



Substitute House Bill No. 6274

Public Act No. 11-108

**AN ACT CONCERNING AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE 9 OF THE
UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE CONCERNING SECURED
TRANSACTIONS.**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1. Section 42a-9-102 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2013*):

(a) In this article:

(1) "Accession" means goods that are physically united with other goods in such a manner that the identity of the original goods is not lost.

(2) "Account", except as used in "account for", means a right to payment of a monetary obligation, whether or not earned by performance, (i) for property that has been or is to be sold, leased, licensed, assigned or otherwise disposed of, (ii) for services rendered or to be rendered, (iii) for a policy of insurance issued or to be issued, (iv) for a secondary obligation incurred or to be incurred, (v) for energy provided or to be provided, (vi) for the use or hire of a vessel under a charter or other contract, (vii) arising out of the use of a credit or charge card or information contained on or for use with the card, or (viii) as winnings in a lottery or other game of chance operated or

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sponsored by a state, governmental unit of a state or person licensed or authorized to operate the game by a state or governmental unit of a state. The term includes health-care-insurance receivables. The term does not include (i) rights to payment evidenced by chattel paper or an instrument, (ii) commercial tort claims, (iii) deposit accounts, (iv) investment property, (v) letter-of-credit rights or letters of credit, or (vi) rights to payment for money or funds advanced or sold, other than rights arising out of the use of a credit or charge card or information contained on or for use with the card.

(3) "Account debtor" means a person obligated on an account, chattel paper or general intangible. The term does not include persons obligated to pay a negotiable instrument, even if the instrument constitutes part of chattel paper.

(4) "Accounting", except as used in "accounting for", means a record:

(A) Authenticated by a secured party;

(B) Indicating the aggregate unpaid secured obligations as of a date not more than thirty-five days earlier or thirty-five days later than the date of the record; and

(C) Identifying the components of the obligations in reasonable detail.

(5) "Agricultural lien" means an interest, other than a security interest, in farm products:

(A) Which secures payment or performance of an obligation for:

(i) Goods or services furnished in connection with a debtor's farming operation; or

(ii) Rent on real property leased by a debtor in connection with its farming operation;

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(B) Which is created by statute in favor of a person that:

(i) In the ordinary course of its business furnished goods or services to a debtor in connection with a debtor's farming operation; or

(ii) Leased real property to a debtor in connection with the debtor's farming operation; and

(C) Whose effectiveness does not depend on the person's possession of the personal property.

(6) "As-extracted collateral" means:

(A) Oil, gas or other minerals that are subject to a security interest that:

(i) Is created by a debtor having an interest in the minerals before extraction; and

(ii) Attaches to the minerals as extracted; or

(B) Accounts arising out of the sale at the wellhead or minehead of oil, gas or other minerals in which the debtor had an interest before extraction.

(7) "Authenticate" means:

(A) To sign; or

(B) [To execute or otherwise adopt a symbol, or encrypt or similarly process a record in whole or in part, with the present intent of the authenticating person to identify the person and adopt or accept a record] With present intent to adopt or accept a record, to attach to or logically associate with the record an electronic sound, symbol or process.

(8) "Bank" means an organization that is engaged in the business of

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banking. The term includes savings banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions and trust companies.

(9) "Cash proceeds" means proceeds that are money, checks, deposit accounts or the like.

(10) "Certificate of title" means a certificate of title with respect to which a statute provides for the security interest in question to be indicated on the certificate as a condition or result of the security interest's obtaining priority over the rights of a lien creditor with respect to the collateral. The term includes another record maintained as an alternative to a certificate of title by the governmental unit that issues certificates of title if a statute permits the security interest in question to be indicated on the record as a condition or result of the security interest's obtaining priority over the rights of a lien creditor with respect to the collateral.

(11) "Chattel paper" means a record or records that evidence both a monetary obligation and a security interest in specific goods, a security interest in specific goods and software used in the goods, a security interest in specific goods and license of software used in the goods, a lease of specific goods, or a lease of specific goods and license of software used in the goods. In this subdivision, "monetary obligation" means a monetary obligation secured by the goods or owed under a lease of the goods and includes a monetary obligation with respect to software used in the goods. The term does not include (i) charters or other contracts involving the use or hire of a vessel, or (ii) records that evidence a right to payment arising out of the use of a credit or charge card or information contained on or for use with the card. If a transaction is evidenced by records that include an instrument or series of instruments, the group of records taken together constitutes chattel paper.

(12) "Collateral" means the property subject to a security interest or

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agricultural lien. The term includes:

(A) Proceeds to which a security interest attaches;

(B) Accounts, chattel paper, payment intangibles and promissory notes that have been sold; and

(C) Goods that are the subject of a consignment.

(13) "Commercial tort claim" means a claim arising in tort with respect to which:

(A) The claimant is an organization; or

(B) The claimant is an individual and the claim:

(i) Arose in the course of the claimant's business or profession; and

(ii) Does not include damages arising out of personal injury to or the death of an individual.

(14) "Commodity account" means an account maintained by a commodity intermediary in which a commodity contract is carried for a commodity customer.

(15) "Commodity contract" means a commodity futures contract, an option on a commodity futures contract, a commodity option or another contract if the contract or option is:

(A) Traded on or subject to the rules of a board of trade that has been designated as a contract market for such a contract pursuant to federal commodities laws; or

(B) Traded on a foreign commodity board of trade, exchange or market, and is carried on the books of a commodity intermediary for a commodity customer.

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(16) "Commodity customer" means a person for which a commodity intermediary carries a commodity contract on its books.

(17) "Commodity intermediary" means a person that:

(A) Is registered as a futures commission merchant under federal commodities law; or

(B) In the ordinary course of its business provides clearance or settlement services for a board of trade that has been designated as a contract market pursuant to federal commodities law.

(18) "Communicate" means:

(A) To send a written or other tangible record;

(B) To transmit a record by any means agreed upon by the persons sending and receiving the record; or

(C) In the case of transmission of a record to or by a filing office, to transmit a record by any means prescribed by filing-office regulation.

(19) "Consignee" means a merchant to which goods are delivered in a consignment.

(20) "Consignment" means a transaction, regardless of its form, in which a person delivers goods to a merchant for the purpose of sale and:

(A) The merchant:

(i) Deals in goods of that kind under a name other than the name of the person making delivery;

(ii) Is not an auctioneer; and

(iii) Is not generally known by its creditors to be substantially

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engaged in selling the goods of others;

(B) With respect to each delivery, the aggregate value of the goods is one thousand dollars or more at the time of delivery;

(C) The goods are not consumer goods immediately before delivery; and

(D) The transaction does not create a security interest that secures an obligation.

(21) "Consignor" means a person that delivers goods to a consignee in a consignment.

(22) "Consumer debtor" means a debtor in a consumer transaction.

(23) "Consumer goods" means goods that are used or bought for use primarily for personal, family or household purposes.

(24) "Consumer-goods transaction" means a consumer transaction in which:

(A) An individual incurs an obligation primarily for personal, family or household purposes; and

(B) A security interest in consumer goods secures the obligation.

(25) "Consumer obligor" means an obligor who is an individual and who incurred the obligation as part of a transaction entered into primarily for personal, family or household purposes.

(26) "Consumer transaction" means a transaction in which (i) an individual incurs an obligation primarily for personal, family or household purposes, (ii) a security interest secures the obligation, and (iii) the collateral is held or acquired primarily for personal, family or household purposes. The term includes consumer-goods transactions.

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(27) "Continuation statement" means an amendment of a financing statement which:

(A) Identifies, by its file number or, in the case of a recording with a filing office described in subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-501, by book and page number, the initial financing statement to which it relates; and

(B) Indicates that it is a continuation statement for, or that it is filed to continue the effectiveness of, the identified financing statement.

(28) "Debtor" means:

(A) A person having an interest, other than a security interest or other lien, in the collateral, whether or not the person is an obligor;

(B) A seller of accounts, chattel paper, payment intangibles or promissory notes; or

(C) A consignee.

(29) "Deposit account" means a demand, time, savings, passbook or similar account maintained with a bank. The term does not include investment property or accounts evidenced by an instrument.

(30) "Document" means a document of title or a receipt of the type described in subsection (b) of section 42a-7-201.

(31) "Electronic chattel paper" means chattel paper evidenced by a record or records consisting of information stored in an electronic medium.

(32) "Encumbrance" includes real property mortgages and other liens on real property and all other rights in real property that are not ownership interests.

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(33) "Equipment" means goods other than inventory, farm products or consumer goods.

(34) "Farm products" means goods, other than standing timber, with respect to which the debtor is engaged in a farming operation and which are:

(A) Crops grown, growing or to be grown, including:

(i) Crops produced on trees, vines and bushes; and

(ii) Aquatic goods produced in aquacultural operations;

(B) Livestock, born or unborn, including aquatic goods produced in aquacultural operations;

(C) Supplies used or produced in a farming operation; or

(D) Products of crops or livestock in their unmanufactured states.

