

UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE (EXCERPT)
Act 174 of 1962

SUBPART 3.
PRIORITY

440.9317 Interests that take priority over or take free of unperfected security interest or agricultural lien.

Sec. 9317. (1) A security interest or agricultural lien is subordinate to the rights of 1 or more of the following:

(a) A person entitled to priority under section 9322.

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

(i) The time the security interest or agricultural lien is perfected.

(ii) The time 1 of the conditions specified in section 9203(2)(c) is met and a financing statement covering the collateral is filed.

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

(3) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (5), a lessee of goods takes free of a security interest or agricultural lien if the lessee gives value and receives delivery of the collateral without knowledge of the security interest or agricultural lien and before it is perfected.

(4) A licensee of a general intangible or a buyer, other than a secured party, of collateral other than tangible chattel paper, tangible documents, goods, instruments, or a certificated security takes free of a security interest if the licensee or buyer gives value without knowledge of the security interest and before it is perfected.

(5) Except as otherwise provided in sections 9320 and 9321, if a person files a financing statement with respect to a purchase-money security interest before or within 20 days after the debtor receives delivery of the collateral, the security interest takes priority over the rights of a buyer, lessee, or lien creditor that arise between the time the security interest attaches and the time of filing.

History: 1962, Act 174, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964;—Am. 2000, Act 348, Eff. July 1, 2001;—Am. 2012, Act 87, Eff. July 1, 2013.

440.9318 No interest retained in right to payment that is sold; rights and title of seller of account or chattel paper with respect to creditors and purchasers.

Sec. 9318. (1) A debtor that has sold an account, chattel paper, payment intangibles, or promissory note does not retain a legal or equitable interest in the collateral sold.

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

History: 1962, Act 174, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964;—Am. 1978, Act 369, Eff. Jan. 1, 1979;—Am. 2000, Act 348, Eff. July 1, 2001.

440.9319 Rights and title of consignee with respect to creditors and purchasers.

Sec. 9319. (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2), for purposes of determining the rights of creditors of, and purchasers for value of goods from, a consignee, while the goods are in the possession of the consignee, the consignee is deemed to have rights and title to the goods identical to those the consignor had or had power to transfer.

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

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

440.9320 Buyer of goods.

Sec. 9320. (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (5), a buyer in ordinary course of business, other than a person buying farm products from a person engaged in farming operations, takes free of a security interest created by the buyer's seller, even if the security interest is perfected and the buyer knows of its existence.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (5), a buyer of goods from a person who used or bought the goods for use primarily for personal, family, or household purposes takes free of a security interest, even if perfected, if the buyer buys without knowledge of the security interest, for value, primarily for the buyer's personal, family, or household purposes, and before the filing of a financing statement covering the goods.

(3) To the extent that it affects the priority of a security interest over a buyer of goods under subsection (2), the period of effectiveness of a filing made in the jurisdiction in which the seller is located is governed by section 9316(1) and (2).

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

(5) Subsections (1) and (2) do not affect a security interest in goods in the possession of the secured party under section 9313.

(6) Subsections (7) to (14) shall apply in the case of a person buying farm products from a person engaged in farming operations.

(7) If requested by the secured party, a debtor engaged in farming operations who gives a security interest in farm products shall provide to the secured party a written list identifying potential buyers and points of delivery of the farm products. Except as otherwise provided by subsection (8), the number of potential buyers for each commodity shall not exceed 5. If a potential buyer has more than 1 point of delivery, each additional point of delivery shall be counted as a potential buyer.

(8) A debtor engaged in farming operations who provides a written list of potential buyers to a secured party pursuant to subsection (7) shall not sell farm products that secure the debt to a buyer who is not identified on the list without the prior written consent of the secured party. A person who knowingly or intentionally violates this subsection is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 3 years or a fine of not more than \$10,000.00, or both. If appropriate given the facts and circumstances of the case, the court shall place the person on probation upon the condition that restitution be made to the secured party. Payment of, or application of the proceeds to, the debt upon which the security interest is based is an absolute defense to a prosecution under this subsection if the payment or application is made prior to commencement of prosecution.

