

(7) "Funds" as used in this chapter where not used to indicate the plural of "fund" shall mean money in hand or available for expenditure or payment of a debt or obligation.

(8) Except as otherwise defined herein, municipal accounting terms used in this chapter shall have the meaning prescribed ((in "Governmental Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Reporting," prepared by the National Committee on Governmental Accounting, 1968)) by the state auditor pursuant to RCW 43.09.200.

Passed the House February 13, 1981.

Passed the Senate April 11, 1981.

Approved by the Governor April 22, 1981.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 22, 1981.

CHAPTER 41

[Substitute House Bill No. 222] UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE

AN ACT Relating to the uniform commercial code; amending section 1-105, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.1-105; amending section 1-201, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.1-201; amending section 2-107, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.2-107; amending section 2-702, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.2-702; amending section 5-116, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.5-116; amending section 9-102, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-102; amending section 9-103, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-103; amending section 9-104, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-104; amending section 9-105, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-105; amending section 9-106, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-106; amending section 9-203, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-203; amending section 9-204, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. as amended by section 1, chapter 102, Laws of 1974 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-204; amending section 9-205, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-205; amending section 9-301, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-301; amending section 9-302, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. as last amended by section 210, chapter 158, Laws of 1979 and RCW 62A.9-302; amending section 9-304, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-304; amending section 9-305, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-305; amending section 9-306, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-306; amending section 9-307, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-307; amending section 9-308, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-308; amending section 9-312, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-312; amending section 9-313, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-313; amending section 9-318, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-318; amending section 9-401, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. as last amended by section 211, chapter 158, Laws of 1979 and RCW 62A.9-401; amending section 9-402, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-402; amending section 9-403, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. as last amended by section 212, chapter 158, Laws of 1979 and RCW 62A.9-403; amending section 9-404, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. as last amended by section 213, chapter 158, Laws of 1979 and RCW 62A.9-404; amending section 9-405, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. as last amended by section 214, chapter 158, Laws of 1979 and RCW 62A.9-405; amending section 9-406, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. as last amended by section 215, chapter 158, Laws of 1979 and RCW 62A.9-406; amending section 9-407, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. as amended by section 10, chapter 114, Laws of 1967 and RCW 62A.9-407; amending section 9-501, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-501; amending section 9-502, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-502; amending section 9-504,

chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-504; amending section 9-505, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-505; adding new sections to Article 9 of Title 62A RCW; adding a new article to Title 62A RCW; repealing section 81.36.140, chapter 14, Laws of 1961 and RCW 81.36.140; repealing section 81.36.150, chapter 14, Laws of 1961 and RCW 81.36.150; repealing section 81.36.160, chapter 14, Laws of 1961 and RCW 81.36.160; recodifying RCW 62A.9-408; and providing an effective date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Section 1. Section 1-105, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.1-105 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except as provided hereafter in this section, when a transaction bears a reasonable relation to this state and also to another state or nation the parties may agree that the law either of this state or of such other state or nation shall govern their rights and duties. Failing such agreement this Title applies to transactions bearing an appropriate relation to this state.

(2) Where one of the following provisions of this Title specifies the applicable law, that provision governs and a contrary agreement is effective only to the extent permitted by the law (including the conflict of laws rules) so specified:

Rights of creditors against sold goods. RCW 62A.2-402.

Applicability of the Article on Bank Deposits and Collections. RCW 62A.4-102.

Bulk transfers subject to the Article on Bulk Transfers. RCW 62A.6-102.

Applicability of the Article on Investment Securities. RCW 62A.8-106.

((Policy and scope)) Perfection provisions of the Article on Secured Transactions. RCW ((62A.9-102 and RCW)) 62A.9-103.

Sec. 2. Section 1-201, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.1-201 are each amended to read as follows:

Subject to additional definitions contained in the subsequent Articles of this Title which are applicable to specific Articles or Parts thereof, and unless the context otherwise requires, in this Title:

(1) "Action" in the sense of a judicial proceeding includes recoupment, counterclaim, set-off, suit in equity and any other proceedings in which rights are determined.

(2) "Aggrieved party" means a party entitled to resort to a remedy.

(3) "Agreement" means the bargain of the parties in fact as found in their language or by implication from other circumstances including course of dealing or usage of trade or course of performance as provided in this Title (RCW 62A.1-205 and RCW 62A.2-208). Whether an agreement has legal consequences is determined by the provisions of this Title, if applicable; otherwise by the law of contracts (RCW 62A.1-103). (Compare "Contract".)

(4) "Bank" means any person engaged in the business of banking.

(5) "Bearer" means the person in possession of an instrument, document of title, or security payable to bearer or indorsed in blank.

(6) "Bill of lading" means a document evidencing the receipt of goods for shipment issued by a person engaged in the business of transporting or forwarding goods, and includes an airbill. "Airbill" means a document serving for air transportation as a bill of lading does for marine or rail transportation, and includes an air consignment note or air waybill.

(7) "Branch" includes a separately incorporated foreign branch of a bank.

(8) "Burden of establishing" a fact means the burden of persuading the triers of fact that the existence of the fact is more probable than its non-existence.

(9) "Buyer in ordinary course of business" means a person who in good faith and without knowledge that the sale to him is in violation of the ownership rights or security 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. All persons who sell minerals or the like (including oil and gas) at wellhead or minehead shall be deemed to be persons in the business of selling goods of that kind. "Buying" may be for cash or by exchange of other property or on secured or unsecured credit and includes receiving goods or documents of title under a pre-existing 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.

(10) "Conspicuous": A term or clause is conspicuous when it is so written that a reasonable person against whom it is to operate ought to have noticed it. A printed heading in capitals (as: NON-NEGOTIABLE BILL OF LADING) is conspicuous. Language in the body of a form is "conspicuous" if it is in larger or other contrasting type or color. But in a telegram any stated term is "conspicuous". Whether a term or clause is "conspicuous" or not is for decision by the court.

(11) "Contract" means the total legal obligation which results from the parties' agreement as affected by this Title and any other applicable rules of law. (Compare "Agreement".)

(12) "Creditor" includes a general creditor, a secured creditor, a lien creditor and any representative of creditors, including an assignee for the benefit of creditors, a trustee in bankruptcy, a receiver in equity and an executor or administrator of an insolvent debtor's or assignor's estate.

(13) "Defendant" includes a person in the position of defendant in a cross-action or counterclaim.

(14) "Delivery" with respect to instruments, documents of title, chattel paper or securities means voluntary transfer of possession.

(15) "Document of title" includes bill of lading, dock warrant, dock receipt, warehouse receipt or order for the delivery of goods, and also any other document which in the regular course of business or financing is treated as adequately evidencing that the person in possession of it is entitled to receive, hold and dispose of the document and the goods it covers. To

be a document of title a document must purport to be issued by or addressed to a bailee and purport to cover goods in the bailee's possession which are either identified or are fungible portions of an identified mass.

(16) "Fault" means wrongful act, omission or breach.

(17) "Fungible" with respect to goods or securities means goods or securities of which any unit is, by nature or usage of trade, the equivalent of any other like unit. Goods which are not fungible shall be deemed fungible for the purposes of this Title to the extent that under a particular agreement or document unlike units are treated as equivalents.

(18) "Genuine" means free of forgery or counterfeiting.

(19) "Good faith" means honesty in fact in the conduct or transaction concerned.

(20) "Holder" means a person who is in possession of a document of title or an instrument or an investment security drawn, issued or indorsed to him or to his order or to bearer or in blank.

(21) To "honor" is to pay or to accept and pay, or where a credit so engages to purchase or discount a draft complying with the terms of the credit.

(22) "Insolvency proceedings" includes any assignment for the benefit of creditors or other proceedings intended to liquidate or rehabilitate the estate of the person involved.

(23) A person is "insolvent" who either has ceased to pay his debts in the ordinary course of business or cannot pay his debts as they become due or is insolvent within the meaning of the federal bankruptcy law.

(24) "Money" means a medium of exchange authorized or adopted by a domestic or foreign government as a part of its currency.

(25) A person has "notice" of a fact when (a) he has actual knowledge of it; or

(b) he has received a notice or notification of it; or

(c) from all the facts and circumstances known to him at the time in question he has reason to know that it exists.

A person "knows" or has "knowledge" of a fact when he has actual knowledge of it. "Discover" or "learn" or a word or phrase of similar import refers to knowledge rather than to reason to know. The time and circumstances under which a notice or notification may cease to be effective are not determined by this Title.

(26) A person "notifies" or "gives" a notice or notification to another by taking such steps as may be reasonably required to inform the other in ordinary course whether or not such other actually comes to know of it. A person "receives" a notice or notification when

(a) it comes to his attention; or

(b) it is duly delivered at the place of business through which the contract was made or at any other place held out by him as the place for receipt of such communications.

(27) Notice, knowledge or a notice or notification received by an organization is effective for a particular transaction from the time when it is brought to the attention of the individual conducting that transaction, and in any event from the time when it would have been brought to his attention if the organization had exercised due diligence. An organization exercises due diligence if it maintains reasonable routines for communicating significant information to the person conducting the transaction and there is reasonable compliance with the routines. Due diligence does not require an individual acting for the organization to communicate information unless such communication is part of his regular duties or unless he has reason to know of the transaction and that the transaction would be materially affected by the information.

(28) "Organization" includes a corporation, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership or association, two or more persons having a joint or common interest, or any other legal or commercial entity.

(29) "Party", as distinct from "third party", means a person who has engaged in a transaction or made an agreement within this Title.

(30) "Person" includes an individual or an organization (See RCW 62A.1-102).

(31) "Presumption" or "presumed" means that the trier of fact must find the existence of the fact presumed unless and until evidence is introduced which would support a finding of its nonexistence.

(32) "Purchase" includes taking by sale, discount, negotiation, mortgage, pledge, lien, issue or re-issue, gift or any other voluntary transaction creating an interest in property.

(33) "Purchaser" means a person who takes by purchase.

(34) "Remedy" means any remedial right to which an aggrieved party is entitled with or without resort to a tribunal.

(35) "Representative" includes an agent, an officer of a corporation or association, and a trustee, executor or administrator of an estate, or any other person empowered to act for another.

(36) "Rights" includes remedies.

