

CHAPTER 409.

SECURED TRANSACTIONS; SALES OF ACCOUNTS, CONTRACT RIGHTS
AND CHATTEL PAPER.

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SHORT TITLE, APPLICABILITY AND DEFINITIONS.

409.101 **Short title.** This chapter shall be known and may be cited as uniform commercial code—secured transactions.

History: 1963 c. 153.

The impact of the commercial code. Helstad, 1964 WLR 355.

409.102 **Policy and scope of chapter.** (1) Except as otherwise provided in s. 409.103 on multiple state transactions and in s. 409.104 on excluded transactions, this chapter applies so far as concerns any personal property and fixtures within the jurisdiction of this state:

(a) To any transaction (regardless of its form) which is intended to create a security

interest in personal property or fixtures including goods, documents, instruments, general intangibles, chattel paper, accounts or contract rights; and also

(b) To any sale of accounts, contract rights or chattel paper.

(2) This chapter applies to security interests created by contract including pledge, assignment, chattel mortgage, chattel trust, trust deed, factor's lien, equipment trust, conditional sale, trust receipt, other lien or title retention contract and lease or consignment intended as security. This chapter does not apply to statutory liens except as provided in s. 409.310.

(3) The application of this chapter 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 chapter does not apply.

History: 1963 c. 158.

Introduction to secured financing. Norris Surety's rights as security interest. 49
and DeGuire. 48 MLR 481. MLR 104.

409.103 Accounts, contract rights, general intangibles and equipment relating to another jurisdiction; and incoming goods already subject to a security interest. (1) If the office where the assignor of accounts or contract rights keeps his records concerning them is in this state, the validity and perfection of a security interest therein and the possibility and effect of proper filing is governed by this chapter; otherwise by the law (including the conflict of laws rules) of the jurisdiction where such office is located.

(2) If the chief place of business of a debtor is in this state, this chapter governs the validity and perfection of a security interest and the possibility and effect of proper filing with regard to general intangibles or with regard to goods of a type which are normally used in more than one jurisdiction (such as automotive equipment, rolling stock, airplanes, road building equipment, commercial harvesting equipment, construction machinery and the like) if such goods are classified as equipment or classified as inventory by reason of their being leased by the debtor to others. Otherwise, the law (including the conflict of laws rules) of the jurisdiction where such chief place of business is located shall govern. If the chief place of business is located in a jurisdiction which does not provide for perfection of the security interest by filing or recording in that jurisdiction, then the security interest may be perfected by filing in this state.

(3) If personal property other than that governed by subs. (1) and (2) is already subject to a security interest when it is brought into this state, the validity of the security interest in his state is to be determined by the law (including the conflict of laws rules) of the jurisdiction where the property was when the security interest attached. However, if the parties to the transaction understood at the time that the security interest attached that the property would be kept in this state and it was brought into this state within 30 days after the security interest attached for purposes other than transportation through this state, then the validity of the security interest in this state is to be determined by the law of this state. If the security interest was already perfected under the law of the jurisdiction where the property was when the security interest attached, and before being brought into this state, the security interest continues perfected in this state for 4 months and also thereafter if within the 4-month period it is perfected in this state. The security interest may also be perfected in this state after the expiration of the 4-month period; in such case perfection dates from the time of perfection in this state. If the security interest was not perfected under the law of the jurisdiction where the property was when the security interest attached and before being brought into this state, it may be perfected in this state; in such case perfection dates from the time of perfection in this state.

(4) Notwithstanding subs. (2) and (3), if personal property is covered by a certificate of title issued under a statute of this state or any other jurisdiction which requires indication on a certificate of title of any security interest in the property as a condition of perfection, then the perfection is governed by the law of the jurisdiction which issued the certificate.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.104 Transactions excluded from chapter. This chapter does not apply:

(1) To a security interest subject to any statute of the United States such as the ship mortgage act, 1920, to the extent that such statute governs the rights of parties to and third parties affected by transactions in particular types of property; or

(2) To a landlord's lien; or

(3) To a lien given by statute or other rule of law for services or materials except as provided in s. 409.310 on priority of such liens; or

(4) To a transfer of a claim for wages, salary or other compensation of an employee; or

- (5) To an equipment trust covering railway rolling stock; or
- (6) To a sale of accounts, contract rights or chattel paper as part of a sale of the business out of which they arose, or an assignment of accounts, contract rights or chattel paper which is for the purpose of collection only, or a transfer of a contract right to an assignee who is also to do the performance under the contract; or
- (7) To a transfer of an interest or claim in or under any policy of insurance; or
- (8) To a right represented by a judgment; or
- (9) To any right of setoff; or
- (10) Except to the extent that provision is made for fixtures in s. 409.313, to the creation or transfer of an interest in or lien on real estate, including a lease or rents thereunder and including an interest in or lien on real estate owned by a public utility even though for some purposes such real estate is deemed to be personal property; or
- (11) To a transfer in whole or in part of any of the following: any claim arising out of tort; any deposit, savings, passbook or like account maintained with a bank, savings and loan association, credit union or like organization; or
- (12) To a contract between a co-operative association and a member thereof, authorized by s. 185.41.

History: 1963 c. 158.

Legislative Council Note, 1963: There is a decisional rule in this state to the effect that all property of a public utility is incidental to its franchise and therefore assumes the character of personal property, even though the particular property normally would be real estate. See *Superior Water, Light & Power Co. v. Superior*, 174 Wis. 257, 181 NW 113, 183 NW 254 (1921); *Ireland v. Tomahawk Light, Telephone & Improvement Co.*, 185 Wis. 148, 200 NW 642 (1924). To make clear that this rule does not enlarge this chapter of the Code to encompass any property normally considered to be real estate, the study committee added to sub. (10) the phrase "and including an interest in or lien on real estate owned by a public utility even though for some purposes such real estate is deemed to be personal property."

Subsection (12) was added by the study committee to make clear that a co-op member contract does not come within the scope of this chapter of the Code. Such contracts technically may come within the definition of security agreement in that they secure the performance of an obligation, i.e., the obligation of the member to market his crops to the association, but they are not the type of security agreements with which this chapter generally is concerned. (Bill No. 1-S)

409.105 Definitions and index of definitions. (1) In this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) "Account debtor" means the person who is obligated on an account, chattel paper, contract right or general intangible;
- (b) "Chattel paper" means a writing or writings which evidence both a monetary obligation and a security interest in or a lease of specific goods. When a transaction is evidenced both by such a security agreement or a lease and by an instrument or a series of instruments, the group of writings taken together constitutes chattel paper;
- (c) "Collateral" means the property subject to a security interest, and includes accounts, contract rights and chattel paper which have been sold;
- (d) "Debtor" means the person who owes payment or other performance of the obligation secured, whether or not he owns or has rights in the collateral, and includes the seller of accounts, contract rights or chattel paper. Where the debtor and the owner of the collateral are not the same person, the term "debtor" means the owner of the collateral in any provision of the chapter dealing with the collateral, the obligor in any provision dealing with the obligation, and may include both where the context so requires;
- (e) "Document" means document of title as defined in s. 401.201;
- (f) "Goods" includes all things which are movable at the time the security interest attaches or which are fixtures (s. 409.313), but does not include money, documents, instruments, accounts, chattel paper, general intangibles, contract rights and other things in action. "Goods" also include the unborn young of animals and growing crops;
- (g) "Instrument" means a negotiable instrument as defined in s. 403.104 or a security as defined in s. 408.102 or any other writing which evidences a right to the payment of money and is not itself a security agreement or lease and is of a type which is in ordinary course of business transferred by delivery with any necessary indorsement or assignment;
- (h) "Security agreement" means an agreement which creates or provides for a security interest;
- (i) "Secured party" means a lender, seller or other person in whose favor there is a security interest, including a person to whom accounts, contract rights or chattel paper have been sold. When the holders of obligations issued under an indenture of trust, equipment trust agreement or the like are represented by a trustee or other person, the representative is the secured party.