(35) "Farming operation" means raising, cultivating, propagating, fattening, grazing or any other farming, livestock or aquacultural operation.

(36) "File number" means the number assigned to an initial financing statement pursuant to subsection (a) of section 42a-9-519, as amended by this act.

(37) "Filing office" means an office designated in section 42a-9-501 as the place to file a financing statement.

(38) "Filing-office regulation" means a regulation adopted pursuant to section 42a-9-526.

(39) "Financing statement" means a record or records composed of an initial financing statement and any filed record relating to the initial financing statement.

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(40) "Fixture filing" means the filing of a financing statement covering goods that are or are to become fixtures and satisfying subsections (a) and (b) of section 42a-9-502. The term includes the filing of a financing statement covering goods of a transmitting utility which are or are to become fixtures.

(41) "Fixtures" means goods that have become so related to particular real property that an interest in them arises under real property law.

(42) "General intangible" means any personal property, including things in action, other than accounts, chattel paper, commercial tort claims, deposit accounts, documents, goods, instruments, investment property, letter-of-credit rights, letters of credit, money and oil, gas or other minerals before extraction. The term includes payment intangibles and software.

(43) "Good faith" has the same meaning as provided in subdivision (20) of subsection (b) of section 42a-1-201.

(44) "Goods" means all things that are movable when a security interest attaches. The term includes (i) fixtures, (ii) standing timber that is to be cut and removed under a conveyance or contract for sale, (iii) the unborn young of animals, (iv) crops grown, growing or to be grown, even if the crops are produced on trees, vines or bushes, and (v) manufactured homes. The term also includes a computer program embedded in goods and any supporting information provided in connection with a transaction relating to the program if (i) the program is associated with the goods in such a manner that it customarily is considered part of the goods, or (ii) by becoming the owner of the goods, a person acquires a right to use the program in connection with the goods. The term does not include a computer program embedded in goods that consist solely of the medium in which the program is embedded. The term also does not include accounts, chattel paper,

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commercial tort claims, deposit accounts, documents, general intangibles, instruments, investment property, letter-of-credit rights, letters of credit, money or oil, gas or other minerals before extraction.

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

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

(47) "Instrument" means a negotiable instrument or any other writing that evidences a right to the payment of a monetary obligation, is not itself a security agreement or lease and is of a type that in ordinary course of business is transferred by delivery with any necessary endorsement or assignment. The term does not include (i) investment property, (ii) letters of credit, or (iii) writings that evidence a right to payment arising out of the use of a credit or charge card or information contained on or for use with the card.

(48) "Inventory" means goods, other than farm products, which:

(A) Are leased by a person as lessor;

(B) Are held by a person for sale or lease or to be furnished under a contract of service;

(C) Are furnished by a person under a contract of service; or

(D) Consist of raw materials, work in process or materials used or consumed in a business.

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(49) "Investment property" means a security, whether certificated or uncertificated, security entitlement, securities account, commodity contract or commodity account.

(50) "Jurisdiction of organization", with respect to a registered organization, means the jurisdiction under whose law the organization is formed or organized.

(51) "Letter-of-credit right" means a right to payment or performance under a letter of credit, whether or not the beneficiary has demanded or is at the time entitled to demand payment or performance. The term does not include the right of a beneficiary to demand payment or performance under a letter of credit.

(52) "Lien creditor" means:

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

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

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

(D) A receiver in equity from the time of appointment.

(53) "Manufactured home" means a "mobile manufactured home" as defined in section 21-64.

(54) "Manufactured-home transaction" means a secured transaction:

(A) That creates a purchase-money security interest in a manufactured home, other than a manufactured home held as inventory; or

(B) In which a manufactured home, other than a manufactured

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home held as inventory, is the primary collateral.

(55) "Mortgage" means a consensual interest in real property, including fixtures, which secures payment or performance of an obligation.

(56) "New debtor" means a person that becomes bound as debtor under subsection (d) of section 42a-9-203 by a security agreement previously entered into by another person.

(57) "New value" means (i) money, (ii) money's worth in property, services or new credit, or (iii) release by a transferee of an interest in property previously transferred to the transferee. The term does not include an obligation substituted for another obligation.

(58) "Noncash proceeds" means proceeds other than cash proceeds.

(59) "Obligor" means a person that, with respect to an obligation secured by a security interest in or an agricultural lien on the collateral, (i) owes payment or other performance of the obligation, (ii) has provided property other than the collateral to secure payment or other performance of the obligation, or (iii) is otherwise accountable in whole or in part for payment or other performance of the obligation. The term does not include issuers or nominated persons under a letter of credit.

(60) "Original debtor", except as used in subsection (c) of section 42a-9-310, means a person that, as debtor, entered into a security agreement to which a new debtor has become bound under subsection (d) of section 42a-9-203.

(61) "Payment intangible" means a general intangible under which the account debtor's principal obligation is a monetary obligation.

(62) "Person related to", with respect to an individual, means:

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(A) The spouse of the individual;

(B) A brother, brother-in-law, sister or sister-in-law of the individual;

(C) An ancestor or lineal descendant of the individual or the individual's spouse; or

(D) Any other relative, by blood or marriage, of the individual or the individual's spouse who shares the same home with the individual.

(63) "Person related to", with respect to an organization, means:

(A) A person directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by or under common control with the organization;

(B) An officer or director of, or a person performing similar functions with respect to, the organization;

(C) An officer or director of, or a person performing similar functions with respect to, a person described in subparagraph (A);

(D) The spouse of an individual described in subparagraph (A), (B) or (C); or

(E) An individual who is related by blood or marriage to an individual described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C) or (D) and shares the same home with the individual.

(64) "Proceeds", except as used in subsection (b) of section 42a-9-609, means the following property:

(A) Whatever is acquired upon the sale, lease, license, exchange or other disposition of collateral;

(B) Whatever is collected on, or distributed on account of, collateral;

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(C) Rights arising out of collateral;

(D) To the extent of the value of collateral, claims arising out of the loss, nonconformity or interference with the use of, defects or infringement of rights in, or damage to, the collateral; or

(E) To the extent of the value of collateral and to the extent payable to the debtor or the secured party, insurance payable by reason of the loss or nonconformity of, defects or infringement of rights in, or damage to, the collateral.

(65) "Promissory note" means an instrument that evidences a promise to pay a monetary obligation, does not evidence an order to pay and does not contain an acknowledgment by a bank that the bank has received for deposit a sum of money or funds.

(66) "Proposal" means a record authenticated by a secured party which includes the terms on which the secured party is willing to accept collateral in full or partial satisfaction of the obligation it secures pursuant to sections 42a-9-620, 42a-9-621 and 42a-9-622.

(67) "Public-finance transaction" means a secured transaction in connection with which:

(A) Debt securities are issued;

(B) All or a portion of the securities issued have an initial stated maturity of at least twenty years; and

(C) The debtor, obligor, secured party, account debtor or other person obligated on collateral, assignor or assignee of a secured obligation or assignor or assignee of a security interest is a state or a governmental unit of a state.

(68) "Public organic record" means a record that is available to the public for inspection and is:

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(A) A record consisting of the record initially filed with or issued by a state or the United States to form or organize an organization and any record filed with or issued by the state or the United States which amends or restates the initial record;

(B) An organic record of a business trust consisting of the record initially filed with a state and any record filed with the state which amends or restates the initial record, if a statute of the state governing business trusts requires that the record be filed with the state; or

(C) A record consisting of legislation enacted by the legislature of a state or the Congress of the United States which forms or organizes an organization, any record amending the legislation and any record filed with or issued by the state or the United States which amends or restates the name of the organization.

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

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

[(70)] (71) "Registered organization" means an organization formed or organized solely under the law of a single state or the United States [and as to which the state or the United States must maintain a public record showing the organization to have been organized] by the filing of a public organic record with, the issuance of a public organic record by or the enactment of legislation by the state or the United States. The term includes a business trust that is formed or organized under the

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law of a single state if a statute of the state governing business trusts requires that the business trust's organic record be filed with the state.

[(71)] (72) "Secondary obligor" means an obligor to the extent that:

(A) The obligor's obligation is secondary; or

(B) The obligor has a right of recourse with respect to an obligation secured by collateral against the debtor, another obligor or property of either.

[(72)] (73) "Secured party" means:

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

(B) A person that holds an agricultural lien;

(C) A consignor;

(D) A person to which accounts, chattel paper, payment intangibles or promissory notes have been sold;

(E) A trustee, indenture trustee, agent, collateral agent or other representative in whose favor a security interest or agricultural lien is created or provided for; or

(F) A person that holds a security interest arising under section 42a-2-401, section 42a-2-505, subsection (3) of section 42a-2-711, subsection (d) of section 42a-2A-724, section 42a-4-210 or section 42a-5-118.

[(73)] (74) "Security agreement" means an agreement that creates or provides for a security interest.

