a debtor; and

(ii) The identity of the person.

(3) A secured party is not liable to any person, and a person's liability for a deficiency is not affected because of any act or omission arising out of the secured party's reasonable belief that a transaction is not a consumer-goods transaction or a consumer transaction or that goods are not consumer goods, if the secured party's belief is based on its reasonable reliance on:

(a) A debtor's representation concerning the purpose for which collateral was to be used, acquired or held; or

(b) An obligor's representation concerning the purpose for which a secured obligation was incurred.

(4) A secured party is not liable to any person under section 9-1625, subsection (3), paragraph (b) for its failure to comply with section 9-1616.

(5) A secured party is not liable under section 9-1625, subsection (3), paragraph (b) more than once with respect to any one secured obligation.

PART 7

TRANSITION

§9-1701. Effective date

This Article takes effect on July 1, 2001.

§9-1702. Savings clause

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this part, this Article applies to a transaction or lien within its scope, even if the transaction or lien was entered into or created before this Article takes effect.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c) and sections 9-1703 to 9-1709:

(a) Transactions and liens that were not governed by former Article 9, were validly entered into or created before this Article takes effect and would be subject to this Article if they had been entered into or created after this Article takes effect and the rights, duties and interests flowing from those transactions and liens remain valid after this Article takes effect; and

(b) The transactions and liens may be terminated, completed, consummated and enforced as required or permitted by this Article or by the law that otherwise would apply if this Article had not taken effect.

(3) This Article does not affect an action, case or proceeding commenced before this Article takes effect.

§9-1703. Security interest perfected before effective date

(1) A security interest that is enforceable immediately before this Article takes effect and would have priority over the rights of a person that becomes a lien creditor at that time is a perfected security interest under this Article if, when this Article takes effect, the applicable requirements for enforceability and perfection under this Article are satisfied without further action.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in section 9-1705, if, immediately before this Article takes effect, a security interest is enforceable and would have priority over the rights of a person that becomes a lien creditor at that time, but the applicable require-

ments for enforceability or perfection under this Article are not satisfied when this Article takes effect, the security interest:

- (a) Is a perfected security interest for one year after this Article takes effect;
- (b) Remains enforceable thereafter only if the security interest becomes enforceable under section 9-1203 before the year expires; and
- (c) Remains perfected thereafter only if the applicable requirements for perfection under this Article are satisfied before the year expires.

§9-1704. Security interest unperfected before effective date

A security interest that is enforceable immediately before this Article takes effect but which would be subordinate to the rights of a person that becomes a lien creditor at that time:

- (1) Remains an enforceable security interest for one year after this Article takes effect;
- (2) Remains enforceable thereafter if the security interest becomes enforceable under section 9-1203 when this Article takes effect or within one year thereafter; and
- (3) Becomes perfected:
 - (a) Without further action, when this Article takes effect if the applicable requirements for perfection under this Article are satisfied before or at that time; or
 - (b) When the applicable requirements for perfection are satisfied if the requirements are satisfied after that time.

§9-1705. Effectiveness of action taken before effective date

(1) If action, other than the filing of a financing statement, is taken before this Article takes effect and the action would have resulted in priority of a security interest over the rights of a person that becomes a lien creditor had the security interest become enforceable before this Article takes effect, the action is effective to perfect a security interest that attaches under this Article within one year after this Article takes effect. An attached security interest becomes unperfected one year after this Article takes effect unless the security interest becomes a perfected security interest under this Article before the expiration of that period.

(2) The filing of a financing statement before this Article takes effect is effective to perfect a security interest to the extent the filing would satisfy

the applicable requirements for perfection under this Article.

(3) This Article does not render ineffective an effective financing statement that, before this Article takes effect, is filed and satisfies the applicable requirements for perfection under the law of the jurisdiction governing perfection as provided in former section 9-103. However, except as otherwise provided in subsections (4) and (5) and section 9-1706, the financing statement ceases to be effective at the earlier of:

- (a) The time the financing statement would have ceased to be effective under the law of the jurisdiction in which it is filed; or
- (b) June 30, 2006.

(4) The filing of a continuation statement after this Article takes effect does not continue the effectiveness of the financing statement filed before this Article takes effect. However, upon the timely filing of a continuation statement after this Article takes effect and in accordance with the law of the jurisdiction governing perfection as provided in part 3, the effectiveness of a financing statement filed in the same office in that jurisdiction before this Article takes effect continues for the period provided by the law of that jurisdiction.

(5) Subsection (3), paragraph (b) applies to a financing statement that, before this Article takes effect, is filed against a transmitting utility and satisfies the applicable requirements for perfection under the law of the jurisdiction governing perfection as provided in former section 9-103 only to the extent that Part 3 provides that the law of a jurisdiction other than jurisdiction in which the financing statement is filed governs perfection of a security interest in collateral covered by the financing statement.

(6) A financing statement that includes a financing statement filed before this Article takes effect and a continuation statement filed after this Article takes effect is effective only to the extent that it satisfies the requirements of part 5 for an initial financing statement.

§9-1706. When initial financing statement suffices to continue effectiveness of financing statement

(1) The filing of an initial financing statement in the office specified in section 9-1501 continues the effectiveness of a financing statement filed before this Article takes effect if:

- (a) The filing of an initial financing statement in that office would be effective to perfect a security interest under this Article;

(b) The pre-effective-date financing statement was filed in an office in another state or another office in this State; and

(c) The initial financing statement satisfies subsection (3).

(2) The filing of an initial financing statement under subsection (1) continues the effectiveness of the pre-effective-date financing statement:

(a) If the initial financing statement is filed before this Article takes effect, for the period provided in former section 9-403 with respect to a financing statement; and

(b) If the initial financing statement is filed after this Article takes effect, for the period provided in section 9-1515 with respect to an initial financing statement.

(3) To be effective for purposes of subsection (1), an initial financing statement must:

(a) Satisfy the requirements of Part 5 for an initial financing statement;

(b) Identify the pre-effective-date financing statement by indicating the office in which the financing statement was filed and providing the dates of filing and file numbers, if any, of the financing statement and of the most recent continuation statement filed with respect to the financing statement; and

(c) Indicate that the pre-effective-date financing statement remains effective.

§9-1707. Amendment of preeffective-date financing statement

(1) In this section, "preeffective-date financing statement" means a financing statement filed before this Article takes effect.

(2) After this Article takes effect, a person may add or delete collateral covered by, continue or terminate the effectiveness of, or otherwise amend the information provided in, a preeffective-date financing statement only in accordance with the law of the jurisdiction governing perfection as provided in Part 3. However, the effectiveness of a preeffective-date financing statement also may be terminated in accordance with the law of the jurisdiction in which the financing statement is filed.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4), if the law of this State governs perfection of a security interest, the information in a preeffective-date financing statement may be amended after this Article takes effect only if:

(a) The preeffective-date financing statement and an amendment are filed in the office specified in section 9-1501;

(b) An amendment is filed in the office specified in section 9-1501 concurrently with or after the filing in that office of an initial financing statement that satisfies section 9-1706, subsection (3); or

(c) An initial financing statement that provides the information as amended and satisfies section 9-1706, subsection (3) is filed in the office specified in section 9-1501.

(4) If the law of this State governs perfection of a security interest, the effectiveness of a preeffective-date financing statement may be continued only under section 9-1705, subsections (4) and (6) or section 9-1706.

(5) Whether or not the law of this State governs perfection of a security interest, the effectiveness of a preeffective-date financing statement filed in this State may be terminated after this Article takes effect by filing a termination statement in the office in which the preeffective-date financing statement is filed, unless an initial financing statement that satisfies section 9-1706, subsection (3) has been filed in the office specified by the law of the jurisdiction governing perfection as provided in Part 3 as the office in which to file a financing statement.

§9-1708. Persons entitled to file initial financing statement or continuation statement

A person may file an initial financing statement or a continuation statement under this part if:

(1) The secured party of record authorizes the filing; and

(2) The filing is necessary under this part:

(a) To continue the effectiveness of a financing statement filed before this Article takes effect; or

(b) To perfect or continue the perfection of a security interest.