(37) "Security interest" means an interest in personal property or fixtures which secures payment or performance of an obligation. The retention or reservation of title by a seller of goods notwithstanding shipment or delivery to the buyer (RCW 62A.2-401) is limited in effect to a reservation of a "security interest". The term also includes any interest of a buyer of accounts((;)) or chattel paper((,-~~or contract rights~~)) which is subject to Article 9. The special property interest of a buyer of goods on identification of such goods to a contract for sale under RCW 62A.2-401 is not a "security interest", but a buyer may also acquire a "security interest" by complying with Article 9. Unless a lease or consignment is intended as security, reservation of title thereunder is not a "security interest" but a consignment is in

any event subject to the provisions on consignment sales (RCW 62A.2-326). Whether a lease is intended as security is to be determined by the facts of each case; however, (a) the inclusion of an option to purchase does not of itself make the lease one intended for security, and (b) an agreement that upon compliance with the terms of the lease the lessee shall become or has the option to become the owner of the property for no additional consideration or for a nominal consideration does make the lease one intended for security.

(38) "Send" in connection with any writing or notice means to deposit in the mail or deliver for transmission by any other usual means of communication with postage or cost of transmission provided for and properly addressed and in the case of an instrument to an address specified thereon or otherwise agreed, or if there be none to any address reasonable under the circumstances. The receipt of any writing or notice within the time at which it would have arrived if properly sent has the effect of a proper sending.

(39) "Signed" includes any symbol executed or adopted by a party with present intention to authenticate a writing.

(40) "Surety" includes guarantor.

(41) "Telegram" includes a message transmitted by radio, teletype, cable, any mechanical method of transmission, or the like.

(42) "Term" means that portion of an agreement which relates to a particular matter.

(43) "Unauthorized" signature or indorsement means one made without actual, implied or apparent authority and includes a forgery.

(44) "Value". Except as otherwise provided with respect to negotiable instruments and bank collections (RCW 62A.3-303, RCW 62A.4-208 and RCW 62A.4-209) a person gives "value" for rights if he acquires them

(a) in return for a binding commitment to extend credit or for the extension of immediately available credit whether or not drawn upon and whether or not a charge-back is provided for in the event of difficulties in collection; or

(b) as security for or in total or partial satisfaction of a preexisting claim; or

(c) by accepting delivery pursuant to a pre-existing contract for purchase; or

(d) generally, in return for any consideration sufficient to support a simple contract.

(45) "Warehouse receipt" means a receipt issued by a person engaged in the business of storing goods for hire.

(46) "Written" or "writing" includes printing, typewriting or any other intentional reduction to tangible form.

Sec. 3. Section 2-107, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.2-107 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A contract for the sale of ((timber;)) minerals or the like including oil and gas or a structure or its materials to be removed from realty is a contract for the sale of goods within this Article if they are to be severed by the seller but until severance a purported present sale thereof which is not effective as a transfer of an interest in land is effective only as a contract to sell.

(2) A contract for the sale apart from the land of growing crops or other things attached to realty and capable of severance without material harm thereto but not described in subsection (1) or of timber to be cut is a contract for the sale of goods within this Article whether the subject matter is to be severed by the buyer or by the seller even though it forms part of the realty at the time of contracting, and the parties can by identification effect a present sale before severance.

(3) The provisions of this section are subject to any third party rights provided by the law relating to realty records, and the contract for sale may be executed and recorded as a document transferring an interest in land and shall then constitute notice to third parties of the buyer's rights under the contract for sale.

Sec. 4. Section 2-702, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.2-702 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Where the seller discovers the buyer to be insolvent he may refuse delivery except for cash including payment for all goods theretofore delivered under the contract, and stop delivery under this Article (RCW 62A.2-705).

(2) Where the seller discovers that the buyer has received goods on credit while insolvent he may reclaim the goods upon demand made within ten days after the receipt, but if misrepresentation of solvency has been made to the particular seller in writing within three months before delivery the ten day limitation does not apply. Except as provided in this subsection the seller may not base a right to reclaim goods on the buyer's fraudulent or innocent misrepresentation of solvency or of intent to pay.

(3) The seller's right to reclaim under subsection (2) is subject to the rights of a buyer in ordinary course or other good faith purchaser ((or ~~then~~ creditor)) under this Article (RCW 62A.2-403). Successful reclamation of goods excludes all other remedies with respect to them.

Sec. 5. Section 5-116, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.5-116 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The right to draw under a credit can be transferred or assigned only when the credit is expressly designated as transferable or assignable.

(2) Even though the credit specifically states that it is nontransferable or nonassignable the beneficiary may before performance of the conditions of the credit assign his right to proceeds. Such an assignment is an assignment of ((a contract right)) an account under Article 9 on Secured Transactions and is governed by that Article except that

(a) the assignment is ineffective until the letter of credit or advice of credit is delivered to the assignee which delivery constitutes perfection of the security interest under Article 9; and

(b) the issuer may honor drafts or demands for payment drawn under the credit until it receives a notification of the assignment signed by the beneficiary which reasonably identifies the credit involved in the assignment and contains a request to pay the assignee; and

(c) after what reasonably appears to be such a notification has been received the issuer may without dishonor refuse to accept or pay even to a person otherwise entitled to honor until the letter of credit or advice of credit is exhibited to the issuer.

(3) Except where the beneficiary has effectively assigned his right to draw or his right to proceeds, nothing in this section limits his right to transfer or negotiate drafts or demands drawn under the credit.

Sec. 6. Section 9-102, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-102 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except as otherwise provided ((in RCW 62A.9-103 on multiple state transactions and)) in RCW 62A.9-104 on excluded transactions, this Article applies ((so far as concerns any personal property and fixtures within the jurisdiction of this state))

(a) to any transaction (regardless of its form) which is intended to create a security interest in personal property or fixtures including goods, documents, instruments, general intangibles, chattel paper((;)) or accounts ((or contract rights)); and also

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

(2) This Article applies to security interests created by contract including pledge, assignment, chattel mortgage, chattel trust, trust deed, factor's lien, equipment trust, conditional sale, trust receipt, other lien or title retention contract and lease or consignment intended as security. This Article does not apply to statutory liens except as provided in RCW 62A.9-310.

(3) The application of this Article to a security interest in a secured obligation is not affected by the fact that the obligation is itself secured by a transaction or interest to which this Article does not apply.

Sec. 7. Section 9-103, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-103 are each amended to read as follows:

((1)) If the office where the assignor of accounts or contract rights keeps his records concerning them is in this state, the validity and perfection of a security interest therein and the possibility and effect of proper filing is governed by this Article, otherwise by the law (including the conflict of laws rules) of the jurisdiction where such office is located.

(2) If the chief place of business of a debtor is in this state, this Article governs the validity and perfection of a security interest and the possibility and effect of proper filing with regard to general intangibles or with regard to goods of a type which are normally used in more than one jurisdiction

(such as automotive equipment, rolling stock, airplanes, road building equipment, commercial harvesting equipment, construction machinery and the like) if such goods are classified as equipment or classified as inventory by reason of their being leased by the debtor to others. Otherwise, the law (including the conflict of laws rules) of the jurisdiction where such chief place of business is located shall govern. If the chief place of business is located in a jurisdiction which does not provide for perfection of the security interest by filing or recording in that jurisdiction, then the security interest may be perfected by filing in this state. For the purpose of determining the validity and perfection of a security interest in an airplane, the chief place of business of a debtor who is a foreign air carrier under the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, is the designated office of the agent upon whom service of process may be made on behalf of the debtor.

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

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

(5) Notwithstanding subsection (1) and RCW 62A.9-302, if the office where the assignor of accounts or contract rights keeps his records concerning them is not located in a jurisdiction which is a part of the United States, its territories or possessions, and the accounts or contract rights are within

~~the jurisdiction of this state or the transaction which creates the security interest otherwise bears an appropriate relation to this state, this Article governs the validity and perfection of the security interest and the security interest may only be perfected by notification to the account debtor.)~~

(1) Documents, instruments and ordinary goods.

(a) This subsection applies to documents and instruments and to goods other than those covered by a certificate of title described in subsection (2), mobile goods described in subsection (3), and minerals described in subsection (5).

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, perfection and the effect of perfection or nonperfection of a security interest in collateral are governed by the law of the jurisdiction where the collateral is when the last event occurs on which is based the assertion that the security interest is perfected or unperfected.

(c) If the parties to a transaction creating a purchase money security interest in goods in one jurisdiction understand at the time that the security interest attaches that the goods will be kept in another jurisdiction, then the law of the other jurisdiction governs the perfection and the effect of perfection or nonperfection of the security interest from the time it attaches until thirty days after the debtor receives possession of the goods and thereafter if the goods are taken to the other jurisdiction before the end of the thirty-day period.

(d) When collateral is brought into and kept in this state while subject to a security interest perfected under the law of the jurisdiction from which the collateral was removed, the security interest remains perfected, but if action is required by Part 3 of this Article to perfect the security interest,

(i) if the action is not taken before the expiration of the period of perfection in the other jurisdiction or the end of four months after the collateral is brought into this state, whichever period first expires, the security interest becomes unperfected at the end of that period and is thereafter deemed to have been unperfected as against a person who became a purchaser after removal;

(ii) if the action is taken before the expiration of the period specified in subparagraph (i), the security interest continues perfected thereafter;

(iii) for the purpose of priority over a buyer of consumer goods (subsection (2) of RCW 62A.9-307), the period of the effectiveness of a filing in the jurisdiction from which the collateral is removed is governed by the rules with respect to perfection in subparagraphs (i) and (ii).

(2) Certificate of title.

(a) This subsection applies to goods covered by a certificate of title issued under a statute of this state or of another jurisdiction under the law of which indication of a security interest on the certificate is required as a condition of perfection.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, perfection and the effect of perfection or nonperfection of the security interest are governed by the law (including the conflict of laws rules) of the jurisdiction issuing the certificate until four months after the goods are removed from that jurisdiction and thereafter until the goods are registered in another jurisdiction, but in any event not beyond surrender of the certificate. After the expiration of that period, the goods are not covered by the certificate of title within the meaning of this section.

