

Secured Transactions Cheat Sheet by parkeraz via cheatography.com/32519/cs/20106/

Definition	s
Secured Transa- ction	involves a loan or purchase that is secured by collateral. The relationship typically involves two parties, a debtor and a creditor. The debtor gives the creditor a security interest in the debtor's specific property (collateral) to assure that the debtor will perform (repay the loan, pay the purchase price).
Security Interest	A security interest is an interest in personal property or fixtures that secures payment or performance of an obligation.

Parties	
Secured Party	secured party is the person in whose favor a security interest is created under the security agreement
Obligor	obligor is a person who must pay (or otherwise perform) with respect to the obligation that is secured by a security interest in the collateral
Debtor	debtor is a person who has an interest, other than a security interest or other lien, in the collateral, such as the sole owner of the collateral

Collateral	
Tangible "- Goods"	anything that is "moveable at the time that a security interest attaches."
Consumer Goods	goods acquired primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.
Farm Products	goods that are crops or livestock and include supplies that are used or produced in farming.
Inventory	goods, other than farm products, that are held for sale or lease; are furnished under a service contract; or consist of raw materials, works in process, or materials used or consumed in a business. This term usually refers to goods that are consumed in a business
Equipment	catchall class, consists of goods that are not consumer goods, farm products, or inventory. It usually refers to goods that are used or bought for use primarily in a business, such as employees' desks or machinery used in manufacturing.
Intangible Collateral	Nine classes of personal property

Collateral (co	ont)
Accounts	the right to payment for goods sold, property licensed, or services rendered. Also included is a right to payment for the issuance of an insurance policy, the use of a credit or charge card, or winning a lottery
Deposit Accounts	a savings, passbook, time, or demand account maintained with a bank.
Instruments	Promissory notes, checks, and drafts governed by Article 3
Chattel Paper	A record with a monetary obligation and a security interest or lease
Payment Intangibles	"catch all" of rights to payment
Documents	Documents of title
Investment Property	Certificated and uncertifi- cated securities, such as stocks and bonds
Commercial Tort Claims	Claims possessed by an organization or an individual that arose in the course of the organization or individual's business
Letter of Credit Rights	A right to payment or performance under a letter of credit
General Intangibles	residual category



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Eligible Transactions

General Rule governs a transaction that creates, by agreement, a security interest in personal property or a fixture; lease, consignment, agricultural lien, and even a purchase of personal property may be subject to Article 9.

Leases

Leases are covered under Article 9 when the transaction, although in the form of a lease, is in economic reality or substance a secured transaction. rule is: "A transaction in the form of a lease creates a security interest if lease payments must be made for the full term of the lease and are not subject to termination and the lessee has an option to become the owner of the goods for nominal (a small amount of money) consideration at the conclusion of the lease agreement."

Attachment

Attachment

a security interest that is enforceable against the debtor with respect to the collateral is said to have "attached" to the collateral

Value has been given by the secured party

The debtor has rights in the collateral

Attachment (cont)

The debtor has authenticated a security agreement that describes the collateral, or the secured party has possession or control of the collateral pursuant to a security agreement.

Perfection of Security Interest

Perfection security interest is "perfected"
upon attachment of that
interest and compliance with
one of the methods of perfection. Only needed for determining a secured party's rights

Methods

Filing a statement

against third parties

Perfection

Possession of the collateral

Control over the collateral

Automatic Perfection

Statute

Filing a financing statement

must contain debtor's name, name of secured party, collateral covered by the financing statement

Perfection of Security Interest (cont)

--Error in the debtor's When a standard search of the filing office records under the debtor's correct name would disclose the financing statement, the erroneous name does not make the financing statement seriously misleading and it will be valid.

Control over collateral

The security interest remains perfected only while the secured party retains control. tested)—A security interest in a deposit account can be perfected only by control.

PMSI in consumer goods

Automatic Perfection

Proceeds

of Sale

Collateral

If a security interest in collateral is perfected, and then the collateral is sold for cash proceeds (or checks or deposit account), the secured party will have a perfected security interest in the proceeds.

Timing of Perfection A security interest is perfected upon (i) attachment of that interest and (ii) compliance with one of the methods of perfection (such as filing a financing statement).