§9-1709. Priority

(1) This Article determines the priority of conflicting claims to collateral. However, if the relative priorities of the claims were established before this Article takes effect, former Article 9 determines priority.

(2) For purposes of section 9-1322, subsection (1), the priority of a security interest that becomes enforceable under section 9-1203 of this Article dates from the time this Article takes effect if the security

interest is perfected under this Article by the filing of a financing statement before this Article takes effect that would not have been effective to perfect the security interest under former Article 9. This subsection does not apply to conflicting security interests, each of which is perfected by the filing of such a financing statement.

Sec. A-3. Legislative intent. This Act is the Maine enactment of the Uniform Commercial Code, Article 9 as revised by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The text of the uniform act has been changed to conform to Maine statutory conventions and the article is enacted as Article 9-A. Unless otherwise noted in a Maine comment, the changes are technical in nature and it is the intent of the Legislature that this Act be interpreted as substantively the same as the revised Article 9 of the uniform act.

Sec. A-4. Effective date. This Part takes effect July 1, 2001.

PART B

Sec. B-1. 11 MRSA §1-105, sub-§(2), as amended by PL 1997, c. 429, Pt. C, §2, is further amended to read:

(2) When one of the following provisions of this Title specifies the applicable law, that provision governs a contrary agreement only to the extent permitted by the law (including the conflict of laws rules) so specified:

Rights of creditors against sold goods. Section 2-402.

Applicability of the Article on Leases. Sections 2-1105 and 2-1106.

Applicability of the Article on Bank Deposits and Collections. Section 4-102.

Governing law in the Article on Funds Transfers. Section 4-1507.

Letters of Credit. Section 5-1116.

Applicability of the Article on Investment Securities. Section 8-1110.

~~Perfection provisions of the Article on Secured Transactions. Section 9-103.~~

Law governing perfection, the effect of perfection or nonperfection and the priority of security interests and agricultural liens. Sections 9-1301 to 9-1307.

Sec. B-2. 11 MRSA §1-201, sub-§(9), as amended by PL 1979, c. 541, Pt. A, §100, is further amended to read:

(9) Buyer in ordinary course of business. "Buyer in ordinary course of business" means a person ~~who that buys goods~~ in good faith ~~and, without knowledge that the sale to him is in violation of~~ violates the ownership rights or security interest of a third party another person in the goods ~~buys, and in the ordinary course from a person, other than a pawnbroker, in the business of selling goods of that kind but does not include a pawnbroker. All persons who sell minerals or the like, including oil and gas, at wellhead or minehead shall be deemed to be persons~~ A person buys goods in the ordinary course if the sale to the person comports with the usual or customary practices in the kind of business in which the seller is engaged or with the seller's own usual or customary practices. A person that sells oil, gas or other minerals at the wellhead or minehead is a person in the business of selling goods of that kind. "Buying" A "buyer in ordinary course of business" may be buy for cash or, by exchange of other property or on secured or unsecured credit and includes receiving may acquire goods or documents of title under a preexisting contract for sale but does not include a transfer in bulk or as security for or in total or partial satisfaction of a money debt. Only a buyer that takes possession of the goods or has a right to recover the goods from the seller under Article 2 may be a "buyer in ordinary course of business." A person that acquires goods in a transfer in bulk or as security for or in total or partial satisfaction of a money debt is not a "buyer in ordinary course of business."

Sec. B-3. 11 MRSA §1-201, sub-§(32) is amended to read:

(32) Purchase. "Purchase" includes taking by sale, discount, negotiation, mortgage, pledge, lien, security interest, issue or reissue, gift or any other voluntary transaction creating an interest in property.

Sec. B-4. 11 MRSA §1-201, sub-§(37), as corrected by RR 1991, c. 2, §35, is amended by amending the first paragraph to read:

(37) Security interest. "Security interest" means an interest in personal property or fixtures that secures payment or performance of an obligation. ~~The retention or reservation of title by a seller of goods notwithstanding shipment or delivery to the buyer (section 2-401) is limited in effect to a reservation of a "security interest."~~ The term also includes any interest of a consignor and a buyer of accounts or, chattel paper, which a payment intangible or a promissory note in a transaction that is subject to Article 9 9-A. The special property interest of a buyer of goods on identification of such goods to a contract for sale

under section 2-401 is not a "security interest", but a buyer may also acquire a "security interest" by complying with Article 9 ~~9-A~~. ~~Unless a lease or consignment is intended as security, reservation of title thereunder is not a "security interest" but a consignment is in any event subject to the provisions on consignment sales (section 2-326).~~ Except as otherwise provided in section 2-505, the right of a seller or lessor of goods under Article 2 or 2-A to retain or acquire possession of the goods is not a "security interest," but a seller or lessor may also acquire a "security interest" by complying with Article 9-A. The retention or reservation of title by a seller of goods notwithstanding shipment or delivery to the buyer (section 2-401) is limited in effect to a reservation of a "security interest."

Sec. B-5. 11 MRSA §2-103, sub-§(3) is amended to read:

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

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| "Check." | Section 3-104. |
| "Consignee." | Section 7-102. |
| "Consignor." | Section 7-102. |
| "Consumer goods." | Section 9-109 9-1102. |
| "Dishonor." | Section 3-507 3-1502. |
| "Draft." | Section 3-104. |

Sec. B-6. 11 MRSA §2-210, sub-§(2) is amended to read:

(2) ~~Unless~~ Except as otherwise provided in section 9-1406, unless otherwise agreed, all rights of either seller or buyer can be assigned except where the assignment would materially change the duty of the other party, or increase materially the burden or risk imposed on ~~him~~ the buyer or seller by ~~his~~ the contract, or impair materially ~~his~~ the chance of obtaining return performance. A right to damages for breach of the whole contract or a right arising out of the assignor's due performance of ~~his~~ the assignor's entire obligation can be assigned despite agreement otherwise.

Sec. B-7. 11 MRSA §2-210, sub-§(2-A) is enacted to read:

(2-A) The creation, attachment, perfection or enforcement of a security interest in the seller's interest under a contract is not a transfer that materially changes the duty of or increases materially the burden or risk imposed on the buyer or impairs materially the buyer's chance of obtaining return performance within the purview of subsection (2) unless, and then only to the extent that, enforcement actually results in a delegation of material performance of the seller. Even in that event, the creation, attachment, perfection and enforcement of the security interest remain effective, but:

(i) The seller is liable to the buyer for damages caused by the delegation to the extent that the damages could not reasonably be prevented by the buyer; and

(ii) A court having jurisdiction may grant other appropriate relief, including cancellation of the contract for sale or an injunction against enforcement of the security interest or consummation of the enforcement.

Sec. B-8. 11 MRSA §2-326 is amended to read:

§2-326. Sale on approval and sale or return; rights of creditors

(1) Unless otherwise agreed, if delivered goods may be returned by the buyer even though they conform to the contract, the transaction is:

(a) A "sale on approval," if the goods are delivered primarily for use; and

(b) A "sale or return," if the goods are delivered primarily for resale.

(2) ~~Except as provided in subsection (3), goods~~ Goods held on approval are not subject to the claims of the buyer's creditors until acceptance; goods held on sale or return are subject to such claims while in the buyer's possession.

(3) ~~Where goods are delivered to a person for sale and such person maintains a place of business at which he deals in goods of the kind involved, under a name other than the name of the person making delivery, then with respect to claims of creditors of the person conducting the business the goods are deemed to be on sale or return. The provisions of this subsection are applicable even though an agreement purports to reserve title to the person making delivery until payment or resale or uses such words as "on consignment" or "on memorandum." However, this subsection is not applicable if the person making delivery~~

(a) ~~Complies with an applicable law providing for a consignor's interest or the like to be evidenced by a sign; or~~

(b) ~~Establishes that the person conducting the business is generally known by his creditors to be substantially engaged in selling the goods of others; or~~

(c) ~~Complies with the filing provisions of the Article on secured transactions (Article 9).~~

(4) Any "or return" term of a contract for sale is to be treated as a separate contract for sale within the statute of frauds section of this Article (section 2-201) and as contradicting the sale aspect of the contract

within the provisions of this Article on parol or extrinsic evidence (section 2-202).

