# SENATE BILL No. 68

### DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 32-18-2.

**Synopsis:** Uniform Voidable Transactions Act. Enacts the Uniform Voidable Transactions Act, governing the ability of a creditor to nullify certain transfers made by a debtor.

Effective: July 1, 2016.

## **Bray**

January 5, 2016, read first time and referred to Committee on Insurance & Financial Institutions.



#### Second Regular Session 119th General Assembly (2016)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2015 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

### SENATE BILL No. 68

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning property.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

1	SECTION 1. IC 32-18-2-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
2	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 2. (a) As used in this
3	chapter, "asset" means property of a debtor.
4	(b) The term does not include any of the following:
5	(1) Property, to the extent the property is encumbered by a valid
6	<del>lien.</del>
7	(2) Property, to the extent the property is generally exempt under
8	law other than federal bankruptey law.
9	(3) An interest in property held in tenancy by the entireties to the
10	extent the interest is not subject to process by a creditor holding
11	a claim against only one (1) tenant.
12	The following definitions apply throughout this chapter:
13	(1) "Affiliate" means:
14	(A) a person that directly or indirectly owns, controls, or
15	holds with power to vote, twenty percent (20%) or more of
16	the outstanding voting securities of the debtor, other than
17	a person that holds the securities:



1	(i) as a fiduciany an agent without sale dispution and
1	(i) as a fiduciary or agent without sole discretionary
2 3	power to vote the securities; or
4	(ii) solely to secure a debt, if the person has not in fact
5	exercised the power to vote; (P) a comparation, twenty paramet (20%) or more of whose
6	(B) a corporation, twenty percent (20%) or more of whose
7	outstanding voting securities are directly or indirectly
8	owned, controlled, or held with power to vote, by the
9	debtor or a person that directly or indirectly owns,
10	controls, or holds, with power to vote, twenty percent (20%) or more of the outstanding voting securities of the
11	debtor, other than a person that holds the securities:
12	(i) as a fiduciary or agent without sole discretionary
13	• •
14	power to vote the securities; or
15	(ii) solely to secure a debt, if the person has not in fact
16	exercised the power to vote;
17	(C) a person whose business is operated by the debtor
18	under a lease or other agreement, or a person substantially
19	all of whose assets are controlled by the debtor; or
20	(D) a person that operates the debtor's business under a
21	lease or other agreement or controls substantially all of the
22	debtor's assets.
23	(2) "Asset" means property of a debtor, but the term does not
	include:
24	(A) property to the extent that it is encumbered by a valid
25	lien;
26 27	(B) property to the extent that it is generally exempt under
28	nonbankruptcy law, including property exempt from
	execution under IC 34-55-10; or
29	(C) an interest in property held in tenancy by the entireties
30	to the extent it is not subject to process by a creditor
31	holding a claim against only one (1) tenant.
32	(3) "Claim", except as used in "claim for relief", means a
33	right to payment, whether or not the right is reduced to
34	judgment, liquidated, unliquidated, fixed, contingent,
35	matured, unmatured, disputed, undisputed, legal, equitable,
36	secured, or unsecured.
37	(4) "Creditor" means a person that has a claim.
38	(5) "Debt" means liability on a claim.
39	(6) "Debtor" means a person that is liable on a claim.
40	(7) "Electronic" means relating to technology having
41	electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, electromagnetic,
42	or similar capabilities.



1	(8) "Insider" includes:
2	(A) if the debtor is an individual:
3	(i) a relative of the debtor or of a general partner of the
4	debtor;
5	(ii) a partnership in which the debtor is a general
6	partner;
7	(iii) a general partner in a partnership described in item
8	(ii); or
9	(iv) a corporation of which the debtor is a director,
10	officer, or person in control;
l 1	(B) if the debtor is a corporation:
12	(i) a director of the debtor;
13	(ii) an officer of the debtor;
14	(iii) a person in control of the debtor;
15	(iv) a partnership in which the debtor is a general
16	partner;
17	(v) a general partner in a partnership described in item
18	(iv); or
19	(vi) a relative of a general partner, director, officer, or
20	person in control of the debtor;
21	(C) if the debtor is a partnership:
22	(i) a general partner in the debtor;
23	(ii) a relative of a general partner in, a general partner
24	of, or a person in control of, the debtor;
25	(iii) another partnership in which the debtor is a general
26	partner;
27	(iv) a general partner in a partnership described in item
28	(iii);
29	(v) a person in control of the debtor; or
30	(vi) an affiliate, or an insider of an affiliate as if the
31	affiliate were the debtor; and
32	(D) a managing agent of the debtor.
33	(9) "Lien" means a charge against or an interest in property
34	to secure payment of a debt or performance of an obligation,
35	and includes a security interest created by agreement, a
36	judicial lien obtained by legal or equitable process or
37	proceedings, a common law lien, or a statutory lien.
38	(10) "Organization" means a person other than an individual.
39	(11) "Person" means an individual, an estate, a partnership,
10	a business or nonprofit entity, a public corporation, a
11	government or governmental subdivision, agency, or
12	instrumentality, or another legal entity.



