

CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT  
**SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1182**

Chapter 77, Laws of 1996

54th Legislature  
1996 Regular Session

UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE REVISIONS

EFFECTIVE DATE: 6/6/96

Passed by the House January 19, 1996  
Yeas 96 Nays 0

CLYDE BALLARD  
**Speaker of the  
House of Representatives**

Passed by the Senate February 27, 1996  
Yeas 46 Nays 0

JOEL PRITCHARD  
**President of the Senate**

Approved March 15, 1996

MIKE LOWRY  
**Governor of the State of Washington**

CERTIFICATE

I, Timothy A. Martin, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is **SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1182** as passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate on the dates hereon set forth.

TIMOTHY A. MARTIN  
**Chief Clerk**

FILED

March 15, 1996 - 3:08 p.m.

**Secretary of State  
State of Washington**

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SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1182

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Passed Legislature - 1996 Regular Session

State of Washington

54th Legislature

1996 Regular Session

By House Committee on Law & Justice (originally sponsored by Representatives Hickel and Appelwick)

Read first time 01/15/96.

1 AN ACT Relating to the uniform commercial code; amending RCW 62A.2-  
2 511, 62A.3-112, 62A.9-203, 62A.9-206, 62A.9-302, and 62A.9-312; and  
3 reenacting and amending RCW 62A.1-201.

4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

5 **Sec. 1.** RCW 62A.1-201 and 1993 c 230 s 2A-602 and 1993 c 229 s 1  
6 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

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

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

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

15 (3) "Agreement" means the bargain of the parties in fact as found  
16 in their language or by implication from other circumstances including  
17 course of dealing or usage of trade or course of performance as  
18 provided in this Title (RCW 62A.1-205 (~~and~~), RCW 62A.2-208, and RCW  
19 62A.2A-207). Whether an agreement has legal consequences is determined

1 by the provisions of this Title, if applicable; otherwise by the law of  
2 contracts (RCW 62A.1-103). (Compare "Contract".)

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

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

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

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

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

18 (9) "Buyer in ordinary course of business" means a person who in  
19 good faith and without knowledge that the sale to him or her is in  
20 violation of the ownership rights or security interest of a third party  
21 in the goods buys in ordinary course from a person in the business of  
22 selling goods of that kind but does not include a pawnbroker. All  
23 persons who sell minerals or the like (including oil and gas) at  
24 wellhead or minehead shall be deemed to be persons in the business of  
25 selling goods of that kind. "Buying" may be for cash or by exchange of  
26 other property or on secured or unsecured credit and includes receiving  
27 goods or documents of title under a pre-existing contract for sale but  
28 does not include a transfer in bulk or as security for or in total or  
29 partial satisfaction of a money debt.

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

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

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

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

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

11 (15) "Document of title" includes bill of lading, dock warrant,  
12 dock receipt, warehouse receipt or order for the delivery of goods, and  
13 also any other document which in the regular course of business or  
14 financing is treated as adequately evidencing that the person in  
15 possession of it is entitled to receive, hold and dispose of the  
16 document and the goods it covers. To be a document of title a document  
17 must purport to be issued by or addressed to a bailee and purport to  
18 cover goods in the bailee's possession which are either identified or  
19 are fungible portions of an identified mass.

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

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

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

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

30 (20) "Holder" with respect to a negotiable instrument, means the  
31 person in possession if the instrument is payable to bearer or, in the  
32 case of an instrument payable to an identified person, if the  
33 identified person is in possession. "Holder" with respect to a  
34 document of title means the person in possession if the goods are  
35 deliverable to bearer or to the order of the person in possession.

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

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

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

8 (24) "Money" means a medium of exchange authorized or adopted by a  
9 domestic or foreign government and includes a monetary unit of account  
10 established by an intergovernmental organization or by agreement  
11 between two or more nations.