(2) Other definitions applying to this chapter and the sections in which they appear are:

- (a) "Account"—s. 409.106.
 - (b) "Consumer goods"—s. 409.109 (1).
 - (c) "Contract right"—s. 409.106.
 - (d) "Equipment"—s. 409.109 (2).
 - (e) "Farm products"—s. 409.109 (3).
 - (f) "General intangibles"—s. 409.106.
 - (g) "Inventory"—s. 409.109 (4).
 - (h) "Lien creditor"—s. 409.301 (3).
 - (i) "Proceeds"—s. 409.306 (1).
 - (j) "Purchase money security interest"—s. 409.107.
- (3) The following definitions in other chapters apply to this chapter:
- (a) "Check"—s. 403.104.
 - (b) "Contract for sale"—s. 402.106.
 - (c) "Holder in due course"—s. 403.302.
 - (d) "Note"—s. 403.104.
 - (e) "Sale"—s. 402.106.

(4) In addition ch. 401 contains general definitions and principles of construction and interpretation applicable throughout this chapter.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.106 Definitions: "account"; "contract right"; "general intangibles". "Account" means any right to payment for goods sold or leased or for services rendered which is not evidenced by an instrument or chattel paper. "Contract right" means any right to payment under a contract not yet earned by performance and not evidenced by an instrument or chattel paper. "General intangibles" means any personal property (including things in action) other than goods, accounts, contract rights, chattel paper, documents and instruments.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.107 Definitions: "purchase money security interest." A security interest is a "purchase money security interest" to the extent that it is:

- (1) Taken or retained by the seller of the collateral to secure all or part of its price; or
- (2) Taken by a person who by making advances or incurring an obligation gives value to enable the debtor to acquire rights in or the use of collateral if such value is in fact so used.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.108 When after-acquired collateral not security for antecedent debt. Where a secured party makes an advance, incurs an obligation, releases a perfected security interest, or otherwise gives new value which is to be secured in whole or in part by after-acquired property his security interest in the after-acquired collateral shall be deemed to be taken for new value and not as security for an antecedent debt if the debtor acquires his rights in such collateral either in the ordinary course of his business or under a contract of purchase made pursuant to the security agreement within a reasonable time after new value is given.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.109 Classification of goods; "consumer goods"; "equipment"; "farm products"; "inventory". Goods are:

- (1) "Consumer goods" if they are used or bought for use primarily for personal, family or household purposes;
- (2) "Equipment" if they are used or bought for use primarily in business (including farming or a profession) or by a debtor who is a nonprofit organization or a governmental subdivision or agency or if the goods are not included in the definitions of inventory, farm products or consumer goods;
- (3) "Farm products" if they are crops or livestock or supplies used or produced in farming operations or if they are products of crops or livestock in their unmanufactured states (such as ginned cotton, wool-clip, maple syrup, milk and eggs), and if they are in the possession of a debtor engaged in raising, fattening, grazing or other farming operations. If goods are farm products they are neither equipment nor inventory;

(4) "Inventory" if they are held by a person who holds them for sale or lease or to be furnished under contracts of service or if he has so furnished them, or if they are raw

materials, work in process or materials used or consumed in a business. Inventory of a person is not to be classified as his equipment.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.110 Sufficiency of description. For the purposes of this chapter any description of personal property or real estate is sufficient whether or not it is specific if it reasonably identifies what is described.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.111 Applicability of bulk transfer laws. The creation of a security interest is not a bulk transfer under ch. 406 (see s. 406.103).

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.112 Where collateral is not owned by debtor. Unless otherwise agreed, when a secured party knows that collateral is owned by a person who is not the debtor, the owner of the collateral is entitled to receive from the secured party any surplus under s. 409.502 (2) or under s. 409.504 (1), and is not liable for the debt or for any deficiency after resale, and he has the same right as the debtor:

- (1) To receive statements under s. 409.208;
- (2) To receive notice of and to object to a secured party's proposal to retain the collateral in satisfaction of the indebtedness under s. 409.505;
- (3) To redeem the collateral under s. 409.506;
- (4) To obtain injunctive or other relief under s. 409.507 (1); and
- (5) To recover losses caused to him under s. 409.208 (2).

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.113 Security interests arising under chapter 402. A security interest arising solely under ch. 402 is subject to the provisions of this chapter except that to the extent that and so long as the debtor does not have or does not lawfully obtain possession of the goods:

- (1) No security agreement is necessary to make the security interest enforceable; and
- (2) No filing is required to perfect the security interest; and
- (3) The rights of the secured party on default by the debtor are governed by ch. 402.

History: 1963 c. 158.

VALIDITY OF SECURITY AGREEMENT AND RIGHTS OF PARTIES THERETO.

409.201 General validity of security agreement. Except as otherwise provided by this code a security agreement is effective according to its terms between the parties, against purchasers of the collateral and against creditors. Nothing in this chapter validates any charge or practice illegal under any statute or regulation thereunder governing usury, small loans, retail instalment sales, or the like, or extends the application of any such statute or regulation to any transaction not otherwise subject thereto.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.202 Title to collateral immaterial. Each provision of this chapter with regard to rights, obligations and remedies applies whether title to collateral is in the secured party or in the debtor.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.203 Enforceability of security interest; proceeds, formal requisites. (1) Subject to s. 404.208 on the security interest of a collecting bank and s. 409.113 on a security interest arising under ch. 402, a security interest is not enforceable against the debtor or third parties unless:

- (a) The collateral is in the possession of the secured party; or
- (b) The debtor has signed a security agreement which contains a description of the collateral and in addition, when the security interest covers crops or oil, gas or minerals to be extracted or timber to be cut, a description of the land concerned. In describing collateral, the word "proceeds" is sufficient without further description to cover proceeds of any character.

(2) In addition to the conditions to enforceability stated in sub. (1), no security interest in personal property which is by law exempt from seizure and sale upon execution, except a purchase money security interest, is enforceable with respect to such property unless the security agreement was signed by the wife of the debtor, if he was married and his wife was a member of his family at the time such security agreement was made.

(3) A transaction, although subject to this chapter, is also subject to chs. 138, 214, s. 182.025, or any other similar statute which may be applicable to the particular transaction, and in the case of conflict between the provisions of this chapter and any such statute, the provisions of such statute control. Failure to comply with any applicable statute has only the effect which is specified therein.

History: 1963 c. 158; 1967 c. 92.

Legislative Council Note, 1963: Subsection (2) is not part of the official text of the Code. It is derived from Wis. Stat. s. 241.08. The study committee deemed it advisable to continue the special policy of this section.

Subsection (3) is part of the official text (s. 9-203 (2)) but the words "chs. 115, 214, s. 182.025, or any other similar statute which may be applicable to the particular transaction" were inserted where the official text

shows a blank. They are designed to make clear that certain regulatory and other legislation is preserved intact. (Bill No. 1-S)

The trial court did not abuse its discretion in allowing an amendment to an answer to claim exemption of property for failure of wife to sign 7 months after the commencement of a replevin action. *Opitz v. Brawley*, 10 W (2d) 93, 102 NW (2d) 117.

409.204 When security interest attaches; after-acquired property; future advances.

(1) A security interest cannot attach until there is agreement (s. 401.201 (3)) that it attach and value is given and the debtor has rights in the collateral. It attaches as soon as all of the events in the preceding sentence have taken place unless explicit agreement postpones the time of attaching.

(2) For the purposes of this section the debtor has no rights:

(a) In crops until they are planted or otherwise become growing crops, in the young of livestock until they are conceived;

(b) In fish until caught, in oil, gas or minerals until they are extracted, in timber until it is cut;

(c) In a contract right until the contract has been made;

(d) In an account until it comes into existence.

(3) Except as provided in sub. (4) a security agreement may provide that collateral, whenever acquired, shall secure all obligations covered by the security agreement.

(4) No security interest attaches under an after-acquired property clause:

(a) To crops which become such more than one year after the security agreement is executed except that a security interest in crops which is given in conjunction with a lease or a land purchase or improvement transaction evidenced by a contract, mortgage or deed of trust may if so agreed attach to crops to be grown on the land concerned during the period of such real estate transaction;

(b) To consumer goods other than accessions (s. 409.314) when given as additional security unless the debtor acquires rights in them within 10 days after the secured party gives value.