(9) A secured party who is provided with a written list of potential buyers pursuant to subsection (7) may notify buyers identified on the list of the security interest as provided in this subsection. A secured party shall not notify a person not identified on the list, except that the secured party may notify a buyer concerning whom the secured party has given prior written consent pursuant to subsection (8) or to whom the secured party has reasonable cause to believe the debtor is about to sell the farm products. A notice provided pursuant to this subsection shall be in writing and shall be mailed by certified mail or delivered by another method by which receipt can be verified. The notice may be in a form agreed upon in writing by the buyer and the secured party, but in absence of such an agreement the notice shall be an original financing statement or a carbon, photographic, or other reproduction of an original or a statement that contains all of the following:

- (a) The full name and address of the debtor.
- (b) The full name and address of the secured party.
- (c) A description of the collateral.
- (d) The date and location of the filing of the security interest.
- (e) The date and signature of the secured party.

(10) If the debt that is the basis of the security interest is satisfied, the secured party shall notify in writing each potential buyer to whom the secured party sent notice under subsection (9). The notice may be given within a time period agreed upon in writing by the buyer and the secured party, but in absence of such an agreement the notice shall be given within 11 days after the debt is satisfied.

(11) A secured party who does any of the following is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days or a fine of not more than \$1,000.00, or both:

- (a) Knowingly or intentionally gives false or misleading information in a notice provided pursuant to subsection (9).
- (b) Sends notice to a potential buyer other than as permitted in subsection (9).
- (c) Fails to notify a potential buyer of the satisfaction of a debt within the time period prescribed by subsection (10).

(12) A buyer of farm products who receives notice pursuant to subsection (9) of a security interest in the farm products shall make payment for the farm products by check or other instrument made payable to the seller and the secured party jointly, except that payment may be made directly to the secured party if authorized in writing by the seller. This subsection does not apply to any payment or partial payment made before notice under subsection (9) has been received by the buyer. A buyer of farm products who violates this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days or a fine of not

more than \$1,000.00, or both. Payment of the debt upon which the security interest is based is an absolute defense to a prosecution under this subsection if payment is made prior to commencement of prosecution.

(13) As used in subsections (6) to (12), "person buying farm products" or "buyer" includes a commission merchant or selling agent who sells farm products in the ordinary course of business for a person engaged in farming operations.

(14) A buyer in ordinary course of business who receives notice pursuant to subsection (9), who buys farm products from a person engaged in farming operations, and who withholds all or part of the proceeds of the sale from the seller in order to satisfy a debt owed by the seller to the buyer, takes subject to a security interest in those farm products created by the seller, unless the debt owed by the seller to the buyer was secured by a prior perfected security interest. For purposes of this subsection, "debt" does not include the cost of harvesting; processing, including packaging, freezing, canning, and drying; storing; marketing; or transporting farm products to market.

(15) Except as otherwise provided by subsection (16), a commission merchant or selling agent who sells farm products, in the ordinary course of business, for a person engaged in farming operations is not liable to the holder of a security interest in those farm products even though the security interest is perfected and even though the commission merchant or selling agent knows of its existence.

(16) A commission merchant or selling agent who sells farm products, in the ordinary course of business, for a person engaged in farming operations, and who receives notice pursuant to subsection (9), shall not be protected from liability under subsection (15) if the commission merchant or selling agent withholds from the seller all or part of the proceeds of a sale of the farm products in order to satisfy a debt owed by the seller to the commission merchant or selling agent, unless the debt was secured by a prior perfected security interest. For purposes of this subsection, "debt" does not include the cost of harvesting; processing, including packaging, freezing, canning, and drying; storing; marketing; or transporting farm products to market.

(17) A prosecution under subsections (12) to (14) shall not be commenced after the expiration of 2 years following the date the violation occurred.

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

440.9321 Licensee of general intangible and lessee of goods in ordinary course of business.

Sec. 9321. (1) As used in this section, "licensee in ordinary course of business" means a person that becomes a licensee of a general intangible in good faith, without knowledge that the license violates the rights of another person in the general intangible, and in the ordinary course from a person in the business of licensing general intangibles of that kind. A person becomes a licensee in the ordinary course if the license to the person comports with the usual or customary practices in the kind of business in which the licensor is engaged or with the licensor's own usual or customary practices.

