

UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE (EXCERPT)
Act 174 of 1962

SUBPART 2.

NONCOMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE

440.9625 Remedies for secured party's failure to comply with article.

Sec. 9625. (1) If it is established that a secured party is not proceeding in accordance with this article, a court may order or restrain collection, enforcement, or disposition of collateral on appropriate terms and conditions.

(2) Subject to subsections (3), (4), and (6), a person is liable for damages in the amount of any loss caused by a failure to comply with this article. Loss caused by a failure to comply may include loss resulting from the debtor's inability to obtain, or increased costs of, alternative financing.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in section 9628, both of the following apply:

(a) A person that, at the time of the failure, was a debtor, was an obligor, or held a security interest in or other lien on the collateral may recover damages under subsection (2) for its loss.

(b) If the collateral is consumer goods, a person that was a debtor or a secondary obligor at the time a secured party failed to comply with this part may recover for that failure in any event an amount not less than the credit service charge paid plus 10% of the principal amount of the obligation or the time-price differential paid plus 10% of the cash price.

(4) A debtor whose deficiency is eliminated under section 9626 may recover damages for the loss of any surplus. However, a debtor or secondary obligor whose deficiency is eliminated or reduced under section 9626 may not otherwise recover under subsection (2) for noncompliance with the provisions of this part relating to collection, enforcement, disposition, or acceptance. Regardless of whether the debtor's or secondary obligor's deficiency is eliminated or reduced under section 9626 or other applicable law, any damages recovered by the debtor or secondary obligor under subsection (3) shall be reduced by the amount that the sum of the secured obligation, expenses, and attorney's fees exceeds the proceeds of collection, enforcement, disposition, or acceptance.

(5) In addition to any damages recoverable under subsection (2), the debtor, consumer obligor, or person named as a debtor in a filed record, as applicable, may recover \$500.00 in each case from a person that does 1 or more of the following:

(a) Fails to comply with section 9208.

(b) Fails to comply with section 9209.

(c) Files a record that the person is not entitled to file under section 9509(1).

(d) Fails to cause the secured party of record to file or send a termination statement as required by section 9513(1) or (3).

(e) Fails to comply with section 9616(2)(a) and whose failure is part of a pattern, or consistent with a practice, of noncompliance.

(f) Fails to comply with section 9616(2)(b).

(6) A debtor or consumer obligor may recover damages under subsection (2) and, in addition, \$500.00 in each case from a person that, without reasonable cause, fails to comply with a request under section 9210. A recipient of a request under section 9210 that never claimed an interest in the collateral or obligations that are the subject of a request under that section has a reasonable excuse for failure to comply with the request within the meaning of this subsection.

(7) If a secured party fails to comply with a request regarding a list of collateral or a statement of account under section 9210, the secured party may claim a security interest only as shown in the list or statement included in the request as against a person that is reasonably misled by the failure.

History: Add. 2000, Act 348, Eff. July 1, 2001;—Am. 2014, Act 104, Imd. Eff. Apr. 10, 2014.

440.9626 Action in which deficiency or surplus is in issue.

Sec. 9626. In an action arising from a transaction in which the amount of a deficiency or surplus is in issue, the following rules apply:

(a) A secured party need not prove compliance with the provisions of this part relating to collection, enforcement, disposition, or acceptance unless the debtor or a secondary obligor places the secured party's compliance in issue.

(b) If the secured party's compliance is placed in issue, the secured party has the burden of establishing that the collection, enforcement, disposition, or acceptance was conducted in accordance with this part.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in section 9628, if a secured party fails to prove that the collection,

enforcement, disposition, or acceptance was conducted in accordance with the provisions of this part relating to collection, enforcement, disposition, or acceptance, the liability of a debtor or a secondary obligor for a deficiency is limited to an amount by which the sum of the secured obligation, expenses, and attorney fees exceeds the greater of 1 of the following:

- (i) The proceeds of the collection, enforcement, disposition, or acceptance.
- (ii) The amount of proceeds that would have been realized had the noncomplying secured party proceeded in accordance with the provisions of this part relating to collection, enforcement, disposition, or acceptance.
- (d) For purposes of subdivision (c)(ii), the amount of proceeds that would have been realized is equal to the sum of the secured obligation, expenses, and attorney fees unless the secured party proves that the amount is less than that sum.
- (e) If a deficiency or surplus is calculated under section 9615(6), the debtor or obligor has the burden of establishing that the amount of proceeds of the disposition is significantly below the range of prices that a complying disposition to a person other than the secured party, a person related to the secured party, or a secondary obligor would have brought.

History: Add. 2000, Act 348, Eff. July 1, 2001;—Am. 2014, Act 104, Imd. Eff. Apr. 10, 2014.

440.9627 Determination of whether conduct was commercially reasonable.

Sec. 9627. (1) The fact that a greater amount could have been obtained by a collection, enforcement, disposition, or acceptance at a different time or in a different method from that selected by the secured party is not of itself sufficient to preclude the secured party from establishing that the collection, enforcement, disposition, or acceptance was made in a commercially reasonable manner.

(2) A disposition of collateral is made in a commercially reasonable manner if the disposition is made in the usual manner on any recognized market, at the price current in any recognized market at the time of the disposition, or otherwise in conformity with reasonable commercial practices among dealers in the type of property that was the subject of the disposition.

(3) A collection, enforcement, disposition, or acceptance is commercially reasonable if it has been approved in a judicial proceeding, by a bona fide creditors' committee, by a representative of creditors, or by an assignee for the benefit of creditors.

(4) Approval under subsection (3) need not be obtained, and lack of approval does not mean that the collection, enforcement, disposition, or acceptance is not commercially reasonable.

History: Add. 2000, Act 348, Eff. July 1, 2001.

440.9628 Nonliability and limitation on liability of secured party; liability of secondary obligor.

Sec. 9628. (1) Unless a secured party knows that a person is a debtor or obligor, knows the identity of the person, and knows how to communicate with the person, both of the following apply:

(a) The secured party is not liable to the person, or to a secured party or lienholder that has filed a financing statement against the person, for failure to comply with this article.

(b) The secured party's failure to comply with this article does not affect the liability of the person for a deficiency.

(2) A secured party is not liable because of its status as secured party to either of the following:

(a) To a person that is a debtor or obligor, unless the secured party knows all of the following:

(i) That the person is a debtor or obligor.

(ii) The identity of the person.

(iii) How to communicate with the person.

(b) To a secured party or lienholder that has filed a financing statement against a person, unless the secured party knows both of the following:

(i) That the person is a debtor.

(ii) The identity of the person.

(3) A secured party is not liable to any person, and a person's liability for a deficiency is not affected, because of any act or omission arising out of the secured party's reasonable belief that a transaction is not a consumer-goods transaction or a consumer transaction or that goods are not consumer goods, if the secured party's belief is based on its reasonable reliance on 1 or more of the following:

(a) A debtor's representation concerning the purpose for which collateral was to be used, acquired, or held.

(b) An obligor's representation concerning the purpose for which a secured obligation was incurred.

(4) A secured party is not liable to any person under section 9625(3)(b) for its failure to comply with section 9616.

(5) A secured party is not liable under section 9625(3)(b) more than once with respect to any 1 secured

obligation.

History: Add. 2000, Act 348, Eff. July 1, 2001.