

AN ACT relating to recording statutes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

➔Section 1. KRS 186A.190 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section and in KRS 355.9-311(4), the perfection and discharge of a security interest in any property for which has been issued a Kentucky certificate of title shall be by notation on the certificate of title. The notation of the security interest on the certificate of title shall be in accordance with this chapter and shall remain effective from the date on which the security interest is noted on the certificate of title for a period of ***ten (10)***~~*seven (7)*~~ years, or, in the case of a manufactured home, for a period of thirty (30) years, or until discharged under this chapter and KRS Chapter 186. The filing of a continuation statement within the six (6) months preceding the expiration of the initial period of a notation's effectiveness extends the expiration date for ***five (5)***~~*seven (7)*~~ additional years, ***commencing on the day the notation would have expired in the absence of the filing. Succeeding continuation statements may be filed in the same manner to continue the effectiveness of the initial notation.***
- (2) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, the notation of security interests relating to property required to be titled in Kentucky through the county clerk shall be done in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the debtor resides. If the debtor is other than a natural person, the following provisions govern the determination of the county of the debtor's residence:
 - (a) A partnership shall be deemed a resident of the county in which its principal place of business in this state is located. If the debtor does not have a place of business in this state, then the debtor shall be deemed a nonresident for purposes of filing in this state;
 - (b) A limited partnership organized under KRS Chapter 362 or as defined in KRS 362.2-102(14) shall be deemed a resident of the county in which its principal

- place of business is located, as set forth in its certificate of limited partnership or most recent amendment thereto filed pursuant to KRS Chapter 362 or 362.2-202. If such office is not located in this state, the debtor shall be deemed a nonresident for purposes of filing in this state;
- (c) A limited partnership not organized under the laws of this state and authorized to do business in this state shall be deemed a resident of the county in which the office of its process agent is located, as set forth in the designation or most recent amendment thereto filed with the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Kentucky;
 - (d) A corporation organized under KRS Chapter 271B, 273, or 274 or a limited liability company organized under KRS Chapter 275 shall be deemed a resident of the county in which its registered office is located, as set forth in its most recent corporate filing with the Secretary of State which officially designates its current registered office;
 - (e) A corporation not organized under the laws of this state, but authorized to transact or do business in this state under KRS Chapter 271B, 273, or 274, or a limited liability company not organized under the laws of this state, but authorized to transact business in this state under KRS Chapter 275, shall be deemed a resident of the county in which its registered office is located, as set forth in its most recent filing with the Secretary of State which officially designates its current registered office;
 - (f) A cooperative corporation or association organized under KRS Chapter 272 shall be deemed a resident of the county in which its principal business is transacted, as set forth in its articles of incorporation or most recent amendment thereto filed with the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Kentucky;
 - (g) A cooperative corporation organized under KRS Chapter 279 shall be deemed

a resident of the county in which its principal office is located, as set forth in its articles of incorporation or most recent amendment thereto filed with the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Kentucky;

- (h) A business trust organized under KRS Chapter 386 shall be deemed a resident of the county in which its principal place of business is located, as evidenced by the recordation of its declaration of trust in that county pursuant to KRS Chapter 386;
- (i) A credit union organized under Subtitle 6 of KRS Chapter 286 shall be deemed a resident of the county in which its principal place of business is located, as set forth in its articles of incorporation or most recent amendment thereto filed with the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Kentucky;
and
- (j) Any other organization (defined in KRS 355.1-201) shall be deemed a resident of the county in which its principal place of business in this state is located, except that any limited liability company, limited liability partnership, limited partnership, or corporation not organized under the laws of this state and not authorized to transact or do business in this state shall be deemed a nonresident for purposes of filing in this state. If the organization does not have a place of business in this state, then it shall be deemed a nonresident for purposes of filing in this state.

If the debtor does not reside in the Commonwealth, the notation of the security interest shall be done in the office of the county clerk in which the property is principally situated or operated. Notwithstanding the existence of any filed financing statement under the provisions of KRS Chapter 355 relating to any property registered or titled in Kentucky, the sole means of perfecting and discharging a security interest in property for which a certificate of title is required by this chapter is by notation on the property's certificate of title under the

provisions of this chapter or in accordance with the provisions of KRS 186.045(3). In other respects the security interest is governed by the provisions of KRS Chapter 355.

