1	<u>SUBTITLE I.</u>
2	PROPERTY CONVEYANCES.
3	Drafting note: Proposed Subtitle I is created to logically reorganize all provisions
4	relating to real and personal property conveyances. Proposed Subtitle I contains five
5	chapters: Chapter XX [1] Creation and Limitation of Estates; Chapter XX [2] Property
6	Rights of Married Women; Chapter XX [3] Form and Effect of Deeds and Covenants; Liens;
7	Chapter XX [4] Fraudulent and Voluntary Conveyances; Writings Necessary to Be
8	Recorded; and Chapter XX [5] Commutation and Valuation of Certain Estates and Interests.
9	CHAPTER-1_XX [1].
10	CREATION AND LIMITATION OF ESTATES; THEIR QUALITIES.
11	Drafting note: Proposed Chapter XX [1], Creation and Limitation of Estates, contains
12	sections from existing Chapter 1, Creation and Limitation of Estates; Their Qualities, and
13	Chapter 20, Virginia Solar Easements Act. It is reorganized into four articles: Article 1,
14	Creation and Transfer of Estates; Article 2, Rule Against Perpetuities; Article 3, Joint
15	Ownership of Real or Personal Property; and Article 4, Virginia Solar Easements Act.
16	Existing § 55-153, related to removal of a cloud on title, is relocated to proposed Article 1;
17	the remaining sections in existing Chapter 8, Clouds on Title, concerning mineral rights, are
18	logically relocated to Title 45.1, Mines and Mining. Existing § 55-19.5, related to certain types
19	of trusts and Medicaid planning, is relocated to Article 2 (§ 64.1-102 et seq.) of Chapter 1 of
20	Title 64.2.
21	Article 1.
22	Creation and Transfer of Estates.
23	Drafting note: Proposed Article 1, Creation and Limitation of Estates, contains
24	sections from existing Chapter 1, Creation and Limitation of Estates; Their Qualities. These
25	sections encompass laws governing an individual's rights in holding and transferring both
26	personal and real property. Additionally, existing § 55-153, relating to removal of a cloud on
27	title, is relocated to this proposed article.

28

29

-55-1 <u>55.1-xxx</u>. Aliens may acquire, hold, and transmit real estate; when reciprocity required.

30 Any alien, not an enemy, may acquire by purchase or descent and hold real estate in this 31 the Commonwealth;, and the same such real estate shall be transmitted in the same manner as real 32 estate held by citizens. However, whenever it appears to if, at the time of the transfer, a court of 33 this the Commonwealth determines that the laws of a foreign country or sovereignty effectively 34 deny a Virginia resident, legatee, or distributee-of the benefit, use, or control of money or other 35 property held in that jurisdiction such foreign country or sovereignty, a judgment, order, or decree 36 issued in the Commonwealth concerning the rights of a resident of that foreign country or 37 sovereignty to the benefit, use, or control of money or property held in the Commonwealth, may 38 direct that the money or property be paid into the court for the benefit of the alien. The money or 39 property paid into court shall be paid out only upon order of the court or pursuant to the order or **40** judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction. Any of the money or property remaining with the 41 court upon expiration of three years from the decedent's death shall be paid out by the court as if 42 the alien had predeceased the decedent.

43 Drafting note: Language is updated for modern usage. The phrase "at the time of
44 transfer" is added to clarify at what point the court may make its determination. Technical
45 changes are made.

46 §-<u>55-2_55.1-xxx</u>. When deed or will necessary to convey estate; no parol partition or gift
47 valid.

48 No estate of inheritance or freehold or for a term of more than five years in lands shall be 49 conveyed unless by deed or will, <u>nor shall any and no</u> voluntary partition of lands by coparceners, 50 having such an estate <u>therein in such land, shall</u> be made; except by deed; <u>nor shall any. In addition,</u> 51 <u>no</u> right to a conveyance of any such estate or term in land <u>shall</u> accrue to the donee of the land or 52 those claiming under him, under a gift or promise of gift of <u>the same such estate or term in land</u> 53 not in writing, <u>although even if</u> such gift or promise <u>be is</u> followed by possession <u>thereunder</u> and 54 improvement of the land by the donee or those claiming under him.

