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## SENATE BILL 146

# 51ST LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2013

## INTRODUCED BY

Daniel Ivey-Soto and Zachary J. Cook

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AN ACT

RELATING TO SECURED TRANSACTIONS; AMENDING THE UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE; AMENDING AND ADDING DEFINITIONS; CLARIFYING THE APPLICABILITY OF THAT ACT TO A REMITTANCE TRANSFER AS DEFINED IN THE FEDERAL ELECTRONIC FUND TRANSFER ACT OF 1978; CLARIFYING WHEN A SECURED PARTY HAS CONTROL OF ELECTRONIC CHATTEL PAPER; CLARIFYING THE EFFECT ON FINANCING STATEMENTS BY A CHANGE IN THE GOVERNING LAW; CLARIFYING FILING RULES; AMENDING, REPEALING AND ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE NMSA 1978.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

**SECTION 1.** Section 14-16-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001, Chapter 131, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"14-16-3. SCOPE.--

[<del>(a)</del>] A. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection [<del>(b)</del>] B of this section, the Uniform Electronic Transactions .189993.3

1	Act applies to electronic records and electronic signatures
2	relating to a transaction.
3	[ <del>(b)</del> ] <u>B.</u> The Uniform Electronic Transactions Act
4	does not apply to:
5	(1) a transaction to the extent it is governed
6	by:
7	[ <del>(i)</del> ] <u>(a)</u> a law governing the creation
8	and execution of wills, codicils or testamentary trusts;
9	[ <del>(ii)</del> ] <u>(b)</u> the Uniform Commercial Code,
10	other than [ <del>Sections 55-1-107 and 55-1-206 NMSA 1978 and</del> ]
11	Chapter 55, Articles 2 and 2A NMSA 1978; or
12	[ <del>(iii)</del> ] <u>(c)</u> court orders, notices or
13	official court documents, including briefs, pleadings and other
14	records, required to be executed in connection with court
15	proceedings;
16	(2) a notice concerning:
17	[ <del>(i)</del> ] <u>(a)</u> the cancellation or
18	termination of utility services, including water, gas, heat or
19	power services;
20	[ <del>(ii)</del> ] <u>(b)</u> default, acceleration,
21	repossession, foreclosure, eviction or the right to cure, under
22	a credit agreement secured by or a rental agreement for a
23	primary residence of an individual; or
24	[ <del>(iii)</del> ] <u>(c)</u> the cancellation or
25	termination of health insurance or benefits or life insurance
	.189993.3

or benefits, but not including annuities; or

(3) any document required to accompany any transportation or handling of hazardous materials, pesticides or other toxic or dangerous materials.

[(c)] C. The Uniform Electronic Transactions Act applies to an electronic record or electronic signature otherwise excluded from the application of that act under Subsection [(b)] B of this section to the extent it is governed by a law other than those specified in Subsection [(b)] B of this section.

 $[\frac{d}{d}]$  <u>D.</u> A transaction subject to the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act is also subject to other applicable substantive law."

SECTION 2. Section 55-2A-103 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1992, Chapter 114, Section 10, as amended) is amended to read:

"55-2A-103. DEFINITIONS AND INDEX OF DEFINITIONS.--

- (1) In this article unless the context otherwise requires:
- means a person who, in good faith and without knowledge that the sale to that person is in violation of the ownership rights or security interest or leasehold interest of a third party in the goods, buys in ordinary course from a person in the business of selling goods of that kind, but does not include a pawnbroker. "Buying" may be for cash or by exchange of other .189993.3

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property or on secured or unsecured credit and includes acquiring goods or documents of title under a preexisting contract for sale but does not include a transfer in bulk or as security for or in total or partial satisfaction of a money debt:

- "cancellation" occurs when either party puts an end to the lease contract for default by the other party;
- "commercial unit" means such a unit of (c) goods as by commercial usage is a single whole for purposes of lease and division of which materially impairs its character or value on the market or in use. A commercial unit may be a single article, as a machine, or a set of articles, as a suite of furniture or a line of machinery, or a quantity, as a gross or carload, or any other unit treated in use or in the relevant market as a single whole;
- "conforming" goods or performance under a lease contract means goods or performance that are in accordance with the obligations under the lease contract;
- "consumer lease" means a lease that a (e) lessor regularly engaged in the business of leasing or selling makes to a lessee who is an individual and who takes under the lease primarily for a personal, family or household purpose;
- "fault" means wrongful act, omission, breach or default;

1	(g) "finance lease" means a lease with respect
2	to which:
3	(i) the lessor does not select,
4	manufacture or supply the goods;
5	(ii) the lessor acquires the goods or
6	the right to possession and use of the goods in connection with
7	the lease; and
8	(iii) one of the following occurs:
9	(A) the lessee receives a copy of
10	the contract by which the lessor acquired the goods or the
11	right to possession and use of the goods before signing the
12	lease contract;
13	(B) the lessee's approval of the
14	contract by which the lessor acquired the goods or the right to
15	possession and use of the goods is a condition to effectiveness
16	of the lease contract;
17	(C) the lessee, before signing the
18	lease contract, receives an accurate and complete statement
19	designating the promises and warranties, and any disclaimers of
20	warranties, limitations or modifications of remedies, or
21	liquidated damages, including those of a third party, such as
22	the manufacturer of the goods, provided to the lessor by the
23	person supplying the goods in connection with or as part of the
24	contract by which the lessor acquired the goods or the right to
25	possession and use of the goods; or

(D) II the lease is not a consumer
lease, the lessor, before the lessee signs the lease contract,
informs the lessee in writing (a) of the identity of the person
supplying the goods to the lessor, unless the lessee has
selected that person and directed the lessor to acquire the
goods or the right to possession and use of the goods from that
person; (b) that the lessee is entitled under this article to
the promises and warranties, including those of any third
party, provided to the lessor by the person supplying the goods
in connection with or as part of the contract by which the
lessor acquired the goods or the right to possession and use of
the goods; and (c) that the lessee may communicate with the
person supplying the goods to the lessor and receive an
accurate and complete statement of those promises and
warranties, including any disclaimers and limitations of them
or of remedies;

- (h) "goods" means all things that are movable at the time of identification to the lease contract or are fixtures (Section 55-2A-309 NMSA 1978), but the term does not include money, documents, instruments, accounts, chattel paper, general intangibles or minerals or the like, including oil and gas, before extraction. The term also includes the unborn young of animals;
- (i) "installment lease contract" means a lease contract that authorizes or requires the delivery of goods in .189993.3

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separate lots to be separately accepted, even though the lease contract contains a clause "each delivery is a separate lease" or its equivalent;

- "lease" means a transfer of the right to possession and use of goods for a term in return for consideration, but a sale, including a sale on approval or a sale or return, or retention or creation of a security interest is not a lease; unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term includes a sublease;
- "lease agreement" means the bargain, with (k) respect to the lease, of the lessor and the lessee in fact as found in their language or by implication from other circumstances, including course of dealing or usage or trade or course of performance as provided in this article; unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term includes a sublease agreement;
- "lease contract" means the total legal (1)obligation that results from the lease agreement as affected by this article and any other applicable rules of law; unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term includes a sublease contract;
- "leasehold interest" means the interest of (m) the lessor or the lessee under a lease contract;
- "lessee" means a person who acquires the right to possession and use of goods under a lease; unless the .189993.3

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context clearly indicates otherwise, the term includes a sublessee:

- "lessee in ordinary course of business" means a person who in good faith and without knowledge that the lease to that person is in violation of the ownership rights or security interest or leasehold interest of a third party in the goods, leases in ordinary course from a person in the business of selling or leasing goods of that kind, but does not include a pawnbroker; "leasing" may be for cash or by exchange of other property or on secured or unsecured credit and includes acquiring goods or documents of title under a preexisting lease contract but does not include a transfer in bulk or as security for or in total or partial satisfaction of a money debt;
- "lessor" means a person who transfers the right to possession and use of goods under a lease; unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term includes a sublessor:
- "lessor's residual interest" means the lessor's interest in the goods after expiration, termination or cancellation of the lease contract;
- "lien" means a charge against or interest in goods to secure payment of a debt or performance of an obligation, but the term does not include a security interest;
- "lot" means a parcel or a single article that is the subject matter of a separate lease or delivery .189993.3

whether or not it is sufficient to perform the lease contract	whether	or	not	it	is	sufficient	to	perform	the	1ease	contract
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- (t) "merchant lessee" means a lessee that is a
  merchant with respect to goods of the kind subject to the
  lease;
- (u) "present value" means the amount as of a date certain of one or more sums payable in the future, discounted to the date certain. The discount is determined by the interest rate specified by the parties if the rate was not manifestly unreasonable at the time the transaction was entered into; otherwise, the discount is determined by a commercially reasonable rate that takes into account the facts and circumstances of each case at the time the transaction was entered into;
- (v) "purchase" includes taking by sale, lease,
  mortgage, security interest, pledge, gift or any other
  voluntary transaction creating an interest in goods;
- (w) "sublease" means a lease of goods the right to possession and use of which was acquired by the lessor as a lessee under an existing lease;
- (x) "supplier" means a person from whom a lessor buys or leases goods to be leased under a finance lease;
- (y) "supply contract" means a contract under which a lessor buys or leases goods to be leased; and
- (z) "termination" occurs when either party pursuant to a power created by agreement or law puts an end to .189993.3

1	the lease contract otherwise than for default.
2	(2) Other definitions applying to this article and
3	the sections in which they appear are:
4	"accessions" Section
5	55-2A-310 NMSA 1978;
6	"construction mortgage" Section
7	55-2A-309 NMSA 1978;
8	"encumbrance" Section
9	55-2A-309 NMSA 1978;
10	"fixtures" Section
11	55-2A-309 NMSA 1978;
12	"fixture filing" Section
13	55-2A-309 NMSA 1978; and
14	"purchase money lease" Section
15	55-2A-309 NMSA 1978.
16	(3) The following definitions in other articles
17	apply to this article:
18	"account" Paragraph (2)
19	of Subsection (a) of Section 55-9-102 NMSA 1978;
20	"between merchants" Subsection (3)
21	of Section 55-2-104 NMSA 1978;
22	"buyer" Paragraph (a)
23	of Subsection (1) of Section 55-2-103 NMSA 1978;
24	"chattel paper" Paragraph (ll)
25	of Subsection (a) of Section 55-9-102 NMSA 1978;
	.189993.3

1	"consumer goods" Paragraph (23)
2	of Subsection (a) of Section 55-9-102 NMSA 1978;
3	"document" Paragraph (30)
4	of Subsection (a) of Section 55-9-102 NMSA 1978;
5	"entrusting" Subsection (3)
6	of Section 55-2-403 NMSA 1978;
7	"general intangible" Paragraph (42)
8	of Subsection (a) of Section 55-9-102 NMSA 1978;
9	"instrument" Paragraph (47)
10	of Subsection (a) of Section 55-9-102 NMSA 1978;
11	"merchant" Subsection (1)
12	of Section 55-2-104 NMSA 1978;
13	"mortgage" Paragraph (55)
14	of Subsection (a) of Section 55-9-102 NMSA 1978;
15	"pursuant to commitment" Paragraph [ <del>(68)</del> ]
16	(69) of Subsection (a) of Section 55-9-102 NMSA 1978;
17	"receipt" Paragraph (c)
18	of Subsection (1) of Section 55-2-103 NMSA 1978;
19	"sale" Subsection (1)
20	of Section 55-2-106 NMSA 1978;
21	"sale on approval" Section
22	55-2-326 NMSA 1978;
23	"sale or return" Section
24	55-2-326 NMSA 1978; and
25	"seller" Paragraph (d)
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of Subsection (1) of Section 55-2-103 NMSA 1978.

(4) In addition, Chapter 55, Article 1 NMSA 1978 contains general definitions and principles of construction and interpretation applicable throughout this article."

