#XX: Fraudulent and Voluntary Conveyances; Writings Necessary to Be Recorded

26

**Drafting note: Technical changes.** 

1	CHAPTER <u>5 X [4]</u> .
2	FRAUDULENT AND VOLUNTARY CONVEYANCES, BULK AND CONDITIONAL
3	SALES, ETC.; WRITINGS NECESSARY TO BE RECORDED.
4	Drafting note: Existing Chapter 5, Fraudulent and Voluntary Conveyances, Bulk
5	and Conditional Sales, etc.; Writings Necessary to Be Recorded, is retained as proposed
6	Chapter XX [4], its title shortened to more accurately reflect the substance of the chapter.
7	§ 55-80 55.1-xxx. Void fraudulent acts; bona fide purchasers not affected.
8	Every (i) gift, conveyance, assignment, or transfer of, or charge upon, any estate, real or
9	personal, every (ii) suit commenced or decree, judgment, or execution suffered or obtained, and
10	every (iii) bond or other writing given with intent to delay, hinder, or defraud creditors
11	purchasers, or other persons of or from what they are or may be lawfully entitled to shall, as to
12	such creditors, purchasers, or other persons, or their representatives or assigns, be void. This
13	section shall not affect the title of a purchaser for valuable consideration, unless it appear appears
14	that he had notice of the fraudulent intent of his immediate grantor or of the fraud rendering voice
15	the title of such grantor.
16	Drafting note: Technical changes.
17	§ 55-81 55.1-xxx. Voluntary gifts, etc., void as to prior creditors.
18	Every gift, conveyance, assignment, transfer, or charge which that is not upon
19	consideration deemed valuable in law, or-which that is upon consideration of marriage, by an
20	insolvent transferor, or by a transferor who is thereby rendered insolvent, shall be void as to
21	creditors whose debts-shall have been were contracted at the time-it such gift, etc., was made, bu
22	shall not, on that account merely, be void as to creditors whose debts-shall have been contracted
23	or as to purchasers who shall have purchased, after it such gift, etc., was made. Even though it is
24	decreed to be void as to a prior creditor, because voluntary or upon consideration of marriage, i
25	shall not, for that cause, be decreed to be void as to subsequent creditors or purchasers.

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

§ 55-82 55.1-xxx. Creditor's suits to avoid such gifts, etc.

A creditor before Before obtaining a judgment or decree for his claim, a creditor may, whether such claim be is due and payable or not, institute any suit which that he might may institute after obtaining such judgment or decree to avoid a gift, conveyance, assignment, or transfer of, or charge upon, the estate of his debtor declared void by either § 55-80 55.1-xxx or 55-81; and he 55.1-xxx. Such creditor may, in such suit, have all the relief in with respect to such estate to which he would be entitled after obtaining a judgment or decree for the claim for which he may be entitled to recover. A creditor availing himself of this section shall have a lien from the time of bringing his suit on all the estate, real and personal, hereinbefore mentioned, and a petitioning creditor shall also be entitled to a like-lien from the time of filing his petition in the court or in the clerk's office of the court in which the suit is brought. If the proceeds of sale be are insufficient to satisfy the claims of all the creditors whose liens were acquired at the same time, they shall be applied ratably proportionately to such claims, and the court may make a personal decree issue an order against the debtor for any deficiency remaining on the claim of any creditor after applying thereto his share of the proceeds of sale, or, if any creditor be is not entitled to share in such proceeds, may render a personal decree issue an order against the debtor for the full amount of the creditor's claim. This section is subject to the provisions of §§ 8.01-268 and 8.01-269.

Drafting note: References to a "decree" and "a personal decree" are deleted as obsolete. Technical changes are made.

§ 55-82.1 55.1-xxx. Creditor's suits; attorney fees.

In any suit brought by a creditor pursuant to § 55-80 55.1-xxx, -55-81 5.1-xxx, or 55-82 55.1-xxx, where a (i) gift; (ii) deed; (iii) conveyance, assignment, or transfer of or charge upon the estate of a debtor; (iv) suit commenced or decree, judgment, or execution suffered or obtained; or (v) bond or other writing is declared void, the court shall award counsel for the creditor reasonable attorney fees against the debtor. Upon a finding of fraudulent conveyance

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

62

63

64

65

66

67

68

69

70

71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

pursuant to § 55-80 55.1-xxx, the court may assess sanctions, including such attorney fees, against all parties over which it has jurisdiction who, with the intent to defraud and having knowledge of the judgment, participated in the conveyance. Should there be a resulting judicial sale, any award of attorney fees shall be paid out of the proceeds of the sale, as other costs are paid, provided that the award of attorney fees does not affect a prior lien creditor not represented by the attorney.

