House Study Bill 578 - Introduced

HOUSE FILE BY (PROPOSED COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY BILL BY CHAIRPERSON BALTIMORE)

A BILL FOR

- l An Act providing for voidable commercial transactions and
- 2 including applicability provisions.
- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA:

1 Section 1. Section 684.1, Code 2016, is amended to read as
2 follows:

3 684.1 Definitions.

4 As used in this chapter:

5 1. "Affiliate" means any of the following:

a. A person who that directly or indirectly owns, controls,
7 or holds with power to vote, twenty percent or more of the
8 outstanding voting securities of the debtor, other than
9 a person who that holds the securities as either of the
10 following:

11 (1) As a fiduciary or agent without sole discretionary power
12 to vote the securities.

13 (2) Solely to secure a debt, if the person has not <u>in fact</u>
14 exercised the power to vote.

15 b. A corporation twenty percent or more of whose outstanding 16 voting securities are directly or indirectly owned, controlled, 17 or held with power to vote, by the debtor or a person who that 18 directly or indirectly owns, controls, or holds with power 19 to vote, twenty percent or more of the outstanding voting 20 securities of the debtor, other than a person who that holds 21 the securities as either of the following:

(1) As a fiduciary or agent without sole <u>discretionary</u> power
23 to vote the securities.

24 (2) Solely to secure a debt, if the person has not in fact25 exercised the power to vote.

c. A person whose business is operated by the debtor under a lease or other agreement, or a person substantially all of whose assets are controlled by the debtor.

29 d. A person who that operates the debtor's business under a
30 lease or other agreement or controls substantially all of the
31 debtor's assets.

32 2. "Asset" means property of a debtor, but does not include 33 any of the following:

34 a. Property to the extent it is encumbered by a valid lien.35 b. Property to the extent it is generally exempt under

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1 nonbankruptcy law.

2 An interest in property held in tenancy by the entireties C. 3 to the extent it is not subject to process by a creditor 4 holding a claim against only one tenant. 5 3. "Claim", except as used in "claim for relief", means 6 a right to payment, whether or not the right is reduced to 7 judgment, liquidated, unliquidated, fixed, contingent, matured, 8 unmatured, disputed, undisputed, legal, equitable, secured, or 9 unsecured. "Creditor" means a person who that has a claim. 10 4. 5. "Debt" means liability on a claim. 11 "Debtor" means a person who that is liable on a claim. 12 6. 13 7. "Electronic" means relating to technology having 14 electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, 15 electromagnetic, or similar capabilities. 16 7. 8. "Insider" includes all of the following: If the debtor is an individual, all of the following: 17 a. 18 (1) A relative of the debtor or of a general partner of the 19 debtor. 20 (2) A partnership in which the debtor is a general partner. 21 (3) A general partner in a partnership described in 22 subparagraph (2). 23 (4) A corporation of which the debtor is a director, 24 officer, or person in control. 25 b. If the debtor is a corporation, all of the following: 26 (1) A director of the debtor. 27 (2) An officer of the debtor. (3) A person in control of the debtor. 28 29 (4) A partnership in which the debtor is a general partner. 30 (5) A general partner in a partnership described in 31 subparagraph (4). (6) A relative of a general partner, director, officer, or 32 33 person in control of the debtor. 34 c. If the debtor is a partnership, all of the following: 35 (1) A general partner in the debtor.