SECTION 3. Section 55-4A-108 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1992, Chapter 114, Section 204) is amended to read:

"55-4A-108. [EXCLUSION OF CONSUMER TRANSACTIONS GOVERNED

BY FEDERAL LAW] RELATIONSHIP TO ELECTRONIC FUND TRANSFER ACT.--

- (a) Except as provided in Subsection (b) of this section, this article does not apply to a funds transfer any part of which is governed by the Electronic Fund Transfer Act of 1978 (Title XX, Public Law 95-630, 92 Stat. 3728, 15 U.S.C. Section 1693 et seq.) as amended from time to time.
- (b) This article applies to a funds transfer that is a remittance transfer as defined in the Electronic Fund

  Transfer Act of 1978 (15 U.S.C. Section 1693o-1) as amended

  from time to time, unless the remittance transfer is an electronic fund transfer as defined in the Electronic Fund

  Transfer Act of 1978 (15 U.S.C. Section 1693a) as amended from time to time.
- (c) In a funds transfer to which this article applies, in the event of an inconsistency between an applicable provision of this article and an applicable provision of the Electronic Fund Transfer Act of 1978 (15 U.S.C. Section 1693 et seq.) as amended from time to time, the provisions of the .189993.3

2	seq.) as amended from time to time, governs to the extent of
3	the inconsistency."
4	SECTION 4. Section 55-9-102 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001,
5	Chapter 139, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:
6	"55-9-102. DEFINITIONS AND INDEX OF DEFINITIONS
7	(a) In Chapter 55, Article 9 NMSA 1978:
8	(1) "accession" means goods that are
9	physically united with other goods in such a manner that the
10	identity of the original goods is not lost;
11	(2) "account", except as used in "account
12	for":
13	(A) means a right to payment of a
14	monetary obligation, whether or not earned by performance:
15	(i) for property that has been or
16	is to be sold, leased, licensed, assigned or otherwise disposed
17	of;
18	(ii) for services rendered or to be
19	rendered;
20	(iii) for a policy of insurance
21	issued or to be issued;
22	(iv) for a secondary obligation
23	incurred or to be incurred;
24	(v) for energy provided or to be
25	provided;
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Electronic Fund Transfer Act of 1978 (15 U.S.C. Section 1693 et

1	(vi) for the use or hire of a
2	vessel under a charter or other contract;
3	(vii) arising out of the use of a
4	credit or charge card or information contained on or for use
5	with the card; or
6	(viii) as winnings in a lottery or
7	other game of chance operated or sponsored by a state,
8	governmental unit of a state or person licensed or authorized
9	to operate the game by a state or governmental unit of a state;
10	and
11	(B) includes health-care-insurance
12	receivables; but
13	(C) does not include:
14	(i) rights to payment evidenced by
15	chattel paper or an instrument;
16	(ii) commercial tort claims;
17	(iii) deposit accounts;
18	(iv) investment property;
19	(v) letter-of-credit rights or
20	letters of credit; or
21	(vi) rights to payment for money or
22	funds advanced or sold, other than rights arising out of the
23	use of a credit or charge card or information contained on or
24	for use with the card;
25	(3) "account debtor" means a person obligated

on an account, chattel paper or general intangible. The term

1	with a debtor's farming operation; or
2	(ii) leased real property to a
3	debtor in connection with the debtor's farming operation; and
4	(C) whose effectiveness does not depend
5	on the person's possession of the personal property;
6	(6) "as-extracted collateral" means:
7	(A) oil, gas or other minerals that are
8	subject to a security interest that:
9	(i) is created by a debtor having
10	an interest in the minerals before extraction; and
11	(ii) attaches to the minerals as
12	extracted; or
13	(B) accounts arising out of the sale at
14	the wellhead or minehead of oil, gas or other minerals in which
15	the debtor had an interest before extraction;
16	(7) "authenticate" means to:
17	(A) sign; or
18	(B) [ <del>execute or otherwise adopt a</del>
19	symbol, or encrypt or similarly process a record in whole or in
20	part, with the present intent of the authenticating person to
21	identify the person and adopt or accept a record] with present
22	intent to adopt or accept a record, to attach to or logically
23	associate with the record an electronic sound, symbol or
24	process;
25	(8) "bank" means an organization that is
	.189993.3

engaged in the business of banking and includes savings banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions and trust companies;

- (9) "cash proceeds" means proceeds that are money, checks, deposit accounts or the like;
- certificate of title with respect to which a statute provides for the security interest in question to be indicated on the certificate as a condition or result of the security interest's obtaining priority over the rights of a lien creditor with respect to the collateral. The term includes another record maintained as an alternative to a certificate of title by the governmental unit that issues certificates of title if a statute permits the security interest in question to be indicated on the record as a condition or result of the security interest's obtaining priority over the rights of a lien creditor with respect to the collateral;
- (11) "chattel paper" means a record or records that evidence both a monetary obligation and a security interest in specific goods, a security interest in specific goods and software used in the goods, a security interest in specific goods and license of software used in the goods, a lease of specific goods or a lease of specific goods and license of software used in the goods. In this paragraph, "monetary obligation" means a monetary obligation secured by

2	monetary obligation with
3	The term does not include
4	(A)
5	involving the use or hire
6	(B)
7	payment arising out of th
8	information contained on
9	transaction is evidenced
10	or series of instruments,
11	constitutes chattel paper
12	(12) "co
13	to a security interest or
14	(A)
15	interest attaches;
16	(B)
17	intangibles and promissor
18	(C)
19	consignment;
20	(13) "co
21	arising in tort with resp
22	(A)
23	(B)
24	the claim:
25	

the goods or owed under a lease of the goods and includes a
monetary obligation with respect to software used in the goods
The term does not include:
(A) charters or other contracts
involving the use or hire of a vessel; or
(B) records that evidence a right to
payment arising out of the use of a credit or charge card or
information contained on or for use with the card. If a
transaction is evidenced by records that include an instrument
or series of instruments, the group of records taken together
constitutes chattel paper;
(12) "collateral" means the property subject
to a security interest or agricultural lien and includes:
(A) proceeds to which a security
interest attaches;
(B) accounts, chattel paper, payment
intangibles and promissory notes that have been sold; and
(C) goods that are the subject of a
consignment;
(13) "commercial tort claim" means a claim
arising in tort with respect to which:
(A) the claimant is an organization; or

the claimant is an individual and

arose in the course of the

1	claimant's business or profession; and
2	(ii) does not include damages
3	arising out of personal injury to or the death of an
4	individual;
5	(14) "commodity account" means an account
6	maintained by a commodity intermediary in which a commodity
7	contract is carried for a commodity customer;
8	(15) "commodity contract" means a commodity
9	futures contract, an option on a commodity futures contract, a
10	commodity option or another contract if the contract or option
11	is:
12	(A) traded on or subject to the rules of
13	a board of trade that has been designated as a contract market
14	for such a contract pursuant to federal commodities laws; or
15	(B) traded on a foreign commodity board
16	of trade, exchange or market, and is carried on the books of a
17	commodity intermediary for a commodity customer;
18	(16) "commodity customer" means a person for
19	which a commodity intermediary carries a commodity contract on
20	its books;
21	(17) "commodity intermediary" means a person
22	that:
23	(A) is registered as a futures
24	commission merchant under federal commodities law; or
25	(B) in the ordinary course of its
	.189993.3

1	business provides clearance or settlement services for a board
2	of trade that has been designated as a contract market pursuant
3	to federal commodities law;
4	(18) "communicate" means:
5	(A) to send a written or other tangible
6	record;
7	(B) to transmit a record by any means
8	agreed upon by the persons sending and receiving the record; or
9	(C) in the case of transmission of a
10	record to or by a filing office, to transmit a record by any
11	means prescribed by filing-office rule;
12	(19) "consignee" means a merchant to which
13	goods are delivered in a consignment;
14	(20) "consignment" means a transaction,
15	regardless of its form, in which a person delivers goods to a
16	merchant for the purpose of sale and:
17	(A) the merchant:
18	(i) deals in goods of that kind
19	under a name other than the name of the person making delivery;
20	(ii) is not an auctioneer; and
21	(iii) is not generally known by its
22	creditors to be substantially engaged in selling the goods of
23	others;
24	(B) with respect to each delivery, the
25	aggregate value of the goods is one thousand dollars (\$1,000)
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-	or more at the time or delivery,
2	(C) the goods are not consumer goods
3	immediately before delivery; and
4	(D) the transaction does not create a
5	security interest that secures an obligation;
6	(21) "consignor" means a person that delivers
7	goods to a consignee in a consignment;
8	(22) "consumer debtor" means a debtor in a
9	consumer transaction;
10	(23) "consumer goods" means goods that are
11	used or bought for use primarily for personal, family or
12	household purposes;
13	(24) "consumer-goods transaction" means a
14	consumer transaction in which:
15	(A) an individual incurs an obligation
16	primarily for personal, family or household purposes; and
17	(B) a security interest in consumer
18	goods secures the obligation;
19	(25) "consumer obligor" means an obligor who
20	is an individual and who incurred the obligation as part of a
21	transaction entered into primarily for personal, family or
22	household purposes;
23	(26) "consumer transaction" means a
24	transaction in which:
25	(A) an individual incurs an obligation
	.189993.3

T	primarily for personal, family or household purposes;
2	(B) a security interest secures the
3	obligation; and
4	(C) the collateral is held or acquired
5	primarily for personal, family or household purposes. The term
6	includes consumer-goods transactions;
7	(27) "continuation statement" means an
8	amendment of a financing statement that:
9	(A) identifies, by its file number, the
10	initial financing statement to which it relates; and
11	(B) indicates that it is a continuation
12	statement for, or that it is filed to continue the
13	effectiveness of, the identified financing statement;
14	(28) "debtor" means:
15	(A) a person having an interest, other
16	than a security interest or other lien, in the collateral,
17	whether or not the person is an obligor;
18	(B) a seller of accounts, chattel paper,
19	payment intangibles or promissory notes; or
20	(C) a consignee;
21	(29) "deposit account" means a demand, time,
22	savings, passbook or similar account maintained with a bank.
23	The term does not include investment property or accounts
24	evidenced by an instrument;
25	(30) "document" means a document of title or a

1	receipt of the type described in Subsection (b) of Section
2	55-7-201 NMSA 1978;
3	(31) "electronic chattel paper" means chattel
4	paper evidenced by a record or records consisting of
5	information stored in an electronic medium;
6	(32) "encumbrance" means a right, other than
7	an ownership interest, in real property. The term includes
8	mortgages and other liens on real property;
9	(33) "equipment" means goods other than
10	inventory, farm products or consumer goods;
11	(34) "farm products" means goods, other than
12	standing timber, with respect to which the debtor is engaged in
13	a farming operation and that are:
14	(A) crops grown, growing or to be grown,
15	including:
16	(i) crops produced on trees, vines
17	and bushes; and
18	(ii) aquatic goods produced in
19	aquacultural operations;
20	(B) livestock, born or unborn, including
21	aquatic goods produced in aquacultural operations;
22	(C) supplies used or produced in a
23	farming operation; or
24	(D) products of crops or livestock in
25	their unmanufactured states;
	.189993.3

1	(35) "farming operation" means raising,
2	cultivating, propagating, fattening, grazing or any other
3	farming, livestock or aquacultural operation;
4	(36) "file number" means the number assigned
5	to an initial financing statement pursuant to Subsection (a) of
6	Section 55-9-519 NMSA 1978;
7	(37) "filing office" means an office
8	designated in Section 55-9-501 NMSA 1978 as the place to file a
9	financing statement;
10	(38) "filing-office rule" means a rule adopted
11	pursuant to Section 55-9-526 NMSA 1978;
12	(39) "financing statement" means a record or
13	records composed of an initial financing statement and any
14	filed record relating to the initial financing statement;
15	(40) "fixture filing" means the filing of a
16	financing statement covering goods that are or are to become
17	fixtures and satisfying Subsections (a) and (b) of Section
18	55-9-502 NMSA 1978. The term includes the filing of a
19	financing statement covering goods of a transmitting utility
20	that are or are to become fixtures;
21	(41) "fixtures" means goods that have become
22	so related to particular real property that an interest in them
23	arises under real property law;
24	(42) "general intangible" means any personal
25	property, including things in action, other than accounts,

accounts,

1	chattel paper, commercial tort claims, deposit accounts,
2	documents, goods, instruments, investment property, letter-of-
3	credit rights, letters of credit, money and oil, gas or other
4	minerals before extraction. The term includes payment
5	intangibles and software;
6	(43) [Reserved];
7	(44) "goods" means all things that are movable
8	when a security interest attaches and:
9	(A) includes:
10	(i) fixtures;
11	(ii) standing timber that is to be
12	cut and removed under a conveyance or contract for sale;
13	(iii) the unborn young of animals;
14	(iv) crops grown, growing or to be
15	grown, even if the crops are produced on trees, vines or
16	bushes;
17	(v) manufactured homes; and
18	(vi) a computer program embedded in
19	goods and any supporting information provided in connection
20	with a transaction relating to the program if the program is
21	associated with the goods in such a manner that it customarily
22	is considered part of the goods, or by becoming the owner of
23	the goods, a person acquires a right to use the program in
24	connection with the goods; but
25	(B) does not include:

				(	i)	a compu	ter	progr	am e	mbedded	in
goods	that	consist	solely	of	the	medium	in	which	the	program	is
embedo	led.	nr.									