[(74)] (75) "Send", in connection with a record or notification, means:

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(A) To deposit in the mail, deliver for transmission or transmit by any other usual means of communication, with postage or cost of transmission provided for, addressed to any address reasonable under the circumstances; or

(B) To cause the record or notification to be received within the time that it would have been received if properly sent under subparagraph (A).

[(75)] (76) "Software" means a computer program and any supporting information provided in connection with a transaction relating to the program. The term does not include a computer program that is included in the definition of goods.

[(76)] (77) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

[(77)] (78) "Supporting obligation" means a letter-of-credit right or secondary obligation that supports the payment or performance of an account, chattel paper, a document, a general intangible, an instrument or investment property.

[(78)] (79) "Tangible chattel paper" means chattel paper evidenced by a record or records consisting of information that is inscribed on a tangible medium.

[(79)] (80) "Termination statement" means an amendment of a financing statement which:

(A) Identifies, by its file number or, in the case of a recording with a filing office described in subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-501, by book and page number, the initial financing statement to which it relates; and

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(B) Indicates either that it is a termination statement or that the identified financing statement is no longer effective.

[(80)] (81) "Transmitting utility" means a person primarily engaged in the business of:

(A) Operating a railroad, subway, street railway or trolley bus;

(B) Transmitting communications electrically, electromagnetically or by light;

(C) Transmitting goods by pipeline or sewer; or

(D) Transmitting or producing and transmitting electricity, steam, gas or water.

(b) "Control" as provided in section 42a-7-106 and the following definitions in other articles apply to this article:

"Applicant". Section 42a-5-102.

"Beneficiary". Section 42a-5-102.

"Broker". Section 42a-8-102.

"Certificated security". Section 42a-8-102.

"Check". Section 42a-3-104.

"Clearing corporation". Section 42a-8-102.

"Contract for sale". Section 42a-2-106.

"Customer". Section 42a-4-104.

"Entitlement holder". Section 42a-8-102.

"Financial asset". Section 42a-8-102.

"Holder in due course". Section 42a-3-302.

"Issuer" (with respect to a letter of credit or letter-of-credit right). Section 42a-5-102.

"Issuer" (with respect to a security). Section 42a-8-201.

"Issuer" (with respect to documents of title). Section 42a-7-102.

"Lease". Section 42a-2A-102, as amended by this act.

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"Lease agreement". Section 42a-2A-102, as amended by this act.

"Lease contract". Section 42a-2A-102, as amended by this act.

"Leasehold interest". Section 42a-2A-102, as amended by this act.

"Lessee". Section 42a-2A-102, as amended by this act.

"Lessee in ordinary course of business". Section 42a-2A-102, as amended by this act.

"Lessor". Section 42a-2A-102, as amended by this act.

"Lessor's residual interest". Section 42a-2A-102, as amended by this act.

"Letter of credit". Section 42a-5-102.

"Merchant". Section 42a-2-104.

"Negotiable instrument". Section 42a-3-104.

"Nominated person". Section 42a-5-102.

"Note". Section 42a-3-104.

"Proceeds of a letter of credit". Section 42a-5-114.

"Prove". Section 42a-3-103.

"Sale". Section 42a-2-106.

"Securities account". Section 42a-8-501.

"Securities intermediary". Section 42a-8-102.

"Security". Section 42a-8-102.

"Security certificate". Section 42a-8-102.

"Security entitlement". Section 42a-8-102.

"Uncertificated security". Section 42a-8-102.

(c) Article 1 contains general definitions and principles of construction and interpretation applicable throughout this article.

Sec. 2. Section 42a-9-105 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2013*):

(a) A secured party has control of electronic chattel paper if a system employed for evidencing the transfer of interests in the chattel paper

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reliably establishes the secured party as the person to which the chattel paper was assigned.

(b) A system satisfies subsection (a) of this section if the record or records comprising the chattel paper are created, stored and assigned in such a manner that:

(1) A single authoritative copy of the record or records exists which is unique, identifiable and, except as otherwise provided in subdivisions (4), (5) and (6) of this subsection, unalterable;

(2) The authoritative copy identifies the secured party as the assignee of the record or records;

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

(4) Copies or [revisions] amendments that add or change an identified assignee of the authoritative copy can be made only with the [participation] consent of the secured party;

(5) Each copy of the authoritative copy and any copy of a copy is readily identifiable as a copy that is not the authoritative copy; and

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

Sec. 3. Section 42a-9-307 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2013*):

(a) In this section, "place of business" means a place where a debtor conducts its affairs.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the following rules determine a debtor's location:

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(1) A debtor who is an individual is located at the individual's principal residence.

(2) A debtor that is an organization and has only one place of business is located at its place of business.

(3) A debtor that is an organization and has more than one place of business is located at its chief executive office.

(c) Subsection (b) of this section applies only if a debtor's residence, place of business or chief executive office, as applicable, is located in a jurisdiction whose law generally requires information concerning the existence of a nonpossessory security interest to be made generally available in a filing, recording or registration system as a condition or result of the security interest's obtaining priority over the rights of a lien creditor with respect to the collateral. If subsection (b) of this section does not apply, the debtor is located in the District of Columbia.

(d) A person that ceases to exist, have a residence or have a place of business continues to be located in the jurisdiction specified by subsections (b) and (c) of this section.

(e) A registered organization that is organized under the law of a state is located in that state.

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

(1) In the state that the law of the United States designates, if the law designates a state of location;

(2) In the state that the registered organization, branch or agency

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designates, if the law of the United States authorizes the registered organization, branch or agency to designate its state of location, including by designating its main office, home office or other comparable office; or

(3) In the District of Columbia, if neither subdivision (1) nor subdivision (2) of this subsection applies.

(g) A registered organization continues to be located in the jurisdiction specified by subsection (e) or (f) of this section notwithstanding:

(1) The suspension, revocation, forfeiture or lapse of the registered organization's status as such in its jurisdiction of organization; or

(2) The dissolution, winding up or cancellation of the existence of the registered organization.

(h) The United States is located in the District of Columbia.

(i) A branch or agency of a bank that is not organized under the law of the United States or a state is located in the state in which the branch or agency is licensed, if all branches and agencies of the bank are licensed in only one state.

(j) A foreign air carrier under the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, is located at the designated office of the agent upon which service of process may be made on behalf of the carrier.

(k) This section applies only for purposes of this part.

Sec. 4. Section 42a-9-311 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2013*):

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (d) of this section, the filing of a financing statement is not necessary or effective to

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perfect a security interest in property subject to:

(1) A statute, regulation or treaty of the United States whose requirements for a security interest's obtaining priority over the rights of a lien creditor with respect to the property preempt subsection (a) of section 42a-9-310;

(2) Any [certificate-of-title] statute covering automobiles, trailers, mobile homes, boats, farm tractors or the like, which provides for a security interest to be indicated on [the] a certificate of title as a condition or result of perfection, and any non-Uniform Commercial Code filing statute, including chapter 247, section 21-67a, section 49-5, chapter 282 and chapter 283; or

(3) A [certificate-of-title] statute of another jurisdiction which provides for a security interest to be indicated on [the] a certificate of title as a condition or result of the security interest's obtaining priority over the rights of a lien creditor with respect to the property.

(b) Compliance with the requirements of a statute, regulation or treaty described in subsection (a) of this section for obtaining priority over the rights of a lien creditor is equivalent to the filing of a financing statement under this article. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (d) of this section, section 42a-9-313 and subsections (d) and (e) of section 42a-9-316, as amended by this act, for goods covered by a certificate of title, a security interest in property subject to a statute, regulation or treaty described in subsection (a) of this section may be perfected only by compliance with those requirements, and a security interest so perfected remains perfected notwithstanding a change in the use or transfer of possession of the collateral.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (d) of this section and subsections (d) and (e) of section 42a-9-316, as amended by this act, duration and renewal of perfection of a security interest perfected

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by compliance with the requirements prescribed by a statute, regulation or treaty described in subsection (a) of this section are governed by the statute, regulation or treaty. In other respects, the security interest is subject to this article.

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

Sec. 5. Section 42a-9-316 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2013*):

(a) A security interest perfected pursuant to the law of the jurisdiction designated in subdivision (1) of section 42a-9-301 or subsection (c) of section 42a-9-305 remains perfected until the earliest of:

(1) The time perfection would have ceased under the law of that jurisdiction;

(2) The expiration of four months after a change of the debtor's location to another jurisdiction; or

(3) The expiration of one year after a transfer of collateral to a person that thereby becomes a debtor and is located in another jurisdiction.]; or

(4) The expiration of one year after a new debtor located in another jurisdiction becomes bound under subsection (d) of section 42a-9-203.]

(b) If a security interest described in subsection (a) of this section becomes perfected under the law of the other jurisdiction before the

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earliest time or event described in that subsection, it remains perfected thereafter. If the security interest does not become perfected under the law of the other jurisdiction before the earliest time or event, it becomes unperfected and is deemed never to have been perfected as against a purchaser of the collateral for value.