55	Drafting note: Language is updated for modern usage. Technical changes are made.											
56	§- <u>55-3_55.1-xxx</u> . When gift of goods or chattels personal property invalid.											
57	No gift of any-goods or chattels shall be personal property is valid (i) unless conveyed by											
58	deed or will, or (ii) unless the donee or a person claiming under the donee has and remains in actual											
59	possession shall have come to and remained with the donce or some person claiming under him of											
60	such personal property. If the donor and donee reside together at the time of the gift, possession at											
61	the place of their residence shall not be is not a sufficient possession within the meaning of this											
62	section. This section shall not apply to personal paraphernalia used exclusively by the donee.											
63	Drafting note: The phrase "goods or chattels" is replaced with the modern term											
64	"personal property" throughout the chapter. Technical changes are made.											
65	§- <u>55-4_55.1-xxx</u> . Suicide or attainder <u>of felony</u> .											
66	No-Neither suicide, nor attainder of felony, shall-work cause a corruption of blood or											
67	forfeiture of estate.											
68	Drafting note: Attainder of felony means conviction of a capital crime. Language is											
69	clarified and technical changes are made.											
70	§- <u>55-5_55.1-xxx</u> . Estates to lie in grant as well as in livery.											
71	All real estate shall, as regards the conveyance of the immediate freehold thereof, be											
72	deemed to lie in grant as well as in livery.											
73	Drafting note: No change.											
74	§- <u>55-6_55.1-xxx</u> . Same estates may be created by deed as by will.											
75	Any interest in or claim to real estate, including easements in gross, may be-disposed of											
76	transferred by deed or will. Any estate may be made to commence in futuro at a future date, by											
77	deed, in like manner as by will; and any estate-which that would be-good valid as an executory											
78	devise or bequest-shall be good is valid if created by deed.											
79	Drafting note: Language is updated for modern usage. Technical changes are made.											
80	§- <u>55-7_55.1-xxx</u> . Power of disposal in life tenant not to defeat remainder unless exercised;											
81	power of disposal held by fiduciary.											

82 If any interest in or claim to real estate or personal property-be is disposed of by deed or 83 will for life, with a limitation in remainder over, and in the same instrument there be conferred 84 confers expressly or by implication a power upon the life tenant in his lifetime or by will to dispose 85 absolutely of such property, the limitation in remainder over shall not fail, or be defeated, except 86 to the extent that the life tenant-shall have lawfully exercised such power of disposal. A deed of 87 trust or mortgage executed by the life tenant shall not be construed to be an absolute disposition 88 of the estate thereby conveyed, unless there be a sale thereunder such estate is sold under the deed 89 of trust or mortgage. A power of disposal held by any person in a fiduciary capacity under an 90 express trust in writing shall not be deemed to be held by such fiduciary in a beneficial capacity 91 and shall not be construed in any manner to enlarge the beneficial interest otherwise given to him 92 under such trust.

93

Drafting note: Technical changes.

94 §§ 55-7.1, 55-7.2.

95 Drafting note: Repealed by Acts 2005, c. 935, cl. 3., effective July 1, 2006.

96 §-55-8_55.1-xxx. Default or surrender of tenant for life not to prejudice remainderman, etc.
97 If any tenant for life of land make default, or surrender, the heirs, or those entitled to the
98 remainder, may, before judgment, be admitted to defend their right, or, after judgment, may assert
99 their right without prejudice from such default or surrender.

100

Drafting note: Technical changes.

101 §-55-9_55.1-xxx. Conveyance of estate or interest in property by grantor to himself and
102 another.

Any person having an estate or interest in real or personal property may convey-the same such estate or interest to himself or to himself and another or others, including to himself and his spouse as tenants by the <u>entireties entirety</u> or otherwise, and the fact that one or more persons are both grantor or grantee or grantors and grantees in the same conveyance shall be no objection to the conveyance. The grantee or grantees in any such conveyance shall take title in like manner. and the estate vested in them shall be the same as if the conveyance had been made by one or morepersons who are not also grantee or grantees therein.

All such conveyances made prior to July 1, 1986, are validated notwithstanding defects inthe form thereof which that do not affect vested rights.

112 Drafting note: The phrase "tenants by the entirety" is used throughout the title for113 consistency. Technical changes are made.

114

§<u>55-10</u><u>55.1-xxx</u>. Deed <u>good valid</u> for grantor's right; operation of warranty.

A writing which that purports to pass or assure a greater right or interest in real estate than the person making it may lawfully pass or assure shall operate as an alienation of such right or interest in such real estate as such person might lawfully convey or assure; and when the deed of the alienor mentions that he and his heirs will warrant what it purports to pass or assure, if anything descends from him, his heirs shall be barred for the value of what is so descended or liable for such value.

121

Drafting note: Technical changes.

122 § <u>55-11_55.1-xxx</u>. Grant, etc., Conveyance, devise, or grant without words of limitation.