12 (25) A person has "notice" of a fact when

13 (a) he or she has actual knowledge of it; or

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

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

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

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

26 (a) it comes to his or her attention; or

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

30 (27) Notice, knowledge or a notice or notification received by an  
31 organization is effective for a particular transaction from the time  
32 when it is brought to the attention of the individual conducting that  
33 transaction, and in any event from the time when it would have been  
34 brought to his or her attention if the organization had exercised due  
35 diligence. An organization exercises due diligence if it maintains  
36 reasonable routines for communicating significant information to the  
37 person conducting the transaction and there is reasonable compliance  
38 with the routines. Due diligence does not require an individual acting  
39 for the organization to communicate information unless such

1 communication is part of his or her regular duties or unless he or she  
2 has reason to know of the transaction and that the transaction would be  
3 materially affected by the information.

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

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

10 (30) "Person" includes an individual or an organization (See RCW  
11 62A.1-102).

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

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

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

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

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

24 (36) "Rights" includes remedies.

25 (37) "Security interest" means an interest in personal property or  
26 fixtures which secures payment or performance of an obligation, except  
27 for lease-purchase agreements under chapter 63.19 RCW. The retention  
28 or reservation of title by a seller of goods notwithstanding shipment  
29 or delivery to the buyer (RCW 62A.2-401) is limited in effect to a  
30 reservation of a "security interest". The term also includes any  
31 interest of a buyer of accounts or chattel paper which is subject to  
32 Article 9. The special property interest of a buyer of goods on  
33 identification of such goods to a contract for sale under RCW 62A.2-401  
34 is not a "security interest", but a buyer may also acquire a "security  
35 interest" by complying with Article 9. Unless a consignment is  
36 intended as security, reservation of title thereunder is not a  
37 "security interest" but a consignment in any event is subject to the  
38 provisions on consignment sales (RCW 62A.2-326).

1       Whether a transaction creates a lease or security interest is  
2 determined by the facts of each case. However, a transaction creates  
3 a security interest if the consideration the lessee is to pay the  
4 lessor for the right to possession and use of the goods is an  
5 obligation for the term of the lease not subject to termination by the  
6 lessee, and:

7       (a) The original term of the lease is equal to or greater than the  
8 remaining economic life of the goods;

9       (b) The lessee is bound to renew the lease for the remaining  
10 economic life of the goods or is bound to become the owner of the  
11 goods;

12       (c) The lessee has an option to renew the lease for the remaining  
13 economic life of the goods for no additional consideration or nominal  
14 additional consideration upon compliance with the lease agreement; or

15       (d) The lessee has an option to become the owner of the goods for  
16 no additional consideration or nominal additional consideration upon  
17 compliance with the lease agreement.

18       A transaction does not create a security interest merely because it  
19 provides that:

20       (a) The present value of the consideration the lessee is obligated  
21 to pay the lessor for the right to possession and use of the goods is  
22 substantially equal to or is greater than the fair market value of the  
23 goods at the time the lease is entered into;

24       (b) The lessee assumes risk of loss of the goods, or agrees to pay  
25 taxes, insurance, filing, recording, or registration fees, or service  
26 or maintenance costs with respect to the goods;

27       (c) The lessee has an option to renew the lease or to become the  
28 owner of the goods;

29       (d) The lessee has an option to renew the lease for a fixed rent  
30 that is equal to or greater than the reasonably predictable fair market  
31 rent for the use of the goods for the term of the renewal at the time  
32 the option is to be performed;

33       (e) The lessee has an option to become the owner of the goods for  
34 a fixed price that is equal to or greater than the reasonably  
35 predictable fair market value of the goods at the time the option is to  
36 be performed; or

37       (f) The amount of rental payments may or will be increased or  
38 decreased by reference to the amount realized by the lessor upon sale  
39 or disposition of the goods.

1 For purposes of this subsection (37):

2 (a) Additional consideration is not nominal if (i) when the option  
3 to renew the lease is granted to the lessee the rent is stated to be  
4 the fair market rent for the use of the goods for the term of the  
5 renewal determined at the time the option is to be performed, or (ii)  
6 when the option to become the owner of the goods is granted to the  
7 lessee the price is stated to be the fair market value of the goods  
8 determined at the time the option is to be performed. Additional  
9 consideration is nominal if it is less than the lessee's reasonably  
10 predictable cost of performing under the lease agreement if the option  
11 is not exercised;

12 (b) "Reasonably predictable" and "remaining economic life of the  
13 goods" are to be determined with reference to the facts and  
14 circumstances at the time the transaction is entered into; and

15 (c) "Present value" means the amount as of a date certain of one or  
16 more sums payable in the future, discounted to the date certain. The  
17 discount is determined by the interest rate specified by the parties if  
18 the rate is not manifestly unreasonable at the time the transaction is  
19 entered into; otherwise, the discount is determined by a commercially  
20 reasonable rate that takes into account the facts and circumstances of  
21 each case at the time the transaction was entered into.