(c) A possessory security interest in collateral, other than goods covered by a certificate of title and as-extracted collateral consisting of goods, remains continuously perfected if:

(1) The collateral is located in one jurisdiction and subject to a security interest perfected under the law of that jurisdiction;

(2) Thereafter the collateral is brought into another jurisdiction; and

(3) Upon entry into the other jurisdiction, the security interest is perfected under the law of the other jurisdiction.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e) of this section, a security interest in goods covered by a certificate of title which is perfected by any method under the law of another jurisdiction when the goods become covered by a certificate of title from this state remains perfected until the security interest would have become unperfected under the law of the other jurisdiction had the goods not become so covered.

(e) A security interest described in subsection (d) of this section becomes unperfected as against a purchaser of the goods for value and is deemed never to have been perfected as against a purchaser of the goods for value if the applicable requirements for perfection under subsection (b) of section 42a-9-311, as amended by this act, or section 42a-9-313 are not satisfied before the earlier of:

(1) The time the security interest would have become unperfected under the law of the other jurisdiction had the goods not become

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covered by a certificate of title from this state; or

(2) The expiration of four months after the goods had become so covered.

(f) A security interest in deposit accounts, letter-of-credit rights or investment property which is perfected under the law of the bank's jurisdiction, the issuer's jurisdiction, a nominated person's jurisdiction, the securities intermediary's jurisdiction or the commodity intermediary's jurisdiction, as applicable, remains perfected until the earlier of:

(1) The time the security interest would have become unperfected under the law of that jurisdiction; or

(2) The expiration of four months after a change of the applicable jurisdiction to another jurisdiction.

(g) If a security interest described in subsection (f) of this section becomes perfected under the law of the other jurisdiction before the earlier of the time or the end of the period described in that subsection, it remains perfected thereafter. If the security interest does not become perfected under the law of the other jurisdiction before the earlier of that time or the end of that period, it becomes unperfected and is deemed never to have been perfected as against a purchaser of the collateral for value.

(h) The following rules apply to collateral to which a security interest attaches within four months after the debtor changes its location to another jurisdiction:

(1) A financing statement filed before the change pursuant to the law of the jurisdiction designated in subdivision (1) of section 42a-9-301 or subsection (c) of section 42a-9-305 is effective to perfect a security interest in the collateral if the financing statement would have

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been effective to perfect a security interest in the collateral had the debtor not changed its location.

(2) If a security interest perfected by a financing statement that is effective under subdivision (1) of this subsection becomes perfected under the law of the other jurisdiction before the earlier of the time the financing statement would have become ineffective under the law of the jurisdiction designated in subdivision (1) of section 42a-9-301 or subsection (c) of section 42a-9-305 or the expiration of the four-month period, it remains perfected thereafter. If the security interest does not become perfected under the law of the other jurisdiction before the earlier time or event, it becomes unperfected and is deemed never to have been perfected as against a purchaser of the collateral for value.

(i) If a financing statement naming an original debtor is filed pursuant to the law of the jurisdiction designated in subdivision (1) of section 42a-9-301 or subsection (c) of section 42a-9-305 and the new debtor is located in another jurisdiction, the following rules apply:

(1) The financing statement is effective to perfect a security interest in collateral acquired by the new debtor before, and within four months after, the new debtor becomes bound under subsection (d) of section 42a-9-203, if the financing statement would have been effective to perfect a security interest in the collateral had the collateral been acquired by the original debtor.

(2) A security interest perfected by the financing statement and which becomes perfected under the law of the other jurisdiction before the earlier of the time the financing statement would have become ineffective under the law of the jurisdiction designated in subdivision (1) of section 42a-9-301 or subsection (c) of section 42a-9-305 or the expiration of the four-month period remains perfected thereafter. A security interest that is perfected by the financing statement but which does not become perfected under the law of the other jurisdiction

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before the earlier time or event becomes unperfected and is deemed never to have been perfected as against a purchaser of the collateral for value.

Sec. 6. Section 42a-9-317 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2013*):

(a) A security interest or agricultural lien is subordinate to the rights of:

(1) A person entitled to priority under section 42a-9-322; and

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e) of this section, a person that becomes a lien creditor before the earlier of the time:

(A) The security interest or agricultural lien is perfected; or

(B) One of the conditions specified in subdivision (3) of subsection (b) of section 42a-9-203 is met and a financing statement covering the collateral is filed.

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

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

(d) A licensee of a general intangible or a buyer, other than a secured party, of [accounts, electronic chattel paper, electronic

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documents, general intangibles or investment property] collateral other than tangible chattel paper, tangible documents, goods, instruments or a certificated security takes free of a security interest if the licensee or buyer gives value without knowledge of the security interest and before it is perfected.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in sections 42a-9-320 and 42a-9-321, if a person files a financing statement with respect to a purchase-money security interest before or within twenty days after the debtor receives delivery of the collateral, the security interest takes priority over the rights of a buyer, lessee or lien creditor which arise between the time the security interest attaches and the time of filing.

Sec. 7. Section 42a-9-326 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2013*):

(a) Subject to subsection (b) of this section, a security interest that is created by a new debtor [which is] in collateral in which the new debtor has or acquires rights and is perfected solely by a filed financing statement that [is effective solely under section 42a-9-508 in collateral in which a new debtor has or acquires rights] would be ineffective to perfect the security interest but for the application of subdivision (1) of subsection (i) of section 42a-9-316, as amended by this act, or section 42a-9-508 is subordinate to a security interest in the same collateral which is perfected other than by such a filed financing statement. [that is effective solely under section 42a-9-508.]

(b) The other provisions of this part determine the priority among conflicting security interests in the same collateral perfected by filed financing statements [that are effective solely under section 42a-9-508] described in subsection (a) of this section. However, if the security agreements to which a new debtor became bound as debtor were not entered into by the same original debtor, the conflicting security interests rank according to priority in time of the new debtor's having

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become bound.

Sec. 8. Section 42a-9-406 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2013*):

(a) Subject to subsections (b) to (j), inclusive, of this section, an account debtor on an account, chattel paper or a payment intangible may discharge its obligation by paying the assignor until, but not after, the account debtor receives a notification, authenticated by the assignor or the assignee, that the amount due or to become due has been assigned and that payment is to be made to the assignee. After receipt of the notification, the account debtor may discharge its obligation by paying the assignee and may not discharge the obligation by paying the assignor. An assignor who receives payment after notification is given must return the payment to the account debtor or forward the payment to the assignee.

(b) Subject to subsection (h) of this section, notification is ineffective under subsection (a) of this section:

(1) If it does not reasonably identify the rights assigned;

(2) To the extent that an agreement between an account debtor and a seller of a payment intangible limits the account debtor's duty to pay a person other than the seller and the limitation is effective under law other than this article; or

(3) At the option of an account debtor, if the notification notifies the account debtor to make less than the full amount of any installment or other periodic payment to the assignee, even if:

(A) Only a portion of the account, chattel paper or payment intangible has been assigned to that assignee;

(B) A portion has been assigned to another assignee; or

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(C) The account debtor knows that the assignment to that assignee is limited.

(c) Subject to subsection (h) of this section, if requested by the account debtor, an assignee shall seasonably furnish reasonable proof that the assignment has been made. Unless the assignee complies, the account debtor may discharge its obligation by paying the assignor, even if the account debtor has received a notification under subsection (a) of this section.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e) of this section and in [section] sections 42a-2A-403 and [section] 42a-9-407, and subject to subsection (h) of this section, a term in an agreement between an account debtor and an assignor or in a promissory note is ineffective to the extent that it:

(1) Prohibits, restricts or requires the consent of the account debtor or person obligated on the promissory note to the assignment or transfer of, or the creation, attachment, perfection or enforcement of a security interest in, the account, chattel paper, payment intangible or promissory note; or

(2) Provides that the assignment or transfer or the creation, attachment, perfection or enforcement of the security interest may give rise to a default, breach, right of recoupment, claim, defense, termination, right of termination or remedy under the account, chattel paper, payment intangible or promissory note.

(e) Subsection (d) of this section does not apply to the sale of a payment intangible or promissory note, other than a sale pursuant to a disposition under section 42a-9-610 or an acceptance of collateral under section 42a-9-620.

(f) Except as otherwise provided in [section] sections 42a-2A-403 and [section] 42a-9-407, and subject to subsections (h) and (i) of this

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section, a rule of law, statute or regulation that prohibits, restricts or requires the consent of a government, governmental body or official or account debtor to the assignment or transfer of, or creation of a security interest in, an account or chattel paper is ineffective to the extent that the rule of law, statute or regulation:

(1) Prohibits, restricts or requires the consent of the government, governmental body or official or account debtor to the assignment or transfer of, or the creation, attachment, perfection or enforcement of a security interest in the account or chattel paper; or

(2) Provides that the assignment or transfer or the creation, attachment, perfection or enforcement of the security interest may give rise to a default, breach, right of recoupment, claim, defense, termination, right of termination or remedy under the account or chattel paper.