(ii) accounts, chattel paper, commercial tort claims, deposit accounts, documents, general intangibles, instruments, investment property, letter-of-credit rights, letters of credit, money or oil, gas or other minerals before extraction:

(45) "governmental unit" means a subdivision, agency, department, county, parish, municipality or other unit of the government of the United States, a state or a foreign country. The term includes an organization having a separate corporate existence if the organization is eligible to issue debt on which interest is exempt from income taxation under the laws of the United States;

(46) "health-care-insurance receivable" means an interest in or claim under a policy of insurance that is a right to payment of a monetary obligation for health care goods or services provided or to be provided;

instrument or any other writing that evidences a right to the payment of a monetary obligation, is not itself a security agreement or lease and is of a type that in ordinary course of business is transferred by delivery with any necessary indorsement or assignment. The term does not include:

1	(A) investment property;
2	(B) letters of credit; or
3	(C) writings that evidence a right to
4	payment arising out of the use of a credit or charge card or
5	information contained on or for use with the card;
6	(48) "inventory" means goods, other than farm
7	products, that:
8	(A) are leased by a person as lessor;
9	(B) are held by a person for sale or
10	lease or to be furnished under a contract of service;
11	(C) are furnished by a person under a
12	contract of service; or
13	(D) consist of raw materials, work in
14	process or materials used or consumed in a business;
15	(49) "investment property" means a security,
16	whether certificated or uncertificated, security entitlement,
17	securities account, commodity contract or commodity account;
18	(50) "jurisdiction of organization", with
19	respect to a registered organization, means the jurisdiction
20	under whose law the organization is formed or organized;
21	(51) "letter-of-credit right" means a right to
22	payment or performance under a letter of credit, whether or not
23	the beneficiary has demanded or is at the time entitled to
24	demand payment or performance. The term does not include the
25	right of a beneficiary to demand payment or performance under a

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(52) "lien creditor" means:

(A) a creditor that has acquired a lien on the property involved by attachment, levy or the like;

(B) an assignee for benefit of creditors from the time of assignment;

(C) a trustee in bankruptcy from the date of the filing of the petition; or

(D) a receiver in equity from the time of appointment;

transportable in one or more sections, which, in the traveling mode, is eight body feet or more in width or forty body feet or more in length, or, when erected on site, is three hundred twenty or more square feet, and which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities, and includes the plumbing, heating, air-conditioning and electrical systems contained therein. The term includes any structure that meets all of the requirements of this paragraph except the size requirements and with respect to which the manufacturer voluntarily files a certification required by the United States secretary of housing and urban development and complies with the standards established under 42 USCA;

(54) "manufactured-home transaction" means a

1	secured transaction:
2	(A) that creates a purchase-money
3	security interest in a manufactured home, other than a
4	manufactured home held as inventory; or
5	(B) in which a manufactured home, other
6	than a manufactured home held as inventory, is the primary
7	collateral;
8	(55) "mortgage" means a consensual interest in
9	real property, including fixtures, that secures payment or
10	performance of an obligation;
11	(56) "new debtor" means a person that becomes
12	bound as debtor under Subsection (d) of Section 55-9-203 NMSA
13	1978 by a security agreement previously entered into by another
14	person;
15	(57) "new value" means:
16	(A) money;
17	(B) money's worth in property, services
18	or new credit; or
19	(C) release by a transferee of an
20	interest in property previously transferred to the transferee.
21	The term does not include an obligation substituted for another
22	obligation;
23	(58) "noncash proceeds" means proceeds other
24	than cash proceeds;
25	(59) "obligor" means a person that, with
	.189993.3

1	respect to an obligation secured by a security interest in or
2	an agricultural lien on the collateral:
3	(A) owes payment or other performance of
4	the obligation;
5	(B) has provided property other than the
6	collateral to secure payment or other performance of the
7	obligation; or
8	(C) is otherwise accountable in whole or
9	in part for payment or other performance of the obligation.
10	The term does not include issuers or nominated persons under a
11	letter of credit;
12	(60) "original debtor", except as used in
13	Subsection (c) of Section 55-9-310 NMSA 1978, means a person
14	that, as debtor, entered into a security agreement to which a
15	new debtor has become bound under Subsection (d) of Section
16	55-9-203 NMSA 1978;
17	(61) "payment intangible" means a general
18	intangible under which the account debtor's principal
19	obligation is a monetary obligation;
20	(62) "person related to", with respect to an
21	individual, means:
22	(A) the spouse of the individual;
23	(B) a brother, brother-in-law, sister or
24	sister-in-law of the individual;
25	(C) an ancestor or lineal descendant of
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the individual or the individual's spouse; or
(D) any other relative, by blood or
marriage, of the individual or the individual's spouse who
shares the same home with the individual;
(63) "person related to", with respect to an
organization, means:
(A) a person directly or indirectly
controlling, controlled by or under common control with the
organization;
(B) an officer or director of, or a
person performing similar functions with respect to, the
organization;
(C) an officer or director of, or a
person performing similar functions with respect to, a person
described in Subparagraph (A) of this paragraph;
(D) the spouse of an individual
described in Subparagraph (A), (B) or (C) of this paragraph; or
(E) an individual who is related by
blood or marriage to an individual described in Subparagraph
(A), (B), (C) or (D) of this paragraph and shares the same home
with the individual;
(64) "proceeds", except as used in Subsection
(b) of Section 55-9-609 NMSA 1978, means:
(A) whatever is acquired upon the sale,
lease, license, exchange or other disposition of collateral;

1	(B) whatever is collected on, or
2	distributed on account of, collateral;
3	(C) rights arising out of collateral;
4	(D) to the extent of the value of
5	collateral, claims arising out of the loss, nonconformity or
6	interference with the use of, defects or infringement of rights
7	in, or damage to, the collateral; or
8	(E) to the extent of the value of
9	collateral and to the extent payable to the debtor or the
10	secured party, insurance payable by reason of the loss or
11	nonconformity of, defects or infringement of rights in, or
12	damage to, the collateral;
13	(65) "promissory note" means an instrument
14	that evidences a promise to pay a monetary obligation, does not
15	evidence an order to pay and does not contain an acknowledgment
16	by a bank that the bank has received for deposit a sum of money
17	or funds;
18	(66) "proposal" means a record authenticated
19	by a secured party, which record includes the terms on which
20	the secured party is willing to accept collateral in full or
21	partial satisfaction of the obligation it secures pursuant to
22	Sections 55-9-620 through 55-9-622 NMSA 1978;
23	(67) "public organic record" means a record
24	that is available to the public for inspection and is:
25	(A) a record consisting of the record
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initially filed with or issued by a state or the United States

to form or organize an organization and any record filed with

or issued by the state or the United States that amends or

restates the initial record;

(B) an organic record of a business

trust consisting of the record initially filed with a state and

any record filed with the state that amends or restates the

initial record if a statute of the state governing business

trusts requires that the record be filed with the state; or

enacted by the legislature of a state or the congress of the

United States that forms or organizes an organization; any

record amending the legislation; and any record filed with or

issued by the state or the United States that amends or

restates the name of the organization;

[(67)] (68) "pursuant to commitment", with respect to an advance made or other value given by a secured party, means pursuant to the secured party's obligation, whether or not a subsequent event of default or other event not within the secured party's control has relieved or may relieve the secured party from its obligation;

[(68)] (69) "record", except as used in "for record", "of record", "record or legal title" and "record owner", means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and .189993.3

is	retrievable	in	perceivable	form:
10	ICCITCVUDIC		percervable	TOIM,

[(69)] (70) "registered organization" means an organization formed or organized solely under the law of a single state or the United States [and as to which the state or the United States must maintain a public record showing the organization to have been organized] by the filing of a public organic record with, the issuance of a public organic record by or the enactment of legislation by the state or the United States. The term includes a business trust that is formed or organized under the law of a single state if a statute of the state governing business trusts requires that the business trust's organic record be filed with the state;

 $[\frac{(70)}{}]$  "secondary obligor" means an obligor to the extent that:

- (A) the obligor's obligation is secondary; or
- (B) the obligor has a right of recourse with respect to an obligation secured by collateral against the debtor, another obligor or property of either;

## $[\frac{(71)}{(72)}]$ "secured party" means:

- (A) a person in whose favor a security interest is created or provided for under a security agreement, whether or not any obligation to be secured is outstanding;
  - (B) a person that holds an agricultural

lien;

2	(D) a person to which accounts, chattel
3	paper, payment intangibles or promissory notes have been sold;
4	(E) a trustee, indenture trustee, agent,
5	collateral agent or other representative in whose favor a
6	security interest or agricultural lien is created or provided
7	for; or
8	(F) a person that holds a security
9	interest arising under Section 55-2-401, Section 55-2-505,
10	Subsection (3) of Section 55-2-711, Subsection (5) of Section
11	55-2A-508, Section 55-4-210 or Section 55-5-118 NMSA 1978;
12	[ <del>(72)</del> ] <u>(73)</u> "security agreement" means an
13	agreement that creates or provides for a security interest;
14	$\left[\frac{(73)}{(74)}\right]$ "send", in connection with a
15	record or notification, means:
16	(A) to deposit in the mail, deliver for
17	transmission or transmit by any other usual means of
18	communication, with postage or cost of transmission provided
19	for, addressed to any address reasonable under the
20	circumstances; or
21	(B) to cause the record or notification
22	to be received within the time that it would have been received
23	if properly sent under Subparagraph (A) of this paragraph;
24	[ <del>(74)</del> ] <u>(75)</u> "software" means a computer
25	program and any supporting information provided in connection
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(C) a consignor;

2	include a computer program that is included in the definition
3	of goods;
4	[ <del>(75)</del> ] <u>(76)</u> "state" means a state of the
5	United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the
6	United States Virgin Islands or any territory or insular
7	possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States;
8	[ <del>(76)</del> ] <u>(77)</u> "supporting obligation" means a
9	letter-of-credit right or secondary obligation that supports
10	the payment or performance of an account, chattel paper, a
11	document, a general intangible, an instrument or investment
12	property;
13	[ <del>(77)</del> ] <u>(78)</u> "tangible chattel paper" means
14	chattel paper evidenced by a record or records consisting of
15	information that is inscribed on a tangible medium;
16	[ <del>(78)</del> ] <u>(79)</u> "termination statement" means an
17	amendment of a financing statement that:
18	(A) identifies, by its file number, the
19	initial financing statement to which it relates; and
20	(B) indicates either that it is a
21	termination statement or that the identified financing
22	statement is no longer effective; and
23	[ <del>(79)</del> ] <u>(80)</u> "transmitting utility" means [ <del>a</del>
24	person] an organization primarily engaged in the business of:
25	(A) operating a railroad, subway, stree
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with a transaction relating to the program. The term does not