Sec. B-9. 11 MRSA §2-502 is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

§2-502. Buyer's right to goods on seller's repudiation, failure to deliver or insolvency

(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3) and even though the goods have not been shipped, a buyer who has paid a part or all of the price of goods in which the buyer has a special property under the provisions of section 2-501 may, on making and keeping good a tender of any unpaid portion of the price of the goods, recover the goods from the seller if:

(a) In the case of goods bought for personal, family or household purposes, the seller repudiates or fails to deliver as required by the contract;
or

(b) In all cases, the seller becomes insolvent within 10 days after receipt of the first installment on the price of the goods.

(2) The buyer's right to recover the goods under subsection (1), paragraph (a) vests upon acquisition of a special property, even if the seller had not then repudiated or failed to deliver.

(3) If the identification creating the buyer's special property has been made by the buyer, the buyer acquires the right to recover the goods only if they conform to the contract for sale.

Sec. B-10. 11 MRSA §2-716, sub-§(3) is
amended to read:

(3) The buyer has a right of replevin for goods identified to the contract if after reasonable effort ~~he~~ the buyer is unable to effect cover for such goods or the circumstances reasonably indicate that such effort will be unavailing, or if the goods have been shipped under reservation and satisfaction of the security interest in them has been made or tendered. In the case of goods bought for personal, family or household purposes, the buyer's right of replevin vests upon acquisition of a special property, even if the seller had not then repudiated or failed to deliver.

Sec. B-11. 11 MRSA §2-1103, sub-§(3), as enacted by PL 1991, c. 805, §4, is amended to read:

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

"Account." Section ~~9-106~~ 9-1102,
subsection (2).

"Between merchants." Section 2-104, subsection (3) .

"Buyer." Section 2-103, subsection (1), paragraph (a).

"Chattel paper." Section ~~9-105~~ 9-1102,
subsection (1), ~~para-~~
~~graph (b)~~ (11).

"Consumer goods." Section ~~9-109~~ 9-1102,
subsection ~~(4)~~ (23).

"Document." Section ~~9-105~~ 9-1102,
subsubsection (1), ~~para-~~
~~graph (f)~~ (30).

"Entrusting." Section 2-403, subsection (3).

"General ~~intangible~~ intangible." Section ~~9-106~~ 9-1102,
subsection (42).

"Good faith." Section 2-103, subsection (1), paragraph (b).

"Instrument." Section ~~9-105~~ 9-1102,
subsubsection (1), para-
graph (i) (47).

"Merchant." Section 2-104, subsection (1).

"Mortgage." Section ~~9-105~~ 9-1102,
subsubsection (1), para-
graph (j) (55).

"Pursuant to com- Section ~~9-105~~ 9-1102,
mitment." subsection (1), para-
graph (k) (60).

"Receipt." Section 2-103, subsection (1), paragraph (c).

"Sale." Section 2-106, subsection (1).

"Sale on approval." Section 2-326.

"Sale or return." Section 2-326.

"Seller." Section 2-103, subsection (1), paragraph (d).

Sec. B-12. 11 MRSA §2-1303, sub-§§(1) and (2), as enacted by PL 1991, c. 805, §4, are amended to read:

(1) As used in this section, "creation of a security interest" includes the sale of a lease contract that is subject to Article ~~9~~ 9-A, section ~~9-102~~ 9-1109, subsection (1), paragraph ~~(b)~~ (c).

(2) Except as provided in ~~subsections~~ subsection (3) and (4) section 9-1407, a provision in a lease agreement that: prohibits the voluntary or involuntary transfer, including a transfer by sale, sublease, creation or enforcement of a security interest, or attachment, levy or other judicial process, of an interest of a party under the lease contract or of the lessor's residual interest in the goods; or makes such a transfer an event of default, gives rise to the rights and remedies provided in subsection (5), but a transfer that is prohibited or is an event of default under the lease agreement is otherwise effective.

Sec. B-13. 11 MRSA §2-1303, sub-§(3), as enacted by PL 1991, c. 805, §4, is repealed.

Sec. B-14. 11 MRSA §2-1303, sub-§(5), as enacted by PL 1991, c. 805, §4, is amended to read:

(5) Subject to ~~subsections~~ subsection (3) and (4) section 9-1407:

(a) If a transfer is made which is made an event of default under a lease agreement, the party to the lease contract not making the transfer, unless that party waives the default or otherwise agrees, has the rights and remedies described in section 2-1501, subsection (2); and

(b) If paragraph (a) is not applicable and if a transfer is made that is prohibited under a lease agreement or materially impairs the prospect of obtaining return performance by, materially changes the duty of, or materially increases the burden or risk imposed on, the other party to the lease contract, unless the party not making the transfer agrees at any time to the transfer in the lease contract or otherwise, then, except as limited by contract:

(i) The transferor is liable to the party not making the transfer for damages caused by the transfer to the extent that the damages could not reasonably be prevented by the party not making the transfer; and

(ii) A court having jurisdiction may grant other appropriate relief, including cancellation of the lease contract or an injunction against the transfer.

Sec. B-15. 11 MRSA §2-1307, as enacted by PL 1991, c. 805, §4, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

§2-1307. Priority of liens arising by attachment or levy on, security interests in and other claims to goods

(1) Except as otherwise provided in section 2-1306, a creditor of a lessee takes subject to the lease contract.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3) and in sections 2-1306 and 2-1308, a creditor of a lessor takes subject to the lease contract unless the creditor holds a lien that attached to the goods before the lease contract became enforceable.

(5) Except as otherwise provided in section 9-1317, 9-1321 and 9-1323, a lessee takes a leasehold interest subject to a security interest held by a creditor of the lessor.

Sec. B-16. 11 MRSA §2-1309, sub-§(1), ¶(b), as enacted by PL 1991, c. 805, §4, is amended to read:

(b) A "fixture filing" is the filing, in the office where a record of a mortgage on the real estate would be filed or recorded, of a financing statement covering goods that are or are to become fixtures and conforming to the requirements of section 9-402 9-1502, subsection (5) subsections (1) and (2);

Sec. B-17. 11 MRSA §4-208, sub-§(3), ¶(a) is amended to read:

(a) No security agreement is necessary to make the security interest enforceable (section 9-203 9-1203, subsection (4) (2), paragraph (b) (c), subparagraph (i)); and

Sec. B-18. 11 MRSA §5-1118 is enacted to read:

§5-1118. Security interest of issuer or nominated person

(1) An issuer or nominated person has a security interest in a document presented under a letter of credit to the extent that the issuer or nominated person honors or gives value for the presentation.

(2) So long as and to the extent that an issuer or nominated person has not been reimbursed or has not otherwise recovered the value given with respect to a security interest in a document under subsection (1), the security interest continues and is subject to Article 9-A, but:

(a) A security agreement is not necessary to make the security interest enforceable under section 9-1203, subsection (2), paragraph (c);

(b) If the document is presented in a medium other than a written or other tangible medium, the security interest is perfected; and

(c) If the document is presented in a written or other tangible medium and is not a certificated security, chattel paper, a document of title, an instrument or a letter of credit, the security interest is perfected and has priority over a conflicting security interest in the document so long as the debtor does not have possession of the document.

Sec. B-19. 11 MRSA §7-503, sub-§(1), ¶(a) is amended to read:

(a) Delivered or entrusted them or any document of title covering them to the bailor or ~~his~~ the bailor's nominee with actual or apparent authority to ship, store or sell or with power to obtain delivery under this Article (section 7-403) or with power of disposition under this Title (sections 2-403 and ~~9-307~~ 9-1320) or other statute or rule of law; nor

Sec. B-20. 11 MRSA §8-1103, sub-§(6), as enacted by PL 1997, c. 429, Pt. B, §2, is amended to read:

(6) A commodity contract, as defined in section ~~9-115~~ 9-1102, subsection (15), is not a security or a financial asset.