(g) Subject to subsection (h) of this section, an account debtor may not waive or vary its option under subdivision (3) of subsection (b) of this section.

(h) This section is subject to law other than this article which establishes a different rule for an account debtor who is an individual and who incurred the obligation primarily for personal, family or household purposes.

(i) Except as provided in subsection (j) of this section, this section prevails over any inconsistent provision of any statute or regulation of this state unless the provision is contained in a statute of this state, refers expressly to this section and states that the provision prevails over this section.

(j) (1) This section does not apply to:

(A) An assignment of a health-care-insurance receivable;

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(B) An assignment or transfer of or creation of a security interest in:

(i) A claim or right to receive compensation for injuries or sickness as described in 26 USC 104(a)(1) or (2), as amended from time to time, or

(ii) A claim or right to receive benefits under a special needs trust as described in 42 USC 1396p(d)(4), as amended from time to time.

(2) Subsection (f) of this section does not apply to an assignment or transfer of, or the creation, attachment, perfection or enforcement of a security interest in, a right the transfer of which is prohibited or restricted by any of the following statutes to the extent that the statute is inconsistent with said subsection: Section 12-831, 31-320 or 52-225f.

Sec. 9. Section 42a-9-408 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2013*):

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) of this section, a term in a promissory note or in an agreement between an account debtor and a debtor which relates to a health-care-insurance receivable or a general intangible, including a contract, permit, license or franchise, and which term prohibits, restricts or requires the consent of the person obligated on the promissory note or the account debtor to, the assignment or transfer of, or creation, attachment or perfection of a security interest in, the promissory note, health-care-insurance receivable or general intangible, is ineffective to the extent that the term:

(1) Would impair the creation, attachment or perfection of a security interest; or

(2) Provides that the assignment or transfer or the creation, attachment or perfection of the security interest may give rise to a default, breach, right of recoupment, claim, defense, termination, right

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of termination or remedy under the promissory note, health-care-insurance receivable or general intangible.

(b) Subsection (a) of this section applies to a security interest in a payment intangible or promissory note only if the security interest arises out of a sale of the payment intangible or promissory note, other than a sale pursuant to a disposition under section 42a-9-610 or an acceptance of collateral under section 42a-9-620.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (f) of this section, a rule of law, statute or regulation that prohibits, restricts or requires the consent of a government, governmental body or official, person obligated on a promissory note or account debtor to the assignment or transfer of, or creation of a security interest in, a promissory note, health-care-insurance receivable or general intangible, including a contract, permit, license or franchise between an account debtor and a debtor, is ineffective to the extent that the rule of law, statute or regulation:

(1) Would impair the creation, attachment or perfection of a security interest; or

(2) Provides that the assignment or transfer or the creation, attachment or perfection of the security interest may give rise to a default, breach, right of recoupment, claim, defense, termination, right of termination or remedy under the promissory note, health-care-insurance receivable or general intangible.

(d) To the extent that a term in a promissory note or in an agreement between an account debtor and a debtor which relates to a health-care-insurance receivable or general intangible or a rule of law, statute or regulation described in subsection (c) of this section would be effective under law other than this article but is ineffective under subsection (a) or (c) of this section, the creation, attachment or perfection of a security interest in the promissory note, health-care-insurance receivable or

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general intangible:

(1) Is not enforceable against the person obligated on the promissory note or the account debtor;

(2) Does not impose a duty or obligation on the person obligated on the promissory note or the account debtor;

(3) Does not require the person obligated on the promissory note or the account debtor to recognize the security interest, pay or render performance to the secured party, or accept payment or performance from the secured party;

(4) Does not entitle the secured party to use or assign the debtor's rights under the promissory note, health-care-insurance receivable or general intangible, including any related information or materials furnished to the debtor in the transaction giving rise to the promissory note, health-care-insurance receivable or general intangible;

(5) Does not entitle the secured party to use, assign, possess or have access to any trade secrets or confidential information of the person obligated on the promissory note or the account debtor; and

(6) Does not entitle the secured party to enforce the security interest in the promissory note, health-care-insurance receivable or general intangible.

(e) Except as provided in subsection (f) of this section, this section prevails over any inconsistent provision of any statute or regulation of this state unless the provision is contained in a statute of this state, refers expressly to this section and states that the provision prevails over this section.

(f) (1) This section does not apply to an assignment or transfer of, or the creation, attachment or perfection of a security interest in:

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(A) A claim or right to receive compensation for injuries or sickness as described in 26 USC 104(a)(1) or (2), as amended from time to time, or

(B) A claim or right to receive benefits under a special needs trust as described in 42 USC 1396p(d)(4), as amended from time to time.

(2) Subsection (c) of this section does not apply to an assignment or transfer of, or the creation, attachment or perfection of a security interest in, a right the transfer of which is prohibited or restricted by any of the following statutes to the extent that the statute is inconsistent with said subsection: Section 12-831, 31-320 or 52-225f.

Sec. 10. Section 42a-9-503 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2013*):

(a) A financing statement sufficiently provides the name of the debtor:

(1) [If] Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (3) of this subsection, if the debtor is a registered organization or the collateral is held in a trust that is a registered organization, only if the financing statement provides the name [of the debtor indicated] that is stated to be the registered organization's name on the public organic record [of] most recently filed with or issued or enacted by the [debtor's] registered organization's jurisdiction of organization which [shows the debtor to have been organized] purports to state, amend or restate the registered organization's name;

(2) [If] Subject to subsection (f) of this section, if the [debtor is a decedent's estate] collateral is being administered by a personal representative of a decedent, only if the financing statement provides, as the name of the debtor, the name of the decedent and, in a separate part of the financing statement, indicates that the [debtor is an estate] collateral is being administered by a personal representative;

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[(3) If the debtor is a trust or a trustee acting with respect to property held in trust, only if the financing statement:

(A) Provides the name specified for the trust in its organic documents or, if no name is specified, provides the name of the settlor and additional information sufficient to distinguish the debtor from other trusts having one or more of the same settlors; and

(B) Indicates, in the debtor's name or otherwise, that the debtor is a trust or is a trustee acting with respect to property held in trust; and]

(3) If the collateral is held in a trust that is not a registered organization, only if the financing statement:

(A) Provides, as the name of the debtor:

(i) If the organic record of the trust specifies a name for the trust, the name specified; or

(ii) If the organic record of the trust does not specify a name for the trust, the name of the settlor or testator; and

(B) In a separate part of the financing statement:

(i) If the name is provided in accordance with subparagraph (A)(i) of this subdivision, indicates that the collateral is held in a trust; or

(ii) If the name is provided in accordance with subparagraph (A)(ii) of this subdivision, provides additional information sufficient to distinguish the trust from other trusts having one or more of the same settlors or the same testator and indicates that the collateral is held in a trust, unless the additional information so indicates;

(4) If the debtor is an individual, only if the financing statement:

(A) Provides the individual name of the debtor;

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(B) Provides the surname and first personal name of the debtor; or

(C) Subject to subsection (g) of this section, provides the name of the individual which is indicated on a motor vehicle operator's license or identity card that this state has issued to the individual in accordance with subpart (B) of part III of chapter 246 or section 1-1h, respectively, and which has not expired; and

[(4)] (5) In other cases:

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

(B) If the debtor does not have a name, only if [it] the financing statement provides the names of the partners, members, associates or other persons comprising the debtor, in a manner that each name provided would be sufficient if the person named were the debtor.

(b) A financing statement that provides the name of the debtor in accordance with subsection (a) of this section is not rendered ineffective by the absence of:

(1) A trade name or other name of the debtor; or

(2) Unless required under subparagraph (B) of subdivision [(4)] (5) of subsection (a) of this section, names of partners, members, associates or other persons comprising the debtor.

(c) A financing statement that provides only the debtor's trade name does not sufficiently provide the name of the debtor.

(d) Failure to indicate the representative capacity of a secured party or representative of a secured party does not affect the sufficiency of a financing statement.

(e) A financing statement may provide the name of more than one

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debtor and the name of more than one secured party.

(f) The name of the decedent indicated on an order appointing a personal representative of the decedent issued by a court having jurisdiction over the collateral is sufficient as the "name of the decedent" under subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of this section.

(g) If this state has issued to an individual more than one motor vehicle operator's license or identity card of a kind described in subparagraph (C) of subdivision (4) of subsection (a) of this section, the one that was issued most recently is the one to which subparagraph (C) of subdivision (4) of subsection (a) of this section refers.

(h) In this section, the "name of the settlor or testator" means:

(1) If the settlor is a registered organization, the name that is stated to be the settlor's name on the public organic record most recently filed with or issued or enacted by the settlor's jurisdiction of organization which purports to state, amend or restate the settlor's name; or

(2) In other cases, the name of the settlor or testator indicated in the trust's organic record.