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

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

32 (40) "Surety" includes guarantor.

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

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

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



1 (44) "Value". Except as otherwise provided with respect to  
2 negotiable instruments and bank collections (RCW 62A.3-303, RCW  
3 (~~62A.4-208~~) 62A.4-210, and RCW (~~62A.4-209~~) 62A.4-211) a person  
4 gives "value" for rights if he or she acquires them

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

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

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

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

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

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

19 **Sec. 2.** RCW 62A.2-511 and 1965 ex.s. c 157 s 2-511 are each  
20 amended to read as follows:

21 (1) Unless otherwise agreed tender of payment is a condition to the  
22 seller's duty to tender and complete any delivery.

23 (2) Tender of payment is sufficient when made by any means or in  
24 any manner current in the ordinary course of business unless the seller  
25 demands payment in legal tender and gives any extension of time  
26 reasonably necessary to procure it.

27 (3) Subject to the provisions of this Title on the effect of an  
28 instrument on an obligation (RCW (~~62A.3-802~~) 62A.3-310), payment by  
29 check is conditional and is defeated as between the parties by dishonor  
30 of the check on due presentment.

31 **Sec. 3.** RCW 62A.3-112 and 1993 c 229 s 14 are each amended to read  
32 as follows:

33 (a) Unless otherwise provided in the instrument or in RCW  
34 19.52.010, (i) an instrument is not payable with interest, and (ii)  
35 interest on an interest-bearing instrument is payable from the date of  
36 the instrument.

1 (b) Interest may be stated in an instrument as a fixed or variable  
2 amount of money or it may be expressed as a fixed or variable rate or  
3 rates. The amount or rate of interest may be stated or described in  
4 the instrument in any manner and may require reference to information  
5 not contained in the instrument. If an instrument provides for  
6 interest, but the amount of interest payable cannot be ascertained from  
7 the description, then except as otherwise provided in RCW 19.52.010,  
8 interest is payable at the judgment rate in effect at the place of  
9 payment of the instrument and at the time interest first accrues.

10 **Sec. 4.** RCW 62A.9-203 and 1995 c 48 s 63 are each amended to read  
11 as follows:

12 (1) Subject to the provisions of RCW ((~~62A.4-208~~)) 62A.4-210 on the  
13 security interest of a collecting bank, RCW 62A.9-115 and 62A.9-116 on  
14 security interests in investment property, and RCW 62A.9-113 on a  
15 security interest arising under the Article on Sales, a security  
16 interest is not enforceable against the debtor or third parties with  
17 respect to the collateral and does not attach unless:

18 (a) the collateral is in the possession of the secured party  
19 pursuant to agreement, the collateral is investment property and the  
20 secured party has control pursuant to agreement, or the debtor has  
21 signed a security agreement which contains a description of the  
22 collateral and in addition, when the security interest covers crops  
23 growing or to be grown or timber to be cut, a description of the land  
24 concerned;

25 (b) value has been given; and

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

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

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

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

1       **Sec. 5.** RCW 62A.9-206 and 1965 ex.s. c 157 s 9-206 are each  
2 amended to read as follows:

3       (1) Subject to any statute or decision which establishes a  
4 different rule for buyers or lessees of consumer goods, an agreement by  
5 a buyer or lessee that he will not assert against an assignee any claim  
6 or defense which he may have against the seller or lessor is  
7 enforceable by an assignee who takes his assignment for value, in good  
8 faith and without notice of a claim or defense, except as to defenses  
9 of a type which may be asserted against a holder in due course of a  
10 negotiable instrument under the Article on (~~Commercial Paper~~)  
11 Negotiable Instruments (Article 3).