Sec. B-21. 11 MRSA §8-1106, sub-§§(4) and (6), as enacted by PL 1997, c. 429, Pt. B, §2, are amended to read:

(4) A purchaser has control of a security entitlement if:

(a) The purchaser becomes the entitlement holder; ~~or~~

(b) The securities intermediary has agreed that it will comply with entitlement orders originated by the purchaser without further consent by the entitlement holder; or

(c) Another person has control of the security entitlement on behalf of the purchaser or, having previously acquired control of the security entitlement, acknowledges that it has control on behalf of the purchaser.

(6) A purchaser who has satisfied the requirements of subsection (3), ~~paragraph (b)~~ or subsection (4), ~~paragraph (b)~~ has control, even if the registered owner in the case of subsection (3), ~~paragraph (b)~~ or the entitlement holder in the case of subsection (4), ~~paragraph (b)~~ retains the right to make substitutions for the uncertificated security or security entitlement, to originate instructions or entitlement orders to the issuer or securities intermediary or otherwise to deal with the uncertificated security or security entitlement.

Sec. B-22. 11 MRSA §8-1110, sub-§(5), as enacted by PL 1997, c. 429, Pt. B, §2, is amended to read:

(5) The following rules determine a "securities intermediary's jurisdiction" for purposes of this section.

(a) If an agreement between the securities intermediary and its entitlement holder ~~specifies that it is governed by the law of a particular jurisdiction governing the securities account expressly provides that a particular jurisdiction is the securities intermediary's jurisdiction for purposes of this part, this Article or this Title, that jurisdiction is the securities intermediary's jurisdiction.~~

(a-1) If paragraph (a) does not apply and an agreement between the securities intermediary and its entitlement holder governing the securities account expressly provides that the agreement is governed by the law of a particular jurisdiction, that jurisdiction is the securities intermediary's jurisdiction.

(b) If ~~neither paragraph (a) nor (a-1) applies and an agreement between the securities intermediary and its entitlement holder does not specify the governing law as provided in paragraph (a) but governing the securities account expressly specifies~~ provides that the securities account is maintained at an office in a particular jurisdiction, that jurisdiction is the securities intermediary's jurisdiction.

~~(c) If an agreement between the securities intermediary and its entitlement holder does not specify a jurisdiction as provided in paragraph (a) or (b) none of the preceding paragraphs apply, the securities intermediary's jurisdiction is the jurisdiction in which is located the office identified in an account statement as the office serving the entitlement holder's account is located.~~

~~(d) If an agreement between the securities intermediary and its entitlement holder does not specify a jurisdiction as provided in paragraph (a) or (b) and an account statement does not identify an office serving the entitlement holder's account as provided in paragraph (c) none of the preceding paragraphs apply, the securities intermediary's jurisdiction is the jurisdiction in which is located the chief executive office of the securities intermediary is located.~~

Sec. B-23. 11 MRSA §8-1301, sub-§(1), ¶(c), as enacted by PL 1997, c. 429, Pt. B, §2, is amended to read:

(c) A securities intermediary acting on behalf of the purchaser acquires possession of the security certificate, only if the certificate is in registered form and ~~has been specially indorsed to the purchaser by an effective indorsement is:~~

(i) Registered in the name of the purchaser;

(ii) Payable to the order of the purchaser;
or

(iii) Specially indorsed to the purchaser by an effective indorsement and has not been indorsed to the securities intermediary or in blank.

Sec. B-24. 11 MRSA §8-1302, sub-§(1), as enacted by PL 1997, c. 429, Pt. B, §2, is amended to read:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (2) and (3), ~~upon delivery a purchaser of a certificated or uncertificated security to a purchaser, the purchaser~~ acquires all rights in the security that the transferor had or had power to transfer.

Sec. B-25. 11 MRSA §8-1510, sub-§§(1) and (3), as enacted by PL 1997, c. 429, Pt. B, §2, are amended to read:

(1) ~~An~~ In a case not covered by the priority rules in Article 9-A or the rules stated in subsection (3), an action based on an adverse claim to a financial asset or security entitlement, whether framed in conversion, replevin, constructive trust, equitable lien or other theory, may not be asserted against a person who purchases a security entitlement or an interest in a security entitlement from an entitlement holder if the purchaser gives value, does not have notice of the adverse claim and obtains control.

(3) In a case not covered by the priority rules in Article ~~9~~ 9-A, a purchaser for value of a security entitlement or an interest in a security entitlement who obtains control has priority over a purchaser of a security entitlement or an interest in a security entitlement who does not obtain control. ~~Purchasers Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4), purchasers who have control rank equally, except that a securities intermediary as purchaser has priority over a conflicting purchaser who has control unless otherwise agreed by the securities intermediary, according to priority in time of:~~

(a) The purchaser's becoming the person for whom the securities account, in which the security entitlement is carried, is maintained, if the purchaser obtained control under section 8-1106, subsection (4), paragraph (a);

(b) The securities intermediary's agreement to comply with the purchaser's entitlement orders with respect to security entitlements carried or to be carried in the securities account in which the security entitlement is carried, if the purchaser obtained control under section 8-1106, subsection (4), paragraph (b); or

(c) If the purchaser obtained control through another person under section 8-1106, subsection (4), paragraph (c), the time on which priority would be based under this subsection if the other person were the secured party.

(4) A securities intermediary as purchaser has priority over a conflicting purchaser who has control unless otherwise agreed by the securities intermediary.

Sec. B-26. 29-A MRSA §702, sub-§§3 and 4, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 683, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §5, are repealed and the following enacted in their place:

3. Date. A security interest is perfected as of the date of delivery under subsection 2.

4. Vehicle brought into State. If a vehicle is subject to a security interest when brought into this State, the perfection, effect of perfection and priority of the security interest is determined in accordance with Title 11, Article 9-A, Part 3.

Sec. B-27. 29-A MRSA §702, sub-§5, as renumbered by PL 1993, c. 2, §18, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

5. Vehicles located outside State and registered in State. If a vehicle is located outside this State and is not the subject of a valid certificate of title issued by another jurisdiction, upon registration of the vehicle in this State, the provisions of this chapter on perfection of a security interest apply. Notwithstanding Title 11, Article 9-A, Part 3, perfection under this subchapter remains valid until the certificate issued by this State is surrendered for retitling in another jurisdiction.

Sec. B-28. Effective date. This Part takes effect July 1, 2001.

PART C

Sec. C-1. Rules. Notwithstanding that Parts A, B and C of this Act do not take effect until July 1, 2001, the Secretary of State may adopt rules in accordance with the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 5, chapter 375 that are necessary to carry out this Act in preparation for the effective date of July 1, 2001 of Article 9-A. Rules adopted pursuant to this section are routine technical rules for the purposes of Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter II-A.

PART D

Sec. D-1. 7 MRSA §1022, sub-§1, ¶G, as amended by PL 1997, c. 606, §12, is further amended to read:

G. Name and address of any person designated as a secured party on a financing statement naming the seller as debtor filed in accordance with Title 11, section ~~9-401~~ 9-1501, covering the potatoes or rotation crops, if any;

Sec. D-2. 9-A MRSA §2-201, sub-§9-A, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 188, §2, is amended to read:

9-A. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the finance charge on a consumer credit sale of a motor vehicle, as defined in this section, that is sold on or after January 1, 1994 may not exceed 18% per year on the unpaid balance of the amount financed. For the purposes of this section, "motor vehicle" means any self-propelled vehicle not operated exclusively on tracks, except agricultural machinery and any other devices that do not constitute consumer goods, as defined in Title 11, section ~~9-109, subsection 4~~ 9-1102, subsection (23).

