

SECURITY. IF PAYMENT IS NOT MADE ON THIS BASIS, IT SHALL BE [[DONE AS DIRECTED]] MADE AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION (B) OR (C) OF THIS SECTION.

(E) SECURITY EXHAUSTED.

IF DURING ADMINISTRATION, THE CREDITOR EXHAUSTS THE SECURITY BEFORE RECEIVING PAYMENT, HE IS ENTITLED TO THE FULL AMOUNT OF HIS ALLOWED CLAIM LESS THE AMOUNT REALIZED UPON EXHAUSTING THE SECURITY.

(C) SECURITY IN WHOLE.

IF THE CREDITOR HAS NOT THEN EXHAUSTED, OR DOES NOT HAVE THE RIGHT TO EXHAUST HIS SECURITY, HE IS ENTITLED TO THE FULL AMOUNT OF HIS ALLOWED CLAIM LESS THE VALUE OF THE SECURITY DETERMINED BY AGREEMENT, OR AS THE COURT DETERMINES.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This section presently appears as Art. 93, §8-111. A subsection is added for organizational purposes. The only other changes are in language and style.

8-112. CONTINGENT CLAIM.

(A) CLAIM BECOMES ABSOLUTE.

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, IF A PETITION IS FILED WITH THE COURT BY THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OR THE CLAIMANT, THE COURT MAY PROVIDE FOR PAYMENT IN THE MANNER PROVIDED IN SUBSECTIONS (B), (C), (D), OR (E) OF THIS SECTION.

(E) AGREEMENT OR ARBITRATION.

THE CREDITOR AND PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE MAY DETERMINE, BY AGREEMENT, ARBITRATION, OR COMPROMISE, THE VALUE OF THE CLAIM ACCORDING TO ITS PROBABLE PRESENT WORTH, AND, UPON APPROVAL BY THE COURT, IT MAY BE ALLOWED AND PAID IN THE SAME MANNER AS AN ABSOLUTE CLAIM.

(C) RETENTION OF FUNDS.

THE COURT MAY ORDER THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE TO MAKE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ESTATE EXCEPT FOR SUFFICIENT FUNDS RETAINED TO PAY THE CLAIM IF AND WHEN IT BECOMES ABSOLUTE.

(D) LIABILITY OF DISTRIBUTEEES.

THE COURT MAY ORDER DISTRIBUTION OF THE ESTATE AS