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1 (2) A relative of a general partner in, or a general partner 2 of, or a person in control of the debtor. (3) Another partnership in which the debtor is a general 3 4 partner. 5 (4) A general partner in a partnership described in 6 subparagraph (3). 7 (5) A person in control of the debtor. 8 d. An affiliate, or an insider of an affiliate as if the 9 affiliate were the debtor. e. A managing agent of the debtor. 10 8. 9. "Lien" means a charge against or an interest in 11 12 property to secure payment of a debt or performance of an 13 obligation, and includes a security interest created by 14 agreement, a judicial lien obtained by legal or equitable 15 process or proceedings, a common-law lien, or a statutory lien. 16 10. "Organization" means a person other than an individual. 11. "Person" means an individual, estate, business 17 18 or nonprofit entity, public corporation, government or 19 governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, or other 20 legal entity. 21 9. 12. "Property" means anything that may be the subject 22 of ownership. 13. "Record" means information that is inscribed on a 23 24 tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other 25 medium and is retrievable in perceivable form. 10. 14. "Relative" means an individual related by 26 27 consanguinity within the third degree as determined by the 28 common law, a spouse, or an individual related to a spouse 29 within the third degree as so determined, and includes an 30 individual in an adoptive relationship within the third degree. 15. "Sign" means, with present intent to authenticate or 31 32 adopt a record to do either of the following: 33 a. Execute or adopt a tangible symbol. 34 b. Attach to or logically associate with the record an 35 electronic symbol, sound, or process.

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1 <u>11.</u> <u>16.</u> "*Transfer*" means every mode, direct or indirect, 2 absolute or conditional, voluntary or involuntary, of disposing 3 of or parting with an asset or an interest in an asset, and 4 includes payment of money, release, lease, <u>license</u>, and 5 creation of a lien or other encumbrance.

 $\frac{12.}{17.}$ *Valid lien* means a lien that is effective against 7 the holder of a judicial lien subsequently obtained by legal or 8 equitable process or proceedings.

9 Sec. 2. Section 684.2, Code 2016, is amended to read as 10 follows:

11 684.2 Insolvency.

12 1. A debtor is insolvent if, at a fair valuation, the sum of 13 the debtor's debts is greater than all the sum of the debtor's 14 assets, at a fair valuation.

A debtor who that is generally not paying the debtor's
 debts as they become due other than as a result of a bona fide
 dispute is presumed to be insolvent. The presumption imposes
 on the party against which the presumption is directed the
 burden of proving that the nonexistence of insolvency is more
 probable than its existence.

3. A partnership is insolvent under subsection 1 if the sum of the partnership's debts is greater than the aggregate, at a fair valuation, of all of the partnership's assets, and the sum of the excess of the value of each general partner's nonpartnership assets over the partner's nonpartnership debts. 4. 3. Assets under this section do not include property that has been transferred, concealed, or removed with intent hinder, delay, or defraud creditors or that has been transferred in a manner making the transfer voidable under this chapter.

31 5. <u>4.</u> Debts under this section do not include an obligation 32 to the extent it is secured by a valid lien on property of the 33 debtor not included as an asset.

34 Sec. 3. Section 684.4, Code 2016, is amended to read as 35 follows:

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684.4 Transfers fraudulent Transfer or obligation voidable as
 2 to present and or future creditors creditor.

1. A transfer made or obligation incurred by a debtor is 4 fraudulent voidable as to a creditor, whether the creditor's 5 claim arose before or after the transfer was made or the 6 obligation was incurred, if the debtor made the transfer 7 or incurred the obligation under any of the following 8 circumstances:

9 *a.* With actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud any 10 creditor of the debtor.

11 b. Without receiving a reasonably equivalent value in 12 exchange for the transfer or obligation, if either of the 13 following applies:

14 (1) The debtor was engaged or was about to engage in a 15 business or a transaction for which the remaining assets of the 16 debtor were unreasonably small in relation to the business or 17 transaction.

18 (2) The debtor intended to incur, or believed or reasonably19 should have believed that the debtor would incur, debts beyond20 the debtor's ability to pay as they became due.

In determining actual intent under subsection 1,
 paragraph "a", consideration may be given, among other factors,
 to whether any or all of the following apply:

a. Whether the <u>The</u> transfer or obligation was to an insider. *b.* Whether the <u>The</u> debtor retained possession or control of
the property transferred after the transfer.