subway, street

1	railway or trolley bus;							
2	(B) transmitting communications							
3	electrically, electromagnetically or by light;							
4	(C) transmitting goods by pipeline or							
5	sewer; or							
6	(D) transmitting or producing and							
7	transmitting electricity, steam, gas or water.							
8	(b) "Control", as provided in Section 55-7-106 NMSA							
9	1978, and the following definitions in other articles apply to							
10	this article:							
11	"applicant" Section							
12	55-5-102 NMSA 1978;							
13	"beneficiary" Section							
14	55-5-102 NMSA 1978;							
15	"broker" Section							
16	55-8-102 NMSA 1978;							
17	"certificated security" Section							
18	55-8-102 NMSA 1978;							
19	"check" Section							
20	55-3-104 NMSA 1978;							
21	"clearing corporation" Section							
22	55-8-102 NMSA 1978;							
23	"contract for sale" Section							
24	55-2-106 NMSA 1978;							
25	"customer" Section							
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1	55-4-104 NMSA 1978;
2	"entitlement holder" Section
3	55-8-102 NMSA 1978;
4	"financial asset" Section
5	55-8-102 NMSA 1978;
6	"holder in due course" Section
7	55-3-302 NMSA 1978;
8	"issuer" (with respect to a letter of credit or
9	letter-of-credit right) Section
10	55-5-102 NMSA 1978;
11	"issuer" (with respect to a security) Section
12	55-8-201 NMSA 1978;
13	"issuer" (with respect to documents of
14	title)
15	55-7-102 NMSA 1978;
16	"lease" Section
17	55-2A-103 NMSA 1978;
18	"lease agreement" Section
19	55-2A-103 NMSA 1978;
20	"lease contract" Section
21	55-2A-103 NMSA 1978;
22	"leasehold interest" Section
23	55-2A-103 NMSA 1978;
24	"lessee" Section
25	55-2A-103 NMSA 1978;
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1	"lessee in ordinary course of business"	• •	Section
2	55-2A-103 NMSA 1978;		
3	"lessor"		Section
4	55-2A-103 NMSA 1978;		
5	"lessor's residual interest"		Section
6	55-2A-103 NMSA 1978;		
7	"letter of credit"		Section
8	55-5-102 NMSA 1978;		
9	"merchant"		Section
10	55-2-104 NMSA 1978;		
11	"negotiable instrument"		Section
12	55-3-104 NMSA 1978;		
13	"nominated person"		Section
14	55-5-102 NMSA 1978;		
15	"note"		Section
16	55-3-104 NMSA 1978;		
17	"proceeds of a letter of credit"		Section
18	55-5-114 NMSA 1978;		
19	"prove"		Section
20	55-3-103 NMSA 1978;		
21	"sale"		Section
22	55-2-106 NMSA 1978;		
23	"securities account"		Section
24	55-8-501 NMSA 1978;		
25	"securities intermediary"		Section
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1	55-8-102 NMSA 1978;
2	"security" Section
3	55-8-102 NMSA 1978;
4	"security certificate" Section
5	55-8-102 NMSA 1978;
6	"security entitlement" Section
7	55-8-102 NMSA 1978; and
8	"uncertificated security" Section
9	55-8-102 NMSA 1978.
10	(c) Chapter 12, Article 2A and Chapter 55, Article
11	l NMSA 1978 contain general definitions and principles of
12	construction and interpretation applicable throughout Chapter
13	55, Article 9 NMSA 1978."
14	<b>SECTION 5.</b> Section 55-9-105 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001,
15	Chapter 130, Section 5) is amended to read:
16	"55-9-105. CONTROL OF ELECTRONIC CHATTEL PAPER
17	(a) A secured party has control of electronic
18	chattel paper if <u>a system employed for evidencing the transfer</u>
19	of interests in the chattel paper reliably establishes the
20	secured party as the person to which the chattel paper was
21	assigned.
22	(b) A system satisfies Subsection (a) of this
23	section if the record or records comprising the chattel paper
24	are created, stored and assigned in such a manner that:
25	$[\frac{(a)}{a}]$ (1) a single authoritative copy of the
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record or records exists [ $\frac{which}{c}$ ] $\frac{that}{c}$ is unique, identifiable
and, except as otherwise provided in [Subsections (d) through
(f) of this section] Paragraphs (4) through (6) of this
subsection, unalterable;

[<del>(b)</del>] (2) the authoritative copy identifies the secured party as the assignee of the record or records;

[(c)] (3) the authoritative copy is communicated to and maintained by the secured party or its designated custodian;

[<del>(d)</del>] <u>(4)</u> copies or [<del>revisions</del>] <u>amendments</u> that add or change an identified assignee of the authoritative copy can be made only with the [participation] consent of the secured party;

[(e)] (5) each copy of the authoritative copy and any copy of a copy is readily identifiable as a copy that is not the authoritative copy; and

[(f)] (6) any [revision] amendment of the authoritative copy is readily identifiable as [an] authorized or unauthorized [revision]."

Section 55-9-307 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001, SECTION 6. Chapter 139, Section 27) is amended to read:

## "55-9-307. LOCATION OF DEBTOR.--

- In this section, "place of business" means a place where a debtor conducts its affairs.
- Except as otherwise provided in this section, .189993.3

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the following rules determine a debtor's location:

- a debtor who is an individual is located at the individual's principal residence;
- a debtor that is an organization and has (2) only one place of business is located at its place of business; and
- a debtor that is an organization and has more than one place of business is located at its chief executive office.
- (c) Subsection (b) of this section applies only if a debtor's residence, place of business or chief executive office, as applicable, is located in a jurisdiction whose law generally requires information concerning the existence of a nonpossessory security interest to be made generally available in a filing, recording or registration system as a condition or result of the security interest's obtaining priority over the rights of a lien creditor with respect to the collateral. Subsection (b) of this section does not apply, the debtor is located in the District of Columbia.
- (d) A person that ceases to exist, have a residence or have a place of business continues to be located in the jurisdiction specified by Subsections (b) and (c) of this section.
- (e) A registered organization that is organized under the law of a state is located in that state.

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(f) Except as otherwise provided in	Subsection (i)
of this section, a registered organization that	is organized
under the law of the United States and a branch	or agency of a
bank that is not organized under the law of the	United States
or a state are located.	

- (1) in the state that the law of the United States designates if the law designates a state of location;
- organization, branch or agency designates if the law of the United States authorizes the registered organization, branch or agency to designate its state of location, including by designating its main office, home office or other comparable office; or
- (3) in the District of Columbia if neither Paragraph (1) nor Paragraph (2) of this subsection applies.
- (g) A registered organization continues to be located in the jurisdiction specified by Subsection (e) or (f) of this section notwithstanding:
- (1) the suspension, revocation, forfeiture or lapse of the registered organization's status as such in its jurisdiction of organization; or
- (2) the dissolution, winding up or cancellation of the existence of the registered organization.
- (h) The United States is located in the District of Columbia.

(i) A branch or agency of a bank that is not
organized under the law of the United States or a state is
located in the state in which the branch or agency is licensed
if all branches and agencies of the bank are licensed in only
one state.
(j) A foreign air carrier under the Federal
Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, is located at the designated
office of the agent upon which service of process may be made
on behalf of the carrier.

- (k) This section applies only for purposes of Sections 55-9-301 through 55-9-342 NMSA 1978."
- SECTION 7. Section 55-9-311 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001, Chapter 139, Section 31) is amended to read:
- "55-9-311. PERFECTION OF SECURITY INTERESTS IN PROPERTY SUBJECT TO CERTAIN STATUTES, REGULATIONS AND TREATIES.--
- (a) Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (d) of this section, the filing of a financing statement is not necessary or effective to perfect a security interest in property subject to:
- (1) a statute, regulation or treaty of the United States whose requirements for a security interest's obtaining priority over the rights of a lien creditor with respect to the property preempt Subsection (a) of Section 55-9-310 NMSA 1978;
- (2) the provisions of Chapter 66 NMSA 1978; or .189993.3

- (3) a [certificate-of-title] statute of another jurisdiction [which] that provides for a security interest to be indicated on [the] a certificate of title as a condition or result of the security interest's obtaining priority over the rights of a lien creditor with respect to the property.
- (b) Compliance with the requirements of a statute, regulation or treaty described in Subsection (a) of this section for obtaining priority over the rights of a lien creditor is equivalent to the filing of a financing statement under Chapter 55, Article 9 NMSA 1978. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (d) of this section and in Section 55-9-313 and Subsections (d) and (e) of Section 55-9-316 NMSA 1978 for goods covered by a certificate of title, a security interest in property subject to a statute, regulation or treaty described in Subsection (a) of this section may be perfected only by compliance with those requirements, and a security interest so perfected remains perfected notwithstanding a change in the use or transfer of possession of the collateral.
- (c) Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (d) of this section and Subsections (d) and (e) of Section 55-9-316 NMSA 1978, duration and renewal of perfection of a security interest perfected by compliance with the requirements prescribed by a statute, regulation or treaty described in Subsection (a) of this section are governed by the statute,

regulation or treaty. In other respects, the security interest is subject to Chapter 55, Article 9 NMSA 1978.

(d) During any period in which collateral subject to a statute specified in Paragraph (2) of Subsection (a) of this section is inventory held for sale or lease by a person or leased by that person as lessor and that person is in the business of selling goods of that kind, this section does not apply to a security interest in that collateral created by that person."

SECTION 8. Section 55-9-316 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001, Chapter 139, Section 36) is amended to read:

"55-9-316. [CONTINUED PERFECTION OF SECURITY INTEREST FOLLOWING] EFFECT OF CHANGE IN GOVERNING LAW.--

- (a) A security interest perfected pursuant to the law of the jurisdiction designated in Subsection (1) of Section 55-9-301 or Subsection (c) of Section 55-9-305 NMSA 1978 remains perfected until the earliest of:
- (1) the time perfection would have ceased under the law of that jurisdiction;
- (2) the expiration of four months after a change of the debtor's location to another jurisdiction; or
- (3) the expiration of one year after a transfer of collateral to a person that thereby becomes a debtor and is located in another jurisdiction.
- (b) If a security interest described in Subsection .189993.3

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- (c) A possessory security interest in collateral, other than goods covered by a certificate of title and as-extracted collateral consisting of goods, remains continuously perfected if:
- (1) the collateral is located in one jurisdiction and subject to a security interest perfected under the law of that jurisdiction;
- (2) thereafter the collateral is brought into another jurisdiction; and
- (3) upon entry into the other jurisdiction, the security interest is perfected under the law of the other jurisdiction.
- (d) Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (e) of this section, a security interest in goods covered by a certificate of title [which] that is perfected by any method under the law of another jurisdiction when the goods become covered by a certificate of title from this state remains perfected until the security interest would have become

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unperfected under the law of the other jurisdiction had the goods not become so covered.

- (e) A security interest described in Subsection (d) of this section becomes unperfected as against a purchaser of the goods for value and is deemed never to have been perfected as against a purchaser of the goods for value if the applicable requirements for perfection under Subsection (b) of Section 55-9-311 or Section 55-9-313 NMSA 1978 are not satisfied before the earlier of:
- the time the security interest would have (1) become unperfected under the law of the other jurisdiction had the goods not become covered by a certificate of title from this state; or
- the expiration of four months after the goods had become so covered.
- (f) A security interest in deposit accounts, letter-of-credit rights or investment property [which] that is perfected under the law of the bank's jurisdiction, the issuer's jurisdiction, a nominated person's jurisdiction, the securities intermediary's jurisdiction or the commodity intermediary's jurisdiction, as applicable, remains perfected until the earlier of:
- the time the security interest would have (1) become unperfected under the law of that jurisdiction; or
- the expiration of four months after a (2) .189993.3

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change of the applicable jurisdiction to another jurisdiction.

- If a security interest described in Subsection (f) of this section becomes perfected under the law of the other jurisdiction before the earlier of the time or the end of the period described in that subsection, it remains perfected thereafter. If the security interest does not become perfected under the law of the other jurisdiction before the earlier of that time or the end of that period, it becomes unperfected and is deemed never to have been perfected as against a purchaser of the collateral for value.
- (h) The following rules apply to collateral to which a security interest attaches within four months after the debtor changes its location to another jurisdiction:
- (1) a financing statement filed before the change pursuant to the law of the jurisdiction designated in Paragraph (1) of Section 55-9-301 or Subsection (c) of Section 55-9-305 NMSA 1978 is effective to perfect a security interest in the collateral if the financing statement would have been effective to perfect a security interest in the collateral had the debtor not changed its location; and
- (2) if a security interest perfected by a financing statement that is effective under Paragraph (1) of this subsection becomes perfected under the law of the other jurisdiction before the earlier of the time the financing statement would have become ineffective under the law of the

jurisdiction designated in Paragraph (1) of Section 55-9-301 or Subsection (c) of Section 55-9-305 NMSA 1978 or the expiration of the four-month period, it remains perfected thereafter. If the security interest does not become perfected under the law of the other jurisdiction before the earlier time or event, it becomes unperfected and is deemed never to have been perfected as against a purchaser of the collateral for value.

