CHAPTER-3 XX [2].

PROPERTY RIGHTS OF MARRIED-WOMEN PERSONS.

Drafting note: Existing Chapter 3, Property Rights of Married Women, is retained as proposed Chapter XX [2]. The language of the chapter title is updated in accordance with title-wide conventions to replace a gender-specific term with a gender-neutral one. Additionally, throughout the chapter, changes are made consistent with the statutory convention provided in § 1-216 of the Code of Virginia, which states, "A word used in the masculine includes the feminine and neuter."

9 § 55-35 55.1-xxx. How married women persons may acquire and dispose of property.

A married woman Married persons shall have the right to acquire, hold, use, control, and dispose of property as if she they were unmarried and such. Such power of use, control, and disposition shall apply to all property of a married woman which has been acquired by her since April 4, 1877, or shall be hereafter acquired person. Her husband's The marital rights of persons married to each other shall not entitle him either spouse to the possession or use, or to the rents, issues, and profits, of such real estate of the other spouse during the coverture; nor shall the property of the wife either spouse be subject to the debts or liabilities of the husband other spouse.

Drafting note: In accordance with title-wide conventions, the gender-specific terms are replaced with gender-neutral ones. These amendments also resolve the current law's potentially unconstitutional sex-based classification, which applies to wives but not husbands. See Schilling v. Bedford Co. Mem'l Hosp., 225 Va. 539, 303 S.E.2d 905 (1983) (holding that the doctrine of necessaries, which made a husband responsible for the necessary goods and services furnished to his wife, was unconstitutional). Technical changes are made.

§ 55-36 55.1-xxx. Contracts of, and suits by and against, married women persons.

A married woman person may contract and be contracted with and sue and be sued in the same manner and with the same consequences as if she he were unmarried, whether regardless of the date on which the right or liability asserted by or against her him accrued heretofore or

hereafter. In an action by a married-woman person to recover for a personal injury inflicted on her she him, he may recover the entire damage sustained, including the personal injury and expenses arising out of the injury, whether chargeable to her him or her husband his spouse, notwithstanding that the husband spouse may be entitled to the benefit of her his services about domestic affairs and consortium, and any sum recovered therein shall be chargeable with expenses arising out of the injury, including hospital, medical, and funeral expenses, and any person, including the husband spouse, partially or completely discharging such debts shall be reimbursed out of the sum recovered in the action, whensoever paid, to the extent to which that such payment was justified by services rendered or expenses incurred by the obligee, provided, however, that written notice of such claim for reimbursement, and the amount and items thereof, shall have been be served on such married woman person and on the defendant prior to any settlement of the sum recovered by her; him, and no action for such injury, expenses, or loss of services or consortium shall be maintained by the husband his spouse.

Drafting note: In accordance with title-wide conventions, the gender-specific terms are replaced with gender-neutral ones. These amendments also resolve the current law's potentially unconstitutional sex-based classification, which applies to wives but not husbands. *See Schilling v. Bedford Co. Mem'l Hosp.*, 225 Va. 539, 303 S.E.2d 905 (1983) (holding that the doctrine of necessaries, which made a husband responsible for the necessary goods and services furnished to his wife, was unconstitutional). Technical changes are made.

§ 55-37 55.1-xxx. Spouse not responsible for other spouse's contracts, etc.; mutual liability for necessaries; responsibility of personal representative.

Except as otherwise provided in this section, a spouse shall not be responsible for the other spouse's contract or tort liability to a third party, whether such liability arose before or after the marriage. The doctrine of necessaries as it existed at common law shall apply equally to both spouses, except where they are permanently living separate and apart, but shall in no event create any liability between such spouses as to each other. No lien arising out of a judgment under this

section shall attach to the judgment debtors' principal residence held by them as tenants by the entireties entirety or that was held by them as tenants by the entireties entirety prior to the death of either spouse where the tenancy terminated as a result of the death of either spouse.

Drafting note: The term "tenants by the entireties" is conformed to the title-wide convention "tenants by the entirety."

§ 55-38 55.1-xxx. Wife's Spouse's right of entry into land not barred by certain judgments; when she a spouse may defend her his right in lands which that are her his inheritance.

A woman spouse shall not be barred of her his right of entry into land by a judgment in her husband's the other spouse's lifetime by default or collusion, but after his the other spouse's death may prosecute the same by any proper suit; or, in the lifetime of the husband other spouse, if he the other spouse will not appear, or, against his wife's the spouse's consent, will render the wife's spouse's lands during the coverture in a suit against the husband and wife both spouses for lands which that are her the spouse's inheritance, the wife spouse may come at any time before judgment, and defend her his right.

Drafting note: In accordance with title-wide conventions, the gender-specific terms are replaced with gender-neutral ones. These amendments also resolve the current law's potentially unconstitutional sex-based classification, which applies to wives but not husbands. *See Schilling v. Bedford Co. Mem'l Hosp.*, 225 Va. 539, 303 S.E.2d 905 (1983) (holding that the doctrine of necessaries, which made a husband responsible for the necessary goods and services furnished to his wife, was unconstitutional). Technical changes are made.

§-55-39_55.1-xxx. Rights of wife, etc., spouse not affected by husband's other spouse's acts only.