27 c. Whether the <u>The</u> transfer or obligation was disclosed or
 28 concealed.

29 d. Whether, before <u>Before</u> the transfer was made or 30 obligation was incurred, the debtor had been sued or threatened 31 with suit.

32 e. Whether the <u>The</u> transfer was of substantially all the 33 debtor's assets.

34 f. Whether the The debtor absconded.

35 g. Whether the The debtor removed or concealed assets.

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h. Whether the <u>The</u> value of the consideration received by
 the debtor was reasonably equivalent to the value of the asset
 transferred or the amount of the obligation incurred.

4 *i.* Whether the <u>The</u> debtor was insolvent or became insolvent
5 shortly after the transfer was made or the obligation was
6 incurred.

j. Whether the <u>The</u> transfer occurred shortly before or
8 shortly after a substantial debt was incurred.

9 k. Whether the <u>The</u> debtor transferred the essential assets 10 of the business to a lienor who <u>that</u> transferred the assets to 11 an insider of the debtor.

12 <u>3. A creditor making a claim for relief under subsection 1</u> 13 <u>has the burden of proving the elements of the claim for relief</u> 14 by a preponderance of the evidence.

15 Sec. 4. Section 684.5, Code 2016, is amended to read as 16 follows:

17 684.5 Transfers fraudulent Transfer or obligation voidable as 18 to present creditors creditor.

19 1. A transfer made or obligation incurred by a debtor is 20 fraudulent voidable as to a creditor whose claim arose before 21 the transfer was made or the obligation was incurred if the 22 debtor made the transfer or incurred the obligation without 23 receiving a reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the 24 transfer or obligation and the debtor was insolvent at that 25 time or the debtor became insolvent as a result of the transfer 26 or obligation.

27 2. A transfer made by a debtor is fraudulent voidable as
28 to a creditor whose claim arose before the transfer was made
29 if the transfer was made to an insider for an antecedent debt,
30 the debtor was insolvent at that time, and the insider had
31 reasonable cause to believe that the debtor was insolvent.
32 3. Subject to section 684.2, subsection 2, a creditor making
33 a claim for relief under subsection 1 or 2 has the burden of

34 proving the elements of the claim for relief by a preponderance

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35 of the evidence.

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Sec. 5. Section 684.6, subsection 1, paragraph a, Code 2016,
 2 is amended to read as follows:

3 a. With respect to an asset that is real property other than 4 a fixture, but including the interest of a seller or purchaser 5 under a contract for the sale of the asset, when the transfer 6 is so far perfected that a good-faith purchaser of the asset 7 from the debtor against whom which applicable law permits the 8 transfer to be perfected cannot acquire an interest in the 9 asset that is superior to the interest of the transferee.

10 Sec. 6. Section 684.6, subsection 5, paragraph b, Code 2016,
11 is amended to read as follows:

12 b. If evidenced by a writing record, when the writing 13 executed record signed by the obligor is delivered to or for 14 the benefit of the obligee.

15 Sec. 7. Section 684.7, subsection 1, paragraph b, Code 2016, 16 is amended to read as follows:

b. A remedy by any special action available under this
subtitle, including <u>An</u> attachment or other provisional
remedy, against the asset transferred or other property of the
transferee if available under applicable law.

21 Sec. 8. Section 684.8, Code 2016, is amended to read as 22 follows:

23 684.8 Defenses, liability, and protection of transferee or 24 obligee.

25 1. A transfer or obligation is not voidable under section 26 684.7, subsection 1, paragraph "a", against a person who that 27 took in good faith and for a reasonably equivalent value given 28 the debtor or against any subsequent transferee or obligee.