(c) Except with respect to the rights of a buyer described in the next paragraph, a security interest, perfected in another jurisdiction otherwise than by notation on a certificate of title, in goods brought into this state and thereafter covered by a certificate of title issued by this state is subject to the rules stated in paragraph (d) of subsection (1).

(d) If goods are brought into this state while a security interest therein is perfected in any manner under the law of the jurisdiction from which the goods are removed and a certificate of title is issued by this state and the certificate does not show that the goods are subject to the security interest or that they may be subject to security interests not shown on the certificate, the security interest is subordinate to the rights of a buyer of the goods who is not in the business of selling goods of that kind to the extent that he gives value and receives delivery of the goods after issuance of the certificate and without knowledge of the security interest.

(3) Accounts, general intangibles and mobile goods.

(a) This subsection applies to accounts (other than an account described in subsection (5) on minerals) and general intangibles and to goods which are mobile and which are of a type normally used in more than one jurisdiction, such as motor vehicles, trailers, rolling stock, airplanes, shipping containers, road building and construction machinery and commercial harvesting machinery and the like, if the goods are equipment or are inventory leased or held for lease by the debtor to others, and are not covered by a certificate of title described in subsection (2).

(b) The law (including the conflict of laws rules) of the jurisdiction in which the debtor is located governs the perfection and the effect of perfection or nonperfection of the security interest.

(c) If, however, the debtor is located in a jurisdiction which is not a part of the United States, and which does not provide for perfection of the security interest by filing or recording in that jurisdiction, the law of the jurisdiction in the United States in which the debtor has its major executive office in the United States governs the perfection and the effect of perfection or nonperfection of the security interest through filing. In the alternative, if the debtor is located in a jurisdiction which is not a part of the United States or Canada and the collateral is accounts or general intangibles for money due or to become due, the security interest may be perfected by notification to the account debtor. As used in this paragraph, "United States"

includes its territories and possessions and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(d) A debtor shall be deemed located at his place of business if he has one, at his chief executive office if he has more than one place of business, otherwise at his residence. If, however, the debtor is a foreign air carrier under the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, it shall be deemed located at the designated office of the agent upon whom service of process may be made on behalf of the foreign air carrier.

(e) A security interest perfected under the law of the jurisdiction of the location of the debtor is perfected until the expiration of four months after a change of the debtor's location to another jurisdiction, or until perfection would have ceased by the law of the first jurisdiction, whichever period first expires. Unless perfected in the new jurisdiction before the end of that period, it becomes unperfected thereafter and is deemed to have been unperfected as against a person who became a purchaser after the change.

(4) Chattel paper.

The rules stated for goods in subsection (1) apply to a possessory security interest in chattel paper. The rules stated for accounts in subsection (3) apply to a nonpossessory security interest in chattel paper, but the security interest may not be perfected by notification to the account debtor.

(5) Minerals.

Perfection and the effect of perfection or nonperfection of a security interest which is created by a debtor who has an interest in minerals or the like (including oil and gas) before extraction and which attaches thereto as extracted, or which attaches to an account resulting from the sale thereof at the wellhead or minehead are governed by the law (including the conflict of laws rules) of the jurisdiction wherein the wellhead or minehead is located.

Sec. 8. Section 9-104, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-104 are each amended to read as follows:

This Article does not apply

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

(b) to a landlord's lien; or

(c) to a lien given by statute or other rule of law for services or materials except as provided in RCW 62A.9-310 on priority of such liens; or

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

(e) ((to an equipment trust covering railway rolling stock or to a security interest on railroad equipment or rolling stock perfected under the provisions of RCW 81.36.140, 81.36.150 and 81.36.160)) to a transfer by a government or governmental subdivision or agency; or

(f) to a sale of accounts((~~contract rights~~)) or chattel paper as part of a sale of the business out of which they arose, or an assignment of accounts((~~contract rights~~)) or chattel paper which is for the purpose of collection only, or a transfer of a ((contract)) right to payment under a contract to an assignee who is also to do the performance under the contract or a transfer of a single account to an assignee in whole or partial satisfaction of a preexisting indebtedness; or

(g) to a transfer of an interest or claim in or under any policy of insurance, except as provided with respect to proceeds (RCW 62A.9-306) and priorities in proceeds (RCW 62A.9-312); or

(h) to a right represented by a judgment (other than a judgment taken on a right to payment which was collateral); or

(i) to any right of set-off; or

(j) except to the extent that provision is made for fixtures in RCW 62A.9-313, to the creation or transfer of an interest in or lien on real estate, including a lease or rents thereunder; or

(k) to a transfer in whole or in part of ((any of the following:)) any claim arising out of tort; ((any deposit, savings, passbook or like account maintained with a bank, savings and loan association, credit union or like organization)) or

(l) to a transfer of an interest in any deposit account (subsection (1) of RCW 62A.9-105), except as provided with respect to proceeds (RCW 62A.9-306) and priorities in proceeds (RCW 62A.9-312).

Sec. 9. Section 9-105, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-105 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) In this Article unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Account debtor" means the person who is obligated on an account, chattel paper((~~contract right~~)) or general intangible;

(b) "Chattel paper" means a writing or writings which evidence both a monetary obligation and a security interest in or a lease of specific goods, but a charter or other contract involving the use or hire of a vessel is not chattel paper. When a transaction is evidenced both by such a security agreement or a lease and by an instrument or a series of instruments, the group of writings taken together constitutes chattel paper;

(c) "Collateral" means the property subject to a security interest, and includes accounts((~~contract rights~~)) and chattel paper which have been sold;

(d) "Debtor" means the person who owes payment or other performance of the obligation secured, whether or not he owns or has rights in the collateral, and includes the seller of accounts((~~contract rights~~)) or chattel paper. Where the debtor and the owner of the collateral are not the same person, the term "debtor" means the owner of the collateral in any provision of the Article dealing with the collateral, the obligor in any provision dealing with the obligation, and may include both where the context so requires;

(e) "Deposit account" means a demand, time, savings, passbook or like account maintained with a bank, savings and loan association, credit union or like organization, other than an account evidenced by a certificate of deposit;

(f) "Document" means document of title as defined in the general definitions of Article 1 (RCW 62A.1-201), and a receipt of the kind described in subsection (2) of RCW 62A.7-201;

(g) "Encumbrance" includes real estate mortgages and other liens on real estate and all other rights in real estate that are not ownership interests;

((ff)) (h) "Goods" includes all things which are movable at the time the security interest attaches or which are fixtures (RCW 62A.9-313), but does not include money, documents, instruments, accounts, chattel paper, general intangibles, ((contract rights and other things in action)) or minerals or the like (including oil and gas) before extraction. "Goods" also includes standing timber which is to be cut and removed under a conveyance or contract for sale, the unborn young of animals and growing crops;

((gg)) (i) "Instrument" means a negotiable instrument (defined in RCW 62A.3-104), or a security (defined in RCW 62A.8-102) or any other writing which evidences a right to the payment of money and is not itself a security agreement or lease and is of a type which is in ordinary course of business transferred by delivery with any necessary indorsement or assignment;

(j) "Mortgage" means a consensual interest created by a real estate mortgage, a trust deed on real estate, or the like;

(k) An advance is made "pursuant to commitment" if the secured party has bound himself to make it, whether or not a subsequent event of default or other event not within his control has relieved or may relieve him from his obligation;

((hh)) (l) "Security agreement" means an agreement which creates or provides for a security interest;

((ii)) (m) "Secured party" means a lender, seller or other person in whose favor there is a security interest, including a person to whom accounts((, contract rights)) or chattel paper have been sold. When the holders of obligations issued under an indenture of trust, equipment trust agreement or the like are represented by a trustee or other person, the representative is the secured party;

(n) "Transmitting utility" means any person primarily engaged in the railroad, street railway or trolley bus business, the electric or electronics communications transmission business, the transmission of goods by pipeline, or the transmission or the production and transmission of electricity, steam, gas or water, or the provision of sewer service.

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

"Account". RCW 62A.9-106.
"Attach". RCW 62A.9-203.

"Construction mortgage". RCW 62A.9-313(1).

"Consumer goods". RCW 62A.9-109(1).

(("Contract right". RCW 62A.9-106.))

"Equipment". RCW 62A.9-109(2).

"Farm products". RCW 62A.9-109(3).

"Fixture". RCW 62A.9-313.

"Fixture filing". RCW 62A.9-313.

"General intangibles". RCW 62A.9-106.

"Inventory". RCW 62A.9-109(4).

"Lien creditor". RCW 62A.9-301(3).

"Proceeds". RCW 62A.9-306(1).

"Purchase money security interest". RCW 62A.9-107.

"United States". RCW 62A.9-103.

(3) The following definitions in other Articles apply to this Article:

"Check". RCW 62A.3-104.

"Contract for sale". RCW 62A.2-106.

"Holder in due course". RCW 62A.3-302.

"Note". RCW 62A.3-104.

"Sale". RCW 62A.2-106.

(4) In addition Article 1 contains general definitions and principles of construction and interpretation applicable throughout this Article.

Sec. 10. Section 9-106, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-106 are each amended to read as follows:

"Account" means any right to payment for goods sold or leased or for services rendered which is not evidenced by an instrument or chattel paper. (("Contract right" means any right to payment under a contract not yet earned by performance and not evidenced by an instrument or chattel paper)), whether or not it has been earned by performance. "General intangibles" means any personal property (including things in action) other than goods, accounts, ((contract rights;)) chattel paper, documents ((and)), instruments and money. All rights to payment earned or unearned under a charter or other contract involving the use or hire of a vessel and all rights incident to the charter or contract are accounts.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. There is added to Article 9 of Title 62A RCW a new section to be codified as RCW 62A.9-114 to read as follows:

(1) A person who delivers goods under a consignment which is not a security interest and who would be required to file under this Article by paragraph (3)(c) of RCW 62A.2-326 has priority over a secured party who is or becomes a creditor of the consignee and who would have a perfected security interest in the goods if they were the property of the consignee, and also has priority with respect to identifiable cash proceeds received on or before delivery of the goods to a buyer, if

(a) the consignor complies with the filing provision of the Article on Sales with respect to consignments (paragraph (3)(c) of RCW 62A.2-326) before the consignee receives possession of the goods; and

(b) the consignor gives notification in writing to the holder of the security interest if the holder has filed a financing statement covering the same types of goods before the date of the filing made by the consignor; and

(c) the holder of the security interest receives the notification within five years before the consignee receives possession of the goods; and

(d) the notification states that the consignor expects to deliver goods on consignment to the consignee, describing the goods by item or type.