Sec. 11. Section 42a-9-507 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2013*):

(a) A filed financing statement remains effective with respect to collateral that is sold, exchanged, leased, licensed or otherwise disposed of and in which a security interest or agricultural lien continues, even if the secured party knows of or consents to the disposition.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c) of this section and section 42a-9-508, a financing statement is not rendered ineffective if,

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after the financing statement is filed, the information provided in the financing statement becomes seriously misleading under section 42a-9-506.

(c) If [a debtor so changes its] the name that a filed financing statement provides for a debtor becomes insufficient as the name of the debtor under subsection (a) of section 42a-9-503, as amended by this act, so that the financing statement becomes seriously misleading under section 42a-9-506:

(1) The financing statement is effective to perfect a security interest in collateral acquired by the debtor before, or within four months after, the [change] filed financing statement becomes seriously misleading; and

(2) The financing statement is not effective to perfect a security interest in collateral acquired by the debtor more than four months after the [change] filed financing statement becomes seriously misleading, unless an amendment to the financing statement which renders the financing statement not seriously misleading is filed within four months after the [change] financing statement became seriously misleading.

Sec. 12. Section 42a-9-515 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2013*):

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (b), (e), (f) and (g) of this section, a filed financing statement is effective for a period of five years after the date of filing.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (e), (f) and (g) of this section, an initial financing statement filed in connection with a public finance transaction or manufactured-home transaction is effective for a period of thirty years after the date of filing if it indicates that it is filed in connection with a public finance transaction or

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manufactured-home transaction.

(c) The effectiveness of a filed financing statement lapses on the expiration of the period of its effectiveness unless before the lapse a continuation statement is filed pursuant to subsection (d) of this section. Upon lapse, a financing statement ceases to be effective and any security interest or agricultural lien that was perfected by the financing statement becomes unperfected, unless the security interest is perfected otherwise. If the security interest or agricultural lien becomes unperfected upon lapse, it is deemed never to have been perfected as against a purchaser of the collateral for value.

(d) A continuation statement may be filed only within six months before the expiration of the five-year period specified in subsection (a) of this section or the thirty-year period specified in subsection (b) of this section, whichever is applicable.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in section 42a-9-510, upon timely filing of a continuation statement, the effectiveness of the initial financing statement continues for a period of five years commencing on the day on which the financing statement would have become ineffective in the absence of the filing. Upon the expiration of the five-year period, the financing statement lapses in the same manner as provided in subsection (c) of this section, unless, before the lapse, another continuation statement is filed pursuant to subsection (d) of this section. Succeeding continuation statements may be filed in the same manner to continue the effectiveness of the initial financing statement.

(f) If a debtor is a transmitting utility and a filed initial financing statement so indicates, the financing statement is effective until a termination statement is filed.

(g) A record of a mortgage that is effective as a financing statement

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filed as a fixture filing under subsection (c) of section 42a-9-502 remains effective as a financing statement filed as a fixture filing until the mortgage is released or satisfied of record or its effectiveness otherwise terminates as to the real property.

Sec. 13. Section 42a-9-516 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2013*):

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) of this section, communication of a record to a filing office and tender of the filing fee or acceptance of the record by the filing office constitutes filing. In the case of the recording of a record in a filing office described in subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-501, tender of the filing fee means tender of the fee specified in section 7-34a.

(b) Filing does not occur with respect to a record that a filing office refuses to accept because:

(1) The record is not communicated by a method or medium of communication authorized by the filing office;

(2) An amount equal to or greater than the applicable filing fee is not tendered;

(3) The filing office is unable to index the record because:

(A) In the case of an initial financing statement, the record does not provide a name for the debtor;

(B) In the case of an amendment or [correction] information statement, the record:

(i) Does not identify the initial financing statement as required by section 42a-9-512 or 42a-9-518, as amended by this act, as applicable; or

(ii) Identifies an initial financing statement whose effectiveness has

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lapsed under section 42a-9-515, as amended by this act; or

(C) In the case of an initial financing statement that provides the name of a debtor identified as an individual or an amendment that provides a name of a debtor identified as an individual which was not previously provided in the financing statement to which the record relates, the record does not identify the debtor's [last name] surname;

(4) In the case of an initial financing statement or an amendment that adds a secured party of record, the record does not provide a name and mailing address for the secured party of record;

(5) In the case of an initial financing statement or an amendment that provides a name of a debtor which was not previously provided in the financing statement to which the amendment relates, the record does not:

(A) Provide a mailing address for the debtor; or

(B) Indicate whether the name provided as the name of the debtor is the name of an individual or an organization; [or

(C) If the financing statement indicates that the debtor is an organization, provide:

(i) A type of organization for the debtor; and

(ii) A jurisdiction of organization for the debtor;]

(6) In the case of an assignment reflected in an initial financing statement under subsection (a) of section 42a-9-514 or an amendment filed under subsection (b) of section 42a-9-514, the record does not provide a name and mailing address for the assignee; or

(7) In the case of a continuation statement, the record is not filed within the six-month period prescribed by subsection (d) of section

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42a-9-515, as amended by this act.

(c) For purposes of subsection (b) of this section:

(1) A record does not provide information if the filing office is unable to read or decipher the information; and

(2) A record that does not indicate that it is an amendment or identify an initial financing statement to which it relates, as required by section 42a-9-512, 42a-9-514 or 42a-9-518, as amended by this act, is an initial financing statement.

(d) A record that is communicated to the filing office with tender of the filing fee, but which the filing office refuses to accept for a reason other than one set forth in subsection (b) of this section, is effective as a filed record except as against a purchaser of the collateral which gives value in reasonable reliance upon the absence of the record from the files.

Sec. 14. Section 42a-9-518 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2013*):

(a) A person may file in the filing office [a correction] an information statement with respect to a record indexed there under the person's name if the person believes that the record is inaccurate or was wrongfully filed.

(b) [A correction] An information statement under subsection (a) of this section must:

(1) Identify the record to which it relates by:

(A) The file number assigned to the initial financing statement to which the record relates; or

(B) If the [correction] information statement relates to a record

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recorded in a filing office described in subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-501, the book and page number on which or the date and time that the initial financing statement was recorded;

(2) Indicate that it is [a correction] an information statement; and

(3) Provide the basis for the person's belief that the record is inaccurate and indicate the manner in which the person believes the record should be amended to cure any inaccuracy or provide the basis for the person's belief that the record was wrongfully filed.

(c) A person may file in the filing office an information statement with respect to a record filed there if the person is a secured party of record with respect to the financing statement to which the record relates and believes that the person that filed the record was not entitled to do so under subsection (d) of section 42a-9-509.

(d) An information statement under subsection (c) of this section must:

(1) Identify the record to which it relates by:

(A) The file number assigned to the initial financing statement to which the record relates; or

(B) If the information statement relates to a record recorded in a filing office described in subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-501, the book and page number on which or the date and time that the initial financing statement was recorded;

(2) Indicate that it is an information statement; and

(3) Provide the basis for the person's belief that the person that filed the record was not entitled to do so under subsection (d) of section 42a-9-509.

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[(c)] (e) The filing of [a correction] an information statement does not affect the effectiveness of an initial financing statement or other filed record.

Sec. 15. Section 42a-9-519 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2013*):

(a) For each record filed in a filing office, the filing office shall:

(1) In the case of a record filed in the filing office described in subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-501, assign a unique number to the filed record;

(2) In the case of a record filed in the filing office described in subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-501, create a record that bears the number assigned to the filed record and the date and time of filing;

(3) Maintain the filed record for public inspection; and

(4) Index the filed record in accordance with subsections (b), (c) and (d) of this section.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (c) and (d) of this section, the filing office shall:

(1) Index an initial financing statement according to the name of the debtor and index all filed records relating to the initial financing statement in a manner that associates with one another an initial financing statement and all filed records relating to the initial financing statement; and

(2) Index a record that provides a name of a debtor which was not previously provided in the financing statement to which the record relates also according to the name that was not previously provided.

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(c) If a financing statement is filed as a fixture filing or covers as-extracted collateral or timber to be cut, it must be filed for record and the filing office shall index it:

(1) In the grantor index under the names of the debtor and of each owner of record shown on the financing statement as if they were the mortgagors under a mortgage of the real property described; and

(2) In the grantee index under the name of the secured party as if the secured party were the mortgagee thereunder, or, if indexing is by description, as if the financing statement were a record of a mortgage of the real property described.

(d) (1) If a financing statement is filed as a fixture filing or covers as-extracted collateral or timber to be cut, the filing office shall index an assignment filed under subsection (a) of section 42a-9-514 or an amendment filed under subsection (b) of section 42a-9-514:

(A) In the grantor index under the name of the assignor as grantor; and

(B) In the grantee index under the name of the assignee as grantee.

(2) The filing officer shall also enter upon the margin of the record of such initial financing statement a notation of the record of the subsequent assignment or amendment and of any continuation statement, termination statement or [correction] information statement.