29 2. To the extent a transfer is avoidable in an action by a 30 creditor under section 684.7, subsection 1, paragraph "a", all 31 of the following apply:

32 <u>a.</u> Except as otherwise provided in this section, to the 33 extent a transfer is voidable in an action by a creditor under 34 section 684.7, subsection 1, paragraph "a", the creditor may 35 recover judgment for the value of the asset transferred, as

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1 adjusted under subsection 3, or the amount necessary to satisfy 2 the creditor's claim, whichever is less. The judgment may be 3 entered against either of the following: 4 a_r (1) The first transferee of the asset or the person for 5 whose benefit the transfer was made. b. (2) Any subsequent transferee An immediate or mediate 6 7 transferee of the first transferee, other than a any of the 8 following: (a) A good-faith transferee or obligee who that took for 9 10 value or from any subsequent transferee or obligee. (b) An immediate or mediate good-faith transferee of a 11 12 person described in subparagraph division (a). b. Recovery pursuant to section 684.7, subsection 1, 13 14 paragraph "a", or section 684.7, subsection 2, of or from the 15 asset transferred or its proceeds, by levy or otherwise, is 16 available only against a person described in paragraph "a", 17 subparagraph (1) or (2). 3. If the judgment under subsection 2 is based upon the 18 19 value of the asset transferred, the judgment must be for an 20 amount equal to the value of the asset at the time of the 21 transfer, subject to adjustment as the equities may require. 22 4. Notwithstanding voidability of a transfer or an 23 obligation under this chapter, a good-faith transferee or 24 obligee is entitled, to the extent of the value given the 25 debtor for the transfer or obligation, to any of the following: 26 a. A lien on or a right to retain any an interest in the 27 asset transferred. Enforcement of any an obligation incurred. 28 b. 29 с. A reduction in the amount of the liability on the 30 judgment. 5. A transfer is not voidable under section 684.4, 31 32 subsection 1, paragraph "b'', or section 684.5 if the transfer 33 results from either of the following: 34 Termination of a lease upon default by the debtor when a. 35 the termination is pursuant to the lease and applicable law. LSB 5320YC (4) 86

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1 b. Enforcement of a security interest in compliance with 2 chapter 554, article 9, other than acceptance of collateral in 3 full or partial satisfaction of the obligation it secures. 4 6. A transfer is not voidable under section 684.5, 5 subsection 2, in any of the following circumstances: To the extent the insider gave new value to or for the 6 a. 7 benefit of the debtor after the transfer was made unless, 8 except to the extent the new value was secured by a valid lien. 9 b. If made in the ordinary course of business or financial 10 affairs of the debtor and the insider. If made pursuant to a good-faith effort to rehabilitate 11 C. 12 the debtor and the transfer secured present value given for 13 that purpose as well as an antecedent debt of the debtor. 7. The burden of proving matters referred to in this section 14 15 is determined according to the following: 16 a. A party that seeks to invoke subsection 1, 4, 5, or 6, 17 has the burden of proving the applicability of that subsection. 18 b. Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs c' and d', 19 the creditor has the burden of proving each applicable element 20 of subsection 2 or 3. The transferee has the burden of proving the 21 с. 22 applicability to the transferee of subsection 2, paragraph "a", 23 subparagraph (2), subparagraph division (a) or (b). 24 d. A party that seeks adjustment under subsection 3 has the 25 burden of proving the adjustment. 26 8. The standard of proof required to establish matters 27 referred to in this section is preponderance of the evidence. Sec. 9. Section 684.9, Code 2016, is amended to read as 28 29 follows: 684.9 Extinguishment of cause of action claim for relief. 30 A cause of action claim for relief with respect to a 31 32 fraudulent transfer or obligation under this chapter is 33 extinguished unless action is brought as follows: 34 1. Under section 684.4, subsection 1, paragraph "a", within 35 five not later than four years after the transfer was made or