(2) In the case of a consignment which is not a security interest and in which the requirements of the preceding subsection have not been met, a person who delivers goods to another is subordinate to a person who would have a perfected security interest in the goods if they were the property of the debtor.

Sec. 12. Section 9-203, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-203 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) ~~((Subject to the provisions of RCW 62A.4-208 on the security interest of a collecting bank and RCW 62A.9-113 on a security interest arising under the Article on Sales, a security interest is not enforceable against the debtor or third parties unless~~

~~(a) the collateral is in the possession of the secured party; or~~

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

~~(2)) Subject to the provisions of RCW 62A.4-208 on the security interest of a collecting bank and RCW 62A.9-113 on a security interest arising under the Article on Sales, a security interest is not enforceable against the debtor or third parties with respect to the collateral and does not attach unless~~

~~(a) the collateral is in the possession of the secured party pursuant to agreement, or the debtor has signed a security agreement which contains a description of the collateral and in addition, when the security interest covers crops growing or to be grown or timber to be cut, a description of the land concerned; and~~

~~(b) value has been given; and~~

~~(c) the debtor has rights in the collateral.~~

~~(2) A security interest attaches when it becomes enforceable against the debtor with respect to the collateral. Attachment occurs as soon as all of the events specified in subsection (1) have taken place unless explicit agreement postpones the time of attaching.~~

(3) Unless otherwise agreed a security agreement gives the secured party the rights to proceeds provided by RCW 62A.9-306.

(4) A transaction, although subject to this Article, is also subject to chapters 31.04, 31.08, 31.12, 31.16, 31.20, and 31.24 RCW, and in the case of conflict between the provisions of this Article and any such statute, the provisions of such statute control. Failure to comply with any applicable statute has only the effect which is specified therein.

Sec. 13. Section 9-204, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. as amended by section 1, chapter 102, Laws of 1974 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-204 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((1) A security interest cannot attach until there is agreement (subsection (3) of RCW 62A.1-201) that it attach and value is given and the debtor has rights in the collateral. It attaches as soon as all of the events in the preceding sentence have taken place unless explicit agreement postpones the time of attaching.~~

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

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

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

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

~~(d) in an account until it comes into existence.~~

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

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

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

~~(b) to consumer goods other than accessions (RCW 62A.9-314) when given as additional security unless the debtor acquires rights in them within ten days after the secured party gives value.~~

~~(5)) (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a security agreement may provide that any or all obligations covered by the security agreement are to be secured by after-acquired collateral.~~

~~(2) No security interest attaches under an after-acquired property clause to consumer goods other than accessions (RCW 62A.9-314) when given as additional security unless the debtor acquires rights in them within ten days after the secured party gives value.~~

(3) Obligations covered by a security agreement may include future advances or other value whether or not the advances or value are given pursuant to commitment (subsection (1) of RCW 62A.9-105).

((((6) A security interest cannot attach to livestock or to meat or meat products made from such livestock, where (a) the livestock was sold to the debtor by another party, (b) this other party has been paid by draft or check, and (c) the draft or check remains outstanding: PROVIDED, That a security interest may attach when the draft or check has been outstanding more than ten days:))

Sec. 14. Section 9-205, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-205 are each amended to read as follows:

A security interest is not invalid or fraudulent against creditors by reason of liberty in the debtor to use, commingle or dispose of all or part of the collateral (including returned or repossessed goods) or to collect or compromise accounts((, contract rights)) or chattel paper, or to accept the return of goods or make repossession, or to use, commingle or dispose of proceeds, or by reason of the failure of the secured party to require the debtor to account for proceeds or replace collateral. This section does not relax the requirements of possession where perfection of a security interest depends upon possession of the collateral by the secured party or by a bailee.

Sec. 15. Section 9-301, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-301 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2), an unperfected security interest is subordinate to the rights of

(a) persons entitled to priority under RCW 62A.9-312;

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

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

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

(2) If the secured party files with respect to a purchase money security interest before or within ten days after the debtor receives possession of the collateral ((comes into possession of the debtor)), he takes priority over the rights of a transferee in bulk or of a lien creditor which arise between the time the security interest attaches and the time of filing.

(3) A "lien creditor" means a creditor who has acquired a lien on the property involved by attachment, levy or the like and includes an assignee

for benefit of creditors from the time of assignment, and a trustee in bankruptcy from the date of the filing of the petition or a receiver in equity from the time of appointment. ((Unless all the creditors represented had knowledge of the security interest such a representative of creditors is a lien creditor without knowledge even though he personally has knowledge of the security interest:))

(4) A person who becomes a lien creditor while a security interest is perfected takes subject to the security interest only to the extent that it secures advances made before he becomes a lien creditor or within forty-five days thereafter or made without knowledge of the lien or pursuant to a commitment entered into without knowledge of the lien.

Sec. 16. Section 9-302, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. as last amended by section 210, chapter 158, Laws of 1979 and RCW 62A.9-302 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A financing statement must be filed to perfect all security interests except the following:

(a) a security interest in collateral in possession of the secured party under RCW 62A.9-305;

(b) a security interest temporarily perfected in instruments or documents without delivery under RCW 62A.9-304 or in proceeds for a ten day period under RCW 62A.9-306;

(c) ((a purchase money security interest in farm equipment having a purchase price not in excess of two thousand five hundred dollars, but filing is required for a fixture under RCW 62A.9-313 or for a motor vehicle required to be licensed)) a security interest created by an assignment of a beneficial interest in a trust or a decedent's estate;

(d) a purchase money security interest in consumer goods; but filing is required ((for a fixture under RCW 62A.9-313 or for a motor vehicle required to be licensed)) for a motor vehicle required to be registered and other property subject to subsection (3) of this section; and fixture filing is required for priority over conflicting interests in fixtures to the extent provided in RCW 62A.9-313;

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

(f)) a security interest of a collecting bank (RCW 62A.4-208) or arising under the Article on Sales (RCW 62A.9-113) or covered in subsection (3) of this section;

(f) an assignment for the benefit of all the creditors of the transferor, and subsequent transfers by the assignee thereunder.

(2) If a secured party assigns a perfected security interest, no filing under this Article is required in order to continue the perfected status of the

security interest against creditors of and transferees from the original debtor.

(3) ((The filing provisions of this Article do not apply to a security interest in property subject to a statute

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

(b) of this state which provides for central filing of, or which requires indication on a certificate of title of, such security interests in such property.

(4) A security interest in property covered by a statute described in subsection (3) can be perfected only by registration or filing under that statute or by indication of the security interest on a certificate of title or a duplicate thereof by a public official)) The filing of a financing statement otherwise required by this Article is not necessary or effective to perfect a security interest in property subject to

(a) a statute or treaty of the United States which provides for a national or international registration or a national or international certificate of title or which specifies a place of filing different from that specified in this Article for filing of the security interest; or

(b) the following statute of this state: RCW 46.12.095; but during any period in which collateral is inventory held for sale by a person who is in the business of selling goods of that kind, the filing provisions of this Article (Part 4) apply to a security interest in that collateral created by him as debtor; or

(c) a certificate of title statute of another jurisdiction under the law of which indication of a security interest on the certificate is required as a condition of perfection (subsection (2) of RCW 62A.9-103).

(4) Compliance with a statute or treaty described in subsection (3) is equivalent to the filing of a financing statement under this Article, and a security interest in property subject to the statute or treaty can be perfected only by compliance therewith except as provided in RCW 62A.9-103 on multiple state transactions. Duration and renewal of perfection of a security interest perfected by compliance with the statute or treaty are governed by the provisions of the statute or treaty; in other respects the security interest is subject to this Article.

(5) Part 4 of this Article does not apply to a security interest in property of any description created by a deed of trust or mortgage made by any corporation primarily engaged in the railroad or street railway business, the furnishing of telephone or telegraph service, the transmission of oil, gas or petroleum products by pipe line, or the production, transmission or distribution of electricity, steam, gas or water, but such security interest may be perfected under this Article by filing such deed of trust or mortgage with the department of licensing. When so filed, such instrument shall remain effective until terminated, without the need for filing a continuation statement. Assignments and releases of such instruments may also be filed with

the department of licensing. The director of licensing shall be a filing officer for the foregoing purposes, and the uniform fee for filing, indexing, and furnishing filing data pursuant to this subsection shall be five dollars.

Sec. 17. Section 9-304, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-304 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A security interest in chattel paper or negotiable documents may be perfected by filing. A security interest in money or instruments (other than instruments which constitute part of chattel paper) can be perfected only by the secured party's taking possession, except as provided in subsections (4) and (5) of this section and subsections (2) and (3) of RCW 62A.9-306 on proceeds.

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

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

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

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

(a) makes available to the debtor the goods or documents representing the goods for the purpose of ultimate sale or exchange or for the purpose of loading, unloading, storing, shipping, transshipping, manufacturing, processing or otherwise dealing with them in a manner preliminary to their sale or exchange but priority between conflicting security interests in the goods is subject to subsection (3) of RCW 62A.9-312; or

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

(6) After the twenty-one day period in subsections (4) and (5) perfection depends upon compliance with applicable provisions of this Article.

Sec. 18. Section 9-305, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-305 are each amended to read as follows:

A security interest in letters of credit and advices of credit (subsection (2)(a) of RCW 62A.5-116), goods, instruments, money, negotiable documents or chattel paper may be perfected by the secured party's taking possession of the collateral. If such collateral other than goods covered by a

negotiable document is held by a bailee, the secured party is deemed to have possession from the time the bailee receives notification of the secured party's interest. A security interest is perfected by possession from the time possession is taken without relation back and continues only so long as possession is retained, unless otherwise specified in this Article. The security interest may be otherwise perfected as provided in this Article before or after the period of possession by the secured party.