(e) The filing office shall maintain a capability:

(1) To retrieve a record by the name of the debtor and:

(A) If the filing office is described in subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-501, by the book and page number assigned to the initial financing statement to which the record relates; or

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(B) If the filing office is described in subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-501, by the file number assigned to the initial financing statement to which the record relates; and

(2) To associate and retrieve with one another an initial financing statement and each filed record relating to the initial financing statement.

(f) The filing office may not remove a debtor's name from the index until one year after the effectiveness of a financing statement naming the debtor lapses under section 42a-9-515, as amended by this act, with respect to all secured parties of record.

(g) The filing office shall perform the acts required by subsections (a) to (d), inclusive, of this section at the time and in the manner prescribed by filing-office regulation, but not later than five business days after the filing office receives the record in question.

(h) Subsection (g) of this section does not apply to a filing office described in subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-501.

Sec. 16. Section 42a-9-525 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2013*):

(a) The filing office described in subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-501 shall charge and collect the following uniform fee: For filing and indexing an initial financing statement, [a correction] an information statement or an amendment, fifty dollars. No fee shall be charged (1) to the state when the initial financing statement, [correction] information statement or amendment is filed by or at the request of the Attorney General or an assistant attorney general or by a duly authorized official of the state or any of its agencies, boards or commissions acting in an official capacity, or (2) to a municipality when the initial financing statement, [correction] information statement or amendment is filed by a tax collector or other municipal

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officer of such municipality pursuant to the provisions of sections 12-195a to 12-195g, inclusive, or (3) for any filing accomplished solely by electronic means and without the physical submission of any document, instrument or paper, in accordance with a plan approved by the Secretary of the State.

(b) The uniform fee for responding to a request for information from the filing office described in subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-501, including issuing a certificate showing whether there is on file, on the date and time stated therein, any financing statement naming a particular debtor and any amendment thereof and, if there is, giving the date and hour of filing such amendment and the name and address of each secured party named therein, is fifty dollars. Upon request, the filing officer shall furnish a photographic or electronic copy of any filed financing statement or amendment for a uniform fee of forty dollars regardless of the number of pages and affix such filing officer's certification and official seal thereto for a fee of fifteen dollars. No fee shall be charged to the state when a certificate showing whether there is on file, on the date and hour stated therein, any presently effective financing statement naming a particular debtor and any amendment thereof, is requested by the Attorney General or an assistant attorney general or by a duly authorized official of the state or any of its agencies, boards or commissions acting in an official capacity, and no fee shall be charged to a municipality when such certificate is requested by the tax collector or other municipal officer of such municipality pursuant to the provisions of sections 12-195a to 12-195g, inclusive.

(c) This section does not require a fee with respect to a record of a mortgage which is effective as a financing statement filed as a fixture filing or as a financing statement covering as-extracted collateral or timber to be cut under subsection (c) of section 42a-9-502. However, the recording and satisfaction fees that otherwise would be applicable

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to the record of the mortgage apply.

Sec. 17. Section 42a-9-607 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2013*):

(a) If so agreed, and in any event after default, a secured party:

(1) May notify an account debtor or other person obligated on collateral to make payment or otherwise render performance to or for the benefit of the secured party;

(2) May take any proceeds to which the secured party is entitled under section 42a-9-315;

(3) May enforce the obligations of an account debtor or other person obligated on collateral and exercise the rights of the debtor with respect to the obligation of the account debtor or other person obligated on collateral to make payment or otherwise render performance to the debtor, and with respect to any property that secures the obligations of the account debtor or other person obligated on the collateral;

(4) If it holds a security interest in a deposit account perfected by control under subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-104, may apply the balance of the deposit account to the obligation secured by the deposit account; and

(5) If it holds a security interest in a deposit account perfected by control under subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-104, may instruct the bank to pay the balance of the deposit account to or for the benefit of the secured party.

(b) If necessary to enable a secured party to exercise under subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of this section the right, if any, of a debtor to enforce a mortgage nonjudicially, the secured party may

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record in the office in which a record of the mortgage is recorded:

(1) A copy of the security agreement that creates or provides for a security interest in the obligation secured by the mortgage; and

(2) The secured party's sworn affidavit in recordable form stating that:

(A) A default has occurred with respect to an obligation secured by the mortgage; and

(B) The secured party is entitled to enforce the mortgage nonjudicially.

(c) A secured party shall proceed in a commercially reasonable manner if the secured party:

(1) Undertakes to collect from or enforce an obligation of an account debtor or other person obligated on collateral; and

(2) Is entitled to charge back uncollected collateral or otherwise to full or limited recourse against the debtor or a secondary obligor.

(d) A secured party may deduct from the collections made pursuant to subsection (c) of this section reasonable expenses of collection and enforcement, including reasonable attorney's fees and legal expenses incurred by the secured party.

(e) This section does not determine whether an account debtor, bank or other person obligated on collateral owes a duty to a secured party.

Sec. 18. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2013*) (a) Except as otherwise provided in sections 18 to 25, inclusive, of this act, this act applies to a transaction or lien within its scope, even if the transaction or lien was entered into or created before July 1, 2013.

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(b) This act does not affect an action, case or proceeding commenced before July 1, 2013.

Sec. 19. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2013*) (a) A security interest that is a perfected security interest immediately before July 1, 2013, is a perfected security interest under article 9 of title 42a of the general statutes, as amended by this act, if, on July 1, 2013, the applicable requirements for attachment and perfection under article 9 of title 42a of the general statutes, as amended by this act, are satisfied without further action.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in section 21 of this act, if, immediately before July 1, 2013, a security interest is a perfected security interest, but the applicable requirements for perfection under article 9 of title 42a of the general statutes, as amended by this act, are not satisfied on July 1, 2013, the security interest remains perfected thereafter only if the applicable requirements for perfection under article 9 of title 42a of the general statutes, as amended by this act, are satisfied within one year after July 1, 2013.

Sec. 20. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2013*) A security interest that is an unperfected security interest immediately before July 1, 2013, becomes a perfected security interest:

(1) Without further action, on July 1, 2013, if the applicable requirements for perfection under article 9 of title 42a of the general statutes, as amended by this act, are satisfied before or at that time; or

(2) When the applicable requirements for perfection are satisfied if the requirements are satisfied after that time.

Sec. 21. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2013*) (a) The filing of a financing statement before July 1, 2013, is effective to perfect a security interest to the extent the filing would satisfy the applicable requirements for perfection under article 9 of title 42a of the general statutes, as

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amended by this act.

(b) This act does not render ineffective an effective financing statement that, before July 1, 2013, is filed and satisfies the applicable requirements for perfection under the law of the jurisdiction governing perfection as provided in article 9 of title 42a of the general statutes in effect on June 30, 2013. However, except as otherwise provided in subsections (c) and (d) of this section and section 22 of this act, the financing statement ceases to be effective:

(1) If the financing statement is filed in this state, at the time the financing statement would have ceased to be effective had this act not taken effect; or

(2) If the financing statement is filed in another jurisdiction, at the earlier of:

(A) The time the financing statement would have ceased to be effective under the law of that jurisdiction; or

(B) June 30, 2018.

(c) The filing of a continuation statement on or after July 1, 2013, does not continue the effectiveness of a financing statement filed before July 1, 2013. However, upon the timely filing of a continuation statement on or after July 1, 2013, and in accordance with the law of the jurisdiction governing perfection as provided in article 9 of title 42a of the general statutes, as amended by this act, the effectiveness of a financing statement filed in the same office in that jurisdiction before July 1, 2013, continues for the period provided by the law of that jurisdiction.

(d) Subparagraph (B) of subdivision (2) of subsection (b) of this section applies to a financing statement that, before July 1, 2013, is filed against a transmitting utility and satisfies the applicable requirements

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for perfection under the law of the jurisdiction governing perfection as provided in article 9 of title 42a of the general statutes in effect on June 30, 2013, only to the extent that article 9 of title 42a of the general statutes, as amended by this act, provides that the law of a jurisdiction other than the jurisdiction in which the financing statement is filed governs perfection of a security interest in collateral covered by the financing statement.

(e) A financing statement that includes a financing statement filed before July 1, 2013, and a continuation statement filed on or after July 1, 2013, is effective only to the extent that it satisfies the requirements of part 5 of article 9 of title 42a of the general statutes, as amended by this act, for an initial financing statement. A financing statement that indicates that the debtor is a decedent's estate indicates that the collateral is being administered by a personal representative within the meaning of subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-503 of the general statutes, as amended by this act. A financing statement that indicates that the debtor is a trust or is a trustee acting with respect to property held in trust indicates that the collateral is held in a trust within the meaning of subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-503 of the general statutes, as amended by this act.

Sec. 22. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2013*) (a) The filing of an initial financing statement in the office specified in section 42a-9-501 of the general statutes continues the effectiveness of a financing statement filed before July 1, 2013, if:

(1) The filing of an initial financing statement in that office would be effective to perfect a security interest under article 9 of title 42a of the general statutes, as amended by this act;

(2) The pre-effective-date financing statement, as defined in section 23 of this act, was filed in an office in another state; and

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(3) The initial financing statement satisfies subsection (c) of this section.

