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purchased goods, in the prepaid portion of the goods. So this is an expansion of the consumer's rights. Third, a consumer is entitled to disclosure of the amount of any deficiency assessed against him when they have sold goods. Now a deficiency occurs when they take goods and sell them and then there is a difference between the amount of the goods that were sold, the purchase price of those goods and the debt owed, and this deficiency will give a notice to the debtor of what their deficiency is. In addition to that, there are some new rules with respect to default and enforcement. A secured party is obligated to notify a secondary obligor when there is a default so that there will be more notice of when the enforcement procedure is being used. Secondly, a secured party who repossesses goods and sells them is subject to the usual warranties that are part of any sale, and those warranties include a warranty of title, a warranty of lack of security...security interest, a warranty against an infringement of copyright or trademark. So those rights are made when a secured party repossesses goods and sells them to somebody else. Their sale is with the warranties that are done in any other warranty that you would normally do in a sale, such as a warranty of title. Lastly, if a secured party sells collateral at a low price to an inside buyer, instead of making the sale public to the world, and this is possible under the code. You can have a private sale. But if the private sale is an inside job in which the sale produces a very low figure and, therefore, there is a great deal of...a great deal of deficiency between that sale price and the actual debt of the debtor, then there is a remedy for the consumer and that is to substitute not the low insider price but what a commercially reasonable sale would have produced, and that price is used in calculating the deficiency. Those are general suggestions, general goals that are achieved by 550. The committee amendments strike subsections that provide certain rules set out in their respective sections will apply only in nonconsumer good transactions and that in consumer goods transactions, the rules, instead, will be left to the courts, and they address whether a security interest is a purchase money security interest under Article 9. That provision was provided to us by the Uniform State Law Commissioners. In a couple of cases, the public policy rationale of the committee amendments is...is to apply known rules set out in the revised Article 9 to consumer goods