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1 the obligation was incurred or, if later, within not later 2 than one year after the transfer or obligation was or could 3 reasonably have been discovered by the claimant. 4 2. Under section 684.4, subsection 1, paragraph "b'', 5 or section 684.5, subsection 1, within five not later than 6 four years after the transfer was made or the obligation was 7 incurred. 8 3. Under section 684.5, subsection 2, within not later than 9 one year after the transfer was made or the obligation was 10 incurred. Sec. 10. 684.9A Governing law. 11 NEW SECTION. 12 1. In this section, a debtor's location is determined as 13 follows: a. A debtor who is an individual is located at the 14 15 individual's principal residence. 16 b. A debtor that is an organization and has only one place 17 of business is located at its place of business. c. A debtor that is an organization and has more than one 18 19 place of business is located at its chief executive office. 20 2. A claim for relief in the nature of a claim for relief 21 under this chapter is governed by the local law of the 22 jurisdiction in which the debtor is located when the transfer 23 is made or the obligation is incurred. 24 Sec. 11. NEW SECTION. 684.9B Application to series 25 organization. 1. As used in this section: 26 "Protected series" means an arrangement, however 27 a. 28 denominated, created by a series organization that, pursuant to 29 the law under which the series organization is organized, has 30 the characteristics set forth in paragraph "b". "Series organization" means an organization that, 31 b. 32 pursuant to the law under which it is organized, has the 33 following characteristics: The organic record of the organization provides for 34 (1)35 creation by the organization of one or more protected series,

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1 however denominated, with respect to specified property of 2 the organization, and for records to be maintained for each 3 protected series that identify the property of or associated 4 with the protected series.

5 (2) Debt incurred or existing with respect to the activities 6 of, or property of or associated with, a particular protected 7 series is enforceable against the property of or associated 8 with the protected series only, and not against the property of 9 or associated with the organization or other protected series 10 of the organization.

11 (3) Debt incurred or existing with respect to the activities 12 or property of the organization is enforceable against the 13 property of the organization only, and not against the property 14 of or associated with a protected series of the organization. 15 2. A series organization and each protected series of the 16 organization is a separate person for purposes of this chapter, 17 even if for other purposes a protected series is not a person 18 separate from the organization or other protected series of the 19 organization.

20 Sec. 12. <u>NEW SECTION</u>. 684.9C Relation to Electronic 21 Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act.

This chapter modifies, limits, or supersedes the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. §7001 et seq., but does not modify, limit, or supersede section 5 101(c) of that Act, 15 U.S.C. §7001(c), or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in section 103(b) of 27 that Act, 15 U.S.C. §7003(b).

28 Sec. 13. Section 684.12, Code 2016, is amended to read as 29 follows:

30 684.12 Short title.

31 This chapter may be cited, which was formerly cited as the 32 "Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act." Act", may be cited as the 33 "Iowa Uniform Voidable Transactions Act".

34 Sec. 14. CODE EDITOR DIRECTIVE.

35 1. The Code editor is directed to make the following

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1 transfers: a. Section 684.9A, as enacted in this Act, to section 2 3 684.10. 4 b. Section 684.9B, as enacted in this Act, to section 5 684.11. c. Section 684.9C, as enacted in this Act, to section 6 7 684.14. 8 d. Section 684.10 is transferred to section 684.12. 9 e. Section 684.11 is transferred to section 684.13. Section 684.12, as amended in this Act, to section 10 f. 11 684.15. 12 2. The Code editor is directed to correct internal 13 references in the Code and in any enacted legislation as 14 necessary due to the enactment of this section. Sec. 15. APPLICABILITY. 15 16 1. a. This Act applies to a transfer made or an obligation 17 incurred on or after the effective date of this Act. This Act does not apply to a transfer made or an 18 b. 19 obligation incurred prior to the effective date of this Act. 20 For purposes of this section, a transfer is made and an 2. 21 obligation is incurred at the time provided in section 684.6. 22 EXPLANATION 23 The inclusion of this explanation does not constitute agreement with 24 the explanation's substance by the members of the general assembly. 25 GENERAL. This bill amends Code chapter 684 referred to 26 as the "Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act" as approved by the 27 national conference of commissioners on uniform state laws. 28 The law concerns an avoidance action brought by a creditor 29 (plaintiff) to set aside (void) a transfer made or obligation 30 incurred by an insolvent debtor to a third-party transferee 31 (defendant) including as part of a bankruptcy proceeding. 32 Consequently, the creditor seeks that the value of the property 33 be returned to the debtor or the debtor's bankruptcy estate. MODEL ACT. The bill is based on revisions to that Act 34 35 approved by the commissioners in 2014. The bill replaces the