- (3) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, before ownership of property subject to a lien evidenced by notation on the certificate of title may be transferred, the transferor shall obtain the release of the prior liens in his name against the property being transferred. Once a security interest has been noted on the owner's title, a subsequent title shall not be issued by any county clerk free of the notation unless the owner's title is presented to the clerk and it has been noted thereon that the security interest has been discharged. If this requirement is met, information relating to any security interest shown on the title as having been discharged may be omitted from the title to be issued by the clerk. If information relating to the discharge of a security interest is presented to a clerk under the provisions of KRS 186.045(3), the clerk shall discharge the security interest and remove the lien information from AVIS.
- (4) Notwithstanding subsections (1), (2), and (3) of this section, a county clerk shall, following inspection of the vehicle by the sheriff, to determine that the vehicle has not been stolen, issue a new title to a vehicle, clear of all prior liens, to a person after he provides to the county clerk an affidavit devised by the Transportation Cabinet and completed by the person. In the affidavit, the person shall attest that:
 - (a) He possesses the vehicle;
 - (b) A debt on the vehicle was owed him for more than thirty (30) days before he provided the notices required by paragraphs (c) and (d) of this subsection;
 - (c) More than fourteen (14) days before presenting the affidavit to the county clerk, the person attempted to notify the owner of the vehicle and all known lienholders, including those noted on the title, by certified mail, return receipt requested, of his name, address, and telephone number as well as his intention

to obtain a new title, clear of all prior liens, unless the owner or a lienholder objected in writing;

- (d) More than fourteen (14) days before presenting the affidavit to the county clerk, the person had published a legal notice stating his intention to obtain title to the vehicle. The legal notice appeared at least twice in a seven (7) day period in a newspaper published, and with a statewide circulation, in Kentucky. The legal notice stated:
 - 1. The person's name, address, and telephone number;
 - 2. The owner's name;
 - 3. The names of all known lienholders, including those noted on the title;
 - 4. The vehicle's make, model, and year; and
 - 5. The person's intention to obtain title to the vehicle unless the owner or a lienholder objects in writing within fourteen (14) days after the last publication of the legal notice; and
 - (e) Neither the owner nor a lienholder has objected in writing to the person's right to obtain title to the vehicle.
- (5) No more than two (2) active security interests may be noted upon a certificate of title.
 - (6) In noting a security interest upon a certificate of title, the county clerk shall ensure that the certificate of title bears the lienholder's name, mailing address and zip code, the date the lien was noted, the notation number, and the county in which the security interest was noted. The clerk shall obtain the information required by this subsection for notation upon the certificate of title from the title lien statement described in KRS 186A.195 to be provided to the county clerk by the secured party.
 - (7) For all the costs incurred in the notation and discharge of a security interest on the certificate of title, the county clerk shall receive the fee prescribed by KRS 64.012. The fee prescribed by this subsection shall be paid at the time of submittal of the

title lien statement described in KRS 186A.195.

- (8) A copy of the application, certified by the county clerk, indicating the lien will be noted on the certificate of title shall be forwarded to the lienholder.

➔Section 2. KRS 382.110 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) All deeds, mortgages and other instruments required by law to be recorded to be effectual against purchasers without notice, or creditors, shall be recorded in the county clerk's office of the county in which the property conveyed, or the greater part thereof, is located.
- (2) No county clerk or deputy county clerk shall admit to record any deed of conveyance of any interest in real property equal to or greater than a life estate, unless the deed plainly specifies and refers to the ~~next~~ immediate source from which the grantor derived title to the property or the interest conveyed therein.
- (3) An authentic photocopy of any original record may be certified, as a true, complete, unaltered copy of the original record on file by the official public custodian of the record. A certified copy of a document certified by the official public custodian of that document may be submitted for filing in any other filing officer's jurisdiction as though it were the original record. However, no county clerk or deputy county clerk shall accept for filing any original document or certified copy of any document unless the original document and its certified copy conforms to all statutory requirements for filing the document under KRS Chapter 382. The provisions of this subsection shall apply only to a record generated and filed in Kentucky, and only if the certified copy thereof is to be utilized in Kentucky. If the record is a foreign record or a Kentucky record to be filed or utilized in a foreign jurisdiction, then this subsection shall not apply and applicable federal, Kentucky, or foreign law shall apply.
- (4) If the source of title is a deed or other recorded writing, the deed offered for record shall refer to the former deed or writing, and give the office, book and page where

recorded, and the date thereof. If the property or interest therein is obtained by inheritance or in any other way than by recorded instrument of writing, the deed offered for record shall state clearly and accurately how and from whom the title thereto was obtained by the grantor.