Sec. D-3. 9-A MRSA §3-206, sub-§1, ¶C, as enacted by PL 1981, c. 264, §1, is amended to read:

C. Notices required under Title 11, Article ~~9~~ 9-A; and

Sec. D-4. 10 MRSA §1045-A, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 1985, c. 344, §73, is amended to read:

2. Mortgages. To further secure the payment of the revenue obligation securities, the trust agreement or other document may mortgage or assign the mortgage of the project, or any part, and create a lien upon or security interest in any or all of the project. In the event of a default with respect to the revenue obligation securities, the trustee, mortgagee or other person may be authorized by the trust agreement or other document containing a mortgage or assignment of a mortgage to take possession of, hold, manage and operate all or any part of the mortgaged property and, with or without taking possession, to sell or, from time to time, to lease the property in accordance with law. Any security interest granted by the authority under this chapter may be created and perfected in accordance with the Uniform Commercial Code, Title 11, Article ~~9, notwithstanding Title 11, section 9-104, subsection 5~~ 9-A.

Sec. D-5. 10 MRSA §1065, sub-§2, as amended by PL 1985, c. 344, §88, is further amended to read:

2. Mortgages. To further secure the payment of the revenue obligation securities, the trust agreement

or other financial document may mortgage the project or any part and create a lien upon any or all of the real or personal property of the project. In the event of a default with respect to the revenue obligation securities, the trustee or mortgagee may be authorized by the trust agreement or financial document containing a mortgage or assignment of a mortgage to take possession of, hold, manage and operate all or any part of the mortgaged property and, with or without taking possession, to sell or, from time to time, to lease the property in accordance with law. Any security interest granted by a municipality under this chapter may be created and perfected in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Commercial Code, Article ~~9, notwithstanding the provisions of Title 11, section 9-104, subsection 5~~ 9-A.

Sec. D-6. 10 MRSA §3322, sub-§4, as enacted by PL 1975, c. 725, is amended to read:

4. Inventory. "Inventory" ~~shall have~~ has the same meaning as defined in Title ~~II, section 9-109, subsection (4)~~ 11, section 9-1102, subsection (48).

Sec. D-7. 10 MRSA §3802, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 1999, c. 88, §1, is amended to read:

2. Fees. The fee for filing a lien under this section is the same as under Title 11, section ~~9-403, subsection (5)~~ 9-1525.

Sec. D-8. 10 MRSA §4001, first ¶ is amended to read:

Whoever has a lien on personal property in ~~his~~ that person's possession which is not covered by Title 11, ~~article 9~~ Article 9-A may enforce it by a sale thereof in the manner provided for in the contract creating such lien, if in writing, or as hereinafter provided for in this chapter.

Sec. D-9. 13 MRSA §1746, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 300, §1, is amended to read:

1. Creation of security interest. Security interests in shares of cooperative affordable housing corporations may be created, perfected and enforced in the same manner as security interests in certificated securities under Title 11, ~~articles 8 and 9~~ Articles 8-A and 9-A. A lender may perfect such a security interest by possession of shares or by any other method under which security interests in certificated securities may be perfected pursuant to Title 11, ~~article 8~~ Article 8-A.

Sec. D-10. 14 MRSA §3131, sub-§§3 and 5, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 184, §14, are amended to read:

3. Notice of turnover order and sale. The judgment creditor shall give notice of any turnover order or sale to any person who has a security interest,

mortgage, lien, encumbrance or other interest in the property when the interest is recorded, possessory or of which the judgment creditor has actual knowledge. ~~He~~ The judgment creditor shall provide notice of sale to the judgment debtor. In the case of a turnover order, the notice ~~shall~~ must include a copy of the order, the name and address of the judgment creditor and the name and address of the attorney, if any, representing the judgment creditor in the disclosure proceeding. Notice of a turnover order ~~shall~~ must be provided within 30 days after the entry of the turnover order. In the case of a sale, the notice ~~shall~~ must be of the type which a secured creditor is required to provide to a debtor in a sale of secured property subject to Title 11, section ~~9-504, subsection (3)~~ 9-1611, and ~~shall~~ must be provided at the time required under that section. If the judgment creditor fails to provide the required notice of sale or turnover order to others, the creditor ~~shall be~~ is liable to the 3rd parties for any loss caused by the failure.

5. Method and effect of sale. Sale of the property may be by public or private sale and by any method which is commercially reasonable. The judgment creditor may buy at any sale at which a secured party could buy if the sale occurred pursuant to Title 11, section ~~9-504, subsection (3)~~ 9-1610. The sale ~~shall have~~ has the effect accorded dispositions under Title 11, section ~~9-504, subsection (4)~~ 9-1617, whether the property is real or personal.

Sec. D-11. 14 MRSA §3131, sub-§9, as amended by PL 1995, c. 65, Pt. A, §38 and affected by §153 and Pt. C, §15, is further amended to read:

9. Lien. An order entered pursuant to this section shall ~~constitute~~ constitutes a lien against the property which is the subject of the order and against the proceeds of any disposition of the property by the judgment debtor which occurs at any time after entry of the order. The lien ~~shall extend~~ extends to proceeds of any disposition of the property, real or personal, subject to the lien of the judgment creditor to the extent that a secured party would have an interest in the proceeds under Title 11, section ~~9-306~~ 9-1315, subsection (1). The lien ~~shall~~ must be for the full amount of the unpaid judgment, interest and costs, and ~~shall become~~ becomes perfected as to 3rd parties on the earlier of:

A. The time the judgment creditor or purchaser takes possession of the property;

B. If the property is real estate, the time when an attested copy of the turnover or sale order is filed with the registry of deeds where a mortgage would be filed to be duly perfected;

C. If the property is personalty ~~against which of~~ a type a security interest in which may be per-

fectured by filing pursuant to Title 11, the time when an attested copy of the turnover or sale order is filed ~~with the filing officer where a filing would be required under Title 11, section 9-401~~ in the office of the Secretary of State;

D. If the property is a motor vehicle for which a certificate of title is required, the time when an attested copy of the turnover or sale order is delivered to the office of the Secretary of State where notice would be delivered pursuant to Title 29-A, section 665, subsection 1; or

E. If the judgment creditor or purchaser takes possession of the property, or if an order is recorded, filed or delivered pursuant to this subsection during the pendency of any properly perfected prejudgment or post-judgment attachment obtained in the underlying action, or any judgment lien created pursuant to section 4651, the time when the attachment or lien was duly perfected against the property.

Sec. D-12. 14 MRSA §3132, as repealed and replaced by PL 1987, c. 184, §15, is amended to read:

§3132. Possessory lien

When it is shown at a hearing under this chapter that the judgment debtor owns or otherwise has an interest in personal property in which a security interest may be perfected only by possession as set forth in Title 11, ~~article 8 or 9~~ Article 8-A or 9-A, upon request of the judgment creditor, the court shall order a lien on the judgment debtor's interest in so much of such property as is not exempt from attachment and execution pursuant to sections 4421 to 4426, and as will satisfy the unpaid judgment plus interest and costs. Any lien ordered under this section ~~shall be~~ is perfected as to 3rd parties as of the time the judgment creditor takes possession of the property or the document evidencing the property.

Any lien ordered under this section ~~shall extend~~ extends to the proceeds of any disposition of any property subject to the lien of the judgment creditor which occurs at any time after entry of the lien order to the same extent that a secured party would have an interest in such proceeds pursuant to Title 11, section ~~9-306~~ 9-1315, subsection (1). The court is given equitable power to make all appropriate orders, including, but not limited to, turnover orders, to assist the judgment creditor in perfecting a lien under this section and to effectuate or compel obedience to any orders issued pursuant to this section.

