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#### Secured Trans

# Analytical Steps:

- 1. Scope of Article 9
- 2. Attachment
  - a. Pledge
  - b. PMSI
  - c. Class of collateral
- 3. Perfection
- 4. Priority
  - a. ID basis of each claim
  - b. Select and apply appropriate rule
- 5. Sale of collateral?
  - a. Buyer's status
  - b. Proceeds
- 6. Default and Enforcement

## I. ATTACHMENT

- a. Makes the SA enforceable against the Debtor, and occurs when *the third* of these occurs:
  - i. Secured party gives value;
  - ii. Bettor has rights in the collateral; AND
  - iii. Debtor either:
    - 1. signs a SA identifying collateral; or
    - 2. gives possession of collateral to secured party under oral SA ("pledge")
- b. Security Agreement
  - i. Any writing that creates a SI, including a writing in which the debtor grants to the creditor a SI in identified collateral to secure a debt
  - ii. Must meet 4 requirements:
    - 1. written:
    - 2. signed by debtor;
    - 3. must say that it grants a SI; AND
    - 4. must identify the collateral (either by type or item; specific enough to permit collateral to be identified)
      - a. NB: saying "consumer goods" in a consumer transaction will NOT satisfy this req

- c. Class of Collateral
  - i. Generally, collateral are goods (tangible, movable objects)
  - ii. Are defined by HOW the debtor uses the goods
  - iii. 4 categories:
    - 1. **farm products**: crops, livestock, or supplies used or produced in farming operations; products of crops or livestock in their *un-manufactured* states if they are in the possession of a debtor engaged in raising, fattening, grazing, or aquaculture
    - 2. **inventory**: goods held for sale or lease, raw materials, and supplies used up in business, but not farm products
    - 3. **consumer goods**: goods used primarily for personal, household, or family purposes
    - 4. equipment: catchall; every other good
- d. After-acquired property Clause
  - i. Article 9 validates AAPC, but with consumer goods, must be acquired within 10 days after secured party gives value
  - ii. Must be expressly provided for in the SA
- e. PMSI
  - i. A PMSI secures repayment of credit that enabled the debtor to acquire the collateral
  - ii. Two types:
    - 1. seller PMSI
      - a. given to permit debtor to purchase collateral on credit
    - 2. lender PMSI
      - a. lender must have made the loan to permit debtor to acquire collateral; AND
      - b. loan must have been so used

## II. PERFECTION

- a. Makes the SI enforceable against third parties
- b. Requires attachment PLUS some form of *notice* to the rest of the world
- c. There are 3 ways that an SI can perfect:
  - i. Automatic perfection: PMSI in consumer goods
  - ii. Perfection by possession of collateral: ie, pledge
  - iii. **Perfection by endorsement on motor vehicle title**: a SI in non-inventory motor vehicle may be perfected ONLY by an endorsement on the certificate of title
  - iv. Perfection by filing:
    - 1. financing statement must be
      - a. signed/authorized (eg, signed the SA) by debtor;
      - b. give names and addresses of the secured party and debtor: AND
        - i. name: individual vs. coporation
        - ii. trade name is insufficient

- c. identify the collateral (supergeneric permitted)
- 2. must be filed in correct place
  - a. file with secretary of state
  - b. EXCEPTIONS:
    - i. File in county real estate records where collateral is:
      - 1. standing timber; fixtures; or unextracted oil, gas, or minerals
- d. Post-Perfection Events
  - i. Debtor changes name:
    - 1. FS/perfection remains effective
    - 2. FS continues to extend to AAP for 4 months
  - ii. Debtor changes use of collateral
    - 1. FS/perfection remains effective
  - iii. Maximum time
    - 1. FS will laps after 5 years, UNLESS continuation statement is filed within 6 months prior to lapse