# **Drafting note: Technical changes.**

§ 55-82.2 55.1-xxx. Authority of court to set aside.

The court shall have the authority to may set aside a fraudulent conveyance or voluntary transfer pursuant to § 55-80 55.1-xxx or 55-81 55.1-xxx during an action brought by a creditor to execute on a judgment, either on motion of the creditor or on its own motion, provided that all parties who have an interest in the property subject to the conveyance or transfer are given notice of the proceeding. The court, by order, may direct the clerk to issue the proper process against such parties, and, upon the maturing of the case as to them, proceed to make such orders or decrees as would have been proper if the new parties had been made parties at the commencement of the suit.

Drafting note: As noted in the list of titlewide conventions in proposed Title 55.1, the phrase "shall have the authority to" is replaced with "may." Technical changes are made.

§§ 55-83 through 55-86.

Drafting note: Repealed by Acts 1964, c. 219.

§-55-87 55.1-xxx. Loans and reservations of a use or property to be recorded.

When any loan of goods or chattels personal property is pretended to have been made to any person with whom, or with those claiming under him, possession-shall have has remained five years without demand made and pursued by due process of law on the part of the pretended lender, or when any reservation or limitation is pretended to have been made of a use or property by way of condition, reversion, remainder, or otherwise in goods or chattels personal property, the possession-whereof shall have of which has so remained in another as aforesaid, the absolute

property shall be taken to be with the possession and such loan, reservation, or limitation void as to creditors of, and purchasers from, the person so remaining in possession, unless such loan, reservation, or limitation—be\_is declared by will which, or a copy of which, or by deed or other writing which, is duly admitted to record recorded within—such a period of five years in the circuit court of the county or corporation city in which the goods or chattels may be personal property is located.

Drafting note: As noted in the list of titlewide conventions in proposed Title 55.1, the phrase "goods or chattels" is modernized as "personal property." Technical changes are made.

§§ 55-88 through 55-94.

Drafting note: Repealed by Acts 1964, c. 219.

§ 55-95 55.1-xxx. Certain recorded contracts as valid as deeds.

Any such contract or bill of sale as is mentioned in § 11-1, if in writing and signed by the owner of the property, shall, from the time it is duly admitted to record recorded, be, as against creditors and purchasers, as valid, so far as it affects real estate, as if the contract were a deed conveying the estate or interest embraced in the contract, and, so far as it affects goods and chattels, as if possession had completely passed at the time of such admission to record; recording, provided, that, as to goods whose possession is retained by a merchant-seller, the provisions of subsection (2) of § 8.2-402 of the Uniform Commercial Code shall be controlling; and provided further, that, if any such contract or bill of sale as is mentioned in § 11-1 creates a security interest as defined in the Uniform Commercial Code, its validity and enforceability shall be governed by the provisions of that Code.

# **Drafting note: Technical changes.**

§ 55-96 55.1-xxx. Contracts, etc., void as to creditors and purchasers until recorded; priority of credit line deed of trust.