Sec. D-13. 14 MRSA §3579, sub-§5, ¶B, as enacted by PL 1985, c. 641, §3, is amended to read:

B. Enforcement of a security interest in compliance with the Uniform Commercial Code, Title 11, Article 9 ~~9-A~~.

Sec. D-14. 14 MRSA §4151, 2nd ¶, as enacted by PL 1985, c. 187, §1, is amended to read:

Following the entry of judgment in a civil action and prior to the issuance of a writ of execution upon the judgment, any interest in real or personal property, which is not exempt from attachment and execution, may be attached by the plaintiff by the filing in the registry of deeds for the county in which the property is located, with respect to real property, or in the proper place pursuant to office of the Secretary of State, with respect to property of a type a security interest in which may be perfected by a filing in such office under Title 11, section 9-401, subsection (1) Article 9-A, of an attested copy of the court order awarding judgment. Fees for the recording of the order ~~shall~~ must be as otherwise provided for similar documents. Notwithstanding section 4454, the filing ~~shall constitute~~ constitutes perfection of the attachment. The party whose property has been so attached ~~shall~~ must be immediately notified by certified letter, mailed by the plaintiff to the party's last known address, which ~~shall~~ must inform the party that an attachment has been filed against the party's real or personal property and ~~shall~~ must specify the registry of deeds or office of the Secretary of State in which the attachment has been recorded.

Sec. D-15. 14 MRSA §4651-A, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 184, §23, is amended to read:

2. Lien on personal property. The filing of an execution duly issued by any court of this State or an attested copy thereof ~~with in the proper place or places for perfecting a security interest in personal property pursuant to Title 11, section 9-401, subsections (1) and (5) office of the Secretary of State~~ within one year after issuance of the execution ~~shall create~~ creates a lien in favor of each judgment creditor upon the right, title and interest of each judgment debtor in personal property which is not exempt from attachment and execution and which is of a type against which a security interest could be perfected by the filing pursuant to Title 11, section 9-401 of a financing statement with the office of the Secretary of State.

Sec. D-16. 14 MRSA §4154, first ¶, as amended by PL 1985, c. 187, §2, is further amended to read:

Any interest in real or personal property, which is not exempt from attachment and execution, may be attached by the plaintiff by the filing in the registry of deeds for the county in which the property is located, with respect to real property, or in the proper place pursuant to office of the Secretary of State, with

respect to property of a type a security interest in which may be perfected by a filing in such office under Title 11, section 9-401, subsection 1 Article 9-A, of an attested copy of the court order approving the real or personal property attachment, provided that the order ~~shall be~~ is filed within 30 days after the order approving the attachment, or within such additional time as the court may allow upon a timely motion. Fees for the recording of the order ~~shall~~ must be as otherwise provided for similar documents. Notwithstanding section 4454, the filing ~~shall constitute~~ constitutes perfection of the attachment and service of a copy of the court's order ~~shall~~ must be made upon the defendant in accordance with the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure pertaining to service of writs of attachment.

Sec. D-17. 19-A MRSA §2357, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 1995, c. 694, Pt. B, §2 and affected by Pt. E, §2, is amended to read:

2. Filing. For real property, a lien is perfected when a notice of support lien is filed in the registry of deeds of the county or counties in which the real property is located. For personal property, including motor vehicles or other items for which a certificate of ownership is issued by the Secretary of State, the lien is perfected when a notice of support lien is delivered to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall mark, hold and index the notice of support lien as if it were a financing statement within the meaning of Title 11, section ~~9-402~~ 9-1102, subsection (39). The notice of support lien must state the name and address of the responsible parent, the amount of the child support debt accrued, the date of the decision or notice of debt by which the debt was assessed and the name and address of the authorized agent of the department who issued the notice.

Sec. D-18. 20-A MRSA §10956, last ¶, as amended by PL 1989, c. 502, Pt. A, §58, is further amended to read:

All expenses incurred in carrying out the trust agreement, financing document or resolution may be treated as a part of the cost of the operation of a project. All pledges of revenues under this chapter ~~shall be~~ are valid and binding from the time when the pledge is made. All such revenues so pledged and received by the university ~~shall~~ must immediately be subject to the lien of the pledges without any physical delivery of them or further action under the Uniform Commercial Code, Title 11, or otherwise. The lien of those pledges ~~shall be~~ is valid and binding as against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract or otherwise against the university irrespective of whether the parties have notice of the liens, and the liens ~~shall~~ are automatically, without further action, ~~be~~ perfected and have the same status as a security

interest perfected under the Uniform Commercial Code, Title 11, Article 9 9-A.

Sec. D-19. 30-A MRSA §5706, sub-§2, as amended by PL 1997, c. 429, Pt. C, §35, is further amended to read:

2. Repurchase agreements. In repurchase agreements with respect to obligations of the United States Government, as defined in section 5712, subsection 1, as long as the market value of the underlying obligation is equal to or greater than the amount of the municipality's investment and either the municipality's security entitlement with respect to the underlying obligation is created pursuant to the provisions of Title 11, ~~article~~ Article 8-A and other applicable law or the municipality's security interest is perfected pursuant to the provisions of Title 11, ~~article~~ Article 9 Article 9-A and other applicable law, except that, if the term of the repurchase agreement is not in excess of 96 hours, the municipality's security interest with respect to the underlying obligation need not be perfected as long as an executed Public Securities Association form of master repurchase agreement is on file with the counterparty prior to the date of the transaction;

Sec. D-20. 33 MRSA §203, as amended by PL 1993, c. 395, §1, is further amended to read:

§203. Need for acknowledgment

Deeds and all other written instruments before recording in the registries of deeds, except those issued by a court of competent jurisdiction and duly attested by the proper officer thereof, and excepting plans and notices of foreclosure of mortgages and certain financing statements as provided in Title 11, section ~~9-401~~ 9-1501, subsection (1), paragraph (a), and excepting notices of liens for internal revenue taxes and certificates discharging such liens and excepting notices of liens for taxes assessed pursuant to Title 36, Part 1 and Parts 3 to 8 and Title 26, chapter 13, and releases discharging such liens, must be acknowledged by the grantors, or by the persons executing any such written instruments, or by one of them, or by their attorney executing the same, or by the lessor in a lease or one of the lessors or lessor's attorney executing the same, before a notary public in the State, or before an attorney-at-law duly admitted and eligible to practice in the courts of the State, if within the State; or before any clerk of a court of record having a seal, notary public or commissioner appointed by the Governor of this State for the purpose, or a commissioner authorized in the State where the acknowledgment is taken, within the United States; or before a minister, vice-consul or consul of the United States or notary public in any foreign country.

Any person who is in the Armed Forces of the United States, and who executes a general or special power of attorney, deed, lease, contract or any instrument that is required to be recorded, may acknowledge the same as ~~his~~ that person's true act and deed before any lieutenant or officer of senior grade thereto in the Army, U. S. Marine Corps or Air Force or before any ensign or officer of senior grade thereto in the Navy or Coast Guard and the record of such acknowledgment by said officers ~~shall~~ must be received and have the same force and effect as ~~acknowledgements~~ acknowledgments under the other provisions of this section, and all such instruments heretofore executed are hereby validated as to acknowledgment and authenticity. Powers of attorney and other instruments requiring seals executed by such members of the armed forces may be accepted for recordation in registries of deeds and other offices of record in cases where no seal is affixed after the name of the person or persons executing the instrument with like force and effect as though seals were affixed thereto.

Any notary public who is a stockholder, director, officer or employee of a bank or other corporation may take the acknowledgment of any party to any written instrument executed to or by such corporation, provided such notary public is not a party to such instrument either individually or as a representative of such bank or other corporation.

This section ~~shall~~ may not be construed as invalidating any instrument duly executed in accordance with the statutes heretofore in effect or made valid by any such statute. All such instruments may be admitted to record which at the time of their execution or subsequent validation could be so recorded.

Notwithstanding any of the requirements in this section, an instrument with an acknowledgment conforming to the requirements of the Uniform Recognition of ~~Acknowledgments~~ Acknowledgments Act, Title 4, section 1011 et seq., ~~shall~~ must be accepted for recording purposes.

Sec. D-21. 33 MRSA §505, sub-§5, ¶A, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 229, §3, is amended to read:

A. The mortgagor or a successor in interest may file in the same recording office in which the original mortgage is filed and send to the mortgagee by registered mail, return receipt requested, a written notice limiting the amount of future advances, other than advances made pursuant to a commitment as defined in Title 11, section ~~9-105, subsection 1, paragraph K~~ 9-1102, subsection (68), secured by that mortgage to not less than the amount actually advanced as of the end of the 3rd business day following the delivery of the notice.