(5) Obligations covered by a security agreement may include future advances or other value whether or not the advances or value are given pursuant to commitment.

History: 1963 c. 158.

Law of mortgages on merchandise. Skilton, 1963 WLR 359.

409.205 Use or disposition of collateral without accounting permissible. A security interest is not invalid or fraudulent against creditors by reason of liberty in the debtor to use, commingle or dispose of all or part of the collateral (including returned or repossessed goods) or to collect or compromise accounts, contract rights or chattel paper, or to accept the return of goods or make repossessions, or to use, commingle or dispose of proceeds, or by reason of the failure of the secured party to require the debtor to account for proceeds or replace collateral. This section does not relax the requirements of possession where perfection of a security interest depends upon possession of the collateral by the secured party or by a bailee.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.206 Agreement not to assert defenses against assignee; modification of sales warranties where security agreement exists. (1) Subject to any statute or decision which establishes a different rule for buyers or lessees of consumer goods, an agreement by a buyer or lessee that he will not assert against an assignee any claim or defense which he may have against the seller or lessor is enforceable by an assignee who takes his assignment for value, in good faith and without notice of a claim or defense, except as to defenses of a type which may be asserted against a holder in due course of a negotiable instrument under ch. 403. A buyer who as part of one transaction signs both a negotiable instrument and a security agreement makes such an agreement.

(2) When a seller retains a purchase money security interest in goods ch. 402 governs the sale and any disclaimer, limitation or modification of the seller's warranties.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.207 Rights and duties when collateral is in secured party's possession. (1) A secured party must use reasonable care in the custody and preservation of collateral in his possession. In the case of an instrument or chattel paper reasonable care includes taking necessary steps to preserve rights against prior parties unless otherwise agreed.

(2) Unless otherwise agreed, when collateral is in the secured party's possession:

(a) Reasonable expenses (including the cost of any 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 any deficiency in any effective insurance coverage;

(c) The secured party may hold as additional security any increase or profits (except money) received from the collateral, but money so received, unless remitted to the debtor, shall be applied in reduction of the secured obligation;

(d) The secured party must keep the collateral identifiable but fungible collateral may be commingled;

(e) The secured party may repledge the collateral upon terms which do not impair the debtor's right to redeem it.

(3) A secured party is liable for any loss caused by his failure to meet any obligation imposed by subs. (1) and (2) but does not lose his security interest.

(4) A secured party may use or operate the collateral for the purpose of preserving the collateral or its value or pursuant to the order of a court of appropriate jurisdiction or, except in the case of consumer goods, in the manner and to the extent provided in the security agreement.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.208 Request for statement of account or list of collateral. (1) A debtor may sign a statement indicating what he believes to be the aggregate amount of unpaid indebtedness as of a specified date and may send it to the secured party with a request that the statement be approved or corrected and returned to the debtor. When the security agreement or any other record kept by the secured party identifies the collateral a debtor may similarly request the secured party to approve or correct a list of the collateral.

(2) The secured party must comply with such a request within 2 weeks after receipt by sending a written correction or approval. If the secured party claims a security interest in all of a particular type of collateral owned by the debtor he may indicate that fact in his reply and need not approve or correct an itemized list of such collateral. If the secured party without reasonable excuse fails to comply he is liable for any loss caused to the debtor thereby; and if the debtor has properly included in his request a good faith statement of the obligation or a list of the collateral or both the secured party may claim a security interest only as shown in the statement against persons misled by his failure to comply. If he no longer has an interest in the obligation or collateral at the time the request is received he must disclose the name and address of any successor in interest known to him and he is liable for any loss caused to the debtor as a result of failure to disclose. A successor in interest is not subject to this section until a request is received by him.

(3) A debtor is entitled to such a statement once every 6 months without charge. The secured party may require payment of a charge not exceeding \$10 for each additional statement furnished.

History: 1963 c. 158.

**RIGHTS OF THIRD PARTIES; PERFECTED AND UNPERFECTED SECURITY INTERESTS;
RULES OF PRIORITY.**

409.301 Persons who take priority over unperfected security interests; "lien creditor." (1) Except as otherwise provided in sub. (2), an unperfected security interest is subordinate to the rights of:

(a) Persons entitled to priority under s. 409.312;

(b) A person who becomes a lien creditor without knowledge of the security interest and before it is perfected;

(c) In the case of goods, instruments, documents, and chattel paper, a person who is not a secured party and who is a transferee in bulk or other buyer not in ordinary course of business to the extent that he gives value and receives delivery of the collateral without knowledge of the security interest and before it is perfected;

(d) In the case of accounts, contract rights, and general intangibles, a person who is not a secured party and who is a transferee to the extent that he gives value without knowledge of the security interest and before it is perfected.

(2) If the secured party files with respect to a purchase money security interest before

or within 10 days after the collateral comes into possession of the debtor, he takes priority over the rights of a transferee in bulk or of a lien creditor which arise between the time the security interest attaches and the time of filing.

(3) A "lien creditor" means a creditor who has acquired a lien on the property involved by attachment, levy or the like and includes an assignee for benefit of creditors from the time of assignment, and a trustee in bankruptcy from the date of the filing of the petition or a receiver in equity from the time of appointment. Unless all the creditors represented had knowledge of the security interest such a representative of creditors is a lien creditor without knowledge even though he personally has knowledge of the security interest.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.302 When filing is required to perfect security interest; security interests to which filing provisions of this chapter do not apply. (1) A financing statement must be filed to perfect all security interests except the following:

(a) A security interest in collateral in possession of the secured party under s. 409.305;

(b) A security interest temporarily perfected in instruments or documents without delivery under s. 409.304 or in proceeds for a 10-day period under s. 409.306;

(c) A purchase money security interest in farm equipment having a purchase price not in excess of \$250; but filing is required for a fixture under s. 409.313;

(d) A purchase money security interest in consumer goods having a purchase price not in excess of \$250; but filing is required for a fixture under s. 409.313;

(e) An assignment of accounts or contract rights which does not alone or in conjunction with other assignments to the same assignee transfer a significant part of the outstanding accounts or contract rights of the assignor;

(f) A security interest of a collecting bank (s. 404.208) or arising under ch. 402 (see s. 409.113) or covered in sub. (3).

(2) If a secured party assigns a perfected security interest, no filing under this chapter is required in order to continue the perfected status of the security interest against creditors of and transferees from the original debtor.

(3) The filing provisions of this chapter do not apply to a security interest in property subject to s. 182.025 or to a statute:

(a) Of the United States which provides for a national registration or filing of all security interests in such property; or

(b) Of this state which provides for central filing of such security interests in such property.

(4) A security interest in property covered by a statute described in sub. (3) can be perfected only by registration or filing under that statute.

(5) A security interest in a vehicle of a type for which a new certificate of title is required under ch. 342 can be perfected only as provided in ss. 342.19 and 342.20. A security interest in a previously certificated vehicle, as defined in s. 342.281, can be perfected only as provided in ss. 342.284 and 342.285.

History: 1963 c. 158; 1965 c. 485.

Legislative Council Note, 1963: The study committee changed the filing exemptions in sub. (1) (c) and (d) by inserting a limit of \$250 in each case. The official text exempted purchase money security interests in farm equipment having a purchase price of \$2500 or less and all purchase money security interests in consumer goods, except fixtures and motor vehicles, regardless of purchase price. This change in the official text is a compromise between the position that there ought to be no secret liens and filing ought to be required for perfection of the security interest in every case and the position that filing is unnecessary and wasteful in the case of consumer goods and certain farm equipment because it is general knowledge that such goods usually are purchased on credit and are likely to be subject to a lien. A reference to s. 182.025 was inserted in the introductory paragraph of sub. (3) to make clear that the present procedure for filing of public utility mortgages is to be continued. Reference in the official text of subs. (3) (b) and (4) to statutes which require indication of the security interest on a certificate of title were deleted so as to avoid giving any new vitality to provisions in the motor vehicle laws which require notation of a motor vehicle lien on the certificate of title. These provisions have been held to be of no effect insofar as the perfection of the security interest is concerned. See *Commercial Credit Corp. v. Schneider*, 265 Wis. 264, 61 NW (2d) 499, (1953). This will continue to be the situation under the Code; security interests in motor vehicles will be subject to the filing provisions of the Code. (Bill No. 1-S)

409.303 When security interest is perfected; continuity of perfection. (1) A security interest is perfected when it has attached and when all of the applicable steps required for perfection have been taken. Such steps are specified in ss. 409.302, 409.304, 409.305 and 409.306. If such steps are taken before the security interest attaches, it is perfected at the time when it attaches.