When any real estate is conveyed, devised, or granted to any person without any words of limitation, such <u>conveyance</u>, devise, <u>conveyance</u> or grant shall be construed to pass the fee simple or other whole estate or interest-<u>which that</u> the testator or grantor has power to dispose of in such real estate, unless a contrary intention-<u>shall appear by is apparent in</u> the will, conveyance, or grant.

127 Drafting note: Language is reorganized for consistency. Technical changes are made.
 128 §-55-12_55.1-xxx. Fee tail converted into fee simple.

Every estate in lands so limited that, as the law was on October 7, 1776, such estate would have been an estate tail shall be deemed an estate in fee simple $\frac{1}{20}$ and every limitation upon such an estate shall be held valid, if the same would be valid when limited upon an estate in fee simple created by technical language.

133 Drafting note: Technical changes.

134 § 55-14 55.1-xxx. Estate of freehold to one with remainder to heirs, etc.; rule in Shelley's 135 Case abolished.

136 Wherever any person by deed, will, or other writing takes an estate of freehold in land, or 137 takes such an estate interest in personal property as would be an estate of freehold if it were an 138 estate in land, and in the same deed, will, or writing an estate is afterwards limited by way of 139 remainder, either mediately or immediately, to his heirs, or the heirs of his body, or his issue, the 140 words "heirs," "heirs of his body," and "issue," or other words of like import used in the deed, will, 141 or writing in the limitation therein by way of remainder shall not be construed as words of 142 limitation carrying to such person the inheritance as to the land, or the absolute estate as to the 143 personal property, but they shall be construed as words of purchase, creating a remainder in the 144 heirs, heirs of the body, or issue.

145

Drafting note: Language is updated for modern usage. Technical changes are made. 146 §-55-14.1 55.1-xxx. Doctrine of worthier title abolished.

147 The doctrine of worthier title is abolished in this the Commonwealth as a rule of law and 148 as a rule of construction.

- 149 Drafting note: Technical change.
- 150 § 55-15 55.1-xxx. When contingent remainder not to fail.
- 151 A contingent remainder shall in no case not fail for want of a particular estate to support it.
- 152 **Drafting note: Technical change.**
- 153 §-55-16 55.1-xxx. When remainders not defeated.

154 The alienation of a particular estate on which a remainder depends, or the union of such 155 estate with the inheritance by purchase or descent, shall not operate, by merger or otherwise, to 156 defeat, impair, or otherwise affect such remainder.

157

Drafting note: Technical change.

158 § 55-17 55.1-xxx. In what conveyances possession transferred to the use.

159 By deed of bargain and sale, or by deeds of lease and release, or by covenant to stand seized 160 to the use, or deed operating by way of covenant to stand seized to the use, the possession of the

bargainor, releasor or covenantor grantor shall be deemed transferred to the bargainee, releasee
grantee or other person entitled to the use, for the estate or interest which that such person has in
the use, as perfectly as if the bargainee, releasee grantee or other person entitled to the use had
been enfeoffed with livery of seisin of the land intended to be conveyed by such deed or covenant.

165 Drafting note: Language is updated for modern usage. Technical changes are made.
 166 §-55-17.1_55.1-xxx. Land trusts not to fail because no beneficiaries are specified by name
 167 and no duties laid on trustee; when interest of beneficiaries deemed personal property; liens.

168 No trust relating to real estate shall fail nor shall any use relating to real estate be defeated 169 because no beneficiaries are specified by name in the recorded deed of conveyance to the trustee 170 or because no duties are imposed upon the trustee. The power conferred by any such instrument 171 on a trustee to sell, lease, encumber, or otherwise dispose of property-therein described in such 172 instrument shall be effective, and no person dealing with such a trustee shall be required to make 173 further inquiry as to the right of such trustee to act, nor shall he be required to inquire as to the 174 disposition of any proceeds.

In any case under this section, where there is a recorded deed of conveyance to a trustee, the interest of the beneficiaries thereunder shall be deemed to be personal property. Judgments against a beneficiary and consensual liens against real property of a beneficiary do not attach to real property that is the subject of such a deed of conveyance unless the judgment is docketed or the lien recorded in the <u>county or city-or county</u> where the property is located (i) before recordation of the deed creating the land trust and (ii) while the beneficiary has record title to the real property.