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1 term "fraudulent transfer" with the broader term "voidable 2 transaction" and changes the name of the Code chapter to the 3 "Iowa Uniform Voidable Transactions Act" (Code section 684.12). 4 EXTINGUISHING OF CLAIM. The bill changes a current Iowa 5 law that extinguishes a claim after five years (Code section 6 684.9). The bill adopts the model Act's four-year limitation. 7 RECORDS. The bill replaces the term "writing" with "record" 8 and provides that a "record" may be in an electronic format 9 (Code section 684.1). Currently, an obligation is incurred 10 when it is made orally or if evidenced by a writing (Code 11 section 684.6).

12 INSOLVENCY. Generally, a debtor is insolvent if the sum 13 of the debtor's debts is more than the sum of debtor's assets 14 (Code section 684.2). The bill provides that such debts do 15 not include those subject to a bona fide dispute. It also 16 eliminates special treatment accorded to partnerships by 17 providing that the aggregate net worth of the general partners 18 is no longer to be added to the partnership's assets.

19 UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE — ARTICLE 9 TRANSACTIONS. The bill 20 provides that a transfer may be voidable even if the transferee 21 is also a secured creditor under Article 9 of the Uniform 22 Commercial Code (Code chapter 554). The secured creditor must 23 receive collateral for partial or full satisfaction of the 24 obligation and the transfer must occur without public sale or 25 judicial foreclosure (Code section 684.8).

ORGANIZATIONS AND SERIES. The bill adds the term organization which is defined to mean a "person" other than an individual (Code section 684.1). It also provides that an organization and separate legal components of that organization referred to as a "series" may each be treated as a separate person unconnected to an avoidance action (new Code section 684.9B). In order to be considered a separate person, the organization or series must be created in the same organic record (e.g., articles of incorporation), and the debt must be enforceable against the activities or property associated with

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1 the organization or series and not another component.

2 PROCEDURAL RULES. The bill provides that a rebuttable 3 presumption exists that a debtor is insolvent if the debtor 4 fails to pay debts as they become due. It also provides that 5 a creditor has the burden of proving the elements of a claim 6 (Code section 684.5) and a transferee has the burden of proving 7 the elements of a defense (Code section 684.8). The standard 8 of proof is a preponderance of the evidence.

9 CHOICE OF LAW. The bill provides that an avoidance action is 10 governed by the jurisdiction in which the debtor was located 11 when the transfer was made or obligation incurred (new Code 12 section 684.9A). If the debtor is an individual, the location 13 is the debtor's principal residence and if the debtor is an 14 organization, the location is the debtor's place of business or 15 chief executive office.

16 ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES AND GLOBAL AND NATIONAL COMMERCE ACT. 17 The bill provides that even though it modifies, limits, or 18 supersedes the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and 19 National Commerce Act, it does not affect federal law relating 20 to consumer disclosures through electronic means or exempt 21 certain judicial notices affecting consumer interests (new Code 22 section 684.9C).

23 CODE EDITOR DIRECTIVE. The bill directs the Code editor to 24 transfer existing, amended, and new Code sections within Code 25 chapter 684 in a manner that corresponds with the numbering 26 system approved by the national conference of commissioners on 27 uniform state laws.

28 APPLICABILITY. The bill applies to transfers and 29 obligations incurred on or after the effective date of the 30 bill.

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