(2) If a security interest is originally perfected in any way permitted under this

chapter and is subsequently perfected in some other way under this chapter, without an intermediate period when it was unperfected, the security interest shall be deemed to be perfected continuously for the purposes of this chapter.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.304 Perfection of security interest in instruments, documents and goods covered by documents; perfection by permissive filing; temporary perfection without filing or transfer of possession. (1) A security interest in chattel paper or negotiable documents may be perfected by filing. A security interest in instruments (other than instruments which constitute part of chattel paper) can be perfected only by the secured party's taking possession, except as provided in subs. (4) and (5).

(2) During the period that goods are in the possession of the issuer of a negotiable document therefor, a security interest in the goods is perfected by perfecting a security interest in the document, and any security interest in the goods otherwise perfected during such period is subject thereto.

(3) A security interest in goods in the possession of a bailee other than one who has issued a negotiable document therefor is perfected by issuance of a document in the name of the secured party or by the bailee's receipt of notification of the secured party's interest or by filing as to the goods.

(4) A security interest in instruments or negotiable documents is perfected without filing or the taking of possession for a period of 21 days from the time it attaches to the extent that it arises for new value given under a written security agreement.

(5) A security interest remains perfected for a period of 21 days without filing where a secured party having a perfected security interest in an instrument, a negotiable document or goods in possession of a bailee other than one who has issued a negotiable document therefor:

(a) Makes available to the debtor the goods or documents representing the goods for the purpose of ultimate sale or exchange or for the purpose of loading, unloading, storing, shipping, transshipping, manufacturing, processing or otherwise dealing with them in a manner preliminary to their sale or exchange; or

(b) Delivers the instrument to the debtor for the purpose of ultimate sale or exchange or of presentation, collection, renewal or registration of transfer.

(6) After the 21-day period in subs. (4) and (5) perfection depends upon compliance with applicable provisions of this chapter.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.305 When possession by secured party perfects security interest without filing. A security interest in letters of credit and advices of credit (s. 405.116 (2) (a)), goods, instruments, negotiable documents or chattel paper may be perfected by the secured party's taking possession of the collateral. If such collateral other than goods covered by a negotiable document is held by a bailee, the secured party is deemed to have possession from the time the bailee receives notification of the secured party's interest. A security interest is perfected by possession from the time possession is taken without relation back and continues only so long as possession is retained, unless otherwise specified in this chapter. The security interest may be otherwise perfected as provided in this chapter before or after the period of possession by the secured party.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.306 "Proceeds"; secured party's rights on disposition of collateral. (1) "Proceeds" includes whatever is received when collateral or proceeds is sold, exchanged, collected or otherwise disposed of. The term also includes the account arising when the right to payment is earned under a contract right. Money, checks and the like are "cash proceeds". All other proceeds are "noncash proceeds".

(2) Except where this chapter otherwise provides, a security interest continues in collateral notwithstanding sale, exchange or other disposition thereof by the debtor unless his action was authorized by the secured party in the security agreement or otherwise, and also continues in any identifiable proceeds including collections received by the debtor.

(3) The security interest in proceeds is a continuously perfected security interest if the interest in the original collateral was perfected but it ceases to be a perfected security interest and becomes unperfected 10 days after receipt of the proceeds by the debtor unless:

(a) A filed financing statement covering the original collateral also covers proceeds; or

(b) The security interest in the proceeds is perfected before the expiration of the 10-day period.

(4) In the event of insolvency proceedings instituted by or against a debtor, a secured party with a perfected security interest in proceeds has a perfected security interest:

- (a) In identifiable noncash proceeds;
- (b) In identifiable cash proceeds in the form of money which is not commingled with other money or deposited in a bank account prior to the insolvency proceedings;
- (c) In identifiable cash proceeds in the form of checks and the like which are not deposited in a bank account prior to the insolvency proceedings; and
- (d) In all cash and bank accounts of the debtor, if other cash proceeds have been commingled or deposited in a bank account, but the perfected security interest under this paragraph is:

- 1. Subject to any right of setoff; and
- 2. Limited to an amount not greater than the amount of any cash proceeds received by the debtor within 10 days before the institution of the insolvency proceedings and commingled or deposited in a bank account prior to the insolvency proceedings less the amount of cash proceeds received by the debtor and paid over to the secured party during the 10-day period.

(5) If a sale of goods results in an account or chattel paper which is transferred by the seller to a secured party, and if the goods are returned to or are repossessed by the seller or the secured party, the following rules determine priorities:

(a) If the goods were collateral at the time of sale for an indebtedness of the seller which is still unpaid, the original security interest attaches again to the goods and continues as a perfected security interest if it was perfected at the time when the goods were sold. If the security interest was originally perfected by a filing which is still effective, nothing further is required to continue the perfected status; in any other case, the secured party must take possession of the returned or repossessed goods or must file.

(b) An unpaid transferee of the chattel paper has a security interest in the goods against the transferor. Such security interest is prior to a security interest asserted under par. (a) to the extent that the transferee of the chattel paper was entitled to priority under s. 409.308.

(c) An unpaid transferee of the account has a security interest in the goods against the transferor. Such security interest is subordinate to a security interest asserted under par. (a).

(d) A security interest of an unpaid transferee asserted under par. (b) or (c) must be perfected for protection against creditors of the transferor and purchasers of the returned or repossessed goods.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.307 Protection of buyers of goods. (1) A buyer in ordinary course of business (s. 401.201 (9)) other than a person buying farm products from a person engaged in farming operations takes free of a security interest created by his seller even though the security interest is perfected and even though the buyer knows of its existence.

(2) In the case of consumer goods or farm equipment having an original purchase price not in excess of \$250 (other than fixtures, see s. 409.313), a buyer takes free of a security interest even though perfected if he buys without knowledge of the security interest, for value and for his own personal, family or household purposes or his own farming operations unless prior to the purchase the secured party has filed a financing statement covering such goods.

History: 1963 c. 158.

Legislative Council Note, 1963: The official text of sub. (2) was changed to coincide with the changes made in s. 409.302 (1) (c) and (d). A \$250 limitation was substituted for the previous \$2500 limitation on farm goods, and the \$250 limitation also was made applicable to consumer goods. (Bill No. 1-S)

409.308 Purchase of chattel paper and nonnegotiable instruments. A purchaser of chattel paper or a nonnegotiable instrument who gives new value and takes possession of it in the ordinary course of his business and without knowledge that the specific paper or instrument is subject to a security interest has priority over a security interest which is perfected under s. 409.304 (permissive filing and temporary perfection). A purchaser of chattel paper who gives new value and takes possession of it in the ordinary course of his business has priority over a security interest in chattel paper which is claimed merely as proceeds of inventory subject to a security interest (s. 409.306), even though he knows that the specific paper is subject to the security interest.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.309 Protection of purchasers of instruments and documents. Nothing in this chapter limits the rights of a holder in due course of a negotiable instrument (s. 403.302) or a holder to whom a negotiable document of title has been duly negotiated (s. 407.501)

or a bona fide purchaser of a security (s. 408.301) and such holders or purchasers take priority over an earlier security interest even though perfected. Filing under this chapter does not constitute notice of the security interest to such holders or purchasers.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.310 Priority of certain liens arising by operation of law. When a person in the ordinary course of his business furnishes services or materials with respect to goods subject to a security interest, a lien upon goods in the possession of such person given by statute or rule of law for such materials or services takes priority over a perfected security interest unless the lien is statutory and the statute expressly provides otherwise.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.311 Alienability of debtor's rights: judicial process. The debtor's rights in collateral may be voluntarily or involuntarily transferred (by way of sale, creation of a security interest, attachment, levy, garnishment or other judicial process) notwithstanding a provision in the security agreement prohibiting any transfer or making the transfer constitute a default.