1	(12) "Property" means anything that may be the subject of
2	ownership.
3	(13) "Record" means information that is inscribed on a
4	tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or another
5	medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.
6	(14) "Relative" means an individual related by consanguinity
7	within the third degree as determined by the common law, a
8	spouse, or an individual related to a spouse within the third
9	degree as so determined, and includes an individual in an
10	adoptive relationship within the third degree.
11	(15) "Sign" means, with present intent to authenticate or
12	adopt a record:
13	(A) to execute or adopt a tangible symbol; or
14	(B) to attach to or logically associate with the record an
15	electronic symbol, sound, or process.
16	(16) "Transfer" means every mode, direct or indirect,
17	absolute or conditional, voluntary or involuntary, of disposing
18	of or parting with an asset or an interest in an asset, and
19	includes payment of money, release, lease, license, and
20	creation of a lien or another encumbrance.
21	(17) "Valid lien" means a lien that is effective against the
22	holder of a judicial lien subsequently obtained by legal or
23	equitable process or proceedings.
24	SECTION 2. IC 32-18-2-3 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
25	2016]. Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "claim" means a right to
26	payment, whether the right is:
27	(1) reduced to judgment or not;
28	(2) liquidated or unliquidated;
29	(3) fixed or contingent;
30	(4) matured or unmatured;
31	(5) disputed or undisputed;
32	(6) legal or not;
33	(7) equitable or not; or
34	(8) secured or unsecured.
35	SECTION 3. IC 32-18-2-4 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
36	2016]. Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "creditor" means a person who
37	<del>has a claim.</del>
38	SECTION 4. IC 32-18-2-5 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
39	2016]. Sec. 5. As used in this chapter, "debt" means liability on a claim.
40	SECTION 5. IC 32-18-2-6 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
41	2016]. Sec. 6. As used in this chapter, "debtor" means a person who is
42	liable on a claim.



1	SECTION 6. IC 32-18-2-7 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
2	2016]. Sec. 7. (a) As used in this chapter, "lien" means a charge against
3	or an interest in property to secure payment of a debt or performance
4	of an obligation.
5	(b) The term includes any of the following:
6	(1) A security interest created by agreement.
7	(2) A judicial lien obtained by legal or equitable process or
8	<del>proceedings.</del>
9	(3) A common law lien.
10	(4) A statutory lien.
11	SECTION 7. IC 32-18-2-8 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
12	2016]. Sec. 8. As used in this chapter, "person" means an individual,
13	a partnership, a corporation, a limited liability company, an association,
14	an organization, a government, a governmental subdivision or agency,
15	a business trust, an estate, a trust, or any other legal or commercial
16	<del>entity.</del>
17	SECTION 8. IC 32-18-2-9 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
18	2016]. See: 9: As used in this chapter, "property" means anything that
19	can be the subject of ownership.
20	SECTION 9. IC 32-18-2-10 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
21	2016]. Sec. 10. (a) As used in this chapter, "transfer" means any mode
22	of disposing of or parting with an asset or an interest in an asset,
23	whether the mode is direct or indirect, absolute or conditional, or
24	voluntary or involuntary.
25	(b) The term includes payment of money, release, lease, and
26	creation of a lien or other encumbrance.
27	SECTION 10. IC 32-18-2-11 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY
28	1, 2016]. Sec. 11. As used in this chapter, "valid lien" means a lien that
29	is effective against the holder of a judicial lien subsequently obtained
30	by legal or equitable process or proceedings.
31	SECTION 11. IC 32-18-2-12 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
32	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 12. (a) For purposes of
33	this section, assets do not include property that has been:
34	(1) transferred, concealed, or removed with intent to hinder,
35	delay, or defraud creditors; or
36	(2) transferred in a manner making the transfer voidable under
37	this chapter.
38	(b) For purposes of this section, debts do not include an obligation
39	to the extent it is secured by a valid lien on property of the debtor not
40	included as an asset under this section.
41	(c) A debtor is insolvent if, at a fair valuation, the sum of the