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

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

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

440.9322 Priorities among conflicting security interests in and agricultural liens on same collateral.

Sec. 9322. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, priority among conflicting security interests and agricultural liens in the same collateral is determined according to the following rules:

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

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

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

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(a), both of the following apply:

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

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

(3) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (6), a security interest in collateral that qualifies for priority over a conflicting security interest under section 9327, 9328, 9329, 9330, or 9331 also has priority over a conflicting security interest in 1 or more of the following:

(a) Any supporting obligation for the collateral.

(b) Proceeds of the collateral if all of the following are met:

(i) The security interest in proceeds is perfected.

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

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

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

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

(6) Subsections (1) through (5) are subject to all of the following:

(a) Subsection (7) and the other provisions of this part.

(b) Section 4210 with respect to a security interest of a collecting bank.

(c) Section 5118 with respect to a security interest of an issuer or nominated person.

(d) Section 9110 with respect to a security interest arising under article 2 or 2A.

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

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

440.9323 Future advances.

Sec. 9323. (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3), for purposes of determining the priority of a perfected security interest under section 9322(1)(a), perfection of the security interest dates from the time an advance is made to the extent that the security interest secures an advance that meets both of the following:

(a) Is made while the security interest is perfected only under 1 of the following:

(i) Under section 9309 when it attaches.

(ii) Temporarily under section 9312(5), (6), or (7).

(b) Is not made pursuant to a commitment entered into before or while the security interest is perfected by a method other than under section 9309 or 9312(5), (6), or (7).

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3), a security interest is subordinate to the rights of a person that becomes a lien creditor to the extent that the security interest secures an advance made more than 45 days after the person becomes a lien creditor unless the advance is made without knowledge of the lien, or pursuant to a commitment entered into without knowledge of the lien.

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

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

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

(b) Forty-five days after the purchase.

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

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

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

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

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

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

440.9324 Priority of purchase-money security interests.

Sec. 9324. (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (7), a perfected purchase-money security interest in goods other than inventory or livestock has priority over a conflicting security interest in the same goods,

and, except as otherwise provided in section 9327, a perfected security interest in its identifiable proceeds also has priority, if the purchase-money security interest is perfected when the debtor receives possession of the collateral or within 20 days thereafter.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) and except as otherwise provided in subsection (7), a perfected purchase-money security interest in inventory has priority over a conflicting security interest in the same inventory, has priority over a conflicting security interest in chattel paper or an instrument constituting proceeds of the inventory and in proceeds of the chattel paper, if so provided in section 9330, and, except as otherwise provided in section 9327, also has priority in identifiable cash proceeds of the inventory to the extent the identifiable cash proceeds are received on or before the delivery of the inventory to a buyer, if all of the following are met:

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

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

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

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

(3) Subsection (2)(b) through (d) apply only if the holder of the conflicting security interest had filed a financing statement covering the same types of inventory before 1 of the following:

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

(b) If the purchase-money security interest is temporarily perfected without filing or possession under section 9312(6), before the beginning of the 20-day period thereunder.

(4) Subject to subsection (5) and except as otherwise provided in subsection (7), a perfected purchase-money security interest in livestock that are farm products has priority over a conflicting security interest in the same livestock, and, except as otherwise provided in section 9327, a perfected security interest in their identifiable proceeds and identifiable products in their unmanufactured states also has priority, if all of the following are met:

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

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

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

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

(5) Subsection (4)(b) through (d) apply only if the holder of the conflicting security interest had filed a financing statement covering the same types of livestock before 1 of the following:

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

(b) If the purchase-money security interest is temporarily perfected without filing or possession under section 9312(6), before the beginning of the 20-day period thereunder.

(6) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (7), a perfected purchase-money security interest in software has priority over a conflicting security interest in the same collateral, and, except as otherwise provided in section 9327, a perfected security interest in its identifiable proceeds also has priority, to the extent that the purchase-money security interest in the goods in which the software was acquired for use has priority in the goods and proceeds of the goods under this section.

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

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

(b) In all other cases, section 9322(1) applies to the qualifying security interest.

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

440.9325 Priority of security interests in transferred collateral.

Sec. 9325. (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2), a security interest created by a debtor is subordinate to a security interest in the same collateral created by another person if all of the following are met:

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

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

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

(2) Subsection (1) subordinates a security interest only if the security interest otherwise would have priority solely under section 9322(1) or 9324, or arose solely under section 2711(3) or 2A508(5).