(i) If a financing statement naming an original debtor is filed pursuant to the law of the jurisdiction designated in Paragraph (1) of Section 55-9-301 or Subsection (c) of Section 55-9-305 NMSA 1978 and the new debtor is located in another jurisdiction, the following rules apply:

(1) the financing statement is effective to perfect a security interest in collateral acquired by the new debtor before, and within four months after, the new debtor becomes bound under Subsection (d) of Section 55-9-203 NMSA 1978 if the financing statement would have been effective to perfect a security interest in the collateral had the collateral been acquired by the original debtor; and

(2) a security interest perfected by the financing statement that becomes perfected under the law of the other jurisdiction before the earlier of the time the financing statement would have become ineffective under the law of the jurisdiction designated in Paragraph (1) of Section 55-9-301 or Subsection (c) of Section 55-9-305 NMSA 1978 or the expiration

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of the four-month period remains perfected thereafter. $A$
security interest that is perfected by the financing statement
but that does not become perfected under the law of the other
jurisdiction before the earlier time or event becomes
unperfected and is deemed never to have been perfected as
against a purchaser of the collateral for value."

SECTION 9. Section 55-9-317 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001, Chapter 139, Section 37, as amended) is amended to read:

"55-9-317. INTERESTS THAT TAKE PRIORITY OVER OR TAKE FREE OF SECURITY INTEREST OR AGRICULTURAL LIEN. --

- A security interest or agricultural lien is subordinate to the rights of:
- a person entitled to priority under Section 55-9-322 NMSA 1978; and
- except as otherwise provided in Subsection (e) of this section, a person that becomes a lien creditor before the earlier of the time:
- (A) the security interest or agricultural lien is perfected; or
- (B) one of the conditions specified in Paragraph (3) of Subsection (b) of Section 55-9-203 NMSA 1978 is met and a financing statement covering the collateral is filed.
- Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (e) of this section, a buyer, other than a secured party, of .189993.3

tangible chattel paper, tangible documents, goods, instruments or a security certificate 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.

- (c) Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (e) of this section, 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.
- (d) A licensee of a general intangible or a buyer, other than a secured party, of [accounts, electronic chattel paper, electronic documents, general intangibles or investment property] 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.
- (e) Except as otherwise provided in Sections
  55-9-320 and 55-9-321 NMSA 1978, if a person files a financing
  statement with respect to a purchase-money security interest
  before or within twenty 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

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between the time the security interest attaches and the time of filing."

**SECTION 10.** Section 55-9-326 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001, Chapter 139, Section 46) is amended to read:

"55-9-326. PRIORITY OF SECURITY INTERESTS CREATED BY NEW DEBTOR. --

- Subject to Subsection (b) of this section, a security interest that is created by a new debtor [which is] in collateral in which the new debtor has or acquires rights and is perfected solely by a filed financing statement that [is effective solely under Section 55-9-508 NMSA 1978 in collateral in which a new debtor has or acquires rights] would be ineffective to perfect the security interest but for the application of Paragraph (1) of Subsection (i) of Section 55-9-316 or Section 55-9-508 NMSA 1978 is subordinate to a security interest in the same collateral [which] that is perfected other than by such a filed financing statement [that is effective solely under Section 55-9-508 NMSA 1978].
- The other provisions of Sections 55-9-301 through 55-9-342 NMSA 1978 determine the priority among conflicting security interests in the same collateral perfected by filed financing statements [that are effective solely under Section 55-9-508 NMSA 1978] described in Subsection (a) of this section. However, if the security agreements to which a new debtor became bound as debtor were not entered into by the same .189993.3

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original debtor, the conflicting security interests rank according to priority in time of the new debtor having become bound."

SECTION 11. Section 55-9-406 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001, Chapter 139, Section 68) is amended to read:

"55-9-406. DISCHARGE OF ACCOUNT DEBTOR--NOTIFICATION OF ASSIGNMENT--IDENTIFICATION AND PROOF OF ASSIGNMENT--RESTRICTIONS ON ASSIGNMENT OF ACCOUNTS, CHATTEL PAPER, PAYMENT INTANGIBLES AND PROMISSORY NOTES INEFFECTIVE. --

- Subject to Subsections (b) through (i) of this section, an account debtor on an account, chattel paper or a payment intangible may discharge its obligation by paying the assignor until, but not after, the account debtor receives a notification, authenticated by the assignor or the assignee, that the amount due or to become due has been assigned and that payment is to be made to the assignee. After receipt of the notification, the account debtor may discharge its obligation by paying the assignee and may not discharge the obligation by paying the assignor.
- Subject to Subsection (h) of this section, notification is ineffective under Subsection (a) of this section:
- if it does not reasonably identify the (1) rights assigned;
- (2) to the extent that an agreement between an .189993.3

account debtor and a seller of a payment intangible limits the account debtor's duty to pay a person other than the seller and the limitation is effective under law other than Chapter 55, Article 9 NMSA 1978; or

- (3) at the option of an account debtor, if the notification notifies the account debtor to make less than the full amount of any installment or other periodic payment to the assignee, even if:
- (A) only a portion of the account, chattel paper or payment intangible has been assigned to that assignee;
- (B) a portion has been assigned to another assignee; or
- (C) the account debtor knows that the assignment to that assignee is limited.
- (c) Subject to Subsection (h) of this section, if requested by the account debtor, an assignee shall seasonably furnish reasonable proof that the assignment has been made. Unless the assignee complies, the account debtor may discharge its obligation by paying the assignor, even if the account debtor has received a notification under Subsection (a) of this section.
- (d) Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (e) of this section and Sections 55-2A-303 and 55-9-407 NMSA 1978, and subject to Subsection (h) of this section, a term in an .189993.3

agreement between an account debtor and an assignor or in a promissory note is ineffective to the extent that it:

- (1) prohibits, restricts or requires the consent of the account debtor or person obligated on the promissory note to the assignment or transfer of, or the creation, attachment, perfection or enforcement of a security interest in, the account, chattel paper, payment intangible or promissory note; or
- (2) provides that the assignment or transfer or the creation, attachment, perfection or enforcement of the security interest may give rise to a default, breach, right of recoupment, claim, defense, termination, right of termination or remedy under the account, chattel paper, payment intangible or promissory note.
- (e) Subsection (d) of this section does not apply to the sale of a payment intangible or promissory note, other than a sale pursuant to a disposition under Section 55-9-610 NMSA 1978 or an acceptance of collateral under Section 55-9-620 NMSA 1978.
- (f) Except as otherwise provided in Sections
  55-2A-303 and 55-9-407 NMSA 1978 and subject to Subsections (h)
  and (i) of this section, a rule of law, statute or regulation
  that prohibits, restricts or requires the consent of a
  government, governmental body or official, or account debtor to
  the assignment or transfer of, or creation of a security
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interest in, an account or chattel paper is ineffective to the extent that the rule of law, statute or regulation:

- (1) prohibits, restricts or requires the consent of the government, governmental body or official, or account debtor to the assignment or transfer of, or the creation, attachment, perfection or enforcement of a security interest in the account or chattel paper; or
- (2) provides that the assignment or transfer or the creation, attachment, perfection or enforcement of the security interest may give rise to a default, breach, right of recoupment, claim, defense, termination, right of termination or remedy under the account or chattel paper.
- (g) Subject to Subsection (h) of this section, an account debtor may not waive or vary its option under Paragraph(3) of Subsection (b) of this section.
- (h) This section is subject to law other than Chapter 55, Article 9 NMSA 1978 [which] that establishes a different rule for an account debtor who is an individual and who incurred the obligation primarily for personal, family or household purposes.
- (i) This section does not apply to an assignment of a health-care-insurance receivable.
- (j) This section is subject to laws other than Chapter 55, Article 9 NMSA 1978 to the extent that those laws prohibit or restrict the assignment, transfer of or creation of .189993.3

a security interest in benefits, compensation, any other account or chattel paper."

SECTION 12. Section 55-9-408 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001, Chapter 139, Section 70) is amended to read:

"55-9-408. RESTRICTIONS ON ASSIGNMENT OF PROMISSORY
NOTES, HEALTH-CARE-INSURANCE RECEIVABLES AND CERTAIN GENERAL
INTANGIBLES INEFFECTIVE.--

- (a) Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (b) of this section, a term in a promissory note or in an agreement between an account debtor and a debtor [which] that relates to a health-care-insurance receivable or a general intangible, including a contract, permit, license or franchise, and [which term] that prohibits, restricts or requires the consent of the person obligated on the promissory note or the account debtor to the assignment or transfer of, or creation, attachment or perfection of a security interest in, the promissory note, health-care-insurance receivable or general intangible is ineffective to the extent that the term:
- (1) would impair the creation, attachment or perfection of a security interest; or
- (2) provides that the assignment or transfer or the creation, attachment or perfection of the security interest may give rise to a default, breach, right of recoupment, claim, defense, termination, right of termination or remedy under the promissory note, health-care-insurance

receivable or general intangible.

- (b) Subsection (a) of this section applies to a security interest in a payment intangible or promissory note only if the security interest arises out of a sale of the payment intangible or promissory note other than a sale pursuant to a disposition under Section 55-9-610 NMSA 1978 or an acceptance of collateral under Section 55-9-620 NMSA 1978.
- (c) A rule of law, statute or regulation that prohibits, restricts or requires the consent of a government, governmental body or official, person obligated on a promissory note or account debtor to the assignment or transfer of, or creation of a security interest in, a promissory note, health-care-insurance receivable or general intangible, including a contract, permit, license or franchise between an account debtor and a debtor, is ineffective to the extent that the rule of law, statute or regulation:
- (1) would impair the creation, attachment or perfection of a security interest; or
- (2) provides that the assignment or transfer or the creation, attachment or perfection of the security interest may give rise to a default, breach, right of recoupment, claim, defense, termination, right of termination or remedy under the promissory note, health-care-insurance receivable or general intangible.
- (d) To the extent that a term in a promissory note .189993.3

or in an agreement between an account debtor and a debtor [which] that relates to a health-care-insurance receivable or general intangible or a rule of law, statute or regulation described in Subsection (c) of this section would be effective under law other than Chapter 55, Article 9 NMSA 1978 but is ineffective under Subsection (a) or (c) of this section, the creation, attachment or perfection of a security interest in the promissory note, health-care-insurance receivable or general intangible:

- (1) is not enforceable against the person obligated on the promissory note or the account debtor;
- (2) does not impose a duty or obligation on the person obligated on the promissory note or the account debtor;
- (3) does not require the person obligated on the promissory note or the account debtor to recognize the security interest, pay or render performance to the secured party or accept payment or performance from the secured party;
- (4) does not entitle the secured party to use or assign the debtor's rights under the promissory note, health-care-insurance receivable or general intangible, including any related information or materials furnished to the debtor in the transaction giving rise to the promissory note, health-care-insurance receivable or general intangible;
- (5) does not entitle the secured party to use, .189993.3

assign, possess or have access to any trade secrets or confidential information of the person obligated on the promissory note or the account debtor; and

enforce the security interest in the promissory note, health-care-insurance receivable or general intangible. The provisions of this section shall prevail over an inconsistent provision of an existing or future statute or rule of this state, unless the inconsistent provision is set forth in a statute of this state that refers expressly to this section and states that the inconsistent provision shall prevail over the provisions of this section."