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Priorities	
General Creditor (unsec- ured)	A secured party will always prevail over a general creditor with respect to the debtor's collateral.
Judicial Lien Creditor	A perfected security interest has priority over a judicial lien creditor, but the judicial lien creditor had priority over an unperfected security interest.
Transferree (persons who obtain full title to the goods as a result of a transfer of the collateral from the debtor.)	the security interest continues in the collateral unless the secured party authorized the transfer free of the security interest
	huver other than a secured

buyer, other than a secured party, of collateral that is goods, tangible chattel paper, tangible documents or a security certificate takes free of an unperfected security interest in collateral if the buyer gives value, receives delivery of collateral, without knowledge of the existing security interest

Priorities (cont)

A buyer of collateral subject to a perfected security interest generally takes the collateral subject to that interest, unless the secured party has authorized its sale free of the security interest.

A buyer in the ordinary course of business (BOCB) takes the goods free of a security interest that the seller gave to the creditor in the goods, even if the security interest is perfected and the buyer knows of its existence.

Buyers in the Ordinary Course of Business Buys goods in the ordinary course of business from a merchant who is in the business of selling goods of that kind in good faith and without knowledge that the sale violates the rights of another in the same goods.

Priorities (cont)

Consumer A consumer buyer of

Buyers consumer goods takes free of
a security interest, even if
perfected, unless prior to the
purchase, the secured party
filed a financing statement
covering the goods.

Buys consumer goods for value for his own personal, family, or household use from a soncumer seller and without knowledge of the security interest

If the party holding the PMSI in consumer goods does in fact file, then his security interest will be good even against a consumer buyer.

Priority Among Secured Parties

Perfected security interest versus perfected security interest

Perfected security interest versus unperfected security interest

the first to party to either file a financial statement or perfect has priority.

the perfected interest takes over the unperfected one



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Priority Among Secured Parties (cont)	Priority A	mong Secured Parties (cont)	Default	
PMSI Preference is generally given (Purchase to a PMSI over a non-PMSI Money security interest	Proceeds from a PMSI in	priority of a PMSI in goods generally extends to the identi- fiable proceeds of the original	Default	the failure of the obligor to make timely payments to the secured party
Security Interest) Rules	goods	collateral, but only as to proceeds in which the security interest is perfected when the debtor receives possession of	Secured party may	Seek possession of the collateral and sell it or retain it; initiate judicial action;
PMSI in prevails over all other security inventory interests in the same collateral, or even if they were previously		the collateral or within 20 days thereafter		pursue another Cours of action that debtor and obligor have agreed
livestock perfected, if (i) the PMSI is perfected by the time the debtor receives possession of the collateral, and (ii) the purchase-money secured party sends an authenticated notification of the PMSI to the holder of any conflicting security interest before the	Construction Mortgage	has priority over a subsequent security interest in a fixture, including a PMSI in a fixture. The construction mortgage must be recorded before the goods become fixtures, and it covers only goods that become fixtures before completion of the construction.	Security Agreement Covering Fixtures	When a secured party's security interest has priority over owners and individuals who encumber real property, that secured party may remove the fixture from the real property. With respect to an owner or encumbrancer who is not the debtor, the
debtor receives possession of the collateral.	Proceeds of Sale	the basic rules (e.g., first-to-file- or-perfect) govern priority if		secured party is liable for the cost of repairing any physical
PMSI v. the first to party to either file a PMSI financial statement or perfect has priority	Collateral	there are conflicting security interests and at least one of those interests is claimed as proceeds		object damaged by the removal but not for any reduction in the value of the real property due to the
		proceeds		removal.



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Default (cont))
Possession of Collateral	secured party is not required to give notice of default, nor is he required to give notice of his intent to take possession of the collateral
Disposition of Collateral	a secured party may sell, lease, license, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the collateral. Within limits, the secured party may keep the collateral (strict foreclosure) in full or partial satisfaction of the obligation.
Commer- cially Reasonable Standard for Dispos- ition	In the usual manner on a recognized market, At the price current in any recognized market at the time of the disposition, Otherwise in conformity with

Default (co	Default (cont)				
Price	mere fact that a higher price could have been obtained by disposing of the collateral in a different manner or at a different time does not establish that the disposition was not commercially reasonable				
Types of Dispos- ition	public or private				
Notice of Dispos- ition	A secured party is generally required to send an authenticated notification of disposition. The notification is required to be reasonable as to its content, the manner in which it is sent, and its timeliness (at least 10 days.				
Cash	A secured party must apply, or				

pay over for application, cash

proceeds of a disposition in the following order: reasonable expenses for collection, satisfaction of security interest, satisfaction of subordinate interests, remainder to debtor

Surplus	If, after the required payments and applications of proceeds have been made, there is a surplus, the secured party generally must pay the surplus to the debtor.
Deficiency	If, after the required payments and applications of proceeds have been made, there is a deficiency, then the obligor generally is liable for the deficiency.

Default (cont)



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reasonable commercial

practices

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proceeds