History: 1963 c. 158.

A secured creditor cannot replevy property seized by a sheriff on execution in favor of another creditor where he has no right of immediate possession at the time of the execution. His only protection is the fact that the execution sale is subject to his interest. *First Nat. Bank v. Sheriff of Milwaukee County*, 34 W (2d) 535, 149 NW (2d) 548.

409.312 Priorities among conflicting security interests in the same collateral. (1) The rules of priority stated in the following sections shall govern where applicable:

- (a) Section 404.208 with respect to the security interest of collecting banks in items being collected, accompanying documents and proceeds;
- (b) Section 409.301 on certain priorities;
- (c) Section 409.304 on goods covered by documents;
- (d) Section 409.306 on proceeds and repossessions;
- (e) Section 409.307 on buyers of goods;
- (f) Section 409.308 on possessory against nonpossessory interests in chattel paper or nonnegotiable instruments;
- (g) Section 409.309 on security interests in negotiable instruments, documents or securities;
- (h) Section 409.310 on priorities between perfected security interests and liens by operation of law;
- (i) Section 409.313 on security interests in fixtures as against interests in real estate;
- (j) Section 409.314 on security interests in accessions as against interest in goods;
- (k) Section 409.315 on conflicting security interests where goods lose their identity or become part of a product; and
- (l) Section 409.316 on contractual subordination.

(2) A perfected security interest in crops for new value given to enable the debtor to produce the crops during the production season and given not more than 3 months before the crops become growing crops by planting or otherwise takes priority over an earlier perfected security interest to the extent that such earlier interest secures obligations due more than 6 months before the crops become growing crops by planting or otherwise, even though the person giving new value had knowledge of the earlier security interest.

(3) A purchase money security interest in inventory collateral has priority over a conflicting security interest in the same collateral if:

(a) The purchase money security interest is perfected at the time the debtor receives possession of the collateral; and

(b) Any secured party whose security interest is known to the holder of the purchase money security interest or who, prior to the date of the filing made by the holder of the purchase money security interest, had filed a financing statement covering the same items or type of inventory, has received notification of the purchase money security interest before the debtor receives possession of the collateral covered by the purchase money security interest; and

(c) Such notification states that the person giving the notice has or expects to acquire a purchase money security interest in inventory of the debtor, describing such inventory by item or type.

(4) A purchase money security interest in collateral other than inventory has priority over a conflicting security interest in the same collateral if the purchase money security interest is perfected at the time the debtor receives possession of the collateral or within 10 days thereafter.

(5) In all cases not governed by other rules stated in this section (including cases of purchase money security interests which do not qualify for the special priorities set forth

in subs. (3) and (4)), priority between conflicting security interests in the same collateral shall be determined as follows:

(a) In the order of filing if both are perfected by filing, regardless of which security interest attached first under s. 409.204 (1) and whether it attached before or after filing;

(b) In the order of perfection unless both are perfected by filing, regardless of which security interest attached first under s. 409.204 (1) and, in the case of a filed security interest, whether it attached before or after filing; and

(c) In the order of attachment under s. 409.204 (1) so long as neither is perfected.

(6) For the purpose of the priority rules of sub. (5), a continuously perfected security interest shall be treated at all times as if perfected by filing if it was originally so perfected and it shall be treated at all times as if perfected otherwise than by filing if it was originally perfected otherwise than by filing.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.313 Priority of security interests in fixtures. (1) The rules of this section do not apply to goods incorporated into a structure in the manner of lumber, bricks, tile, cement, glass, metal work and the like and no security interest in them exists under this chapter unless the structure remains personal property under applicable law. The law of this state other than this code determines whether and when other goods become fixtures. This code does not prevent creation of an encumbrance upon fixtures or real estate pursuant to the law applicable to real estate.

(2) A security interest which attaches to goods before they become fixtures takes priority as to the goods over the claims of all persons who have an interest in the real estate except as stated in sub. (4).

(3) A security interest which attaches to goods after they become fixtures is valid against all persons subsequently acquiring interests in the real estate except as stated in sub. (4) but is invalid against any person with an interest in the real estate at the time the security interest attaches to the goods who has not in writing consented to the security interest or disclaimed an interest in the goods as fixtures.

(4) If the subsequent purchase is made, the lien by judicial proceedings is obtained, or the subsequent advance under the prior encumbrance is made or contracted for without knowledge of the security interest and before it is perfected, the security interests described in subs. (2) and (3) do not take priority over:

(a) A subsequent purchaser for value of any interest in the real estate; or

(b) A creditor with a lien on the real estate subsequently obtained by judicial proceedings; or

(c) A creditor with a prior encumbrance of record on the real estate to the extent that he makes subsequent advances.

(4m) A purchaser of the real estate at a foreclosure sale other than an encumbrancer purchasing at his own foreclosure sale is a subsequent purchaser within this section.

(5) When under subs. (2) or (3) and (4) a secured party has priority over the claims of all persons who have interests in the real estate, he may, on default, subject to ss. 409.501 to 409.507 remove his collateral from the real estate but he must reimburse any encumbrancer or owner of the real estate who is not the debtor and who has not otherwise agreed for the cost of repair of any physical injury, but not for any diminution in value of the real estate caused by the absence of the goods removed or by any necessity for replacing them. A person entitled to reimbursement may refuse permission to remove until the secured party gives adequate security for the performance of this obligation.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.314 Accessions. (1) A security interest in goods which attaches before they are installed in or affixed to other goods takes priority as to the goods installed or affixed (called in this section "accessions") over the claims of all persons to the whole except as stated in sub. (3) and subject to s. 409.315 (1).

(2) A security interest which attaches to goods after they become part of a whole is valid against all persons subsequently acquiring interests in the whole except as stated in sub. (3) but is invalid against any person with an interest in the whole at the time the security interest attaches to the goods who has not in writing consented to the security interest or disclaimed an interest in the goods as part of the whole.

(3) If the subsequent purchase is made, the lien by judicial proceedings obtained or the subsequent advance under the prior perfected security interest is made or contracted for without knowledge of the security interest and before it is perfected, the security interests described in subs. (1) and (2) do not take priority over:

- (a) A subsequent purchaser for value of any interest in the whole; or
- (b) A creditor with a lien on the whole subsequently obtained by judicial proceedings; or
- (c) A creditor with a prior perfected security interest in the whole to the extent that he makes subsequent advances.

(3m) A purchaser of the whole at a foreclosure sale other than the holder of a perfected security interest purchasing at his own foreclosure sale is a subsequent purchaser within this section.

(4) When under subs. (1) or (2) and (3) a secured party has an interest in accessions which has priority over the claims of all persons who have interests in the whole, he may on default subject to ss. 409.501 to 409.507 remove his collateral from the whole but he must reimburse any encumbrancer or owner of the whole who is not the debtor and who has not otherwise agreed for the cost of repair of any physical injury but not for any diminution in value of the whole caused by the absence of the goods removed or by any necessity for replacing them. A person entitled to reimbursement may refuse permission to remove until the security party gives adequate security for the performance of this obligation.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.315 Priority when goods are commingled or processed. (1) If a security interest in goods was perfected and subsequently the goods or a part thereof have become part of a product or mass, the security interest continues in the product or mass if:

- (a) The goods are so manufactured, processed, assembled or commingled that their identity is lost in the product or mass; or
- (b) A financing statement covering the original goods also covers the product into which the goods have been manufactured, processed or assembled.

(1m) In a case to which sub. (1) (b) applies, no separate security interest in that part of the original goods which has been manufactured, processed or assembled into the product may be claimed under s. 409.314.