Sec. 19. Section 9-306, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-306 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) "Proceeds" includes whatever is received ((when collateral or proceeds is sold, exchanged, collected or otherwise disposed of. The term also includes the account arising when the right to payment is earned under a contract right)) upon the sale, exchange, collection or other disposition of collateral or proceeds. Insurance payable by reason of loss or damage to the collateral is proceeds, except to the extent that it is payable to a person other than a party to the security agreement. Money, checks, deposit accounts, and the like are "cash proceeds". All other proceeds are "non-cash proceeds".

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

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

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

((b))) a filed financing statement covers the original collateral and the proceeds are collateral in which a security interest may be perfected by filing in the office or offices where the financing statement has been filed and, if the proceeds are acquired with cash proceeds, the description of collateral in the financing statement indicates the types of property constituting the proceeds; or

(b) a filed financing statement covers the original collateral and the proceeds are identifiable cash proceeds or instruments; or

(c) the security interest in the proceeds is perfected before the expiration of the ten day period.

Except as provided in this section, a security interest in proceeds can be perfected only by the methods or under the circumstances permitted in this Article for original collateral of the same type.

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

(a) in identifiable non-cash proceeds and in separate deposit accounts containing only proceeds;

(b) in identifiable cash proceeds in the form of money which is ((not)) neither commingled with other money ((or)) nor deposited in a ((bank)) deposit account prior to the insolvency proceedings;

(c) in identifiable cash proceeds in the form of checks and the like which are not deposited in a ((bank)) deposit account prior to the insolvency proceedings; and

(d) in all cash and ((bank)) deposit accounts of the debtor((, if other cash)) in which proceeds have been commingled ((or deposited in a bank account)) with other funds, but the perfected security interest under this paragraph (d) is

(i) subject to any right of set-off; and

(ii) limited to an amount not greater than the amount of any cash proceeds received by the debtor within ten days before the institution of the insolvency proceedings ((and commingled or deposited in a bank account prior to the insolvency proceedings less the amount of cash proceeds received by the debtor and paid over to the secured party during the ten day period)) less the sum of (I) the payments to the secured party on account of cash proceeds received by the debtor during such period and (II) the cash proceeds received by the debtor during such period to which the secured party is entitled under paragraphs (a) through (c) of this subsection (4).

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

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

(b) An unpaid transferee of the chattel paper has a security interest in the goods against the transferor. Such security interest is prior to a security interest asserted under paragraph (a) to the extent that the transferee of the chattel paper was entitled to priority under RCW 62A.9-308.

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

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

Sec. 20. Section 9-307, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-307 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A buyer in ordinary course of business (subsection (9) of RCW 62A.1-201) other than a person buying farm products from a person engaged in farming operations takes free of a security interest created by his seller even though the security interest is perfected and even though the buyer knows of its existence.

(2) In the case of consumer goods ((and in the case of farm equipment having an original purchase price not in excess of two thousand five hundred dollars (other than fixtures, see RCW 62A.9-313))), a buyer takes free of a security interest even though perfected if he buys without knowledge of the security interest, for value and for his own personal, family or household purposes ((or his own farming operations)) unless prior to the purchase the secured party has filed a financing statement covering such goods.

(3) A buyer other than a buyer in ordinary course of business (subsection (1) of this section) takes free of a security interest to the extent that it secures future advances made after the secured party acquires knowledge of the purchase, unless made pursuant to a commitment entered into without knowledge of the purchase.

Sec. 21. Section 9-308, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-308 are each amended to read as follows:

((A purchaser of chattel paper or a non-negotiable instrument who gives new value and takes possession of it in the ordinary course of his business and without knowledge that the specific paper or instrument is subject to a security interest has priority over a security interest which is perfected under RCW 62A.9-304 (permissive filing and temporary perfection). A purchaser of chattel paper who gives new value and takes possession of it in the ordinary course of his business has priority over a security interest in chattel paper which is claimed merely as proceeds of inventory subject to a security interest (RCW 62A.9-306), even though he knows that the specific paper is subject to the security interest)) A purchaser of chattel paper or an instrument who gives new value and takes possession of it in the ordinary course of his business has priority over a security interest in the chattel paper or instrument

(a) which is perfected under RCW 62A.9-304 (permissive filing and temporary perfection) or under RCW 62A.9-306 (perfection as to proceeds) if he acts without knowledge that the specific paper or instrument is subject to a security interest; or

(b) which is claimed merely as proceeds of inventory subject to a security interest (RCW 62A.9-306) even though he knows that the specific paper or instrument is subject to the security interest.

Sec. 22. Section 9-312, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-312 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) ((~~The rules of priority stated in the following sections shall govern where applicable: RCW 62A.4-208 with respect to the security interest of collecting banks in items being collected, accompanying documents and proceeds; RCW 62A.9-301 on certain priorities; RCW 62A.9-304 on goods covered by documents; RCW 62A.9-306 on proceeds and repossession; RCW 62A.9-307 on buyers of goods; RCW 62A.9-308 on possessory against non-possessory interests in chattel paper or non-negotiable instruments; RCW 62A.9-309 on security interests in negotiable instruments, documents or securities; RCW 62A.9-310 on priorities between perfected security interests and liens by operation of law; RCW 62A.9-313 on security interests in fixtures as against interests in real estate; RCW 62A.9-314 on security interests in accessions as against interest in goods; RCW 62A.9-315 on conflicting security interests where goods lose their identity or become part of a product; and RCW 62A.9-316 on contractual subordination~~) The rules of priority stated in other sections of this Part and in the following sections shall govern when applicable: RCW 62A.4-208 with respect to the security interests of collecting banks in items being collected, accompanying documents and proceeds; RCW 62A.9-103 on security interests related to other jurisdictions; RCW 62A.9-114 on consignments.

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

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

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

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

~~(c) such notification states that the person giving the notice has or expects to acquire a purchase money security interest in inventory of the debtor, describing such inventory by item or type)) A perfected purchase money security interest in inventory has priority over a conflicting security~~

interest in the same inventory and also has priority in identifiable cash proceeds received on or before the delivery of the inventory to a buyer if

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

(b) the purchase money secured party gives notification in writing to the holder of the conflicting security interest if the holder had filed a financing statement covering the same types of inventory (i) before the date of the filing made by the purchase money secured party, or (ii) before the beginning of the twenty-one day period where the purchase money security interest is temporarily perfected without filing or possession (subsection (5) of RCW 62A.9-304); and

(c) the holder of the conflicting security interest receives the notification within five years before the debtor receives possession of the inventory; and

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

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

(5) In all cases not governed by other rules stated in this section (including cases of purchase money security interests which do not qualify for the special priorities set forth in subsections (3) and (4) of this section), priority between conflicting security interests in the same collateral shall be determined ((as follows:

(a) in the order of filing if both are perfected by filing, regardless of which security interest attached first under RCW 62A.9-204(1) and whether it attached before or after filing;

(b) in the order of perfection unless both are perfected by filing, regardless of which security interest attached first under RCW 62A.9-204(1) and, in the case of a filed security interest, whether it attached before or after filing, and

(c) in the order of attachment under RCW 62A.9-204(1) so long as neither is perfected.

(6) For the purpose of the priority rules of the immediately preceding subsection, a continuously perfected security interest shall be treated at all times as if perfected by filing if it was originally so perfected and it shall be treated at all times as if perfected otherwise than by filing if it was originally perfected otherwise than by filing)) according to the following rules:

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

(b) So long as conflicting security interests are unperfected, the first to attach has priority.

(6) For the purposes of subsection (5) a date of filing or perfection as to collateral is also a date of filing or perfection as to proceeds.

(7) If future advances are made while a security interest is perfected by filing or the taking of possession, the security interest has the same priority for the purposes of subsection (5) with respect to the future advances as it does with respect to the first advance. If a commitment is made before or while the security interest is so perfected, the security interest has the same priority with respect to advances made pursuant thereto. In other cases a perfected security interest has priority from the date the advance is made.

Sec. 23. Section 9-313, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-313 are each amended to read as follows:

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

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

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

~~(4) The security interests described in subsections (2) and (3) do not take priority over~~

~~(a) a subsequent purchaser for value of any interest in the real estate; or
(b) a creditor with a lien on the real estate subsequently obtained by judicial proceedings; or~~

~~(c) a creditor with a prior encumbrance of record on the real estate to the extent that he makes subsequent advances if the subsequent purchase is made, the lien by judicial proceedings is obtained; or the subsequent advance under the prior encumbrance is made or contracted for without knowledge of the security interest and before it is perfected. A purchaser of the real estate at a foreclosure sale other than an encumbrancer purchasing at his own foreclosure sale is a subsequent purchaser within this section.~~

(5)) (1) In this section and in the provisions of Part 4 of this Article referring to fixture filing, unless the context otherwise requires

(a) goods are "fixtures" when they become so related to particular real estate that an interest in them arises under real estate law;

(b) a "fixture filing" is the filing in the office where a mortgage on the real estate would be filed or recorded of a financing statement covering goods which are or are to become fixtures and conforming to the requirements of subsection (5) of RCW 62A.9-402;

(c) a mortgage is a "construction mortgage" to the extent that it secures an obligation incurred for the construction of an improvement on land including the acquisition cost of the land, if the recorded writing so indicates.

(2) A security interest under this Article may be created in goods which are fixtures or may continue in goods which become fixtures, but no security interest exists under this Article in ordinary building materials incorporated into an improvement on land.

(3) This Article does not prevent creation of an encumbrance upon fixtures pursuant to real estate law.

(4) A perfected security interest in fixtures has priority over the conflicting interest of an encumbrancer or owner of the real estate where

(a) the security interest is a purchase money security interest, the interest of the encumbrancer or owner arises before the goods become fixtures, the security interest is perfected by a fixture filing before the goods become fixtures or within ten days thereafter, and the debtor has an interest of record in the real estate or is in possession of the real estate; or

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

(c) the fixtures are readily removable factory or office machines or readily removable replacements of domestic appliances which are consumer goods, and before the goods become fixtures the security interest is perfected by any method permitted by this Article; or

(d) the conflicting interest is a lien on the real estate obtained by legal or equitable proceedings after the security interest was perfected by any method permitted by this Article.