In any case under this section where there is a recorded deed of conveyance to a trustee and the trustee named in the deed declines to serve, resigns, is disqualified or removed, or is adjudicated incapacitated and there is (a) no successor trustee named in the deed, (b) no successor trustee designated by the terms of the trust instrument, or (c) no procedure set forth in the deed or trust instrument to designate a successor trustee, the beneficiaries of the trust, by majority decision, shall name a successor trustee. However, if the identities of the beneficiaries of the trust cannot be identified from the recorded deed of conveyance or a majority of the beneficiaries are unable to

188 agree upon a successor trustee, the circuit court of the county or city in which the deed was 189 recorded, upon the motion of any party interested in the administration of the trust, shall appoint a 190 successor trustee whenever the court considers the appointment necessary for the administration 191 of the trust. The name and address of any successor trustee so named or appointed shall be recorded 192 with the clerk of the circuit court of the county or city in which the deed was recorded, and such 193 successor trustee shall succeed to all the rights, powers, and privileges, and shall be subject to all 194 the duties, liabilities, and responsibilities imposed upon, the original trustee unless the deed of 195 conveyance expressly provides to the contrary.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to (1) affect any right that a creditor may
otherwise have against a trustee or beneficiary except as provided <u>above in this section</u>, (2) enlarge
upon the power of a corporation to act as trustee under § 6.2-1001, or (3) affect the rule against
perpetuities.

200

Drafting note: Technical changes.

201 §-<u>55-18_55.1-xxx</u>. Deed of release effectual.

Every deed of release of any estate or interest capable of passing by-<u>deeds_deed</u> of lease or release shall be as effectual for the purposes-<u>therein</u> expressed<u>in such deed of release</u>, without the execution of a lease, as if the same had been executed.

205 Drafting note: Technical changes.

206 $\frac{\$ 55-19}{\$}$

207 Drafting note: Repealed by Acts 2005, c. 935, cl. 3., effective July 1, 2006.

- **208** $\frac{55-19.1}{200}$
- 209 Drafting note: Repealed by Acts 1990, c. 927.
- **210** $\frac{55-19.2}{2}$
- 211 Drafting note: Repealed by Acts 1991, c. 415.
- **212** $\qquad \frac{\$\$ 55-19.3, 55-19.4.}{\$}$

213 Drafting note: Repealed by Acts 2005, c. 935, cl. 3, effective July 1, 2006.

214 §-<u>55-22</u><u>55.1-xxx</u>. When person not a party, etc., may take or sue under instrument.

215 An immediate estate or interest in or the benefit of a condition respecting any estate may 216 be taken by a person under an instrument, although he-be is not a party-thereto to such instrument; 217 and if a covenant or promise be is made for the benefit, in whole or in part, of a person with whom it is not made, or with whom it is made jointly with others, such person, whether named in the 218 219 instrument or not, may maintain in his own name any action thereon which that he might maintain 220 in case as though it had been made with him only and the consideration had moved from him to 221 the party making such covenant or promise. In such action, the covenantor or promisor shall be 222 permitted to make all defenses he may have, not only against the covenantee or promisee, but also 223 against such beneficiary as well.

224

225

Drafting note: Language is updated for modern usage. Technical changes are made. <u>§ 55-23</u> 55.1-xxx. Informalities in deeds made by attorneys-in-fact.

If, in a deed made by one as attorney-in-fact for another, the words of conveyance or the signature-be_is in the name of the attorney, it-shall-be_is as much the principal's deed as if the words of conveyance or the signature were in the name of the principal by the attorney, if it-be_is manifest on the face of the deed that it should be construed to be that of the principal to give effect to its intent.

231

Drafting note: Technical changes.

232 §-55-24_55.1-xxx. Time for objections to irregularities in advertising sales made by
233 trustees.

All deeds made and executed prior to January 1, 1940, by trustees conveying property sold under deeds of trust in which default was made in the debt secured and as to which irregularities in advertising such sales have occurred shall be held and the same are hereby declared valid in all respects, if otherwise valid according to law then in force, after the expiration of <u>fifteen_15</u> years from the date on which such sale was made by such trustees.

239

Drafting note: Technical change.

240 § <u>55-25</u> <u>55.1-xxx</u>. Recovery at death of life tenant of taxes paid on life estate.

241 When any person dies possessed of a life estate in real estate which that was assessed with 242 taxes in the name of such life tenant for the year in which such life tenant dies and such taxes are 243 paid for that year by any person other than the remainderman entitled to such real estate, such 244 person or his estate so paying such taxes shall be entitled to recover from such remainderman such 245 proportionate part of the sum so paid as that part of the year following the death of the life tenant 246 bears to the entire year; provided, however, that if upon the death of the life tenant the real estate 247 shall come into the possession of another life tenant, such recovery shall be had from the 248 subsequent life tenant and not from the remainderman.

249

Drafting note: Technical changes.

250 $\frac{55-25.1}{25.1}$

251 Drafting note: Repealed by Acts 2016, ch. 266, cl. 2.

252 § <u>55-153</u> <u>55.1-xxx</u>. Removal <u>of a cloud on title</u>; nature of plaintiff's title.