(b) The filing of an initial financing statement under subsection (a) of this section continues the effectiveness of the pre-effective-date financing statement, as defined in section 23 of this act:

(1) If the initial financing statement is filed before July 1, 2013, for the period provided in section 42a-9-515 of the general statutes in effect on June 30, 2013, with respect to an initial financing statement; and

(2) If the initial financing statement is filed on or after July 1, 2013, for the period provided in section 42a-9-515 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, with respect to an initial financing statement.

(c) To be effective for purposes of subsection (a) of this section, an initial financing statement must:

(1) Satisfy the requirements of part 5 of article 9 of title 42a of the general statutes, as amended by this act, for an initial financing statement;

(2) Identify the pre-effective-date financing statement, as defined in section 23 of this act, by indicating the office in which the financing statement was filed and providing the dates of filing and file numbers, if any, of the financing statement and of the most recent continuation statement filed with respect to the financing statement; and

(3) Indicate that the pre-effective-date financing statement, as defined in section 23 of this act, remains effective.

Sec. 23. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2013*) (a) In this section and section 22 of this act, "pre-effective-date financing statement" means a financing statement filed before July 1, 2013.

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(b) On or after July 1, 2013, a person may add or delete collateral covered by, continue or terminate the effectiveness of, or otherwise amend the information provided in, a pre-effective-date financing statement only in accordance with the law of the jurisdiction governing perfection as provided in article 9 of title 42a of the general statutes, as amended by this act. However, the effectiveness of a pre-effective-date financing statement also may be terminated in accordance with the law of the jurisdiction in which the financing statement is filed.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (d) of this section, if the law of this state governs perfection of a security interest, the information in a pre-effective-date financing statement may be amended on or after July 1, 2013, only if:

(1) The pre-effective-date financing statement and an amendment are filed in the office specified in section 42a-9-501 of the general statutes;

(2) An amendment is filed in the office specified in section 42a-9-501 of the general statutes concurrently with, or after the filing in that office of, an initial financing statement that satisfies subsection (c) of section 22 of this act; or

(3) An initial financing statement that provides the information as amended and satisfies subsection (c) of section 22 of this act is filed in the office specified in section 42a-9-501 of the general statutes.

(d) If the law of this state governs perfection of a security interest, the effectiveness of a pre-effective-date financing statement may be continued only under subsections (c) and (e) of section 21 of this act or section 22 of this act.

(e) Whether or not the law of this state governs perfection of a security interest, the effectiveness of a pre-effective-date financing

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statement filed in this state may be terminated on or after July 1, 2013, by filing a termination statement in the office in which the pre-effective-date financing statement is filed, unless an initial financing statement that satisfies subsection (c) of section 22 of this act has been filed in the office specified by the law of the jurisdiction governing perfection as provided in article 9 of title 42a of the general statutes, as amended by this act, as the office in which to file a financing statement.

Sec. 24. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2013*) A person may file an initial financing statement or a continuation statement under sections 18 to 25, inclusive, of this act if:

(1) The secured party of record authorizes the filing; and

(2) The filing is necessary under sections 18 to 25, inclusive, of this act:

(A) To continue the effectiveness of a financing statement filed before July 1, 2013; or

(B) To perfect or continue the perfection of a security interest.

Sec. 25. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2013*) This act determines the priority of conflicting claims to collateral. However, if the relative priorities of the claims were established before July 1, 2013, article 9 of title 42a of the general statutes in effect on June 30, 2013, determines priority.

Sec. 26. Subsection (a) of section 12-35a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2013*):

(a) Whenever used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires: (1) "Goods" means goods, as defined in subdivision (44) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-102, as amended by this act; (2) "proceeds" means proceeds, as defined in subdivision (64) of

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subsection (a) of section 42a-9-102, as amended by this act; (3) "debtor" means the taxpayer; (4) "secured party" means the state of Connecticut; (5) "collateral" means property which is the subject of the tax lien; (6) "obligations" means amount of tax and accrued penalties and interest claimed to be due the state in relation to the tax lien; (7) "person" means any individual, trust, partnership, association, company, limited liability company or corporation; (8) "purchase money security interest" means purchase money security interest, as defined in section 42a-9-103a; (9) "commercial transactions financing agreement" means an agreement entered into by a person in the course of his trade or business to make loans to the taxpayer, part or all of the security for repayment of any such loan being inventory acquired by the taxpayer in the ordinary course of trade or business; (10) "qualified property" when used with respect to a commercial transactions financing agreement, means inventory; (11) "obligatory disbursement agreement" means an agreement, entered into by a person in the course of trade or business, to make disbursements but such an agreement shall be considered within this term only to the extent of disbursements which are required to be made by reason of the intervention of the rights of a person other than the taxpayer; (12) "qualified property" when used with respect to obligatory disbursement agreement, means property subject to the lien imposed in accordance with this section, at the time of tax lien filing and, to the extent that the acquisition is directly traceable to the disbursements under an obligatory disbursement agreement, property acquired by the taxpayer after the time of tax lien filing; (13) "inventory" means inventory, as defined in subdivision (48) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-102, as amended by this act; (14) "lien creditor" means lien creditor, as defined in subdivision (52) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-102, as amended by this act; (15) "account" means account, as defined in subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-102, as amended by this act; (16) "chattel paper" means chattel paper, as defined in subdivision (11) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-102, as amended by

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this act; (17) "commercial tort claim" means commercial tort claim, as defined in subdivision (13) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-102, as amended by this act; (18) "deposit account" means deposit account, as defined in subdivision (29) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-102, as amended by this act; (19) "document" means document, as defined in subdivision (30) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-102, as amended by this act; (20) "general intangible" means general intangible, as defined in subdivision (42) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-102, as amended by this act; (21) "instrument" means instrument, as defined in subdivision (47) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-102, as amended by this act; (22) "investment property" means investment property, as defined in subdivision (49) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-102, as amended by this act; (23) "filing office" means filing office, as defined in subdivision (37) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-102, as amended by this act; and (24) "state" means state, as defined in subdivision [(76)] (77) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-102, as amended by this act, except that "the state" or "this state" means the state of Connecticut.

Sec. 27. Subdivision (7) of section 14-165 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2013*):

(7) "Security agreement" means a "security agreement" as defined in subdivision [(78)] (74) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-102, as amended by this act.

Sec. 28. Subdivision (12) of subsection (c) of section 36a-770 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2013*):

(12) "Retail installment contract" means any security agreement, as defined in subdivision [(73)] (74) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-102, as amended by this act, made in this state, including one in the form of a mortgage, conditional sale contract or other instrument evidencing

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an agreement to pay the retail purchase price of goods, or any part thereof, in installments over a period of time and pursuant to which a security interest, as defined in subdivision (35) of subsection (b) of section 42a-1-201, is retained or taken by the retail seller for the payment of the amount of such retail installment contract. For purposes of this subdivision, "retail installment contract" does not include a rent-to-own agreement, as defined in section 42-240.

Sec. 29. Subsection (b) of section 42a-2A-102 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2013*):

(b) The following definitions in other articles apply to this article:

"Account". Section 42a-9-102(a)(2), as amended by this act.

"Between merchants". Section 42a-2-104(3).

"Buyer". Section 42a-2-103(1)(a).

"Chattel paper". Section 42a-9-102(a)(11), as amended by this act.

"Consumer goods". Section 42a-9-102(a)(23), as amended by this act.

"Document". Section 42a-9-102(a)(30), as amended by this act.

"Entrusting". Section 42a-2-403(3).

"General intangible". Section 42a-9-102(a)(42), as amended by this act.

"Instrument". Section 42a-9-102(a)(47), as amended by this act.

"Merchant". Section 42a-2-104(1).

"Mortgage". Section 42a-9-102(a)(55), as amended by this act.

"Pursuant to commitment". Section [42a-9-102(a)(68)] 42a-9-102(69), as amended by this act.

"Sale". Section 42a-2-106(1).

"Sale on approval". Section 42a-2-326(1)(a).

"Sale or return". Section 42a-2-326(1)(b).

"Seller". Section 42a-2-103(1)(c).

Sec. 30. Subsection (a) of section 53-129a of the general statutes is

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repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2013*):

(a) As used in this section:

(1) "Collateral" has the same meaning as specified in subdivision (12) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-102, as amended by this act;

(2) "Debtor" has the same meaning as specified in subdivision (28) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-102, as amended by this act;

(3) "Proceeds" has the same meaning as specified in subdivision (64) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-102, as amended by this act;

(4) "Security agreement" has the same meaning as specified in subdivision [(73)] (74) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-102, as amended by this act;

(5) "Security interest" has the same meaning as specified in subdivision (35) of subsection (b) of section 42a-1-201; and

(6) "Secured party" has the same meaning as specified in subdivision [(72)] (73) of subsection (a) of section 42a-9-102, as amended by this act.

Approved July 8, 2011