

507C.27 Fraudulent transfer after petition.

1. After a petition for rehabilitation or liquidation has been filed a transfer of real property of the insurer made to a person acting in good faith is valid against the receiver if made for a present fair equivalent value. If the transfer was not made for a present fair equivalent value, then the transfer is valid to the extent of the present consideration actually paid for which amount the transferee shall have a lien on the property transferred. The commencement of a proceeding in rehabilitation or liquidation is constructive notice upon the recording of a copy of the petition for or order of rehabilitation or liquidation with the recorder of deeds in the county where any real property in question is located. The exercise by a court of the United States or a state or jurisdiction to authorize a judicial sale of real property of the insurer within a county in a state shall not be impaired by the pendency of a proceeding unless the copy is recorded in the county prior to the consummation of the judicial sale.

2. After a petition for rehabilitation or liquidation has been filed and before either the receiver takes possession of the property of the insurer or an order of rehabilitation or liquidation is granted:

a. A transfer of the property, other than real property, of the insurer made to a person acting in good faith is valid against the receiver if made for a present fair equivalent value. If the transfer was not made for a present fair equivalent value, then the transfer is valid to the extent of the present consideration actually paid for which amount the transferee shall have a lien on the property transferred.

b. If acting in good faith, a person indebted to the insurer or holding property of the insurer may pay the debt or deliver the property, or any part thereof, to the insurer or upon the insurer's order as if the petition were not pending.

c. A person having actual knowledge of the pending rehabilitation or liquidation is not acting in good faith.

d. A person asserting the validity of a transfer under this section shall have the burden of proof. Except as provided in this section, a transfer by or on behalf of the insurer after the date of the petition for liquidation by any person other than the liquidator shall not be valid against the liquidator.

3. A person receiving any property from the insurer or any benefit of the insurer which is a fraudulent transfer under subsection 1 is personally liable for the property or benefit and shall account to the liquidator.

4. This chapter shall not impair the negotiability of currency or negotiable instruments.
84 Acts, ch 1175, §27; 92 Acts, ch 1117, §25