When a <u>bill in equity petition</u> is filed to remove a cloud on the title to real estate, relief shall not be denied the complainant because he has only an equitable title <u>thereto to such real estate</u> and is out of possession, but the court shall grant to the complainant such relief as he would be entitled to if he held the legal title and was in possession. If an issue of fact <u>be is</u> raised which but for this section would entitle either party to a trial by jury, the court shall, upon the request of the party so entitled, order such issue to be tried by a jury at its bar and the verdict of the jury shall have the like effect as if it had been rendered in an action at law.

Drafting note: This section is relocated from existing Chapter 8 because the majority of that chapter is relocated to Title 45.1 but this section is more appropriately retained in Title 55. Language is updated to reflect the merger of law and equity pleading in Virginia. Technical changes are made.

264 § 55-154.1.
265 Drafting note: Repealed by Acts 1990, c. 601.
266 <u>Article 2.</u>
267 Rule Against Perpetuities.

268	Drafting note: Proposed Article 2 contains sections related to the Rule Against									
269	Perpetuities, including the Uniform Statutory Rule Against Perpetuities.									
270	§ <u>55–12.1 55.1-xxx</u> . Uniform Statutory Rule Against Perpetuities.									
271	A. A nonvested property interest is invalid unless:									
272	1. When the interest is created, it is certain to vest or terminate no later than twenty one 21									
273	years after the death of an individual then alive; or									
274	2. The interest either vests or terminates within <u>ninety 90</u> years after its creation.									
275	B. A general power of appointment not presently exercisable because of a condition									
276	precedent is invalid unless:									
277	1. When the power is created, the condition precedent is certain to be satisfied or becomes									
278	impossible to satisfy no later than twenty one 21 years after the death of an individual then alive;									
279	or									
280	2. The condition precedent either is satisfied or becomes impossible to satisfy within ninety									
281	90 years after its creation.									
282	C. A nongeneral power of appointment or a general testamentary power of appointment is									
283	invalid unless:									
284	1. When the power is created, it is certain to be irrevocably exercised or otherwise to									
285	terminate no later than twenty one 21 years after the death of an individual then alive; or									
286	2. The power is irrevocably exercised or otherwise terminates within <u>ninety 90</u> years after									
287	its creation.									
288	D. In determining whether a nonvested property interest or a power of appointment is valid									
289	under subdivision A 1, B 1, or C 1, the possibility that a child will be born to an individual after									
290	the individual's death is disregarded.									
291	E. If, in measuring a period from the creation of a trust or other property arrangement,									
292	language in a governing instrument (i) seeks to disallow the vesting or termination of any interest									
293	or trust beyond $\frac{1}{2}$ (ii) seeks to postpone the vesting or termination of any interest or trust until $\frac{1}{2}$ or									
294	(iii) seeks to operate in effect in any similar fashion upon, the later of (a) the expiration of a period									

of time not exceeding twenty one 21 years after the death of the survivor of specified lives in being at the creation of the trust or other property arrangement or (b) the expiration of a period of time that exceeds or might exceed twenty one 21 years after the death of the survivor of lives in being at the creation of the trust or other property arrangement, that language is inoperative to the extent it produces a period of time that exceeds twenty one 21 years after the death of the survivor of the specified lives.

301

302

Drafting note: Technical changes.

§ <u>55-12.2</u> <u>55.1-xxx</u>. When nonvested property interest or power of appointment created.

A. Except as provided in subsections B and C and in §-55-12.5_55.1-xxx, the time of creation of a nonvested property interest or a power of appointment is determined under general principles of property law.

B. For the purposes of §§ <u>55-12.1 55.1-xxx</u> through <u>55-12.6 55.1-xxx</u>, if there is a person who alone can exercise a power created by a governing instrument to become the unqualified beneficial owner of (i) a nonvested property interest or (ii) a property interest subject to a power of appointment described in subsection B or C in §<u>55-12.1 55.1-xxx</u>, the nonvested property interest or power of appointment is created when the power to become the unqualified beneficial owner terminates.

C. For the purposes of §§ <u>55-12.1 55.1-xxx</u> through <u>55-12.6 55.1-xxx</u>, a nonvested property
interest or a power of appointment arising from a transfer of property to a previously funded trust
or other existing property arrangement is created when the nonvested property interest or power
of appointment in the original contribution was created.

316

Drafting note: Technical changes.

317 § <u>55-12.3</u> <u>55.1-xxx</u>. Reformation.