#### III. PRIORITY

- a. Unperfected v. Unperfected
  - i. First to attach has priority
- b. Perfected v. Unperfected
  - i. Perfected has priority
- c. Perfected v. Perfected
  - i. The first to file or perfect has priority, UNLESS the second is a PMSI
- d. Perfected v. PMSI
  - i. Non-inventory collateral
    - 1. PMSI will have priority over earlier-filed interests if perfects before or within 20 days after debtor receives *possession* of the collateral.
  - ii. Inventory collateral (ie, vs. floating lien SI)
    - 1. PMSI will have priority if, *before* debtor receives possession of collateral, the secured party both:
      - a. Gives notice to prior secured parties (NB: notice effective for 5 years); AND
      - b. Files
    - 2. Failure to follow will still perfect the interest, but not give superpriority
- e. Consignments
  - i. Consignor gives possession of goods he owns to a consignee in order to sell them
  - ii. Consignor treated as if he has a PMSI in the consigned goods; and PMSI formalities and priority rules apply

#### IV. BUYERS OF COLLATERAL

- a. RULE: Unless an exception applies, if collateral is sold without secured party's (express or implied) consent, then
  - i. BFP takes free from an Unperfected SI; and
  - ii. BFP takes subject to a perfected SI

#### b. EXCEPTIONS

- i. PMSI relation back and "gap BFP"
  - 1. if PMSI files within 20 days of original debtor acquiring collateral, then BFP subject to PMSI, even if unperfected at moment of purchase from debtor
- ii. Buyer in Ordinary Course of Business (BIOCB)
  - 1. applies to perfected interest in *inventory* only; BIOCB takes from of floating lien SI
  - 2. a BIOCB is one who buys
    - a. in good faith without knowledge that the sale violates a SA;
    - b. in ordinary course of seller's (debtor's) business;
    - c. from a seller (debtor) in the business of selling collateral of that kind; AND
    - d. SI created by buyer's seller

## 3. NOT BIOCB:

- a. Sale of equipment or consumer goods
- b. Extraordinary sales of inventory
- 4. NB: farm products
  - a. Don't take free under Art 9, but can take free under Federal Law

## iii. Consumer-to-Consumer

- 1. if goods are consumer in both BFP buyer's and seller's hands, then buyer takes free of any unfilled SI
- 2. NB: if SI was perfected by filing, then SI reaches buyer

## V. PROCEEDS

- a. SI that had attached to collateral
  - i. automatically attaches to proceeds; and
  - ii. will have the same priority
- b. SI will remain perfect in cash proceeds for as long as
  - i. They remain identifiable
- c. SI in non-cash remains perfected after 20 days if:
  - i. Filing; OR
  - ii. Could have been filed in same office as where filing for original collateral made

#### VI. DEFAULT & ENFORCEMENT

- a. Upon default, the secured party may
  - i. Repossess collateral if can be done without breach of the peace; or
  - ii. Use judicial repossession (replevin)
- b. Default
  - i. Should be defined in SA; prereq to repossession
- c. Breach of Peace
  - i. Violence by either party; or
  - ii. Act of repossession is apt to provoke violence
- d. Sale of Collateral
  - i. Sale may be private or public, so long as
    - 1. secured party gives notice of sale to debtor and any secured party of record; AND
      - a. notice: time and place of public sale OR date after which private sale will occur [10 days presumed reasonable]
    - 2. if every aspect of the sale is *commercially reasonable*, including method, manner, time, place, and terms
  - ii. Redemption
    - 1. prior to sale, debtor may redeem, by paying all obligations, as well as expenses incurred by foreclosing party
- e. Failure to observe Art 9 rules:
  - i. Secured party liable to debtor for any harm caused by failure to observe rules
- f. Allocation of proceeds:
  - i. Costs of sale
  - ii. Unpaid debt owed to foreclosing party
  - iii. Debt to junior secured parties
  - iv. Extra to debtor
- g. Deficiency judgment
  - i. Debtor liable for any deficieny
  - ii. However, if violation of Art 9 rules, **presumption** that secured party should have raised enough money during sale; therefore, can only recover deficiency if secured party can prove correct sale would have produced a deficiency anyway

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