SECTION 13. Section 55-9-502 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001, Chapter 139, Section 73) is amended to read:

"55-9-502. CONTENTS OF FINANCING STATEMENT--RECORD OF MORTGAGE AS FINANCING STATEMENT--TIME OF FILING FINANCING STATEMENT.--

- (a) Subject to Subsection (b) of this section, a financing statement is sufficient only if it:
  - (1) provides the name of the debtor;
- (2) provides the name of the secured party or a representative of the secured party; and
- (3) indicates the collateral covered by the financing statement.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (b) .189993.3

of Section 55-9-501 NMSA 1978, to be sufficient a financing statement that covers as-extracted collateral or timber to be cut, or [which] that is filed as a fixture filing and covers goods that are or are to become fixtures, must satisfy Subsection (a) of this section and also:

- (1) indicate that it covers this type of collateral;
- (2) indicate that it is to be filed for record in the real property records;
- (3) provide a description of the real property to which the collateral is related sufficient to give constructive notice of a mortgage pursuant to the laws of this state if the description were contained in a record of the mortgage of the real property; and
- (4) if the debtor does not have an interest of record in the real property, provide the name of a record owner.
- (c) A record of a mortgage is effective, from the date it is filed for record, as a financing statement filed as a fixture filing or as a financing statement covering as-extracted collateral or timber to be cut only if:
- (1) the record indicates the goods or accounts that it covers;
- (2) the goods are or are to become fixtures related to the real property described in the record or the .189993.3

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record an	d is	as-extra	cted	СО	11ate	ral	or t	imber	to	be	cu	t;

- (3) the record satisfies the requirements for a financing statement in this section [other than an indication] but:
- (A) the record need not indicate that it is to be filed for record in the real property records; and
- (B) the record sufficiently provides the name of a debtor who is an individual if it provides the individual name of the debtor or the surname and first personal name of the debtor, even if the debtor is an individual to whom Paragraph (4) of Subsection (a) of Section 55-9-503 NMSA 1978 applies; and
  - (4) the record is recorded.
- (d) A financing statement may be filed before a security agreement is made or a security interest otherwise attaches."
- SECTION 14. Section 55-9-503 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001, Chapter 139, Section 74) is amended to read:
  - "55-9-503. NAME OF DEBTOR AND SECURED PARTY.--
- (a) A financing statement sufficiently provides the name of the debtor:
- (1) except as otherwise provided in Paragraph

  (3) of this section, if the debtor is a registered organization
  or the collateral is held in a trust that is a registered

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organization, only if the financing statement provides the name
[ <del>of the debtor indicated</del> ] <u>that is stated to be the registered</u>
organization's name on the public organic record [of] most
recently filed with or issued or enacted by the [debtor's]
registered organization's jurisdiction of organization [which
shows the debtor to have been organized] that purports to
state, amend or restate the registered organization's name;
(2) subject to Subsection (f) of this section,
if the [ <del>debtor is a decedent's estate</del> ] <u>collateral is being</u>
administered by the personal representative of a decedent, only
if the financing statement provides, as the name of the debtor,
the name of the decedent and, in a separate part of the
financing statement, indicates that the [debtor is an estate]
collateral is being administered by a personal representative;
(3) if the [ <del>debtor is a trust or a trustee</del>
acting with respect to property held in trust, only if the

(A) provides the name specified for the trust in its organic documents or, if no name is specified,

sufficient to distinguish the debtor from other trusts having

provides the name of the settlor and additional information

one or more of the same settlors; and

(B) indicates, in the debtor's name or otherwise, that the debtor is a trust or is a trustee acting with respect to property held in trust] collateral is held in a .189993.3

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2	<pre>financing statement:</pre>
3	(A) provides, as the name of the debtor:
4	(i) if the organic record of the
5	trust specifies a name for the trust, the name specified; or
6	(ii) if the organic record of the
7	trust does not specify a name for the trust, the name of the
8	settlor or testator; and
9	(B) in a separate part of the financing
10	statement:
11	(i) if the name is provided in
12	accordance with Subparagraph (A)(i) of this paragraph,
13	indicates that the collateral is held in a trust; or
14	(ii) if the name is provided in
15	accordance with Subparagraph (A)(ii) of this paragraph,
16	provides additional information sufficient to distinguish the
17	trust from other trusts having one or more of the same settlors
18	or the same testator and indicates that the collateral is held
19	in a trust, unless the additional information so indicates;
20	(4) subject to Subsection (g) of this section,
21	if the debtor is an individual to whom this state has issued a
22	driver's license that has not expired, only if the financing
23	statement provides the name of the individual indicated on the
24	driver's license;
25	(5) if the debtor is an individual to whom
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trust that is not a registered organization, only if the

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<u>Paragra</u>	ph (4)	of this	subsec	tion	does	not	apply,	only	if the
financi	ng state	ement p	rovides	the	indiv	ridua	ıl name	of th	ıe debtor
or the	surname	and fi	rst per	sonal	name	e of	the del	otor;	and

 $[\frac{(4)}{(6)}]$  in other cases:

(A) if the debtor has a name, only if
[it] the financing statement provides the [individual or]
organizational name of the debtor; and

(B) if the debtor does not have a name, only if it provides the names of the partners, members, associates or other persons comprising the debtor <u>in a manner</u> such that each name provided would be sufficient if the person named were the debtor.

- (b) A financing statement that provides the name of the debtor in accordance with Subsection (a) of this section is not rendered ineffective by the absence of:
- (1) a trade name or other name of the debtor;
- (2) unless required under Subparagraph (B) of Paragraph [(4)] (6) of Subsection (a) of this section, names of partners, members, associates or other persons comprising the debtor.
- (c) A financing statement that provides only the debtor's trade name does not sufficiently provide the name of the debtor.
- (d) Failure to indicate the representative capacity .189993.3

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of a secured party or representative of a secured party does not affect the sufficiency of a financing statement.

- (e) A financing statement may provide the name of more than one debtor and the name of more than one secured party.
- (f) The name of the decedent indicated on the order appointing the personal representative of the decedent issued by the court having jurisdiction over the collateral is sufficient as the name of the decedent under Paragraph (2) of Subsection (a) of this section.
- (g) If this state has issued to an individual more than one driver's license of a kind described in Paragraph (4) of Subsection (a) of this section, the one that was issued most recently is the one to which Paragraph (4) of Subsection (a) of this section refers.
- (h) As used in this section, "name of the settlor or testator" means:
- (1) if the settlor is a registered organization, the name that is stated to be the settlor's name on the public organic record most recently filed with or issued or enacted by the settlor's jurisdiction of organization that purports to state, amend or restate the settlor's name; or
- (2) in other cases, the name of the settlor or testator indicated in the trust's organic record."
- **SECTION 15.** Section 55-9-507 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001, .189993.3

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Chapter 139, Section 78) is amended to read:

"55-9-507. EFFECT OF CERTAIN EVENTS ON EFFECTIVENESS OF FINANCING STATEMENT. --

- A filed financing statement remains effective (a) with respect to collateral that is sold, exchanged, leased, licensed or otherwise disposed of and in which a security interest or agricultural lien continues, even if the secured party knows of or consents to the disposition.
- Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (c) of this section and Section 55-9-508 NMSA 1978, a financing statement is not rendered ineffective if, after the financing statement is filed, the information provided in the financing statement becomes seriously misleading under Section 55-9-506 NMSA 1978.
- If [a debtor so changes its] the name that a filed financing statement provides for a debtor becomes insufficient as the name of the debtor under Subsection (a) of Section 55-9-503 NMSA 1978 such that the financing statement becomes seriously misleading under Section 55-9-506 NMSA 1978:
- the financing statement is effective to perfect a security interest in collateral acquired by the debtor before, or within four months after, the [change] filed financing statement becomes seriously misleading; and
- the financing statement is not effective (2) to perfect a security interest in collateral acquired by the .189993.3

debtor more than four months after the [change] filed financing statement becomes seriously misleading, unless an amendment to the financing statement [which] that renders the financing statement not seriously misleading is filed within four months after the [change] financing statement became seriously misleading."

SECTION 16. Section 55-9-515 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001, Chapter 139, Section 86, as amended) is amended to read:

"55-9-515. DURATION AND EFFECTIVENESS OF FINANCING STATEMENT--EFFECT OF LAPSED FINANCING STATEMENT.--

- (a) Except as otherwise provided in Subsections
  (b), (e), (f) and (g) of this section, a filed financing
  statement is effective for a period of five years after the
  date of filing.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in Subsections
  (e), (f) and (g) of this section, an initial financing
  statement filed in connection with a manufactured-home
  transaction is effective for a period of thirty years after the
  date of filing if it indicates that it is filed in connection
  with a manufactured-home transaction.
- (c) The effectiveness of a filed financing statement lapses on the expiration of the period of its effectiveness unless before the lapse a continuation statement is filed pursuant to Subsection (d) of this section. Upon lapse, a financing statement ceases to be effective and any .189993.3

security interest or agricultural lien that was perfected by the financing statement becomes unperfected unless the security interest is perfected otherwise. If the security interest or agricultural lien becomes unperfected upon lapse, it is deemed never to have been perfected as against a purchaser of the collateral for value.

- (d) A continuation statement may be filed only within six months before the expiration of the five-year period specified in Subsection (a) of this section or the thirty-year period specified in Subsection (b) of this section, whichever is applicable.
- (e) Except as otherwise provided in Section 55-9-510 NMSA 1978, upon timely filing of a continuation statement, the effectiveness of the initial financing statement continues for a period of five years commencing on the day on which the financing statement would have become ineffective in the absence of the filing. Upon the expiration of the five-year period, the financing statement lapses in the same manner as provided in Subsection (c) of this section, unless, before the lapse, another continuation statement is filed pursuant to Subsection (d) of this section. Succeeding continuation statements may be filed in the same manner to continue the effectiveness of the initial financing statement.
- (f) If a debtor is a transmitting utility and a filed <u>initial</u> financing statement so indicates, the financing .189993.3

statement is effective until a termination statement is filed. The filing officer may require proof of the debtor's authority to operate as a transmitting utility as a condition of filing the financing statement or an amendment.

(g) A record of a mortgage that is effective as a financing statement filed as a fixture filing under Subsection (c) of Section 55-9-502 NMSA 1978 remains effective as a financing statement filed as a fixture filing until the mortgage is released or satisfied of record or its effectiveness otherwise terminates as to the real property."

SECTION 17. Section 55-9-516 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001, Chapter 139, Section 87) is amended to read:

"55-9-516. WHAT CONSTITUTES FILING--EFFECTIVENESS OF FILING.--

- (a) Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (b) of this section, communication of a record to a filing office and tender of the filing fee or acceptance of the record by the filing office constitutes filing.
- (b) Filing does not occur with respect to a record that the secretary of state refuses to accept because:
- (1) the record is not communicated by a method or medium of communication authorized by the filing office;
- (2) an amount equal to or greater than the applicable filing fee is not tendered;
- (3) the filing office is unable to index the .189993.3

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record because:

2	(A) in the case of an initial financing
3	statement, the record does not provide a name for the debtor;
4	[ <del>or</del> ]
5	(B) in the case of an amendment or
6	[correction] information statement, the record:
7	(i) does not identify the initial
8	financing statement as required by Section 55-9-512 or 55-9-518
9	NMSA 1978, as applicable; or
10	(ii) identifies an initial
11	financing statement whose effectiveness has lapsed under
12	Section 55-9-515 NMSA 1978;
13	(C) in the case of an initial financing
14	statement that provides the name of a debtor identified as an
15	individual or an amendment that provides a name of a debtor
16	identified as an individual that was not previously provided in
17	the financing statement to which the record relates, the record
18	does not identify the debtor's surname; or
19	(D) in the case of a record filed or
20	recorded in the filing office described in Paragraph (1) of
21	Subsection (a) of Section 55-9-501 NMSA 1978, the record does
22	not provide a sufficient description of the real property to
23	which it relates;
24	(4) in the case of an initial financing
25	statement or an amendment that adds a secured party of record,

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1	the record does not provide a name and marring address for the
2	secured party of record;
3	(5) in the case of an initial financing
4	statement or an amendment that provides a name of a debtor
5	[which] that was not previously provided in the financing
6	statement to which the amendment relates, the record does not:
7	(A) provide a mailing address for the
8	debtor; <u>or</u>
9	(B) indicate whether the <u>name provided</u>
10	as the name of the debtor is the name of an individual or an
11	organization; [ <del>or</del>
12	(C) if the financing statement indicates
13	that the debtor is an organization, provide:
14	(i) a type of organization for the
15	debtor;
16	<del>(ii) a jurisdiction of organization</del>
17	for the debtor; and
18	<del>(iii) an organizational</del>
19	identification number for the debtor or indicate that the
20	<del>debtor has none</del> ]
21	(6) in the case of an assignment reflected in
22	an initial financing statement under Subsection (a) of Section
23	55-9-514 NMSA 1978 or an amendment filed under Subsection (b)
24	of Section 55-9-514 NMSA 1978, the record does not provide a

name and mailing address for the assignee; or

- (7) in the case of a continuation statement, the record is not filed within the six-month period prescribed by Subsection (d) of Section 55-9-515 NMSA 1978.
  - (c) For purposes of Subsection (b) of this section:
- (1) a record does not provide information if the secretary of state is unable to read or decipher the information; and
- (2) a record that does not indicate that it is an amendment or identify an initial financing statement to which it relates, as required by Section 55-9-512, 55-9-514 or 55-9-518 NMSA 1978, is an initial financing statement.
- (d) A record that is communicated to the filing office with tender of the filing fee, but [which] that the secretary of state refuses to accept for a reason other than one set forth in Subsection (b) of this section, is effective as a filed record except as against a purchaser of the collateral [which] that gives value in reasonable reliance upon the absence of the record from the files."