Upon the petition of an interested person, a <u>circuit</u> court<u>of equity</u> in the county or city
 wherein in which the affected property or the greater part<u>thereof of such property</u> is located shall
 reform a disposition in the manner that most closely approximates the transferor's manifested plan

of distribution and is within the <u>ninety 90</u> years allowed by subdivision A 2, B 2, or C 2 of § -55-322 +2.1 + 55.1-xxx if:

323 1. A nonvested property interest or a power of appointment becomes invalid under § <u>55</u>.
 324 <u>12.1</u> 55.1-xxx;

325 2. A class gift is not but might become invalid under § <u>55–12.1 55.1-xxx</u> and the time has
326 arrived when the share of any class member is to take effect in possession or enjoyment; or

327 3. A nonvested property interest that is not validated by subdivision A 1 of §-55-12.1_55.1328 xxx can vest but not within 90 years after its creation.

329

Drafting note: Technical changes.

330 § <u>55–12.4</u> <u>55.1-xxx</u>. Exclusions from statutory rule against perpetuities.

1. A nonvested property interest or a power of appointment arising out of a nondonative
transfer, except a nonvested property interest or a power of appointment arising out of (i) a
premarital or postmarital agreement; (ii) a separation or divorce settlement; (iii) a spouse's election;
(iv) a similar arrangement arising out of a prospective, existing, or previous marital relationship
between the parties; (v) a contract to make or not to revoke a will or trust; (vi) a contract to exercise
or not to exercise a power of appointment; (vii) a transfer in satisfaction of a duty of support; or
(viii) a reciprocal transfer;

339 2. A fiduciary's power relating to the administration or management of assets, including
340 the power of a fiduciary to sell, lease, or mortgage property, and the power of a fiduciary to
341 determine principal and income;

342 3. A power to appoint a fiduciary;

343 4. A discretionary power of trustee to distribute principal before termination of a trust to a344 beneficiary having an indefensibly vested interest in the income and principal;

345 5. A nonvested property interest held by a charity, government, or governmental agency or
346 subdivision, if the nonvested property interest is preceded by an interest held by another charity,
347 government, or governmental agency or subdivision;

348 6. A nonvested property interest in or a power of appointment with respect to a trust or 349 other property arrangement forming part of a pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, health, 350 disability, death benefit, income deferral, or other current or deferred benefit plan for one or more 351 employees, independent contractors, or their beneficiaries or spouses, to which contributions are 352 made for the purpose of distributing to or for the benefit of the participants or their beneficiaries 353 or spouses the property, income, or principal in the trust or other property arrangement, except a 354 nonvested property interest or a power of appointment that is created by an election of a participant 355 or a beneficiary or spouse;

356 7. A property interest, power of appointment, or arrangement that was not subject to the357 common-law rule against perpetuities or is excluded by another statute of the Commonwealth; or

8. A nonvested interest in or power of appointment over personal property held in trust, or
a power of appointment over personal property granted under a trust, if the trust instrument, by its
terms, provides that § 55–12.1 55.1-xxx shall not apply.

B. The exception to the Uniform Statutory Rule Against Perpetuities under subdivision A
 8 shall not extend to real property held in trust. For purposes of this subsection, real property-shall
 does not include an interest in a corporation, limited liability company, partnership, business trust,
 or other entity, even if such entity owns an interest in real property.

365

Drafting note: Technical changes.

366 $\$ \frac{55-12.5}{55.1-xxx}$. Prospective application.

Sections 55-12.1 55.1-xxx through 55-12.6 55.1-xxx apply to a nonvested property interest
or a power of appointment that is created on or after July 1, 2000. For purposes of this section, a
nonvested property interest or a power of appointment created by the exercise of a power of
appointment is created when the power is irrevocably exercised or when a revocable exercise
becomes irrevocable.

372 Draf

Drafting note: Technical changes.

373 § <u>55-12.6</u> <u>55.1-xxx</u>. Uniformity of application and construction.

Sections <u>55-12.1_55.1-xxx</u> through <u>55-12.6_55.1-xxx</u> shall be applied and construed to effectuate their general purpose to make the law uniform with respect to the rule against perpetuities among states enacting it.

377

Drafting note: Technical changes.

378 §-<u>55-13_55.1-xxx</u>. Certain limitations construed.

Every limitation in any deed or will contingent upon the dying of any person without heirs, heirs of the body, issue, issue of the body, children, offspring-or descendant or descendants, or other-relative, relatives shall be construed a limitation to take effect when such person-shall-die dies not having such heir, issue, child, offspring, descendant, or other relative, as the case may be, living at the time of his death, or born to him within-ten 10 months-thereafter after his death, unless the intention of such limitation be otherwise plainly declared on the face of the deed or will creating it.