Sec. D-22. 33 MRSA §551, last ¶, as amended by PL 1999, c. 230, §1 and affected by §2, is further amended to read:

All discharges of recorded mortgages, attachments or liens of any nature must be recorded by a written instrument; and, except for termination statements filed pursuant to Title 11, section ~~9-404~~ 9-1513, acknowledged in same manner as other instruments presented for record and no such discharges may be permitted by entry in the margin of the instrument to be discharged.

Sec. D-23. 33 MRSA §1903, sub-§§3 and 4, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 502, Pt. A, §121, are amended to read:

3. Personal property liens. Notices of federal liens upon personal property, whether tangible or intangible, except property of a type in which a security interest is perfected under Title 11, section ~~9-401, subsection (1), paragraph (a)~~ 9-1501, subsection (1), paragraph (a), for obligations payable to the United States and certificates and notices affecting the liens, ~~shall~~ must be filed with the Secretary of State.

4. Timber, mineral and other liens. Notices of federal liens upon personal property of a type in which a security interest is perfected under Title 11, section ~~9-401, subsection (1), paragraph (a)~~ 9-1501, subsection (1), paragraph (a), for obligations payable to the United States and certificates and notices affecting the liens, ~~shall~~ must be filed in the registry of deeds in the county or counties where a mortgage on the real estate concerned would be filed or recorded.

Sec. D-24. 33 MRSA §1905, sub-§1, ¶A, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 502, Pt. A, §121, is amended to read:

A. The Secretary of State, the filing officer shall cause the notice to be marked, held and indexed in accordance with Title 11, section ~~9-403, subsection (4)~~ 9-1519, as if the notice were a financing statement within the meaning of the Uniform Commercial Code, Title 11, except that if the property is of a type in which a security interest is perfected under Title 5, section 90-A, the Secretary of State shall cause the notice to be marked, held and indexed in accordance with the procedures established under Title 5, section 90-A, as if the notice were a financing statement within the meaning of that section; or

Sec. D-25. 35-A MRSA §4151, sub-§8, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 141, Pt. A, §6, is amended to read:

8. Investment securities. All bonds, notes and interest coupons appertaining to them issued by the agency have all the qualities and incidents, including

negotiability, unless the agency expressly provides otherwise, of investment securities under the applicable provisions of Title 11, ~~article 8~~ Article 8-A, but no provision of Title 11, ~~article 9~~ Article 9-A, respecting the filing of a financing statement to perfect a security interest ~~shall be~~ is applicable to any pledge made or security interest created in connection with the issuance of the bonds, notes or coupons.

Sec. D-26. 36 MRSA §175-A, sub-§1, as amended by PL 1997, c. 526, §10, is further amended to read:

1. Filing. If any tax imposed by this Title or imposed by any other provision of law and authorized to be collected by the bureau is not paid when due and no further administrative or judicial review of the assessment is available pursuant to law, the assessor may file in the registry of deeds of any county, with respect to real property, or in the office ~~in which a financing statement with respect to tangible personal property is properly filed with~~ of the Secretary of State, with respect to property of a type a security interest in which may be perfected by a filing in such office under Title 11, section 9-401, subsection (1), paragraph (b) Article 9-A, a notice of lien specifying the amount of the tax, interest, penalty and costs due, the name and last known address of the person liable for the amount and, in the case of a tax imposed by this Title, the fact that the assessor has complied with all the provisions of this Title in the assessment of the tax. The lien arises at the time the assessment becomes final and constitutes a lien upon all property, whether real or personal, then owned or thereafter acquired by that person in the period before the expiration of the lien. The lien imposed by this section is not valid against any mortgagee, pledgee, purchaser, judgment creditor or holder of a properly recorded security interest until notice of the lien has been filed by the assessor, with respect to real property, in the registry of deeds of the county where such property is located and, with respect to personal property, in the office in which a financing statement for such personal property is normally filed. Notwithstanding this subsection, a tax lien upon personal property does not extend to those types of personal property not subject to perfection of a security interest by means of the filing ~~under Title 11, sections 9-104, subsection (7); 9-104, subsection (12); 9-302, subsection (3); and 9-304 in the office of the Secretary of State.~~ The lien is prior to any mortgage or security interest recorded, filed or otherwise perfected after the notice, other than a purchase money security interest perfected in accordance with Title 11, ~~section 9-301, subsection (2) and Title 11, section 9-312, subsection (4) Article 9-A.~~ In the case of any mortgage or security interest properly recorded or filed prior to the notice of lien that secures future advances by the mortgagee or secured party, the lien is junior to all advances made within 45 days after filing of the notice

of lien, or made without knowledge of the lien or pursuant to a commitment entered into without knowledge of the lien. Subject to the limitations in this section, the lien provided in this section has the same force, effect and priority as a judgment lien and continues for 10 years from the date of recording unless sooner released or otherwise discharged. The lien may, within the 10-year period, or within 10 years from the date of the last extension of the lien in the manner provided in this subsection, be extended by filing for record in the appropriate office a copy of the notice and, from the time of filing, that lien must be extended for 10 years unless sooner released or otherwise discharged.

Sec. D-27. 36 MRSA §176-A, sub-§6, ¶¶A and B, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 880, Pt. E, §3, are amended to read:

A. As soon as practicable after seizure of property, the assessor shall give notice in writing to the owner of the property, or, in the case of personal property, the possessor of the property, or leave notice at the owner's or possessor's usual place of abode or business, if any, within the State. If the owner or possessor cannot be readily located, or has no dwelling or place of business within the State, the notice may be mailed to that person's last known address. In the case of real property, the notice must be filed in the registry of deeds in the county where the property is located. The notice must specify the sum demanded and contain:

- (1) In the case of personal property, an account of the property seized; and
- (2) In the case of real property, a description with reasonable certainty of the property seized.

In the case of levy on a motor vehicle that is the subject of a Certificate of Title issued by the Secretary of State, a copy of the notice must be filed with the Secretary of State, who shall note the levy in the records of ownership of the motor vehicle in question. In the case of levy on that type of personal property, a security interest in which may be perfected by filing in the office of the Secretary of State ~~pursuant to Title 11, section 9-401~~, a copy of the notice must be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall file the notice of levy as a financing statement.

B. The assessor, as soon as practicable after the seizure of the property, shall give notice to the owner or possessor in the manner prescribed in paragraph A and cause a notification to be published in a newspaper of general circulation within the county where the seizure is made, or,

if there is no such newspaper, post the notice at the city or town hall nearest the place where the seizure is made and in not less than 2 other public places. In the case of real property, the notice must be served on all persons holding an interest of record, including, without limitation, recorded leases and security interest of all types, in the property as reflected at the time the notice of levy is recorded by the indices of the registry of deeds in the county where the property is located. In the case of personal property that is a motor vehicle subject to a Certificate of Title issued by the Secretary of State, notice must be served on all persons holding a security interest of record in the motor vehicle as set forth in the records of the Secretary of State. In the case of the type of personal property that may be the subject of a security interest perfected by filing in the office of the Secretary of State ~~pursuant to Title 11, section 9-401~~, notice must be served upon all secured parties claiming an interest in the property seized as reflected at the time the notice of levy is recorded in the records maintained by the Secretary of State pursuant to Title 11. The notice must specify the property to be sold, subject to the liabilities of prior encumbrances, if any, and the time, place, manner and conditions of the sale. If levy is made without regard to the 10-day period provided in subsection 2, public notice of sale of the property seized may not be made within the 10-day period unless subsection 7 applies. It is a Class E crime to intentionally remove or deface the posted notice of sale prior to the scheduled sale date, unless the property has been redeemed or the sale is for some other reason canceled. The assessor or any law enforcement officer may enter onto the land if necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

Sec. D-28. 36 MRSA §612, as amended by PL 1985, c. 218, is further amended to read:

§612. Tax lien on personal property

1. Lien. There ~~shall~~ must be a lien to secure the payment of all taxes legally assessed on personal property as defined in section 601 and, provided in the inventory and valuation upon which the assessment is made, there ~~shall~~ must be a description of the personal property taxed which meets the requirements of Title 11, section ~~9-402~~ 9-1504. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the lien, when perfected, ~~shall take~~ takes precedence over all other claims on the personal property and ~~shall continue~~ continues in force until the taxes are paid or until the lien is otherwise terminated by law.

