will provide for the payment of the claim when it becomes due. When a creditor holds any security for an allowable claim due at some future time he may rely on his rights under Section 8-111 or may file his claim as an unsecured claim not yet due, with the right of withdrawing the claim prior to the taking of any action thereon, and, after such withdrawal, rely on his rights as provided in Section 8-111.

8-111. Secured claim.

Payment of a secured claim shall be upon the basis of the full amount thereof if the creditor shall surrender his security; otherwise payment shall be upon the basis of one of the following:

- (a) if the creditor shall, during the course of administration, exhaust his security before receiving payment, upon the full amount of the claim allowed, less the amount realized upon exhausting the security; or
- (b) if the creditor shall not have exhausted, or shall not then have the right to exhaust his security, upon the full amount of the claim allowed, less the value of the security determined by agreement, or as the Court may determine.

8-112. Contingent claim.

If a contingent claim becomes absolute before the distribution of the estate, it shall be paid in the same manner as absolute claims of the same class. In other cases the personal representative or, on petition of the personal representative or the claimant in a special proceeding for the purpose, the Court, may provide for payment in any one of the following ways:

- (a) The creditor and personal representative may determine, by agreement, arbitration or compromise, the value thereof, according to its probable present worth, and where the personal representative does not have extended powers, upon approval by the Court, it may be allowed and paid in the same manner as an absolute claim.
- (b) The Court may order the personal representative to make distribution of the estate except for sufficient funds to be retained to pay the claim if and when the same becomes absolute.
- (c) The Court may order distribution of the estate as though such contingent claim did not exist, but the distributees shall be liable to the creditor to the extent of the estate received by them, if the contingent claim thereafter becomes absolute; and the Court may require such distributees to give bond for the satisfaction of their liability to the contingent creditor.
 - (d) Such other method as the Court may order.

8-113. Counterclaim.

In allowing a claim the personal representative may deduct any counterclaim which the estate has against the claimant.

8-114. Execution and levy prohibited.

No execution shall issue upon nor shall any levy be made against any property of the estate under any judgment against a decedent