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insurance receivables, which is a very large commodity, consignments, commercial tort claims, and also the treatment of software with respect to the hardware that it is a part of. Those are areas in which the code will now speak in a way in which it has up till now not spoken. In addition, nonpossessory, statutory agricultural liens come under Article 9 for the determination of perfection and priority. You see, there's a second track and it's one that George Coordsen is going to bring to our attention here with an amendment shortly, and that is statutory agricultural liens. We have a number of them in this state. They exist in many other states. They are not part of the Uniform Commercial Code per se. They are the specific creation of state laws by individual states, and those statutory liens operate sort of like on a second track, if you will. Then the state makes a determination as to the relationship of track one, the Uniform Commercial Code, and track two, the statutory lien. This bill brings in the statutory agricultural liens and says if they've done their filing appropriately, if they have a financing statement, they take their place in the pecking order in an appropriate first to file, first to perfect kind of a mechanism. So that is also done to the scope. Secondly, there are some changes with respect to what constitutes perfection. The control method of perfection is allowed for letters of credit and deposit accounts, as well as for investment property. Possession is allowed only with respect to the holding of a security interest in money and that is not the proceeds of sale from property. Also the automatic perfection which is now allowed for purchase money security interests is increased from 10 days to 20 days under the new revised Article 9. A third thing that LB 550 does is to clarify the choice of law in interstate secured transactions, where there is a lender in one state and a borrower in another or property in multiple locations. Currently, in Article 9, the law of the state in which the collateral is found governs the perfection and the effect of perfection. This, however, can make things difficult because there can be multiple jurisdictions because if it's the collateral, the collateral could be in two or three different states. So the new Article 9 says, uh-uh, it is the location of the debtor, the personal location of the debtor, the rules in that state will apply to that debtor's property, no matter where it's held; one simple rule, rather than the potential clash