(2) When under sub. (1) more than one security interest attaches to the product or mass, they rank equally according to the ratio that the cost of the goods to which each interest originally attached bears to the cost of the total product or mass.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.316 Priority subject to subordination. Nothing in this chapter prevents subordination by agreement by any person entitled to priority.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.317 Secured party not obligated on contract of debtor. The mere existence of a security interest or authority given to the debtor to dispose of or use collateral does not impose contract or tort liability upon the secured party for the debtor's acts or omissions.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.318 Defenses against assignee; modification of contract after notification of assignment; term prohibiting assignment ineffective; identification and proof of assignment. (1) Unless an account debtor has made an enforceable agreement not to assert defenses or claims arising out of a sale as provided in s. 409.206 the rights of an assignee are subject to:

- (a) All the terms of the contract between the account debtor and assignor and any defense or claim arising therefrom; and
- (b) Any other defense or claim of the account debtor against the assignor which accrues before the account debtor receives notification of the assignment.

(2) So far as the right to payment under an assigned contract right has not already become an account, and notwithstanding notification of the assignment, any modification of or substitution for the contract made in good faith and in accordance with reasonable commercial standards is effective against an assignee unless the account debtor has otherwise agreed but the assignee acquires corresponding rights under the modified or substituted contract. The assignment may provide that such modification or substitution is a breach by the assignor.

(3) The account debtor is authorized to pay the assignor until the account debtor receives notification that the account has been assigned and that payment is to be made to the assignee. A notification which does not reasonably identify the rights assigned is ineffective. If requested by the account debtor, the assignee must seasonably furnish reasonable proof that the assignment has been made and unless he does so the account debtor may pay the assignor.

(4) A term in any contract between an account debtor and an assignor which prohibits assignment of an account or contract right to which they are parties is ineffective.

History: 1963 c. 158.

FILING.

409.401 Place of filing; erroneous filing; removal of collateral. (1) The proper place to file in order to perfect a security interest is as follows:

(a) When the collateral is equipment used in farming operations, or farm products, or accounts, contract rights or general intangibles arising from or relating to the sale of farm products by a farmer, or consumer goods, then in the office of the register of deeds in the county of the debtor's residence or if the debtor is not a resident of this state then in the office of the register of deeds in the county where the goods are kept, and in addition when the collateral is crops in the office of the register of deeds in the county where the land on which the crops are growing or to be grown is located;

(b) When the collateral is goods which at the time the security interest attaches are or are to become fixtures, then in the office where a mortgage on the real estate concerned would be filed or recorded;

(c) In all other cases, in the office of the secretary of state and in addition:

1. If the debtor has a place of business in this state, then in the office of the register of deeds in the county where the debtor's principal place of business is located; or

2. If the debtor has no place of business in this state but resides in this state, then in the office of the register of deeds in the county where he resides; or

3. If the debtor has no place of business in this state and does not reside in this state but the collateral is goods to be kept in this state, then in the office of the register of deeds in the county where the goods are kept.

(2) A filing which is made in good faith in an improper place or not in all of the places required by this section is nevertheless effective with regard to any collateral as to which the filing complied with the requirements of this chapter and is also effective with regard to collateral covered by the financing statement against any person who has knowledge of the contents of such financing statement.

(3) A filing which is made in the proper place in this state continues effective even though the debtor's residence or place of business or the location of the collateral or its use, whichever controlled the original filing, is thereafter changed.

(4) If collateral is brought into this state from another jurisdiction, the rules stated in s. 409.103 determine whether filing is necessary in this state.

(5) In this section:

(a) A foreign corporation which is authorized to transact business in this state is deemed a resident of this state;

(b) The residence of a debtor which is a corporation is the county in which the registered office of the corporation is located, and

(c) Designation in the security agreement of a principal place of business of a debtor shall be controlling unless manifestly unreasonable.

History: 1963 c. 158; 1965 c. 51.

Cross Reference: See 74.76 as to filing of federal tax liens.

Legislative Council Note, 1963: The official text of sub. (1) presented 3 options with respect to filing: (a) central filing, whereby all filing is with a central state office, except with regard to security interests in fixtures; (b) local-central filing, whereby filing is with local registers of deeds with respect to security interests in consumer goods, farm goods and fixtures, and with a central state office with respect to other security interests; (c) dual filing, which resembles the local-central option but which in most cases of filing with the central office also requires duplicate filing with the local office. The legislative council selected the dual filing option as being the closest to the present system of filing in Wisconsin.

The official draft contained an alternate sub. (3) which was rejected by the study committee. The alternate subsection provided that a filing continues to be effective for only 4 months after a change in an event which controlled the location of the original filing and then becomes ineffective unless there is a refiling in accordance with changed circumstances. The option selected by the study committee is in accord with present chattel mortgage law but contrary to the conditional sales law. (Bill No. 1-S)

Note: The language of par. (c) was changed by Amendment No. 2, S. and therefore departs somewhat from the dual filing option as stated in the official text of the Code.

409.402 Formal requisites of financing statement; amendments. (1) A financing statement is sufficient if it is signed by the debtor and the secured party, gives an address of the secured party from which information concerning the security interest may be obtained, gives a mailing address of the debtor and contains a statement indicating the types, or describing the items, of collateral. A financing statement may be filed before a security agreement is made or a security interest otherwise attaches. When the financing statement covers crops growing or to be grown or goods which are or are to become fixtures, the statement must also contain a description of the real estate con-

cerned and the name of the record owner thereof. A copy of the security agreement is sufficient as a financing statement if it contains the above information and is signed by both parties.

(2) A financing statement which otherwise complies with sub. (1) is sufficient although it is signed only by the secured party when it is filed to perfect a security interest in:

(a) Collateral already subject to a security interest in another jurisdiction when it is brought into this state. Such a financing statement must state that the collateral was brought into this state under such circumstances.

(b) Proceeds under s. 409.306 if the security interest in the original collateral was perfected. Such a financing statement must describe the original collateral.

(3) A form substantially as follows is sufficient to comply with sub. (1):

Name of debtor (or assignor)

Address

Name of secured party (or assignee)

Address

1. This financing statement covers the following types (or items) of property:

(Describe)

2. (If collateral is crops) The above described crops are growing or are to be grown

on:

(Enter Description of Real Estate and Name of Record Owner Thereof)

3. (If collateral is goods which are or are to become fixtures) The above described goods are affixed or to be affixed to:

(Enter Description of Real Estate and Name of Record Owner Thereof)

4. (If proceeds or products of collateral are claimed) Proceeds-Products of the collateral are also covered.

Signature of Debtor (or Assignor)

Signature of Secured Party (or Assignee)

(4) The term "financing statement" as used in this chapter means the original financing statement and any amendments but if any amendment adds collateral, it is effective as to the added collateral only from the filing date of the amendment.

(5) A financing statement substantially complying with the requirements of this section is effective even though it contains minor errors which are not seriously misleading.

History: 1963 c. 158.

Legislative Council Note, 1963: The study committee added to subs. (1) and (3) the requirement that financing statements covering crops or fixtures must contain the name of the record owner of the real estate concerned. The official text required only a description of the real estate. The name of the record owner, however, is important in those counties which do not have a tract index. (Bill No. 1-S)

409.403 What constitutes filing; duration of filing; effect of lapsed filing; duties of filing officer. (1) Presentation for filing of a financing statement and tender of the filing fee or acceptance of the statement by the filing officer constitutes filing under this chapter. A photocopy of the financing statement, certified by the secured party to be a true copy, or a carbon copy bearing signatures appearing by carbon impression, may be filed.

(2) A filed financing statement which states a maturity date of the obligation secured of 5 years or less is effective until such maturity date and thereafter for a period of 60 days. Any other filed financing statement is effective for a period of 5 years from the date of filing. The effectiveness of a filed financing statement lapses on the expiration of such 60-day period after a stated maturity date or on the expiration of such 5-year period, as the case may be, unless a continuation statement is filed prior to the lapse. Upon such lapse the security interest becomes unperfected. A filed financing statement which states that the obligation secured is payable on demand is effective for 5 years from the date of filing.