12       (2) When a seller retains a purchase money security interest in  
13 goods the Article on Sales (Article 2) governs the sale and any  
14 disclaimer, limitation or modification of the seller's warranties.

15       **Sec. 6.** RCW 62A.9-302 and 1995 c 48 s 65 are each amended to read  
16 as follows:

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

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

21       (b) a security interest temporarily perfected in instruments,  
22 certificated securities, or documents without delivery under RCW 62A.9-  
23 304 or in proceeds for a ten day period under RCW 62A.9-306;

24       (c) a security interest created by an assignment of a beneficial  
25 interest in a trust or a decedent's estate;

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

31       (e) a security interest of a collecting bank (~~(RCW 62A.4-208)~~)  
32 (RCW 62A.4-210) or arising under the Articles on Sales and Leases (RCW  
33 62A.9-113) or covered in subsection (3) of this section;

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

36       (g) a security interest in investment property which is perfected  
37 without filing under RCW 62A.9-115 or 62A.9-116.

1 (2) If a secured party assigns a perfected security interest, no  
2 filing under this Article is required in order to continue the  
3 perfected status of the security interest against creditors of and  
4 transferees from the original debtor.

5 (3) The filing of a financing statement otherwise required by this  
6 Article is not necessary or effective to perfect a security interest in  
7 property subject to

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

13 (b) the following statute of this state: RCW 46.12.095 or  
14 88.02.070; but during any period in which collateral is inventory held  
15 for sale by a person who is in the business of selling goods of that  
16 kind, the filing provisions of this Article (Part 4) apply to a  
17 security interest in that collateral created by him as debtor; or

18 (c) a certificate of title statute of another jurisdiction under  
19 the law of which indication of a security interest on the certificate  
20 is required as a condition of perfection (subsection (2) of RCW 62A.9-  
21 103).

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

31 (5) Part 4 of this Article does not apply to a security interest in  
32 property of any description created by a deed of trust or mortgage made  
33 by any corporation primarily engaged in the railroad or street railway  
34 business, the furnishing of telephone or telegraph service, the  
35 transmission of oil, gas or petroleum products by pipe line, or the  
36 production, transmission or distribution of electricity, steam, gas or  
37 water, but such security interest may be perfected under this Article  
38 by filing such deed of trust or mortgage with the department of  
39 licensing. When so filed, such instrument shall remain effective until

1 terminated, without the need for filing a continuation statement.  
2 Assignments and releases of such instruments may also be filed with the  
3 department of licensing. The director of licensing shall be a filing  
4 officer for the foregoing purposes.

5 **Sec. 7.** RCW 62A.9-312 and 1995 c 48 s 70 are each amended to read  
6 as follows:

7 (1) The rules of priority stated in other sections of this Part and  
8 in the following sections shall govern when applicable: RCW ((~~62A.4-~~  
9 ~~208~~)) 62A.4-210 with respect to the security interests of collecting  
10 banks in items being collected, accompanying documents and proceeds;  
11 RCW 62A.9-103 on security interests related to other jurisdictions; RCW  
12 62A.9-114 on consignments; RCW 62A.9-115 on security interests in  
13 investment property.

14 (2) Conflicting priorities between security interests in crops  
15 shall be governed by chapter 60.11 RCW.

16 (3) A perfected purchase money security interest in inventory has  
17 priority over a conflicting security interest in the same inventory and  
18 also has priority in identifiable cash proceeds received on or before  
19 the delivery of the inventory to a buyer if

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

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

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

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

35 (4) A purchase money security interest in collateral other than  
36 inventory has priority over a conflicting security interest in the same  
37 collateral or its proceeds if the purchase money security interest is

1 perfected at the time the debtor receives possession of the collateral  
2 or within twenty days thereafter.

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

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

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

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

19 (7) If future advances are made while a security interest is  
20 perfected by filing, the taking of possession, or under RCW 62A.9-115  
21 or 62A.9-116 on investment property, the security interest has the same  
22 priority for the purposes of subsection (5) with respect to the future  
23 advances as it does with respect to the first advance. If a commitment  
24 is made before or while the security interest is so perfected, the  
25 security interest has the same priority with respect to advances made  
26 pursuant thereto. In other cases a perfected security interest has  
27 priority from the date the advance is made.

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