386

Drafting note: Technical changes.

387 § <u>55–13.1</u> <u>55.1-xxx</u>. Employee trusts.

Pension, profit sharing, stock bonus, annuity₂ or other employee trusts <u>heretofore or</u> hereafter established by employers for the purpose of distributing the income and principal-thereof of such trust to some or all of their employees, or the beneficiaries of such employees, shall not be invalid as violating any laws or rules against perpetuities or restraints on the power of alienation of title to property; but such trusts may continue for such period of time as may be required by-the their provisions-thereof to accomplish the purposes for which they are established.

394

Drafting note: Technical changes.

395 §-55-13.2 55.1-xxx. Determination of "lives in being" for purpose of rule against
396 perpetuities.

A. For the purpose of determining whether the terms of an "inter vivos" trust provide for a duration in excess of that allowed under the rule against perpetuities, the determination of "lives in being" shall be made as of the death of the settlor, if the settlor has at his death the unrestricted right, acting alone, to revoke the trust or to have transferred to himself the entire legal and 401 beneficial interest in all property, both principal and income, held in the trust. In the event that the 402 settlor surrenders both such rights at any time prior to his death, the determination of "lives in 403 being" shall be made as of the time that the settlor, upon establishment of the trust or otherwise, 404 surrenders the unrestricted right acting alone to revoke the trust and the unrestricted right acting 405 alone to have transferred to himself the entire legal and beneficial interest in all property, both 406 principal and income, held in the trust.

407 B. This section shall-only apply only to a nonvested property interest in an "inter vivos"
408 trust created before July 1, 2000.

409

Drafting note: Technical changes.

410 § <u>55–13.3</u> <u>55.1-xxx</u>. Application of the rule against perpetuities to nondonative transfers.

A. Except for the transactions set forth in §-55-12.4_55.1-xxx, which are governed by the
provisions of §§-55-12.1_55.1-xxx through-55-12.6_55.1-xxx, a nondonative transfer of an interest
in property fails, if the interest does not vest, if it ever vests, within the period of the common-law
rule against perpetuities.

B. The provisions of this section (i) in force on June 30, 2000, shall apply to all donative
interests created on or after July 1, 1982, and before July 1, 2000, and (ii) in force on July 1, 2000,
shall apply to all nondonative interests created on or after July 1, 1982.

418

419 420 Drafting note: Technical changes.

Joint Ownership of Real or Personal Property.

Article 3.

421 Drafting note: Proposed Article 3 contains sections related to joint tenancies,422 including tenancies by the entirety.

423 § <u>55-20</u> <u>55.1-xxx</u>. Survivorship between joint tenants abolished.

A. When any joint tenant dies, before or after the vesting of the estate, whether the estate
is real or personal, or whether partition could have been compelled or not, his part shall descend
to his heirs, or pass by devise, or go to his personal representative, subject to debts or distribution,
as if he had been a tenant in common. And if hereafter any estate, real or personal, is conveyed or

428 devised to a husband and his wife, they shall take and hold the same by moieties in like manner as
429 if a distinct moiety had been given to each by a separate conveyance.

430 § 55-21. Exceptions to § 55-20.

431 Section 55-20 B. This section shall not apply to any estate which that joint tenants have as
432 fiduciaries, nor or to any real or personal property transferred to persons in their own right when
433 it manifestly appears from the tenor of the instrument transferring such property or memorializing
434 the existence of a chose in action, that it was intended the part of the one dying should then belong
435 to the others. Neither shall it This section does not affect the mode of proceeding on any joint
436 judgment or decree in favor of or on any contract with two or more one of whom dies.

437 Drafting note: Existing §§ 55-20, Survivorship between joint tenants abolished, and
438 55-21, Exemptions to § 55-20, are combined. The last sentence in existing § 55-20 is relocated
439 to proposed § 55.1-xxx [§ 55-20.1] because it is more logically located with other provisions
440 regarding joint ownership. Technical changes are made.

441 §-<u>55-20.1_55.1-xxx</u>. Joint ownership in real and personal property.

442 Any persons may own real or personal property as joint tenants with or without a right of 443 survivorship. When any person causes any real or personal property, or any written memorial of a 444 chose in action, to be titled, registered, or endorsed in the name of two or more persons "jointly," as "joint tenants," in a "joint tenancy," or other similar language, such persons shall own the 445 446 property in a joint tenancy without survivorship as provided in § 55-20 55.1-xxx. If, in addition, 447 the expression "with survivorship," or any equivalent language, is employed in such titling, 448 registering, or endorsing, it shall be presumed that such persons are intended to own the property 449 as joint tenants with the right of survivorship as at common law. This section is not applicable to 450 multiple party accounts under Article 2 (§ 6.2-604 et seq.) of Chapter 6 of Title 6.2- or to any other 451 matter specifically governed by another provision of this code the Code.