2. Definitions. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, the terms used in this section have the same meanings as in Title 11.

3. Filing required to perfect lien. The lien established by subsection 1 ~~shall attach~~ attaches on the date of assessment and ~~shall become~~ becomes perfected at the time when notice of the lien, signed by the tax collector, is filed, pursuant to the filing provisions of Title 11, section ~~9-403~~ 9-1516, except that the signature of the taxpayer against whose property the lien is claimed, ~~shall~~ is not be required on the notice of lien. If the lien is not perfected within 2 years from the date of assessment, it ~~shall expire~~ expires.

4. Notice of lien. Each notice of lien, which may be in the form of a financing statement, ~~shall may~~ contain information which will identify:

- A. The owner of the property upon which the lien is claimed, if the owner is not the taxpayer;
- B. The residence or business address of the owner;
- C. The taxpayer and ~~his~~ the taxpayer's residence or business address;
- D. The property claimed to be subject to the lien;
- E. The amount of tax, accrued interest and costs claimed due the municipality by the lien;
- F. The tax year or years for which the lien is claimed; and
- G. The municipality claiming the lien.

A copy of the notice of lien ~~shall must~~ be given by certified mail, return receipt requested, at the last known address, to the taxpayer, to the owner, if the owner is not the taxpayer and to any secured party who has a recorded security interest. Failure to give notice to any secured party who has a perfected security interest ~~shall prevent~~ prevents the lien from taking precedence over that security interest, but ~~shall does~~ not otherwise affect the validity of the lien.

5. Effective period of lien; limitation period. The lien ~~shall be~~ is effective for a period of 5 years from the date of filing, unless discharged as provided in this section or unless a continuation statement ~~should be~~ is filed prior to the lapse. A continuation statement signed by the tax collector may be filed on behalf of the municipality within 6 months prior to the expiration of the 5-year period provided in this section in the same manner and to the same effect as provided in Title 11, section ~~9-403, subsection (3)~~ 9-1515.

6. Rights and remedies of municipality and taxpayer. A municipality which has filed a notice of tax lien and the taxpayer against whom the lien has been filed ~~shall~~ have the rights and remedies of a

secured party and debtor, respectively, as provided for in Title 11, ~~sections 9-501 to 9-507~~ Article 9-A, Part 6, except that the municipality ~~shall~~ does not have the right to propose to retain any property in satisfaction of the obligation, as provided in Title 11, ~~section 9-505~~ Article 9-A, Part 6.

7. Personal property liens; discharge. If any lien created under this section is discharged, then a certificate of discharge ~~shall must~~ promptly be filed by the tax collector of the municipality which originally filed the notice of lien, or by ~~his~~ that tax collector's successor, in the same manner as termination statements are filed under Title 11, section ~~9-404~~ 9-1513. The municipal officer who has filed the notice of lien shall file a notice of discharge of the lien in the manner provided in this section, if:

- A. The taxes for which the lien has been filed are fully paid, together with all interest and costs due thereon;
- B. A cash bond or surety company bond is furnished to the municipality conditioned upon the payment of the amount lien, together with interest and cost due, within the effective period of the lien as provided in this section; or

C. A final judgment ~~shall be~~ is rendered in favor of the taxpayer or others claiming an interest in the lien, personal property which determines either that the tax is not owed or that the lien is not valid. If the judgment determines that the tax is partially owed, then the officer who filed the notice of lien or ~~his~~ that officer's successor shall, within 10 days of the rendition of the final judgment, file an amended tax lien for the actual amount of tax found to be due, which amended lien ~~shall be~~ is effective as to the revised amount of the lien as of the date of the filing of the original notice of tax lien, and the officer, or ~~his~~ that officer's successor at the time of the filing of the amended tax lien, shall also file a discharge of the original tax lien.

8. Consumer goods. In the case of consumer goods, a buyer in the ordinary course of business takes free of the lien created by this section, even though the lien is perfected and even though the buyer knows of its existence.

9. Liens subordinate to security interests. The lien authorized by this section ~~shall be~~ is subordinated to security interests which were perfected before the effective date of this section.

10. Collection procedure. The collection procedure authorized by this section ~~shall be~~ is optional and ~~shall does~~ not affect in any way alternate collection procedures authorized by law.

11. Limitation of this section. The lien authorized by this section ~~shall apply~~ applies to taxes assessed on or after April 1, 1984.

Sec. D-29. 38 MRSA §2214, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 585, Pt. A, §7, is amended to read:

2. Mortgages. To further secure the payment of the revenue obligation securities, the trust agreement or other document may mortgage or assign the mortgage of the project, or any part of the project, and create a lien on or security interest in any or all of the project. In the event of a default with respect to the revenue obligation securities, the trustee, mortgagee or other person may be authorized by the trust agreement or other document containing a mortgage or assignment of a mortgage to take possession of, hold, manage and operate all or any part of the mortgaged property and, with or without taking possession, to sell or from time to time lease the property in accordance with law. Any security interest granted by the authority under this chapter may be created and perfected in accordance with the Uniform Commercial Code, Title 11, Article 9, ~~notwithstanding Title 11, section 9-104, subsection 5~~ 9-A.

Sec. D-30. Effective date. This Part takes effect July 1, 2001.

See title page for effective date, unless otherwise indicated.

CHAPTER 700

S.P. 302 - L.D. 873

An Act to Clarify Responsibilities for the Maintenance of Veterans' Grave Sites

Mandate preamble. This measure requires one or more local units of government to expand or modify activities so as to necessitate additional expenditures from local revenues but does not provide funding for at least 90% of those expenditures. Pursuant to the Constitution of Maine, Article IX, Section 21, two thirds of all of the members elected to each House have determined it necessary to enact this measure.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. 13 MRSA §1101, as amended by PL 1977, c. 255, §1, is further amended to read:

§1101. Maintenance and repairs; municipality

In any ancient burying ground, as referenced in Title 30-A, section 5723, or public burying ground in which any Revolutionary soldiers or sailors or ~~soldier or sailor~~ veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States of America who served in the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps in any war is are buried, the ~~town~~ municipality in which said burying ground is located shall keep in good condition and repair; all graves, headstones, monuments or markers designating the burial place of said Revolutionary soldiers or sailors or ~~soldier or sailor who served in the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps~~ veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States of America who served in any war and shall keep the grass suitably cut and trimmed on ~~such those graves during the summer season from May 1st to September 30th of each year.~~ such those graves. ~~Towns may raise and appropriate money for such purposes. Each said town shall be liable to a penalty of not more than \$100 for neglect to keep in good condition and repair all such graves, headstones, monuments and markers or failing to keep the grass suitably cut and trimmed on said graves.~~

Sec. 2. 13 MRSA §§1101-A to 1101-E are enacted to read:

§1101-A. Definition

As used in this article, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following term has the following meaning.

1. Ancient burying ground. "Ancient burying ground" means a private cemetery established before 1880.

§1101-B. Ancient burying grounds

1. Access to ancient burying grounds on privately owned land. The owner of an ancient burying ground shall provide municipalities access necessary to perform the duties pursuant to section 1101 and Title 30-A, section 2901. Any unreasonable denial to provide municipalities access may result in the owner being held responsible for any fines, court costs and attorney's fees incurred by municipalities in legally obtaining access or for failing to meet the requirements of section 1101.

2. Maintenance by landowner. A person who owns a parcel of land that contains an ancient burying ground and chooses to deny access to the municipality shall assume the duties as described in section 1101 and Title 30-A, section 2901, subsection 1. Maintenance of an ancient burying ground by the owner exempts the municipality from performing the duties as described in section 1101.

§1101-C. Notice of responsibility