(3) A continuation statement may be filed by the secured party (a) within 6 months before and 60 days after a stated maturity date of 5 years or less, and (b) otherwise within 6 months prior to the expiration of the 5-year period specified in sub. (2). Any such continuation statement must be signed by the secured party, identify the original statement by file number and state that the original statement is still effective. Upon timely filing of the continuation statement, the effectiveness of the original statement is continued for 5 years after the last date to which the filing was effective whereupon it

lapses in the same manner as provided in sub. (2) unless another continuation statement is filed prior to such lapse. Succeeding continuation statements may be filed in the same manner to continue the effectiveness of the original statement. Unless a statute on disposition of public records provides otherwise, the filing officer may remove a lapsed statement from the files and destroy it.

(4) A filing officer shall mark each statement with a consecutive file number and with the date and hour of filing and shall hold the statement for public inspection. In addition the filing officer shall index the statements according to the name of the debtor and shall note in the index the file number and the address of the debtor given in the statement.

(5) The uniform fee for filing, indexing and furnishing filing data for an original or a continuation statement is \$1.

History: 1963 c. 158.

Note, 1963: The last sentence of sub. (1) that extent the subsection departs from the was added by Amendment No. 2, S., and to official text of the Code. (Bill No. 1-S)

409.404 Termination statement. (1) Whenever there is no outstanding secured obligation and no commitment to make advances, incur obligations or otherwise give value, the secured party must file, and on written demand by the debtor also send the debtor a statement that he no longer claims a security interest under the financing statement, which shall be identified by file number. A termination statement signed by a person other than the secured party of record must include or be accompanied by the assignment or a statement by the secured party of record that he has assigned the security interest to the signer of the termination statement. The uniform fee for filing and indexing such an assignment or statement thereof is \$1. If the affected secured party fails to file such a termination statement within 10 days after receipt of the debtor's written demand therefor he shall be liable to the debtor for \$25, and in addition for any loss caused to the debtor by such failure.

(2) On presentation to the filing officer of such a termination statement he must note it in the index and file it.

(3) The uniform fee for filing and indexing a termination statement is \$1.

History: 1963 c. 158.

Legislative Council Note, 1963: The penalty in sub. (1) for failure to furnish a termination statement was reduced by the study committee from \$100 to \$25. (Bill No. 1-S)

Note: Certain changes were made in this section by Amendment No. 2, S., principally the placing of a duty upon the secured party to file a termination statement when there no longer is any outstanding secured obligation or commitment to make advances, incur obligations or otherwise give value.

409.405 Assignment of security interest; duties of filing officer; fees. (1) A financing statement may disclose an assignment of a security interest in the collateral described in the statement by indication in the statement of the name and address of the assignee or by an assignment itself or a copy thereof on the face or back of the statement. Either the original secured party or the assignee may sign this statement as the secured party. On presentation to the filing officer of such a financing statement the filing officer shall mark the same as provided in s. 409.403 (4). The uniform fee for filing, indexing and furnishing filing data for a financing statement so indicating an assignment is \$1.

(2) A secured party may assign of record all or part of his rights under a financing statement by the filing of a separate written statement of assignment signed by the secured party of record and setting forth the name of the secured party of record and the debtor, the file number and the date of filing of the financing statement and the name and address of the assignee and containing a description of the collateral assigned. A copy of the assignment is sufficient as a separate statement if it complies with the preceding sentence. On presentation to the filing officer of such a separate statement, the filing officer shall mark such separate statement with the date and hour of the filing. He shall note the assignment on the index of the financing statement. The uniform fee for filing, indexing and furnishing filing data about such a separate statement of assignment is \$1.

(3) After the disclosure or filing of an assignment under this section, the assignee is the secured party of record.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.406 Release of collateral; duties of filing officer; fees. A secured party of record may by his signed statement release all or a part of any collateral described in a filed financing statement. The statement of release is sufficient if it contains a description of the collateral being released, the name and address of the debtor, the name and address of the secured party, and the file number of the financing statement. Upon presentation of such a statement to the filing officer he shall mark the statement with the hour

and date of filing and shall note the same upon the margin of the index of the filing of the financing statement. The uniform fee for filing and noting such a statement of release is \$1.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.407 Duties and liability of filing officer. (1) INFORMATION FROM FILING OFFICER. If the person filing any financing statement, termination statement, statement of assignment, or statement of release, furnishes the filing officer a copy thereof, the filing officer shall upon request note upon the copy the file number and date and hour of the filing of the original and deliver or send the copy to such person. Such notation by the filing officer does not constitute a certification by him that the copy is a true copy of the original.

(2) ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATE; FEES. Upon request of any person, the filing officer shall issue his certificate showing whether there is on file on the date and hour stated therein, any unexpired financing statement filed or continued within the preceding 6 years naming a particular debtor and any statement of assignment thereof and if there is, giving the date and hour of filing of each such statement and the names and addresses of each secured party therein. The uniform fee for such a certificate is \$2, plus 50 cents for each financing statement and for each statement of assignment reported therein. Upon request the filing officer shall furnish a certified copy of any filed financing statement or statement of assignment for a uniform fee of \$1 for each page of the copied statement plus 50 cents for the certificate.

(3) LIABILITY OF FILING OFFICER. No filing officer nor any of his employes or agents shall be subject to personal liability by reason of any error or omission in the performance of any duty under ch. 409 except in case of misconduct as defined in s. 946.12.

History: 1963 c. 158; 1965 c. 104.

Legislative Council Note, 1963: The last sentence of sub. (1) is not part of the official text. It was added by the study committee to make clear that a filing officer who notes certain information upon a duplicate furnished by the person filing a financing statement does not thereby certify that the duplicate is a true copy of the original. No special fee is allowed for such notation, and so the filing officer should not be required to compare the 2 documents to see that the one

is an exact copy of the other. In the last sentence of sub. (2), however, the study committee added the word "certified" before "copy" to make clear that the filing officer must furnish a certified copy when he is paid the fee specified in that sentence. (Bill No. 1-S)

Note: The material designated as sub. (2) in the original bill was deleted by Amendment No. 2, S.

DEFAULT.

409.501 Default; procedure when security agreement covers both real and personal property. (1) When a debtor is in default under a security agreement, a secured party has the rights and remedies provided in ss. 409.501 to 409.507 and except as limited by sub. (3) those provided in the security agreement. He may reduce his claim to judgment, foreclose or otherwise enforce the security interest by any available judicial procedure. If the collateral is documents the secured party may proceed either as to the documents or as to the goods covered thereby. A secured party in possession has the rights, remedies and duties provided in s. 409.207. The rights and remedies referred to in this subsection are cumulative.

(2) After default, the debtor has the rights and remedies provided in ss. 409.501 to 409.507, those provided in the security agreement and those provided in s. 409.207.

(3) To the extent that they give rights to the debtor and impose duties on the secured party, the rules stated in the subsections referred to below may not be waived or varied except as provided with respect to compulsory disposition of collateral (s. 409.505 (1)) and with respect to redemption of collateral (s. 409.506) but the parties may by agreement determine the standards by which the fulfillment of these rights and duties is to be measured if such standards are not manifestly unreasonable:

(a) Sections 409.502 (2) and 409.504 (2) insofar as they require accounting for surplus proceeds of collateral;

(b) Sections 409.504 (3) and 409.505 (1) which deal with disposition of collateral;

(c) Section 409.505 (2) which deals with acceptance of collateral as discharge of obligation;

(d) Section 409.506 which deals with redemption of collateral; and

(e) Section 409.507 (1) which deals with the secured party's liability for failure to comply with ss. 409.501 to 409.507.

(4) If the security agreement covers both real and personal property, the secured party may proceed under ss. 409.501 to 409.507 as to the personal property or he may proceed as to both the real and the personal property in accordance with his rights and

remedies in respect of the real property in which case the provisions of ss. 409.501 to 409.507 do not apply.