(5) A security interest in fixtures, whether or not perfected, has priority over the conflicting interest of an encumbrancer or owner of the real estate where

(a) the encumbrancer or owner has consented in writing to the security interest or has disclaimed an interest in the goods as fixtures; or

(b) the debtor has a right to remove the goods as against the encumbrancer or owner. If the debtor's right terminates, the priority of the security interest continues for a reasonable time.

(6) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of subsection (4) but otherwise subject to subsections (4) and (5), a security interest in fixtures is subordinate

to a construction mortgage recorded before the goods become fixtures if the goods become fixtures before the completion of the construction. To the extent that it is given to refinance a construction mortgage, a mortgage has this priority to the same extent as the construction mortgage.

(7) In cases not within the preceding subsections, a security interest in fixtures is subordinate to the conflicting interest of an encumbrancer or owner of the related real estate who is not the debtor.

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

Sec. 24. Section 9-318, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-318 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Unless an account debtor has made an enforceable agreement not to assert defenses or claims arising out of a sale as provided in RCW 62A.9-206 the rights of an assignee are subject to

(a) all the terms of the contract between the account debtor and assignor and any defense or claim arising therefrom; and

(b) any other defense or claim of the account debtor against the assignor which accrues before the account debtor receives notification of the assignment.

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

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

(4) A term in any contract between an account debtor and an assignor (which) is ineffective if it prohibits assignment of an account or ((contract right to which they are parties is ineffective)) prohibits creation of a security interest in a general intangible for money due or to become due or requires the account debtor's consent to such assignment or security interest.

Sec. 25. Section 9-401, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. as last amended by section 211, chapter 158, Laws of 1979 and RCW 62A.9-401 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The proper place to file in order to perfect a security interest is as follows:

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

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

(c) in all other cases, with the department of licensing)) when the collateral is timber to be cut or is minerals or the like (including oil and gas) or accounts subject to subsection (5) of RCW 62A.9-103, or when the financing statement is filed as a fixture filing (RCW 62A.9-313) and the collateral is goods which are or are to become fixtures, then in the office where a mortgage on the real estate would be filed or recorded;

(b) in all other cases, in the office of the department of licensing.

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

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

(4) ((If collateral is brought into this state from another jurisdiction,)) The rules stated in RCW 62A.9-103 determine whether filing is necessary in this state.

(5) Notwithstanding the preceding subsections, and subject to subsection (3) of RCW 62A.9-302, the proper place to file in order to perfect a security interest in collateral, including fixtures, of a transmitting utility is

with the department of licensing. This filing constitutes a fixture filing (RCW 62A.9-313) as to the collateral described therein which is or is to become fixtures.

(6) For the purposes of this section, the residence of an organization is its place of business if it has one or its chief executive office if it has more than one place of business.

Sec. 26. Section 9-402, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-402 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A financing statement is sufficient if it gives the names of the debtor and the secured party, is signed by the debtor ((and the secured party)), gives an address of the secured party from which information concerning the security interest may be obtained, gives a mailing address of the debtor and contains a statement indicating the types, or describing the items, of collateral. A financing statement may be filed before a security agreement is made or a security interest otherwise attaches. When the financing statement covers ((crops growing or to be grown or goods which are or are to become fixtures, the statement must also contain a description of the real estate concerned)) timber to be cut or covers minerals or the like (including oil and gas) or accounts subject to subsection (5) of RCW 62A.9-103, or when the financing statement is filed as a fixture filing (RCW 62A.9-313) and the collateral is goods which are or are to become fixtures, the statement must also comply with subsection (5). A copy of the security agreement is sufficient as a financing statement if it contains the above information and is signed by ((both parties)) the debtor. A carbon, photographic or other reproduction of a security agreement or a financing statement is sufficient as a financing statement if the security agreement so provides or if the original has been filed in this state.

(2) A financing statement which otherwise complies with subsection (1) is sufficient ((although)) when it is signed ((only)) by the secured party ((when)) instead of the debtor if it is filed to perfect a security interest in

(a) collateral already subject to a security interest in another jurisdiction when it is brought into this state or when the debtor's location is changed to this state. Such a financing statement must state that the collateral was brought into this state or that the debtor's location was changed to this state under such circumstances((:)); or

(b) proceeds under RCW 62A.9-306 if the security interest in the original collateral was perfected. Such a financing statement must describe the original collateral; or

(c) collateral as to which the filing has lapsed; or

(d) collateral acquired after a change of name, identity or corporate structure of the debtor (subsection (7)).

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

Name of debtor (or assignor)

((Mailing)) Address ((of debtor))

Name of secured party (or assignee)

((Mailing)) Address ((of secured party))

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

((Description of collateral)))

(Describe)

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

— (Description of real property)

- 3.) (If applicable) The above goods are to become fixtures on*

(Describe Real Estate)

and this financing statement is to be filed for record in the real estate records. (If the debtor does not have an interest of record) The name of a record owner is

*Where appropriate substitute either "The above timber is standing on " or "The above minerals or the like (including oil and gas) or accounts will be financed at the wellhead or minehead of the well or mine located on

3. (If ((proceeds or)) products of collateral are claimed)

((Proceeds—)) Products of the collateral are also covered

((Signature of debtor

— Signature of secured party

((If the transaction consists of the sale of accounts, contract rights or chattel paper, the term "seller" or "assignor" may be substituted for "debtor" and the term "buyer" or "assignee" may be substituted for "secured party"))

(use

whichever Signature of Debtor (or Assignor)

is

applicable) Signature of Secured Party (or Assignee)

(4) ((The term "financing statement" as used in this Article means the original financing statement and any amendments but)) A financing statement may be amended by filing a writing signed by both the debtor and the secured party. An amendment does not extend the period of effectiveness of a financing statement. If any amendment adds collateral, it is effective as to the added collateral only from the filing date of the amendment. In this Article, unless the context otherwise requires, the term "financing statement" means the original financing statement and any amendments.

(5) A financing statement covering timber to be cut or covering minerals or the like (including oil and gas) or accounts subject to subsection (5) of RCW 62A.9-103, or a financing statement filed as a fixture filing (RCW 62A.9-313) where the debtor is not a transmitting utility, must show that it

covers this type of collateral, must recite that it is to be filed for record in the real estate records, and the financing statement must contain a description of the real estate sufficient if it were contained in a mortgage of the real estate to give constructive notice of the mortgage under the law of this state. If the debtor does not have an interest of record in the real estate, the financing statement must show the name of a record owner.

(6) A mortgage is effective as a financing statement filed as a fixture filing from the date of its recording if (a) the goods are described in the mortgage by item or type, (b) the goods are or are to become fixtures related to the real estate described in the mortgage, (c) the mortgage complies with the requirements for a financing statement in this section other than a recital that it is to be filed in the real estate records, and (d) the mortgage is duly recorded. No fee with reference to the financing statement is required other than the regular recording and satisfaction fees with respect to the mortgage.

(7) A financing statement sufficiently shows the name of the debtor if it gives the individual, partnership or corporate name of the debtor, whether or not it adds other trade names or the names of partners. Where the debtor so changes his name or in the case of an organization its name, identity or corporate structure that a filed financing statement becomes seriously misleading, the filing is not effective to perfect a security interest in collateral acquired by the debtor more than four months after the change, unless a new appropriate financing statement is filed before the expiration of that time. A filed financing statement remains effective with respect to collateral transferred by the debtor even though the secured party knows of or consents to the transfer.

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

Sec. 27. Section 9-403, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. as last amended by section 212, chapter 158, Laws of 1979 and RCW 62A.9-403 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Presentation for filing of a financing statement and tender of the filing fee or acceptance of the statement by the filing officer constitutes filing under this Article.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (6) a filed financing statement ((which states a maturity date of the obligation secured of five years or less is effective until such maturity date and thereafter for a period of sixty days. Any other filed financing statement)) is effective for a period of five years from the date of filing. The effectiveness of a filed financing statement lapses ((on the expiration of such sixty day period after a stated maturity date or)) on the expiration of ((such)) the five year period((, as the case may be,)) unless a continuation statement is filed prior to the lapse. If a security interest perfected by filing exists at the time insolvency proceedings

are commenced by or against the debtor, the security interest remains perfected until termination of the insolvency proceedings and thereafter for a period of sixty days or until expiration of the five year period, whichever occurs later. Upon ((such)) lapse the security interest becomes unperfected((. A filed financing statement which states that the obligation secured is payable on demand is effective for five years from the date of filing)), unless it is perfected without filing. If the security interest becomes unperfected upon lapse, it is deemed to have been unperfected as against a person who became a purchaser or lien creditor before lapse.

(3) A continuation statement may be filed by the secured party ((i) ~~within six months before and sixty days after a stated maturity date of five years or less, and (ii) otherwise~~) within six months prior to the expiration of the five year period specified in subsection (2). Any such continuation statement must be signed by the secured party, identify the original statement by file number and state that the original statement is still effective. A continuation statement signed by a person other than the secured party of record must be accompanied by a separate written statement of assignment signed by the secured party of record and complying with subsection (2) of RCW 62A.9-405, including payment of the required fee. Upon timely filing of the continuation statement, the effectiveness of the original statement is continued for five years after the last date to which the filing was effective whereupon it lapses in the same manner as provided in subsection (2) unless another continuation statement is filed prior to such lapse. Succeeding continuation statements may be filed in the same manner to continue the effectiveness of the original statement. Unless a statute on disposition of public records provides otherwise, the filing officer may remove a lapsed statement from the files and destroy it immediately if he has retained a microfilm or other photographic record, or in other cases after one year after the lapse. The filing officer shall so arrange matters by physical annexation of financing statements to continuation statements or other related filings, or by other means, that if he physically destroys the financing statements of a period more than five years past, those which have been continued by a continuation statement or which are still effective under subsection (6) shall be retained.

(4) Except as provided in subsection (7) a filing officer shall mark each statement with a ((consecutive)) file number and with the date and hour of filing and shall hold the statement or a microfilm or other photographic copy thereof for public inspection. In addition the filing officer shall index the statements according to the name of the debtor and shall note in the index the file number and the address of the debtor given in the statement.

(5) The uniform fee for filing((, indexing, and furnishing filing data for an original or a continuation statement on a form conforming to standards prescribed by the department of licensing shall be three dollars)) and indexing and for stamping a copy furnished by the secured party to show the

date and place of filing for an original financing statement or for a continuation statement shall be four dollars if the statement is in the standard form prescribed by the department of licensing, but if the form of the statement does not conform to the standards prescribed by the department the uniform fee shall be ((five)) seven dollars. The secured party may at his option show a trade name for any person.