- (5) If the title to the property or interest conveyed is obtained from two (2) or more sources, the deed offered for record shall plainly specify and refer to each of the sources in the manner provided in subsections (2) and (4), and shall show which part of the property, or interest therein, was obtained from each of the sources.
- (6) No grantor shall lodge for record, and no county clerk or deputy shall receive and permit to be lodged for record, any deed that does not comply with the provisions of this section.
- (7) No clerk or deputy clerk shall be liable to the fine imposed by subsection (1) of KRS 382.990 because of any erroneous or false references in any such deed, nor because of the omission of a reference required by law where it does not appear on the face of such deed that the title to the property or interest conveyed was obtained from more than one (1) source.
- (8) This section does not apply to deeds made by any court commissioner, sheriff or by any officer of court in pursuance of his duty as such officer, nor to any deed or instrument made and acknowledged before March 20, 1928. No deed shall be invalid because it is lodged contrary to the provisions of this section.
- (9) A mortgage holder shall file a deed in lieu of foreclosure in the county clerk's office of the county in which the property conveyed, or the greater part thereof, is located, no later than forty-five (45) days after the date the deed in lieu of foreclosure is executed.
- (10) A deed filed pursuant to KRS 426.577 shall be filed by the grantee within five (5) business days of receipt of the deed from the commissioner appointed by a court to convey the property.**

→Section 3. KRS 382.290 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) In recording mortgages and deeds in which liens are retained (except railroad mortgages securing bonds payable to bearer), there shall be left a blank space immediately after the record of the deed or mortgage of at least two (2) full lines for each note or obligation named in the deed or mortgage, or in the alternative, at the option of the county clerk, a marginal entry record may be kept for the same purposes as the blank space. Each entry in the marginal entry record shall be linked to its respective referenced instrument in the indexing system for the referenced instruments.
- (2) No county clerk or deputy county clerk shall admit to record any mortgage or deed in which liens are retained unless the mortgage or deed in which a lien is retained plainly specifies and refers to the ~~next~~ immediate source from which the mortgagor or grantor derived title to the property or the interest encumbered therein.
- (3) When any note named in any deed or mortgage is assigned to any other person, the assignor may, over his own hand, attested by the clerk, note such assignment in the blank space, or in a marginal entry record, beside a listing of the book and page of the document being assigned, and when any one (1) or more of the notes named in any deed or mortgage is paid, or otherwise released or satisfied, the holder of the note, and who appears from the record to be such holder, may release the lien, so far as such note is concerned, by release, over his own hand, attested by the clerk. Each entry in the marginal entry record shall be linked to its respective referenced instrument in the indexing system for the referenced instrument.
- (4) No person who does not, from such record or assignment of record, appear at the time to be the legal holder of any note secured by lien in any deed or mortgage, shall be permitted to release the lien securing any such note, and any release made in contravention of this section shall be void; but this section does not change the existing law if no such entry is made.

- (5) For each assignment and release so made and attested by the clerk, he may charge a fee pursuant to KRS 64.012 to be paid by the person executing the release or noting the assignment.
- (6) If such assignment of a note is made by separate instrument or by deed assigning the note, or in a marginal entry record, the instrument of writing or deed or marginal entry record shall set forth the date of notes assigned, a brief description of notes, the name and post office address of assignee, and the deed book and page of the instrument wherein the lien or mortgage is recorded and the clerk or deputy clerk receiving such instrument of writing or deed of assignment for record shall at the option of the county clerk immediately either link the assignment and its filing location to its respective referenced instrument in the indexing system for the referenced instrument, or endorse at the foot of the record in the space provided in subsection (1) of this section, "The notes mentioned herein (giving a brief description of notes assigned) have been transferred and assigned to (insert name and address of assignee) by deed of assignment (or describe instrument) dated and recorded in deed book page", and attest such certificate. For making such notation on the record the clerk shall be allowed a fee pursuant to KRS 64.012 for each notation so made, to be paid by the party filing the instrument of writing or deed of assignment.
- (7) No holder of a note secured by lien retained in either deed or mortgage shall lodge for record, and no clerk or deputy clerk shall receive and permit to be lodged for record, any deed or instrument of writing that does not comply with the provisions of this section.

➔Section 4. KRS 382.297 is amended to read as follows:

A recorded mortgage may be amended by an affidavit of amendment prepared by an attorney to correct clerical errors or omitted information. An *affidavit of* amendment may not change any term, dollar amount, or interest rate in the mortgage, unless signed by the

mortgagor and secured party. An affidavit of amendment may not change ~~shall not alter~~ the parties or the collateral of a recorded mortgage, but may be used to correct a manifest clerical or typographical error such as spelling, punctuation, or numbering mistakes in typing or printing. The attorney preparing the affidavit shall certify in the affidavit that notice of filing the amendment has been given to the mortgagor by mailing a copy of the amendment to the mortgagor at the address shown on the original mortgage. A subsequent release of the mortgage releases any amendments to the original mortgage.