(5) When a secured party has reduced his claim to judgment the lien of any levy which may be made upon his collateral by virtue of any execution based upon the judgment shall relate back to the date of the perfection of the security interest in such collateral. A judicial sale, pursuant to such execution, is a foreclosure of the security interest by judicial procedure within the meaning of this section, and the secured party may purchase at the sale and thereafter hold the collateral free of any other requirements of this chapter.

History: 1963 c. 158.
Remedies in default. Sauer, 48 MLR 507.

409.502 Collection rights of secured party. (1) When so agreed and in any event on default the secured party is entitled to notify an account debtor or the obligor on an instrument to make payment to him whether or not the assignor was theretofore making collections on the collateral, and also to take control of any proceeds to which he is entitled under s. 409.306.

(2) A secured party who by agreement is entitled to charge back uncollected collateral or otherwise to full or limited recourse against the debtor and who undertakes to collect from the account debtors or obligors must proceed in a commercially reasonable manner and may deduct his reasonable expenses of realization from the collections. If the security agreement secures an indebtedness, the secured party must account to the debtor for any surplus, and unless otherwise agreed, the debtor is liable for any deficiency. But, if the underlying transaction was a sale of accounts, contract rights, or chattel paper, the debtor is entitled to any surplus or is liable for any deficiency only if the security agreement so provides.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.503 Secured party's right to take possession after default. Unless otherwise agreed a secured party has on default the right to take possession of the collateral. In taking possession a secured party may proceed without judicial process if this can be done without breach of the peace or may proceed by action. If the security agreement so provides the 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 which is reasonably convenient to both parties. Without removal a secured party may render equipment unusable, and may dispose of collateral on the debtor's premises under s. 409.504.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.504 Secured party's right to dispose of collateral after default; effect of disposition. (1) A secured party after default may sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any or all of the collateral in its then condition or following any commercially reasonable preparation or processing. Any sale of goods is subject to ch. 402. The proceeds of disposition shall be applied in the order following to:

(a) The reasonable expenses of retaking, holding, preparing for sale, selling and the like and, to the extent provided for in the agreement and not prohibited by law, the reasonable attorneys' fees and legal expenses incurred by the secured party;

(b) The satisfaction of indebtedness secured by the security interest under which the disposition is made;

(c) The satisfaction of indebtedness secured by any subordinate security interest in the collateral if written notification of demand therefor is received before distribution of the proceeds is completed. If requested by the secured party, the holder of a subordinate security interest must seasonably furnish reasonable proof of his interest, and unless he does so, the secured party need not comply with his demand.

(2) If the security interest secures an indebtedness, the secured party must account to the debtor for any surplus, and, unless otherwise agreed, the debtor is liable for any deficiency. But if the underlying transaction was a sale of accounts, contract rights, or chattel paper, the debtor is entitled to any surplus or is liable for any deficiency only if the security agreement so provides.

(3) Disposition of the collateral may be by public or private proceedings and may be made by way of one or more contracts. Sale or other disposition may be as a unit or in parcels and at any time and place and on any terms but every aspect of the disposition including the method, manner, time, place and terms must be commercially reasonable. Unless collateral is perishable or threatens to decline speedily in value or is of a type customarily sold on a recognized market, reasonable notification of the time and place of any public sale or reasonable notification of the time after which any private sale or

other intended disposition is to be made shall be sent by the secured party to the debtor, and except in the case of consumer goods to any other person who has a security interest in the collateral and who has duly filed a financing statement indexed in the name of the debtor in this state or who is known by the secured party to have a security interest in the collateral. The secured party may buy at any public sale and if the collateral is of a type customarily sold in a recognized market or is of a type which is the subject of widely distributed standard price quotations he may buy at private sale.

(4) When collateral is disposed of by a secured party after default, the disposition transfers to a purchaser for value all of the debtor's rights therein, discharges the security interest under which it is made and any security interest or lien subordinate thereto. The purchaser takes free of all such rights and interests even though the secured party fails to comply with the requirements of ss. 409.501 to 409.507 or of any judicial proceedings:

(a) In the case of a public sale, if the purchaser has no knowledge of any defects in the sale and if he does not buy in collusion with the secured party, other bidders or the person conducting the sale; or

(b) In any other case, if the purchaser acts in good faith.

(5) A person who is liable to a secured party under a guaranty, indorsement, repurchase agreement or the like and who receives a transfer of collateral from the secured party or is subrogated to his rights has thereafter the rights and duties of the secured party. Such a transfer of collateral is not a sale or disposition of the collateral under this chapter.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.505 Compulsory disposition of collateral; acceptance of the collateral as discharge of obligation. (1) If the debtor has paid 60 per cent of the cash price in the case of a purchase money security interest in consumer goods or 60 per cent of the loan in the case of another security interest in consumer goods, and has not signed after default a statement renouncing or modifying his rights under ss. 409.501 to 409.507 a secured party who has taken possession of collateral must dispose of it under s. 409.504 and if he fails to do so within 90 days after he takes possession the debtor at his option may recover in conversion or under s. 409.507 (1) on secured party's liability. In this subsection "cash price" means the seller's price in dollars for the sale of the goods and the transfer of unqualified title thereto upon the concurrent payment of such price in cash or the equivalent thereof; "loan" refers to the principal and does not include interest or service charges.

(2) In any other case involving consumer goods or any other collateral a secured party in possession may, after default, propose to retain the collateral in satisfaction of the obligation. Written notice of such proposal shall be sent to the debtor and except in the case of consumer goods to any other secured party who has a security interest in the collateral and who has duly filed a financing statement indexed in the name of the debtor in this state or is known by the secured party in possession to have a security interest in it. If the debtor or other person entitled to receive notification objects in writing within 30 days from the receipt of the notification or if any other secured party objects in writing within 30 days after the secured party obtains possession the secured party must dispose of the collateral under s. 409.504. In the absence of such written objection the secured party may retain the collateral in satisfaction of the debtor's obligation.

History: 1963 c. 158.

Legislative Council Note, 1963: The last committee to clarify the meaning of "cash" sentence of sub. (1) was added by the study price" and "loan". (Bill No. 1-S)

409.506 Debtor's right to redeem collateral. At any time before the secured party has disposed of collateral or entered into a contract for its disposition under s. 409.504 or before the obligation has been discharged under s. 409.505 (2) the debtor or any other secured party may unless otherwise agreed in writing after default redeem the collateral by tendering fulfillment of all obligations secured by the collateral as well as the expenses reasonably incurred by the secured party in retaking, holding and preparing the collateral for disposition, in arranging for the sale, and to the extent provided in the agreement and not prohibited by law, his reasonable attorneys' fees and legal expenses.

History: 1963 c. 158.

409.507 Secured party's liability for failure to comply with default provisions. (1) If it is established that the secured party is not proceeding in accordance with ss. 409.501 to 409.507 disposition may be ordered or restrained on appropriate terms and conditions. If the disposition has occurred the debtor or any person entitled to notification or whose security interest has been made known to the secured party prior to the disposition has a right to recover from the secured party any loss caused by a failure to

comply with ss. 409.501 to 409.507. If the collateral is consumer goods, the debtor has a right to recover in any event an amount not less than the credit service charge plus 10 per cent of the principal amount of the debt or the time price differential plus 10 per cent of the cash price.

(2) The fact that a better price could have been obtained by a sale at a different time or in a different method from that selected by the secured party is not of itself sufficient to establish that the sale was not made in a commercially reasonable manner. If the secured party either sells the collateral in the usual manner in any recognized market therefor or if he sells at the price current in such market at the time of his sale or if he has otherwise sold in conformity with reasonable commercial practices among dealers in the type of property sold he has sold in a commercially reasonable manner. The principles stated in the 2 preceding sentences with respect to sales also apply as may be appropriate to other types of disposition. A disposition which has been approved in any judicial proceeding or by any bona fide creditors' committee or representative of creditors shall conclusively be deemed to be commercially reasonable, but this sentence does not indicate that any such approval must be obtained in any case nor does it indicate that any disposition not so approved is not commercially reasonable.

History: 1963 c. 158.