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

440.9326 Priority of security interests created by new debtor.

Sec. 9326. (1) Subject to subsection (2), a security interest that is created by a new debtor in collateral in which the new debtor has or acquires rights and is perfected solely by a filed financing statement that would be ineffective to perfect the security interest but for the application of section 9316(9)(a) or 9508 is subordinate to a security interest in the same collateral that is perfected other than by such a filed financing statement.

(2) The other provisions of this part determine the priority among conflicting security interests in the same collateral perfected by filed financing statements described in subsection (1). However, if the security agreements to which a new debtor became bound as debtor were not entered into by the same original debtor, the conflicting security interests rank according to priority in time of the new debtor's having become bound.

History: Add. 2000, Act 348, Eff. July 1, 2001;—Am. 2012, Act 88, Eff. July 1, 2013.

440.9327 Priority of security interests in deposit account.

Sec. 9327. The following rules govern priority among conflicting security interests in the same deposit account:

(a) A security interest held by a secured party having control of the deposit account under section 9104 has priority over a conflicting security interest held by a secured party that does not have control.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in subdivisions (c) and (d), security interests perfected by control under section 9314 rank according to priority in time of obtaining control.

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

(d) A security interest perfected by control under section 9104(1)(c) has priority over a security interest held by the bank with which the deposit account is maintained.

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

440.9328 Priority of security interests in investment property.

Sec. 9328. The following rules govern priority among conflicting security interests in the same investment property:

(a) A security interest held by a secured party having control of investment property under section 9106 has priority over a security interest held by a secured party that does not have control of the investment property.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in subdivisions (c) and (d), conflicting security interests held by secured parties each of which has control under section 9106 rank according to priority in time of 1 of the following:

(i) If the collateral is a security, obtaining control.

(ii) If the collateral is a security entitlement carried in a securities account, according to 1 of the following:

(A) If the secured party obtained control under section 8106(4)(a), the secured party's becoming the person for which the securities account is maintained.

(B) If the secured party obtained control under section 8106(4)(b), the securities intermediary's agreement to comply with the secured party's entitlement orders with respect to security entitlements carried or to be carried in the securities account.

(C) If the secured party obtained control through another person under section 8106(4)(c), the time on which priority would be based under this paragraph if the other person were the secured party.

(iii) If the collateral is a commodity contract carried with a commodity intermediary, the satisfaction of the requirement for control specified in section 9106(2)(b) with respect to commodity contracts carried or to be carried with the commodity intermediary.

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

(d) A security interest held by a commodity intermediary in a commodity contract or a commodity account maintained with the commodity intermediary has priority over a conflicting security interest held by another secured party.

(e) A security interest in a certificated security in registered form that is perfected by taking delivery under section 9313(1) and not by control under section 9314 has priority over a conflicting security interest

perfected by a method other than control.

(f) Conflicting security interests created by a broker, securities intermediary, or commodity intermediary that are perfected without control under section 9106 rank equally.

(g) In all other cases, priority among conflicting security interests in investment property is governed by sections 9322 and 9323.

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

440.9329 Priority of security interests in letter-of-credit right.

Sec. 9329. The following rules govern priority among conflicting security interests in the same letter-of-credit right:

(a) A security interest held by a secured party having control of the letter-of-credit right under section 9107 has priority to the extent of its control over a conflicting security interest held by a secured party that does not have control.

(b) Security interests perfected by control under section 9314 rank according to priority in time of obtaining control.

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

440.9330 Priority of purchaser of chattel paper or instrument.

Sec. 9330. (1) A purchaser of chattel paper has priority over a security interest in the chattel paper that is claimed merely as proceeds of inventory subject to a security interest if both of the following are met:

(a) In good faith and in the ordinary course of the purchaser's business, the purchaser gives new value and takes possession of the chattel paper or obtains control of the chattel paper under section 9105.