SECTION 18. Section 55-9-518 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001, Chapter 139, Section 89) is amended to read:

"55-9-518. CLAIM CONCERNING INACCURATE OR WRONGFULLY FILED RECORD.--

(a) A person may file in the filing office [a correction] an information statement with respect to a record indexed there under the person's name if the person believes
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2	(b) [ <del>A correction</del> ] <u>An information</u> statement <u>under</u>
3	Subsection (a) of this section must:
4	(1) identify the record to which it relates by
5	the file number assigned to the initial financing statement to
6	which the record relates;
7	(2) indicate that it is [ <del>a correction</del> ] <u>an</u>
8	<u>information</u> statement; and
9	(3) provide the basis for the person's belief
10	that the record is inaccurate and indicate the manner in which
11	the person believes the record should be amended to cure any
12	inaccuracy or provide the basis for the person's belief that
13	the record was wrongfully filed.
14	(c) A person may file in the filing office an
15	information statement with respect to a record filed there if
16	the person is a secured party of record with respect to the
17	financing statement to which the record relates and believes
18	that the person that filed the record was not entitled to do so
19	under Subsection (d) of Section 55-9-509 NMSA 1978.
20	(d) An information statement under Subsection (c)
21	of this section must:
22	(1) identify the record to which it relates by
23	the file number assigned to the initial financing statement to
24	which the record relates;
25	(2) indicate that it is an information
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that the record is inaccurate or was wrongfully filed.

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statement; and

2	(3) provide the basis for the person's belief
3	that the person that filed the record was not entitled to do so
4	under Subsection (d) of Section 55-9-509 NMSA 1978.
5	[ <del>(c)</del> ] <u>(e)</u> The filing of [ <del>a correction</del> ] <u>an</u>
6	<u>information</u> statement does not affect the effectiveness of an
7	initial financing statement or other filed record."
8	SECTION 19. Section 55-9-521 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001,
9	Chapter 139, Section 92) is repealed and a new Section 55-9-521
10	NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:
11	"55-9-521. [NEW MATERIAL] FORM OF FINANCING STATEMENT AND
12	AMENDMENTRECORDS
13	(a) A filing office that accepts written records
14	may not refuse to accept a written initial financing statement
15	that is in the following form and format, except for a reason
16	set forth in Subsection (b) of Section 55-9-516 NMSA 1978:
17	"UCC FINANCING STATEMENT
18	FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS
19 20	A. NAME & PHONE OF CONTACT AT FILER (optional)
21 22	B. E-MAIL CONTACT AT FILER (optional)
23 24	C. SEND ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO: (Name and Address)  THE ABOVE SPACE IS
25	EOD ELLING
-	FOR FILING

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2	1.	DEBTOR'S NAME: Provide only one Debtor name (la or lb)
3		(use exact, full name; do not omit, modify, or abbreviate
4		any part of the Debtor's name), if any part of the
5		Individual Debtor's name will not fit in line lb, leave
6		all of item 1 blank, check here $\hfill\Box$ and provide the
7		Individual Debtor information in item 10 of the Financing
8		Statement Addendum (Form UCC1Ad)
9		la. ORGANIZATION'S NAME
10		
11	OR	1b. INDIVIDUAL'S SURNAME
12		
13		FIRST PERSONAL NAME
14		
15		ADDITIONAL NAME(S)/INITIAL(S) SUFFIX
16		
17		lc. MAILING ADDRESS
18		
19		CITY STATE POSTAL CODE COUNTRY
20		
21	2.	DEBTOR'S NAME: Provide only <u>one</u> Debtor name (2a or 2b)
22		(use exact, full name; do not omit, modify, or abbreviate
23		any part of the Debtor's name), if any part of the
24		Individual Debtor's name will not fit in line 2b, leave

OFFICE USE ONLY

all of item 2 blank, check here  $\hfill\Box$  and provide the

1		Individual Debtor information in item 10 of the Financing
2		Statement Addendum (Form UCC1Ad)
3		2a. ORGANIZATION'S NAME
4		
5	OR	2b. INDIVIDUAL'S SURNAME
6		
7		FIRST PERSONAL NAME
8		
9		ADDITIONAL NAME(S)/INITIALS(S) SUFFIX
10		
11		2c. MAILING ADDRESS
12		
13		CITY STATE POSTAL CODE COUNTRY
14		
15	3.	SECURED PARTY'S NAME (or NAME of ASSIGNEE of ASSIGNOR
16		SECURED PARTY) Provide only one Secured Party name (3a or
17		3b)
18		3a. ORGANIZATION'S NAME
19		
20	OR	3b. INDIVIDUAL'S SURNAME
21		
22		FIRST PERSONAL NAME
23		
24		ADDITIONAL NAME(S)/INITIAL(S) SUFFIX
25		

1		3c. MAILING ADDRESS
2		
3		CITY STATE POSTAL CODE COUNTRY
4		
5	4.	COLLATERAL: This financing statement covers the following
6		collateral
7		
8		
9		
10	5.	Check <u>only</u> if applicable and check <u>only</u> one box.
11		Collateral is
12		$\square$ held in a Trust (see UCClAd, item 17 and instructions)
13		$\square$ being administered by a Decedent's Personal
14		Representative
15	6a.	Check only if applicable and check only one box.
16		☐ Public-Finance Transaction
17		☐ Manufactured-Home Transaction
18		$\square$ A Debtor is a Transmitting Utility
19	6b.	Check only if applicable and check only one box.
20		□ Agricultural Lien
21		□ Non-UCC Filing
22	7.	ALTERNATIVE DESIGNATION (if applicable)
23		□ Lessee/Lessor
24		□ Consignee/Consignor
25		□ Seller/Buyer
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1		□ Bailee/Bailor
2		□ Licensee/Licensor
3	8.	OPTIONAL FILER REFERENCE DATA:
4		
5		UCC FINANCING STATEMENT (Form UCC1)(Rev. 04/20/11)
6	исс	FINANCING STATEMENT ADDENDUM
7	FOLI	LOW INSTRUCTIONS
8	9.	NAME OF FIRST DEBTOR: Same as line
9		la or lb on Financing Statement; if
10		line lb was left blank because
11		Individual Debtor name did not fit,
12		check here
13		9a. ORGANIZATION'S NAME
14		
15		
16	OR	9b. INDIVIDUAL'S SURNAME
17		
18		FIRST PERSONAL NAME
19		THE ABOVE SPACE IS
20		ADDITIONAL NAME(S)/INITIAL(S) SUFFIX FOR FILING
21		OFFICE USE ONLY
22	10.	DEBTOR'S NAME: Provide (10a or 10b) only one additional
23		Debtor name or Debtor name that did not fit in line lb or
24		2b of the Financing Statement (Form UCC1)(use exact, full
25		name; do not omit, modify, or abbreviate any part of the
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	Debtor's name) and enter the mailing address in line 10c
	10a. ORGANIZATION'S NAME
	·
OR	10b. INDIVIDUAL'S SURNAME
	FIRST PERSONAL NAME
	ADDITIONAL NAME(S)/INITIAL(S) SUFFIX
	10c. MAILING ADDRESS
	CITY STATE POSTAL CODE COUNTRY
11.	ADDITIONAL <b>SECURED PARTY'S</b> NAME <u>or</u>
	ASSIGNOR SECURED PARTY'S NAME: Provide only one
name	e (lla or llb)
	lla. ORGANIZATION'S NAME
OR	11b. INDIVIDUAL'S SURNAME
	FIRST PERSONAL NAME
	ADDITIONAL NAME(S)/INITIAL(S) SUFFIX
	11- MATITUG ADDREGG
	11c. MAILING ADDRESS
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	11. name

COUNTRY
record]
e)

UCC	FINANCING STATEMENT ADDENDUM (Form UCC1Ad)(Rev. 04/20/11)".
	(b) A filing office that accepts written records
may	not refuse to accept a written record in the following form
and	format except for a reason set forth in Subsection (b) of
Sec	tion 55-9-516 NMSA 1978:
"UC	C FINANCING STATEMENT AMENDMENT
FOL	LOW INSTRUCTIONS
Α.	NAME & PHONE OF CONTACT AT FILER (optional)
В.	E-MAIL CONTACT AT FILER (optional)
С.	SEND ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO: (Name and Address)
	THE ABOVE SPACE IS
	FOR FILING
	OFFICE USE ONLY
	1a. INITIAL FINANCING STATEMENT FILE NUMBER
	lb This FINANCING STATEMENT AMENDMENT is to be filed
	[for record] (or recorded) in the REAL ESTATE RECORDS
	Filer: <u>attach</u> Amendment Addendum (Form UCC3Ad) <u>and</u> provide
	Debtor's name in item 13
2.	TERMINATION: Effectiveness of the Financing Statement
	identified above is terminated with respect to the security
	interest(s) of Secured Party authorizing this Termination
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Statement.

OR	6b. INDIVIDUAL'S SURNAME
	FIRST PERSONAL NAME
	ADDITIONAL NAME(S)/INITIAL(S) SUFFIX
7.	CHANGED OR ADDED INFORMATION: Complete for Assignment or
	Party Information Change - provide only one name (7a or 7
	(use exact, full name; do not omit, modify, or abbreviate
	any part of the Debtor's name)
	7a. ORGANIZATION'S NAME
OR	7b. INDIVIDUAL'S SURNAME
	FIRST PERSONAL NAME
	ADDITIONAL NAME(S)/INITIAL(S) SUFFIX
	7c. MAILING ADDRESS
	CITY STATE POSTAL CODE COUNTRY
8.	
8.	

1		Indicate collateral:			
2	9.	NAME OF SECURED PARTY OF RECORD AUTHORIZING THIS AMENDMENT:			
3		Provide only one name (9a or 9b) (name of Assignor, if this			
4		is an Assignment)			
5		If this is an Amendment authorized by a DEBTOR, check here			
6		and provide name of authorizing Debtor			
7		9a. ORGANIZATION'S NAME			
8					
9	OR	9b. INDIVIDUAL'S SURNAME			
10					
11		FIRST PERSONAL NAME			
12					
13		ADDITIONAL NAME(S)/INITIAL(S) SUFFIX			
14					
15	10.	OPTIONAL FILER REFERENCE DATA:			
16					
17	исс	FINANCING STATEMENT AMENDMENT ADDENDUM			
18	FOL	LOW INSTRUCTIONS			
19 11. INITIAL FINANCING STATEMENT FILE NUMBER: Same as					
20		on Amendment form			
21					
22	12.	NAME OF PARTY AUTHORIZING THIS AMENDMENT: Same as item 9			
23		on Amendment form			
24		12a. ORGANIZATION'S NAME			
25					
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	· ·				

OR	12b. INDIVIDUAL'S SURNAME
	FIRST PERSONAL NAME
	ADDITIONAL NAME (C) / INITIAL (C) CHEETY
	ADDITIONAL NAME(S)/INITIAL(S) SUFFIX  THE ABOVE SPACE IS
	FOR FILING
	OFFICE USE ONLY
13.	Name of DEBTOR on related financing statement (Name of a
	current Debtor of record required for indexing purposes
	only in some filing offices — see Instruction item 13).
	Provide only one Debtor name (13a or 13b) (use exact, full
	name; do not omit, modify, or abbreviate any part of the
	Debtor's name). See instructions if name does not fit.
	13a. ORGANIZATION'S NAME
OR	13b. INDIVIDUAL'S SURNAME FIRST PERSONAL NAME
	ADDITIONAL NAME(S)/INITIAL(S) SUFFIX
14.	ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ITEM 8 (Collateral):
15.	This FINANCING STATEMENT AMENDMENT:
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1	covers timber to be cut, covers as-extracted			
2	collateral, is filed as a fixture filing			
3	16. Name and address of a RECORD OWNER of real estate			
4	described in item 17 (if Debtor does not have a record			
5	<pre>interest):</pre>			
6				
7				
8				
9	17. Description of real estate:			
10				
11				
12				
13	18. MISCELLANEOUS			
14				
15	UCC FINANCING STATEMENT AMENDMENT ADDENDUM			
16	(Form UCC3Ad) (Rev 04/20/11)"."			
17	SECTION 20. Section 55-9-607 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001,			
18	Chapter 139, Section 104) is amended to read:			
19	"55-9-607. COLLECTION AND ENFORCEMENT BY SECURED PARTY			
20	(a) If so agreed, and in any event after default, a			
21	secured party:			
22	(1) may notify an account debtor or other			
23	person obligated on collateral to make payment or otherwise			
24	render performance to or for the benefit of the secured party;			
25	(2) may take any proceeds to which the secured			
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party is entitled under Section 55-9-315 NMSA 1978;