452 If any real or personal property is conveyed or devised to spouses, they shall take and hold
453 such property by moieties in the same manner as if a distinct moiety had been given to each spouse
454 by a separate conveyance, unless language as provided in this section or in § 55.1-xxx [55-20.2]

455	is	used	that	designates	the	tenancy	as	a	joint	tenancy	or	a	tenancy	by	the	entirety	and	all
456	re	quirer	nents	for holding	g pro	perty by	suc	h t	enanc	y are me	et.		-	-		-		

Drafting note: The last sentence is relocated from proposed § 55.1-xxx [§ 55-20] because it is more logically located with other provisions regarding joint ownership. The term "a husband and his wife" are replaced with "spouses" to reflect changes in the law. Technical changes are made.

461 §-55-20.2 <u>55.1-xxx</u>. Tenants by the <u>entireties entirety</u> in real and personal property; certain
462 trusts.

A.-Any husband and wife Spouses may own real or personal property as tenants by the entireties entirety for as long as they are married. Personal property may be owned as tenants by the <u>entireties entirety</u> whether or not the personal property represents the proceeds of the sale of real property. An intent that the part of the one dying should belong to the other shall be manifest from a designation of <u>a husband and wife the spouses</u> as "tenants by the entireties" or "tenants by the entirety."

469 B. Except as otherwise provided by statute, no interest in real property held as tenants by
470 the <u>entireties entirety</u> shall be severed by written instrument unless the instrument is a deed signed
471 by both spouses as grantors.

472 C. Notwithstanding any contrary provision of § 64.2-747, any property of a husband and 473 wife spouses that is held by them as tenants by the entireties entirety and conveyed to their joint 474 revocable or irrevocable trusts, or to their separate revocable or irrevocable trusts, and any 475 proceeds of the sale or disposition of such property, shall have the same immunity from the claims 476 of their separate creditors as it would if it had remained a tenancy by the entirety, so long as (i) 477 they remain husband and wife married to each other, (ii) it continues to be held in the trust or trusts, 478 and (iii) it continues to be their property, including where both spouses are current beneficiaries of 479 one trust that holds the entire property or each spouse is a current beneficiary of a separate trust 480 and the two separate trusts together hold the entire property, whether or not other persons are also **481** current or future beneficiaries of the trust or trusts. The immunity from the claims of separate

482 creditors under this subsection may be waived as to any specific creditor, including any separate 483 creditor of either spouse, or any specifically described property, including any former tenancy by 484 the entireties entirety property conveyed into trust, by the trustee acting under the express provision 485 of a trust instrument or with the written consent of both the husband and the wife spouses. Drafting note: The term "entireties" is replaced with "entirety" for consistency **486** throughout the title. "Husband and wife" is replaced with "spouse" or "spouses" for 487 488 consistency throughout the section. 489 CHAPTER 20. 490 VIRGINIA SOLAR EASEMENTS ACT. 491 Article 4. 492 Virginia Solar Easements Act. 493 Drafting note: Proposed Article 4 contains sections from existing Chapter 20, the 494 Virginia Solar Easements Act. 495 § 55-352. Short title. 496 This chapter may be cited as the "Virginia Solar Easements Act." **497** Drafting note: This section is recommended for repeal on the basis of § 1-244, which **498** states that the caption of a subtitle, chapter, or article operates as a short title citation. The 499 short title citation is retained in the title of proposed Article 4. 500 § 55-353 55.1-xxx. Creation of solar easements. 501 Any easement obtained for the purpose of exposure of solar energy equipment, facilities, 502 or devices shall be created in writing and shall be subject to the same conveyancing and instrument 503 recording requirements as other easements. 504 **Drafting note: Technical change.** 505 § 55-354 55.1-xxx. Contents of solar easement agreements. 506 Any instrument creating a solar easement shall include, but the contents shall not be limited 507 to at a minimum:

508 1. The vertical and horizontal angles, expressed in degrees, at which the solar easement 509 extends over the real property subject to the solar easement.

510 2. Any terms or conditions-or-both under which the solar easement is granted or will be
511 terminated; and

512 3. Any provisions for compensation of the owner of the property subject to the solar513 easement.

514 Drafting note: Technical changes.

515 <u>§§ 55-355 through 55-359. Reserved.</u>

516 Drafting note: These sections are removed because they are carried as reserved in the

- 517 existing title.
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