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

(2) A purchaser of chattel paper has priority over a security interest in the chattel paper that is claimed other than merely as proceeds of inventory subject to a security interest if the purchaser gives new value and takes possession of the chattel paper or obtains control of the chattel paper under section 9105 in good faith, in the ordinary course of the purchaser's business, and without knowledge that the purchase violates the rights of the secured party.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in section 9327, a purchaser having priority in chattel paper under subsection (1) or (2) also has priority in proceeds of the chattel paper to the extent that section 9322 provides for priority in the proceeds, or the proceeds consist of the specific goods covered by the chattel paper or cash proceeds of the specific goods, even if the purchaser's security interest in the proceeds is unperfected.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in section 9331(1), a purchaser of an instrument has priority over a security interest in the instrument perfected by a method other than possession if the purchaser gives value and takes possession of the instrument in good faith and without knowledge that the purchase violates the rights of the secured party.

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

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

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

440.9331 Priority of rights of purchasers of instruments, documents, and securities under other articles; priority of interests in financial assets and security entitlements under article 8.

Sec. 9331. (1) This article does not limit the rights of a holder in due course of a negotiable instrument, a holder to which a negotiable document of title has been duly negotiated, or a protected purchaser of a security. These holders or purchasers take priority over an earlier security interest, even if perfected, to the extent provided in articles 3, 7, and 8.

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

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

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

440.9332 Transfer of money; transfer of funds from deposit account.

Sec. 9332. (1) A transferee of money takes the money free of a security interest unless the transferee acts in collusion with the debtor in violating the rights of the secured party.

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

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

440.9333 Priority of certain liens arising by operation of law.

Sec. 9333. (1) As used in this section, "possessory lien" means an interest, other than a security interest or an agricultural lien, that meets all of the following:

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

(b) It is created by statute or rule of law in favor of the person.

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

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

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

440.9334 Priority of security interests in fixtures and crops.

Sec. 9334. (1) A security interest under this article may be created in goods that are fixtures or may continue in goods that become fixtures. A security interest does not exist under this article in ordinary building materials incorporated into an improvement on land.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) If the debtor has an interest of record in the real property or is in possession of the real property, and the security interest is perfected by a fixture filing before the interest of the encumbrancer or owner is of record and has priority over any conflicting interest of a predecessor in title of the encumbrancer or owner.

(b) If before the goods become fixtures, the security interest is perfected by any method permitted by this article and the fixtures are readily removable factory or office machines, readily removable equipment that is not primarily used or leased for use in the operation of the real property, or readily removable replacements of domestic appliances that are consumer goods.

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

(d) If the security interest is created in a manufactured home in a manufactured-home transaction and perfected pursuant to a statute described in section 9311(1)(b).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

440.9335 Accessions.

Sec. 9335. (1) A security interest may be created in an accession and continues in collateral that becomes an accession.

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

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

(4) A security interest in an accession is subordinate to a security interest in the whole which is perfected by compliance with the requirements of a certificate-of-title statute under section 9311(2).

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

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

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

440.9336 Commingled goods.

Sec. 9336. (1) As used in this section, "commingled goods" means goods that are physically united with other goods in such a manner that their identity is lost in a product or mass.

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

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

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

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

(6) If more than 1 security interest attaches to the product or mass under subsection (3), the following rules determine priority:

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

(b) If more than 1 security interest is perfected under subsection (4), the security interests rank equally in proportion to the value of the collateral at the time it became commingled goods.

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

440.9337 Priority of security interests in goods covered by certificate of title.

Sec. 9337. If, while a security interest in goods is perfected by any method under the law of another jurisdiction, this state issues a certificate of title that does not show that the goods are subject to the security interest or contain a statement that they may be subject to security interests not shown on the certificate, both of the following apply:

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

(b) The security interest is subordinate to a conflicting security interest in the goods that attaches, and is perfected under section 9311(2), after issuance of the certificate and without the conflicting secured party's knowledge of the security interests.

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

440.9338 Priority of security interests or agricultural lien perfected by filed financing

statement providing certain incorrect information.

Sec. 9338. If a security interest or agricultural lien is perfected by a filed financing statement providing information described in section 9516(2)(e) that is incorrect at the time the financing statement is filed, all of the following apply:

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

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

History: Add. 2000, Act 348, Eff. July 1, 2001;—Am. 2012, Act 87, Eff. July 1, 2013.

440.9339 Priority subject to subordination.

Sec. 9339. This article does not preclude subordination by agreement by a person entitled to priority.

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