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

126

127

128

129

A. 1. Every (i) such contract in writing, (ii) deed conveying any such estate or term, (iii) deed of gift, or deed of trust, or mortgage conveying real estate or goods and chattels personal property, and (iv) such bill of sale, or contract for the sale of goods and chattels personal property, when the possession is allowed to remain with the grantor, shall be void as to all purchasers for valuable consideration without notice not parties thereto and lien creditors, until and except from the time it is duly admitted to record recorded in the county or city wherein in which the property embraced in subject to such contract, deed, or bill of sale may be is located. The fact that any such instrument is in the form of or contains the terms of a quit-claim or release shall not prevent the grantee therein from being a purchaser for valuable consideration without notice, nor be of itself notice to such grantee of any unrecorded conveyance of or encumbrance upon such real estate goods and chattels or personal property. The mere possession of real estate shall not, of itself, be notice to purchasers thereof for value of any interest or estate therein of the person in possession. As to-goods personal property whose possession is retained by a merchant-seller, the provisions of subsection (2) of § 8.2-402 of the Uniform Commercial Code shall be controlling control. This section shall not apply to any security interest in goods personal property under the Uniform Commercial Code. Any bill of sale or contract for the sale of goods or chattels personal property when possession is allowed to remain with the grantor shall be deemed to be duly recorded when it is filed in the same manner as Uniform Commercial Code financing statements are filed under the criteria and in the places established by § 8.9A-501 as if the grantor were a debtor and the grantee a secured party. A recordation under the provisions of this section shall, when any real estate subject to the lien of any such contract has been annexed to or merged with an adjoining city subsequent to such docketing, be deemed to have been recorded in the proper clerk's office of such city.

2. The clerk of each court in which any such instrument is by law required to be recorded shall keep a daily index of all such instruments admitted to record in his office, and, immediately upon admission of any such instrument to record recording such instrument, the clerk shall index

130 131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

146

147

148

149

150

151

152

153

154

155

the same either in the daily index or the appropriate general index of his office. All instruments indexed in the daily index shall be indexed by the clerk in the appropriate general index within 90 days after admission to record recording. During the period permitted for transfer from the daily index to the general index, indexing in the daily index shall be a sufficient compliance with the requirements of this section as to indexing.

- 3. a. In any circuit court in which any such instrument required to be recorded is not recorded on the same day as delivered, the clerk shall install a time stamp machine. The time stamp machine shall affix the current date and time of each delivery of any instrument delivered to the clerk for recording that is not immediately recorded and entered into the general or daily index.
- b. In the event there is no that a time stamp machine, has not been installed or it is not functioning, the clerk shall designate an employee to affix the current date and time of each delivery of any instrument delivered to the clerk for recording.
- c. In any circuit court in which instruments required to be recorded are not recorded on the same day as delivered, for purposes of subdivision 1-of this subsection, the term "from the time it is duly admitted to record recorded" shall be presumed to be the date and time affixed upon the instrument by the time stamp machine or affixed by the clerk in accordance with subdivision 3 b of this subsection unless the clerk determines that the applicable requirements for recordation of the instrument have not been satisfied.
- d. The provisions of subdivision 3 shall not apply to certificates of satisfaction or partial satisfaction or assignments of deeds of trust delivered to the clerk's office other than by hand.
- B. A credit line deed of trust, recorded pursuant to § 55-58.2 55.1-xxx, shall have validity and is valid and has priority over any (i) contract in writing, deed, conveyance, or other instrument conveying any such estate or term subsequently recorded or (ii) judgment subsequently docketed as to all advances made under such credit line deed of trust from the date of recordation of such credit line deed of trust, regardless of whether or not the particular advance or extension of credit

156

157

158

159

160

161

162

163

164

165

166

167

168

169

170

171

172

173

174

175

176

177

178

179

180

has been made or unconditionally committed at the time of delivery or recordation of such contract in writing, deed, or other instrument or the docketing of such judgment. Any judgment creditor shall have the right to give the notice contemplated by § 55-58.2 55.1-xxx and, from the day following receipt of such notice, the judgment as docketed shall have priority over all subsequent advances made pursuant to the credit line deed of trust except those which that have been unconditionally and irrevocably committed prior to such date. Mechanics' liens created under Title 43 shall continue to enjoy have the same priority as created by that title. Purchase money security interests in goods and fixtures shall have the same priority as provided in Part 3 of Title 8.9A (§ 8.9A-317 et seq.).

Drafting note: As noted in the list of titlewide conventions in proposed Title 55.1, the phrase "goods or chattels" is modernized as "personal property." Technical changes are made.

<del>§ 55-96.1.</del>

Drafting note: Repealed by Acts 1966, c. 401.

§ 55-97 55.1-xxx. Where to be recorded.