(6) If the debtor is a transmitting utility (subsection (5) of RCW 62A-9-401) and a filed financing statement so states, it is effective until a termination statement is filed. A real estate mortgage which is effective as a fixture filing under subsection (6) of RCW 62A.9-402 remains effective as a fixture filing until the mortgage is released or satisfied of record or its effectiveness otherwise terminates as to the real estate.

(7) When a financing statement covers timber to be cut or covers minerals or the like (including oil and gas) or accounts subject to subsection (5) of RCW 62A.9-103, or is filed as a fixture filing, it shall be filed for record and the filing officer shall index it under the names of the debtor and any owner of record shown on the financing statement in the same fashion as if they were the mortgagors in a mortgage of the real estate described, and, to the extent that the law of this state provides for indexing of mortgages under the name of the mortgagee, under the name of the secured party as if he were the mortgagee thereunder, or where indexing is by description in the same fashion as if the financing statement were a mortgage of the real estate described.

Sec. 28. Section 9-404, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. as last amended by section 213, chapter 158, Laws of 1979 and RCW 62A.9-404 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) If a financing statement covering consumer goods is filed on or after the effective date of this 1981 act, then within one month or within ten days following written demand by the debtor after there is no outstanding secured obligation and no commitment to make advances, incur obligations or otherwise give value, the secured party must file with each filing officer with whom the financing statement was filed, a termination statement to the effect that he no longer claims a security interest under the financing statement, which shall be identified by file number. In other cases whenever there is no outstanding secured obligation and no commitment to make advances, incur obligations or otherwise give value, the secured party must on written demand by the debtor send the debtor, for each filing officer with whom the financing statement was filed, a termination statement to the effect that he no longer claims a security interest under the financing statement, which shall be identified by file number. A termination statement signed by a person other than the secured party of record must ((include or)) be accompanied by ((the assignment or)) a separate written statement of assignment signed by the secured party of record ((that he has assigned the security interest to the signer of the termination statement. The uniform

~~fee for filing and indexing such an assignment or statement thereof on a form conforming to standards prescribed by the department of licensing shall be one dollar, but if the form of the statement does not conform to the standards prescribed by the department the uniform fee shall be two dollars) complying with subsection (2) of RCW 62A.9-405, including payment of the required fee.~~ If the affected secured party fails to file such a termination statement as required by this subsection, or to send such a termination statement within ten days after proper demand therefor he shall be liable to the debtor for one hundred dollars, and in addition for any loss caused to the debtor by such failure.

(2) On presentation to the filing officer of such a termination statement he must note it in the index. ~~((The filing officer shall remove from the files, mark "terminated" and send or deliver to the secured party the financing statement and any continuation statement, statement of assignment or statement of release pertaining thereto))~~ If he has received the termination statement in duplicate, he shall return one copy of the termination statement to the secured party stamped to show the time of receipt thereof. If the filing officer has a microfilm or other photographic record of the financing statement, and of any related continuation statement, statement of assignment and statement of release, he may remove the originals from the files at any time after receipt of the termination statement, or if he has no such record, he may remove them from the files at any time after one year after receipt of the termination statement.

(3) There shall be no fee for filing and indexing a termination statement including sending or delivering the financing statement.

Sec. 29. Section 9-405, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. as last amended by section 214, chapter 158, Laws of 1979 and RCW 62A.9-405 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A financing statement may disclose an assignment of a security interest in the collateral described in the financing statement by indication in the financing statement of the name and address of the assignee or by an assignment itself or a copy thereof on the face or back of the statement. ~~((Either the original secured party or the assignee may sign this statement as the secured party.))~~ On presentation to the filing officer of such a financing statement, the filing officer shall mark ~~((, hold, and index))~~ the same as provided in RCW 62A.9-403(4) ~~((, and shall note the assignment on the index of the financing statement))~~. The uniform fee for filing, indexing, and furnishing filing data for a financing statement so indicating an assignment on a form conforming to standards prescribed by the department of licensing shall be ~~((three))~~ four dollars, but if the form of the financing statement does not conform to the standards prescribed by the department the uniform fee shall be ~~((five))~~ seven dollars.

(2) A secured party may assign of record all or a part of his rights under a financing statement by the filing in the place where the original financing statement was filed of a separate written statement of assignment signed by the secured party of record and setting forth the name of the secured party of record and the debtor, the file number and the date of filing of the financing statement and the name and address of the assignee and containing a description of the collateral assigned. A copy of the assignment is sufficient as a separate statement if it complies with the preceding sentence. On presentation to the filing officer of such a separate statement, the filing officer shall mark such separate statement with the date and hour of the filing. He shall note the assignment on the index of the financing statement or in the case of a fixture filing, or a filing covering timber to be cut, or covering minerals or the like (including oil and gas) or accounts subject to subsection (5) of RCW 62A.9-103, he shall index the assignment under the name of the assignor as grantor and, to the extent that the law of this state provides for indexing the assignment of a mortgage under the name of the assignee, he shall index the assignment of the financing statement under the name of the assignee. The uniform fee for filing, indexing and furnishing filing data about such a separate statement of assignment on a form conforming to standards prescribed by the department shall be ((one)) four dollars, but if the form of the financing statement does not conform to the standards prescribed by the department the uniform fee shall be ((two)) seven dollars. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, an assignment of record of a security interest in a fixture contained in a mortgage effective as a fixture filing (subsection (6) of RCW 62A.9-402) may be made only by an assignment of the mortgage in the manner provided by the law of this state other than this Title.

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

Sec. 30. Section 9-406, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. as last amended by section 215, chapter 158, Laws of 1979 and RCW 62A.9-406 are each amended to read as follows:

A secured party of record may by his signed statement release all or a part of any collateral described in a filed financing statement. The statement of release is sufficient if it contains a description of the collateral being released, the name and address of the debtor, the name and address of the secured party, and the file number of the financing statement. A statement of release signed by a person other than the secured party of record must be accompanied by a separate written statement of assignment signed by the secured party of record and complying with subsection (2) of RCW 62A.9-405, including payment of the required fee. Upon presentation of such a statement of release to the filing officer he shall mark the statement with the hour and date of filing and shall note the same upon the margin of the index

of the filing of the financing statement. The uniform fee for filing and noting such a statement of release on a form conforming to standards prescribed by the department of licensing shall be ((one)) four dollars, but if the form of the statement does not conform to the standards prescribed by the department the uniform fee shall be ((two)) seven dollars.

Sec. 31. Section 9-407, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. as amended by section 10, chapter 114, Laws of 1967 and RCW 62A.9-407 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) If the person filing any financing statement, termination statement, statement of assignment, or statement of release, furnishes the filing officer a copy thereof, the filing officer shall upon request note upon the copy the file number and date and hour of the filing of the original and deliver or send the copy to such person.

(2) Upon request of any person, the ((filing officer)) department of licensing shall issue ((his)) its certificate showing whether there is on file with the department of licensing on the date and hour stated therein, any presently effective financing statement naming a particular debtor and any statement of assignment thereof and if there is, giving the date and hour of filing of each such statement and the names and addresses of each secured party therein. The uniform fee for such a certificate shall be ((two)) four dollars if the request for the certificate is in the standard form prescribed by the department of licensing and otherwise shall be five dollars. Upon request the ((filing officer)) department of licensing shall issue its certificate and shall furnish a copy of any filed financing statements or statements of assignment for a uniform fee of ((four)) eight dollars for each particular debtor's statements requested.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 32. There is added to Article 9 of Title 62A RCW a new section to be codified as RCW 62A.9-408 to read as follows:

A consignor or lessor of goods may file a financing statement using the terms specified in RCW 62A.9-402 or the terms "consignor," "consignee," "lessor," "lessee" or the like. The provisions of this Part shall apply as appropriate to such a financing statement but its filing shall not of itself be a factor in determining whether or not the consignment or lease is intended as security (RCW 62A.1-201(37)). However, if it is determined for other reasons that the consignment or lease is so intended, a security interest of the consignor or lessor which attaches to the consigned or leased goods is perfected by such filing.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 33. Section 11, chapter 114, Laws of 1967 which was codified pursuant to legislative direction as RCW 62A.9-408 shall be recodified as RCW 62A.9-420.

It is the intent of the legislature by recodifying this section to preserve the uniformity of the Uniform Commercial Code.

Sec. 34. Section 9-501, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-501 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) When a debtor is in default under a security agreement, a secured party has the rights and remedies provided in this Part and except as limited by subsection (3) those provided in the security agreement. He may reduce his claim to judgment, foreclose or otherwise enforce the security interest by any available judicial procedure. If the collateral is documents the secured party may proceed either as to the documents or as to the goods covered thereby. A secured party in possession has the rights, remedies and duties provided in RCW 62A.9-207. The rights and remedies referred to in this subsection are cumulative.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code, in the case of a purchase money security interest in consumer goods taken or retained by the seller of such collateral to secure all or part of its price, the debtor shall not be liable for any deficiency after the secured party has disposed of such collateral under RCW 62A.9-504 or has retained such collateral in satisfaction of the debt under subsection (2) of RCW 62A.9-505.

(2) After default, the debtor has the rights and remedies provided in this Part, those provided in the security agreement and those provided in RCW 62A.9-207.

(3) To the extent that they give rights to the debtor and impose duties on the secured party, the rules stated in the subsections referred to below may not be waived or varied except as provided with respect to compulsory disposition of collateral (subsection ((†)) (3) of RCW 62A.9-504 and RCW 62A.9-505) and with respect to redemption of collateral (RCW 62A.9-506) but the parties may by agreement determine the standards by which the fulfillment of these rights and duties is to be measured if such standards are not manifestly unreasonable:

(a) subsection (2) of RCW 62A.9-502 and subsection (2) of RCW 62A.9-504 insofar as they require accounting for surplus proceeds of collateral;

(b) subsection (3) of RCW 62A.9-504 and subsection (1) of RCW 62A.9-505 which deal with disposition of collateral;

(c) subsection (2) of RCW 62A.9-505 which deals with acceptance of collateral as discharge of obligation;

(d) RCW 62A.9-506 which deals with redemption of collateral; and

(e) subsection (1) of RCW 62A.9-507 which deals with the secured party's liability for failure to comply with this Part.