- (3) may enforce the obligations of an account debtor or other person obligated on collateral and exercise the rights of the debtor with respect to the obligation of the account debtor or other person obligated on collateral to make payment or otherwise render performance to the debtor, and with respect to any property that secures the obligations of the account debtor or other person obligated on the collateral;
- (4) if it holds a security interest in a deposit account perfected by control under Paragraph (1) of Subsection (a) of Section 55-9-104 NMSA 1978, may apply the balance of the deposit account to the obligation secured by the deposit account; and
- (5) if it holds a security interest in a deposit account perfected by control under [Paragraphs]

  Paragraph (2) or (3) of Subsection (a) of Section 55-9-104 NMSA 1978, may instruct the bank to pay the balance of the deposit account to or for the benefit of the secured party.
- (b) If necessary to enable a secured party to exercise under Paragraph (3) of Subsection (a) of this section the right of a debtor to enforce a mortgage nonjudicially, the secured party may record in the office in which a record of the mortgage is recorded:
- (1) a copy of the security agreement that creates or provides for a security interest in the obligation .189993.3

secured by the mortgage; and

- (2) the secured party's sworn affidavit in recordable form stating that:
- (A) a default has occurred <u>with respect</u> to the <u>obligation secured</u> by the <u>mortgage</u>; and
- (B) the secured party is entitled to enforce the mortgage nonjudicially.
- (c) A secured party shall proceed in a commercially reasonable manner if the secured party:
- (1) undertakes to collect from or enforce an obligation of an account debtor or other person obligated on collateral; and
- (2) is entitled to charge back uncollected collateral or otherwise to full or limited recourse against the debtor or a secondary obligor.
- (d) A secured party may deduct from the collections made pursuant to Subsection (c) of this section reasonable expenses of collection and enforcement, including reasonable attorney fees and legal expenses incurred by the secured party.
- (e) This section does not determine whether an account debtor, bank or other person obligated on collateral owes a duty to a secured party."
- **SECTION 21.** A new Section 55-9-801 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:
- "55-9-801. [NEW MATERIAL] EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective .189993.3

date of the provisions of this 2013 act is July 1, 2013."

SECTION 22. A new Section 55-9-802 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

## "55-9-802. [NEW MATERIAL] APPLICABILITY.--

- (a) Except as otherwise provided in this part, this 2013 act applies to a transaction or lien within its scope, even if the transaction or lien was entered into or created before this 2013 act takes effect.
- (b) This 2013 act does not affect an action, case or proceeding commenced before this 2013 act takes effect."
- **SECTION 23.** A new Section 55-9-803 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:
- "55-9-803. [NEW MATERIAL] SECURITY INTEREST PERFECTED
  BEFORE EFFECTIVE DATE.--
- (a) A security interest that is a perfected security interest immediately before this 2013 act takes effect is a perfected security interest under Chapter 55, Article 9 NMSA 1978, as amended by this 2013 act, if, when this 2013 act takes effect, the applicable requirements for attachment and perfection under Chapter 55, Article 9 NMSA 1978, as amended by this 2013 act, are satisfied without further action.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in Section 55-9-805 NMSA 1978, if, immediately before this 2013 act takes effect, a security interest is a perfected security interest but the applicable requirements for perfection under Chapter .189993.3

55, Article 9 NMSA 1978, as amended by this 2013 act, are not
satisfied when this act takes effect, the security interest
remains perfected thereafter only if the applicable
requirements for perfection under Chapter 55, Article 9 NMSA
1978, as amended by this 2013 act, are satisfied within one
vear after this 2013 act takes effect."

SECTION 24. A new Section 55-9-804 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"55-9-804. [NEW MATERIAL] SECURITY INTEREST UNPERFECTED
BEFORE EFFECTIVE DATE.--A security interest that is an
unperfected security interest immediately before this 2013 act
takes effect becomes a perfected security interest:

- (a) without further action, when this 2013 act takes effect, if the applicable requirements for perfection under Chapter 55, Article 9 NMSA 1978, as amended by this 2013 act, are satisfied before or at that time; or
- (b) when the applicable requirements for perfection are satisfied if the requirements are satisfied after that time."

**SECTION 25.** A new Section 55-9-805 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"55-9-805. [NEW MATERIAL] EFFECTIVENESS OF ACTION TAKEN
BEFORE EFFECTIVE DATE.--

(a) The filing of a financing statement before this 2013 act takes effect is effective to perfect a security .189993.3

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interest to the extent the filing would satisfy the applicable requirements for perfection under Chapter 55, Article 9 NMSA 1978, as amended by this 2013 act.

- This 2013 act does not render ineffective an effective financing statement that, before this 2013 act takes effect, is filed and satisfies the applicable requirements for perfection under the law of the jurisdiction governing perfection as provided in Chapter 55, Article 9 NMSA 1978 as it existed before amendment. However, except as otherwise provided in Subsections (c) and (d) of this section and Section 55-9-806 NMSA 1978, the financing statement ceases to be effective:
- if the financing statement is filed in (1) this state at the time the financing statement would have ceased to be effective had this 2013 act not taken effect; or
- if the financing statement is filed in another jurisdiction, at the earlier of:
- (A) the time the financing statement would have ceased to be effective under the law of that jurisdiction; or
  - June 30, 2018. (B)
- The filing of a continuation statement after this 2013 act takes effect does not continue the effectiveness of a financing statement filed before this 2013 act takes effect. However, upon the timely filing of a continuation .189993.3

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statement after this 2013 act takes effect, and in accordance with the law of the jurisdiction governing perfection as provided in Chapter 55, Article 9 NMSA 1978, as amended by this 2013 act, the effectiveness of a financing statement filed in the same office in that jurisdiction before this 2013 act takes effect continues for the period provided by the law of that jurisdiction.

- Subparagraph (B) of Paragraph (2) of Subsection (b) of this section applies to a financing statement that, before this 2013 act takes effect, is filed against a transmitting utility and satisfies the applicable requirements for perfection under the law of the jurisdiction governing perfection as provided in Chapter 55, Article 9 NMSA 1978, as it existed before amendment, only to the extent that Chapter 55, Article 9 NMSA 1978, as amended by this 2013 act, provides that the law of a jurisdiction other than the jurisdiction in which the financing statement is filed governs perfection of a security interest in collateral covered by the financing statement.
- A financing statement that includes a financing statement filed before this 2013 act takes effect and a continuation statement filed after this 2013 act takes effect is effective only to the extent that it satisfies the requirements of Part 5, as amended by this 2013 act, for an initial financing statement. A financing statement that

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indicates that the debtor is a decedent's estate indicates that the collateral is being administered by a personal representative within the meaning of Paragraph (2) of Subsection (a) of Section 55-9-503 NMSA 1978, as amended by this 2013 act. A financing statement that indicates that the debtor is a trust, or is a trustee acting with respect to property held in trust, indicates that the collateral is held in a trust within the meaning of Paragraph (3) of Subsection (a) of Section 55-9-503 NMSA 1978, as amended by this 2013 act."

**SECTION 26.** A new Section 55-9-806 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"55-9-806. [NEW MATERIAL] WHEN INITIAL FINANCING STATEMENT SUFFICES TO CONTINUE EFFECTIVENESS OF FINANCING STATEMENT.--

- (a) The filing of an initial financing statement in the office specified in Section 55-9-501 NMSA 1978 continues the effectiveness of a financing statement filed before this 2013 act takes effect if:
- (1) the filing of an initial financing statement in that office would be effective to perfect a security interest under Chapter 55, Article 9 NMSA 1978, as amended by this 2013 act;
- (2) the pre-effective-date financing statement was filed in an office in another state; and
- (3) the initial financing statement satisfies .189993.3

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Subsection (c) of this section.

- (b) The filing of an initial financing statement under Subsection (a) of this section continues the effectiveness of the pre-effective-date financing statement:
- (1) if the initial financing statement is filed before this 2013 act takes effect, for the period provided in unamended Section 55-9-515 NMSA 1978 with respect to an initial financing statement; and
- (2) if the initial financing statement is filed after this 2013 act takes effect, for the period provided in Section 55-9-515 NMSA 1978, as amended by this 2013 act, with respect to an initial financing statement.
- (c) To be effective for purposes of Subsection (a) of this section, an initial financing statement must:
- (1) satisfy the requirements of Part 5, as amended by this 2013 act, for an initial financing statement;
- (2) identify the pre-effective-date financing statement by indicating the office in which the financing statement was filed and providing the dates of filing and file numbers, if any, of the financing statement and of the most recent continuation statement filed with respect to the financing statement; and
- (3) indicate that the pre-effective-date financing statement remains effective."
- **SECTION 27.** A new Section 55-9-807 NMSA 1978 is enacted to .189993.3

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"55-9-807. [NEW MATERIAL] AMENDMENT OF PRE-EFFECTIVE-DATE FINANCING STATEMENT. --

- (a) As used in this section, "pre-effective-date financing statement" means a financing statement filed before this 2013 act takes effect.
- (b) After this 2013 act takes effect, a person may add or delete collateral covered by, continue or terminate the effectiveness of, or otherwise amend the information provided in, a pre-effective-date financing statement only in accordance with the law of the jurisdiction governing perfection as provided in Chapter 55, Article 9 NMSA 1978, as amended by this 2013 act. However, the effectiveness of a pre-effective-date financing statement also may be terminated in accordance with the law of the jurisdiction in which the financing statement is filed.
- Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (d) of this section, if the law of this state governs perfection of a security interest, the information in a pre-effective-date financing statement may be amended after this 2013 act takes effect only if:
- the pre-effective-date financing statement (1) and an amendment are filed in the office specified in Section 55-9-501 NMSA 1978;
- an amendment is filed in the office (2) .189993.3

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specified in Section 55-9-501 NMSA 1978 concurrently with, or after the filing in that office of, an initial financing statement that satisfies Subsection (c) of Section 55-9-806 NMSA 1978; or

- an initial financing statement that provides the information as amended and that satisfies Subsection (c) of Section 55-9-806 NMSA 1978, is filed in the office specified in Section 55-9-501 NMSA 1978.
- (d) If the law of this state governs perfection of a security interest, the effectiveness of a pre-effective-date financing statement may be continued only pursuant to Subsections (c) and (e) of Section 55-9-805 or Section 55-9-806 NMSA 1978.
- Whether or not the law of this state governs perfection of a security interest, the effectiveness of a preeffective-date financing statement filed in this state may be terminated after this 2013 act takes effect by filing a termination statement in the office in which the pre-effectivedate financing statement is filed, unless an initial financing statement that satisfies Subsection (c) of Section 55-9-806 NMSA 1978 has been filed in the office specified by the law of the jurisdiction governing perfection as provided in Chapter 55, Article 9 NMSA 1978, as amended by this 2013 act as the office in which to file a financing statement."

SECTION 28. A new Section 55-9-808 NMSA 1978 is enacted to .189993.3

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[NEW MATERIAL] PERSON ENTITLED TO FILE INITIAL "55-9-808. FINANCING STATEMENT OR CONTINUATION STATEMENT. -- A person may file an initial financing statement or a continuation statement under this part if:

- the secured party of record authorizes the filing; and
  - the filing is necessary under this part:
- to continue the effectiveness of a (1) financing statement filed before this 2013 act takes effect; or
- to perfect or continue the perfection of a (2) security interest."

SECTION 29. A new Section 55-9-809 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

[NEW MATERIAL] PRIORITY.--This 2013 act "55-9-809. determines the priority of conflicting claims to collateral. However, if the relative priorities of the claims are established before this 2013 act takes effect, Chapter 55, Article 9 NMSA 1978, as it existed before amendment, determines priority."

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