Notwithstanding that any such writing shall be duly admitted to record is recorded in one county or corporation wherein city in which there is real estate or goods or chattels personal property, it shall nevertheless be is void as to such creditors and purchasers in respect to other real estate or goods or chattels personal property without, the same such recording until it is duly admitted to record recorded in the county or corporation wherein city in which such other real estate or goods or chattels personal property may be; located, but it shall be sufficient to record a deed releasing the lien of a deed of trust, in whole or in part, either in the county or city in which the property thereby released is located, or in the county or city in which the property so released was situated at the time of the recordation of the deed of trust; and any recordation thereof so made of any such release is hereby validated.

Drafting note: As noted in the list of titlewide conventions in proposed Title 55.1, the phrase "goods or chattels" is modernized as "personal property." Technical changes are made.

<del>§§ 55-98, 55-99.</del>

181

182

183

184

185

186

187

188

189

190

191

192

193

194

195

196

197

198

199

200

201

202

203

204

205

206

# Drafting note: Repealed by Acts 1964, c. 219.

§ 55-100 55.1-xxx. Recordation of instruments affecting civil aircraft of United States.

No instrument—which that affects the title to or interest in any civil aircraft of the United States, as defined by federal law, or any portion-thereof of such aircraft, shall be valid in respect of such aircraft or portion thereof of such aircraft against any person other than the person by whom the instrument is made or to whom the instrument is given, his heir or devisee, and any person having actual notice thereof of such instrument, until such instrument is recorded in the office of the Civil Aeronautic Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration of the United States, or such other office as is designated by the laws of the United States as the one in which such instruments should be filed. Every such instrument so recorded in such office shall be valid as to all persons without further recordation in any office in the Commonwealth, the provisions of any other recordation statute to the contrary notwithstanding. Any instrument, recordation of for which recordation is required by the provisions of this section, shall take effect from the date of its recordation and not from the date of its execution.

### **Drafting note: Technical changes.**

§ 55-101 55.1-xxx. Priority of writings, when admitted to record same day.

When Unless otherwise provided for in this chapter, when two or more writings embracing pertaining to the same property are admitted to record recorded in the same county or city on the same day and stamped with the identical time, if the previous sections do not provide for the case, the instrument number shall determine the writing that was first admitted to record recorded. The instrument which that was first admitted to record recorded shall have priority in with respect to the property in such county or city.

207

208

209

210

211

212

213

214

215

216

217

218

219

220

221

222

223

224

225

226

227

228

229

230

231

232

§ 55-102. When writings to be recorded in county, and when in corporation.

The provisions of this and any other chapter of this Code or of any subsequent statute, by virtue of which a writing is to be or may be recorded in the county or corporation wherein the property embraced in such writing is, shall be construed, in respect to the county, as relating only to property within the county and without the corporate limits of the corporation having a court wherein writings may be lawfully admitted to record, and, in respect to the corporation, as relating only to property within the corporate limits of such corporation having such a court.

Drafting note: Recommended for repeal as obsolete. This section has not been amended since 1919, and no cases have referenced it since 1875.

§ 55-103 55.1-xxx. Words "creditors" and "purchasers," how construed.

The words "creditors" and "purchasers," when used in any previous section of this chapter, shall not be restricted to the protection of creditors of and purchasers from the grantor, but shall also extend to and embrace all creditors and purchasers who, but for the deed or writing, would have had title to the property conveyed or a right to subject it to their debts.

#### **Drafting note: No change.**

§ 55-104 55.1-xxx. Lien of subsequent purchaser for purchase money paid before notice.

As against any person claiming under the deed or other writing which shall not have that has not been admitted to record recorded before payment by a subsequent purchaser for valuable consideration of the whole or a part of his purchase money, such subsequent purchaser, notwithstanding such deed or other writing be admitted to record recorded before he becomes a complete purchaser, shall, in equity, have a lien on the property purchased by him, for so much of his purchase money as he may have paid before notice of such lien.

Drafting note: The reference to "equity" is deleted as obsolete. Technical changes are made.

§ 55-105 55.1-xxx. When purchaser not affected by record of deed or contract.

#XX: Fraudulent and Voluntary Conveyances; 10/4/2017 11:59 AM Page 10 of 10 Writings Necessary to Be Recorded

A purchaser shall not, under this chapter, be affected by the record of a deed or contract
made by a person under whom his title is not derived; nor by the record of a deed or contract
made by any person under whom the title of such purchaser is derived, if it was made by such
person before he acquired the legal title of record.

**Drafting note: Technical change.** 

238 #