(4) If the security agreement covers both real and personal property, the secured party may proceed under this Part as to the personal property or he may proceed as to both the real and the personal property in accordance with his rights and remedies in respect of the real property in which case the provisions of this Part do not apply.

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

Sec. 35. Section 9-502, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-502 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) When so agreed and in any event on default the secured party is entitled to notify an account debtor or the obligor on an instrument to make payment to him whether or not the assignor was theretofore making collections on the collateral, and also to take control of any proceeds to which he is entitled under RCW 62A.9-306.

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

Sec. 36. Section 9-504, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-504 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A secured party after default may sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any or all of the collateral in its then condition or following any commercially reasonable preparation or processing. Any sale of goods is subject to the Article on Sales (Article 2). The proceeds of disposition shall be applied in the order following to

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

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

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

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

(3) Disposition of the collateral may be by public or private proceedings and may be made by way of one or more contracts. Sale or other disposition may be as a unit or in parcels and at any time and place and on any terms but every aspect of the disposition including the method, manner, time, place and terms must be commercially reasonable. Unless collateral is perishable or threatens to decline speedily in value or is of a type customarily sold on a recognized market, reasonable notification of the time and place of any public sale or reasonable notification of the time after which any private sale or other intended disposition is to be made shall be sent by the secured party to the debtor, ((and except in the case of consumer goods to any other person who has a security interest in the collateral and who has duly filed a financing statement indexed in the name of the debtor in this state or who is known by the secured party to have a security interest in the collateral)) if he has not signed after default a statement renouncing or modifying his right to notification of sale and except in the case of consumer goods to any other person who has a security interest in the collateral and who has duly filed a financing statement indexed in the name of the debtor in this state. The secured party may buy at any public sale and if the collateral is of a type customarily sold in a recognized market or is of a type which is the subject of widely distributed standard price quotations he may buy at private sale.

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

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

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

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

Sec. 37. Section 9-505, chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. and RCW 62A.9-505 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) If the debtor has paid sixty percent of the cash price in the case of a purchase money security interest in consumer goods or sixty percent of the loan in the case of another security interest in consumer goods, and has not signed after default a statement renouncing or modifying his rights under this Part a secured party who has taken possession of collateral must dispose of it under RCW 62A.9-504 and if he fails to do so within ninety days after he takes possession the debtor at his option may recover in conversion or under RCW 62A.9-507(1) on secured party's liability.

(2) In any other case involving consumer goods or any other collateral a secured party in possession may, after default, propose to retain the collateral in satisfaction of the obligation. Written notice of such proposal shall be sent to the debtor ((and except in the case of consumer goods to any other secured party who has a security interest in the collateral and who has duly filed a financing statement indexed in the name of the debtor in this state or is known by the secured party in possession to have a security interest in it. If the debtor or other person entitled to receive notification objects in writing within thirty days from the receipt of the notification or if any other secured party objects in writing within thirty days after the secured party obtains possession the secured party must dispose of the collateral under RCW 62A.9-504)) if he has not signed after default a statement renouncing or modifying his rights under this subsection and except in the case of consumer goods to any other person who has a security interest in the collateral and who has duly filed a financing statement indexed in the name of the debtor in this state. If the secured party receives objection in writing from a person entitled to receive notification within twenty-one days after the notice was sent, the secured party must dispose of the collateral under RCW 62A.9-504. In the absence of such written objection the secured party may retain the collateral in satisfaction of the debtor's obligation.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 38. There is added to Title 62A RCW a new section to be codified as RCW 62A.11-102 to read as follows:

The provisions of Article 10 shall continue to apply to the Uniform Commercial Code as amended by this act and for this purpose the Uniform Commercial Code before the effective date of this act and the Uniform Commercial Code as amended by this act shall be considered one continuous statute.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 39. There is added to Title 62A RCW a new section to be codified as RCW 62A.11-103 to read as follows:

Transactions validly entered into after June 30, 1967 and before the effective date of this act, and which were subject to the provisions of the Uniform Commercial Code as it existed before the effective date of this act and which would be subject to the Uniform Commercial Code as amended if they had been entered into after the effective date of this act and the rights, duties and interests flowing from such transactions remain valid after

the effective date of this act and may be terminated, completed, consummated or enforced as required or permitted by the Uniform Commercial Code as amended by this act. Security interests arising out of such transactions which are perfected by the effective date of this act shall remain perfected until they lapse as provided in the Uniform Commercial Code as amended by this act, and may be continued as permitted by the Uniform Commercial Code as amended by this act, except as stated in RCW 62A.11-105.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 40. There is added to Title 62A RCW a new section to be codified as RCW 62A.11-104 to read as follows:

A security interest for the perfection of which filing or the taking of possession was required under the Uniform Commercial Code as it existed before the effective date of this act and which attached prior to the effective date of this act but was not perfected shall be deemed perfected on the effective date of this act if the Uniform Commercial Code as amended by this act permits perfection without filing or authorizes filing in the office or offices where a prior ineffective filing was made.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 41. There is added to Title 62A RCW a new section to be codified as RCW 62A.11-105 to read as follows:

(1) A financing statement or continuation statement filed prior to the effective date of this act which shall not have lapsed prior to the effective date of this act shall remain effective for the period provided in the Uniform Commercial Code as it existed before the effective date of this act, but not less than five years after the filing.

(2) With respect to any collateral acquired by the debtor subsequent to the effective date of this act, any effective financing statement or continuation statement described in this section shall apply only if the filing or filings are in the office or offices that would be appropriate to perfect the security interests in the new collateral under this act.

(3) The effectiveness of any financing statement or continuation statement filed prior to the effective date of this act may be continued by a continuation statement as permitted by the Uniform Commercial Code as amended by this act, except that if the Uniform Commercial Code as amended by this act requires a filing in an office where there was no previous financing statement, a new financing statement conforming to RCW 62A.11-106 shall be filed in that office.

(4) If the record of a mortgage of real estate would have been effective as a fixture filing of goods described therein if the Uniform Commercial Code as amended by this act had been in effect on the date of recording the mortgage, the mortgage shall be deemed effective as a fixture filing as to such goods under subsection (6) of RCW 62A.9-402 as amended by this act on the effective date of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 42. There is added to Title 62A RCW a new section to be codified as RCW 62A.11-106 to read as follows:

(1) If a security interest is perfected or has priority on the effective date of this act, as to all persons or as to certain persons without any filing or recording, and if the filing of a financing statement would be required for the perfection or priority of the security interest against those persons under the Uniform Commercial Code as amended by this act, the perfection and priority rights of the security interest continue until three years after the effective date of this act. The perfection will then lapse unless a financing statement is filed as provided in subsection (4) or unless the security interest is perfected otherwise than by filing.

(2) If a security interest is perfected when the Uniform Commercial Code as amended by this act takes effect under a law other than the Uniform Commercial Code which requires no further filing, refiling or recording to continue its perfection, perfection continues until and will lapse three years after the Uniform Commercial Code as amended by this act takes effect, unless a financing statement is filed as provided in subsection (4) or unless the security interest is perfected otherwise than by filing, or unless under subsection (3) of RCW 62A.9-302 the other law continues to govern filing.

(3) If a security interest is perfected by a filing, refiling or recording under a law repealed by this act which required further filing, refiling or recording to continue its perfection, perfection continues and will lapse on the date provided by the law so repealed for such further filing, refiling or recording unless a financing statement is filed as provided in subsection (4) or unless the security interest is perfected otherwise than by filing.

(4) A financing statement may be filed within six months before the perfection of a security interest would otherwise lapse. Any such financing statement may be signed by either the debtor or the secured party. It must identify the security agreement, statement or notice (however denominated in any statute or other law repealed or modified by this act), state the office where and the date when the last filing, refiling or recording, if any, was made with respect thereto, and the filing number, if any, or book and page, if any, of recording and further state that the security agreement, statement or notice, however denominated, in another filing office under the Uniform Commercial Code or under any statute or other law repealed or modified by this act is still effective. RCW 62A.9-401 and 62A.9-103 determine the proper place to file such a financing statement. Except as specified in this subsection, the provisions of RCW 62A.9-403(3) for continuation statements apply to such a financing statement.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 43. There is added to Title 62A RCW a new section to be codified as RCW 62A.11-108 [62A.11-107] to read as follows:

Except as otherwise provided in this article, the Uniform Commercial Code as it existed before the effective date of this act shall apply to any questions of priority if the positions of the parties were fixed prior to the effective date of this act. In other cases questions of priority shall be determined by the Uniform Commercial Code as amended by this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 44. There is added to Title 62A RCW a new section to be codified as RCW 62A.11-108 to read as follows:

Unless a change in law has clearly been made, the provisions of the Uniform Commercial Code as amended by this act shall be deemed declaratory of the meaning of the Uniform Commercial Code as it existed before the effective date of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 45. There is added to Title 62A RCW a new section to be codified as RCW 62A.11-109 to read as follows:

From and after the effective date of this act, upon request of any person, the county auditor shall issue his certificate showing whether there is on file with the county auditor's office on the date and hour stated therein, any presently effective financing statement filed with the county auditor's office before the effective date of this act, naming a particular debtor and any statement of assignment thereof and if there is, giving the date and hour of filing of each such statement and the names and addresses of each secured party therein. The uniform fee for such a certificate shall be four dollars. Upon request the county auditor shall issue his certificate and shall furnish a copy of any filed financing statements or statements of assignment for a uniform fee of ten dollars for each particular debtor's statements requested.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 46. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:

(1) Section 81.36.140, chapter 14, Laws of 1961 and RCW 81.36.140;
(2) Section 81.36.150, chapter 14, Laws of 1961 and RCW 81.36.150; and

(3) Section 81.36.160, chapter 14, Laws of 1961 and RCW 81.36.160.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 47. This act shall take effect at midnight on June 30, 1982.

Passed the House February 20, 1981.

Passed the Senate April 13, 1981.

Approved by the Governor April 22, 1981.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 22, 1981.