No conveyance or other act <u>suffered or done</u> by <u>the husband one spouse</u> only of any land <u>which that</u> is the inheritance of <u>his wife the other spouse</u> shall be or make any discontinuance thereof, or be prejudicial to the <u>wife other spouse</u> or <u>her his</u> heirs, or to any having right or title right and title <u>therein in such land</u>, as if no such <u>conveyance or</u> act had been done.

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Drafting note: In accordance with title-wide conventions, the gender-specific terms are replaced with gender-neutral ones. These amendments also resolve the current law's potentially unconstitutional sex-based classification, which applies to wives but not husbands. See Schilling v. Bedford Co. Mem'l Hosp., 225 Va. 539, 303 S.E.2d 905 (1983) (holding that the doctrine of necessaries, which made a husband responsible for the necessary goods and services furnished to his wife, was unconstitutional). Language is updated for clarity, and technical changes are made.

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§ 55-40. Repealed.

Drafting note: Repealed by Acts 1990, c. 831.

§-55-41 55.1-xxx. Conveyance from husband and wife married persons; effect on right of wife or husband either spouse.

When a husband and his wife persons married to each other have signed and delivered a writing purporting to convey any estate, real or personal, such writing, whether admitted to record recorded or not, shall (i) if delivered prior to January 1, 1991, operate to convey from the spouse her right of dower or his right of curtesy in the real estate embraced therein, and (ii) if delivered after December 31, 1990, operate to manifest the spouse's written consent or joinder, as contemplated in § 64.2-305 or 64.2-308.9 to the transfer embraced therein in such writing. In either case, the writing passes from such spouse and his-or-her representatives all right, title, and interest of every nature which that at the date of such writing he or she may have in any estate conveyed thereby as effectually as if he or she were at such date an unmarried person. If, in either case, the writing is a deed conveying a spouse's land, no covenant or warranty therein in such land on behalf of the other spouse joining in the deed shall operate to bind him or her any further than to convey her or his interest in such land, unless it is expressly stated that such spouse enters into such covenant or warranty for the purpose of binding himself or herself personally.

Drafting note: In accordance with title-wide conventions, the gender-specific terms are replaced with gender-neutral ones. Technical changes are made.

109	Drafting note:	Repealed by	Acts 1990.	c. 831

\$\frac{55-42.1}{55.1-xxx}\$. How infant spouse may release interests in spouse's property.

Notwithstanding the disability of infancy, on or after January 1, 1991, an infant spouse, whether married before or after January 1, 1991, may release his or her marital rights in the other spouse's real or personal property by uniting in any contract, deed, or other instrument executed by the other spouse or by a commissioner of a court pursuant to a decree entered under §§ 8.01-67 through 8.01-77 or any other law with respect to the infant's property.

Drafting note: Technical change.

§-55-43_55.1-xxx. Appointment of attorney in fact attorney-in-fact by married women person; effect of writing executed by such attorney.

A married woman person, whether a resident of this the Commonwealth or not, may, by power of attorney duly executed and acknowledged as prescribed in § 55–113 55.1-xxx or § 55–114 55.1-xxx, appoint an attorney-in-fact to execute and acknowledge, for her him and in her his name, any deed or other writing which she that he might execute. Every deed or other writing so executed by such attorney-in-fact in pursuance of such power of attorney while the same remains in force shall be valid and effectual, in all respects, to convey the interest and title of such married woman person in and to any real estate thereby conveyed or otherwise transferred.

Drafting note: In accordance with title-wide conventions, the gender-specific terms are replaced with gender-neutral ones. These amendments also resolve the current law's potentially unconstitutional sex-based classification, which applies to wives but not husbands. *See Schilling v. Bedford Co. Mem'l Hosp.*, 225 Va. 539, 303 S.E.2d 905 (1983) (holding that the doctrine of necessaries, which made a husband responsible for the necessary goods and services furnished to his wife, was unconstitutional). Technical changes are made.

§§ 55-44, 55-45. Repealed.

Drafting note: Repealed by Acts 1999, c. 16.

§ 55-46 55.1-xxx. How estate of a married woman person to pass at death.

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When a married-woman person, having title to any estate, dies intestate, as to such estate, or any part thereof, it, or such part such estate, or any part of such estate, shall pass according to the provisions of Chapter 2 (§ 64.2-200 et seq.) of Title 64.2, subject to her his debts.

Drafting note: In accordance with title-wide conventions, the gender-specific terms are replaced with gender-neutral ones. These amendments also resolve the current law's potentially unconstitutional sex-based classification, which applies to wives but not husbands. *See Schilling v. Bedford Co. Mem'l Hosp.*, 225 Va. 539, 303 S.E.2d 905 (1983) (holding that the doctrine of necessaries, which made a husband responsible for the necessary goods and services furnished to his wife, was unconstitutional). Language is updated for clarity.

§ 55-47. Repealed.

Drafting note: Repealed by Acts 1992, cc. 617 and 647.

§ 55 47.01 55.1-xxx. Equitable separate estates abolished.

The estate known as the equitable separate estate no longer exists, and any language in any writing, whenever executed, which that purports to convey real property to a person as an equitable separate estate has no legal or equitable significance after January 1, 1991, except as provided in § 64.2-301 or 64.2-308.2.

Drafting note: Technical change.

§ 55-47.1 55.1-xxx. Tangible personal property.

No presumption of ownership of tangible personal property shall arise by operation of law to prefer one spouse of a marriage over the other if such presumption is based solely on the sex of the spouse.

Drafting note: No change.

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