debtor's debts is greater than all the sum of the debtor's assets. at a fair



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1	<del>valuation.</del>
2	(d) A debtor who that is generally not paying the debtor's debts as
3	they become due, other than as a result of a bona fide dispute, is
4	presumed to be insolvent. This presumption imposes upon the party
5	against whom which the presumption is directed the burden of proving
6	that the nonexistence of insolvency is more probable than its existence.
7	(e) A partnership is insolvent if the sum of the partnership's debts is
8	greater than the aggregate, at a fair valuation, of all of the partnership's
9	assets and the sum of the excess of the value of each general partner's
10	nonpartnership assets over each general partner's nonpartnership debts.
11	SECTION 12. IC 32-18-2-14 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
12	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 14. (a) A transfer made
13	or an obligation incurred by a debtor is fraudulent voidable as to a
14	creditor, whether the creditor's claim arose before or after the transfer
15	was made or the obligation was incurred, if the debtor made the
16	transfer or incurred the obligation:
17	(1) with actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud any creditor of
18	the debtor; or
19	(2) without receiving a reasonably equivalent value in exchange
20	for the transfer or obligation, and the debtor:
21	(A) was engaged or was about to engage in a business or a
22	transaction for which the remaining assets of the debtor were
23	unreasonably small in relation to the business or transaction;
24	or
25	(B) intended to incur or believed or reasonably should have
26	believed that the debtor would incur debts beyond the debtor's
27	ability to pay as the debts became due.
28	(b) In determining actual intent under subsection (a)(1),
29	consideration may be given, among other factors, to whether:
30	(1) the transfer or obligation was to an insider;
31	(2) the debtor retained possession or control of the property
32	transferred after the transfer;
33	(3) the transfer or obligation was disclosed or concealed;
34	(4) before the transfer was made or the obligation was
35	incurred, the debtor had been sued or threatened with suit;
36	(5) the transfer was of substantially all the debtor's assets;
37	(6) the debtor absconded;
38	(7) the debtor removed or concealed assets;
39	(8) the value of the consideration received by the debtor was
40	reasonably equivalent to the value of the asset transferred or
41	the amount of the obligation incurred;
42	(9) the debtor was insolvent or became insolvent shortly after
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1	the transfer was made or the obligation was incurred;
2 3	(10) the transfer occurred shortly before or shortly after a substantial debt was incurred; and
4	(11) the debtor transferred the essential assets of the business
5	to a lienor that transferred the assets to an insider of the
6	debtor.
7	(c) A creditor making a claim for relief under this section has
8	the burden of proving the elements of the claim for relief by a
9	preponderance of the evidence.
0	SECTION 13. IC 32-18-2-15 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
1	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 15. (a) A transfer made
2	or an obligation incurred by a debtor is fraudulent voidable as to a
3	creditor whose claim arose before the transfer was made or the
4	obligation was incurred if:
5	(1) the debtor made the transfer or incurred the obligation without
6	receiving a reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the
7	transfer or obligation; and
8	(2) the debtor:
9	(A) was insolvent at that time; or
20	(B) became insolvent as a result of the transfer or obligation.
21	(b) A transfer made by a debtor is voidable as to a creditor
	whose claim arose before the transfer was made if the transfer was
	whose claim arose before the transfer was made if the transfer was made to an insider for an antecedent debt, the debtor was insolvent at that time, and the insider had reasonable cause to believe that
	whose claim arose before the transfer was made if the transfer was made to an insider for an antecedent debt, the debtor was insolvent at that time, and the insider had reasonable cause to believe that the debtor was insolvent.
22 23 24 25 26	whose claim arose before the transfer was made if the transfer was made to an insider for an antecedent debt, the debtor was insolvent at that time, and the insider had reasonable cause to believe that the debtor was insolvent.  (c) Subject to section 12(d) of this chapter, a creditor making a
22 23 24 25 26 27	whose claim arose before the transfer was made if the transfer was made to an insider for an antecedent debt, the debtor was insolvent at that time, and the insider had reasonable cause to believe that the debtor was insolvent.  (c) Subject to section 12(d) of this chapter, a creditor making a claim for relief under this section has the burden of proving the
22 23 24 25 26 27	whose claim arose before the transfer was made if the transfer was made to an insider for an antecedent debt, the debtor was insolvent at that time, and the insider had reasonable cause to believe that the debtor was insolvent.  (c) Subject to section 12(d) of this chapter, a creditor making a claim for relief under this section has the burden of proving the elements of the claim for relief by a preponderance of the evidence.
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	whose claim arose before the transfer was made if the transfer was made to an insider for an antecedent debt, the debtor was insolvent at that time, and the insider had reasonable cause to believe that the debtor was insolvent.  (c) Subject to section 12(d) of this chapter, a creditor making a claim for relief under this section has the burden of proving the elements of the claim for relief by a preponderance of the evidence.  SECTION 14. IC 32-18-2-16 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	whose claim arose before the transfer was made if the transfer was made to an insider for an antecedent debt, the debtor was insolvent at that time, and the insider had reasonable cause to believe that the debtor was insolvent.  (c) Subject to section 12(d) of this chapter, a creditor making a claim for relief under this section has the burden of proving the elements of the claim for relief by a preponderance of the evidence.  SECTION 14. IC 32-18-2-16 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 16. The following
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 20	whose claim arose before the transfer was made if the transfer was made to an insider for an antecedent debt, the debtor was insolvent at that time, and the insider had reasonable cause to believe that the debtor was insolvent.  (c) Subject to section 12(d) of this chapter, a creditor making a claim for relief under this section has the burden of proving the elements of the claim for relief by a preponderance of the evidence.  SECTION 14. IC 32-18-2-16 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 16. The following apply for purposes of this chapter:
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 20 21	whose claim arose before the transfer was made if the transfer was made to an insider for an antecedent debt, the debtor was insolvent at that time, and the insider had reasonable cause to believe that the debtor was insolvent.  (c) Subject to section 12(d) of this chapter, a creditor making a claim for relief under this section has the burden of proving the elements of the claim for relief by a preponderance of the evidence.  SECTION 14. IC 32-18-2-16 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 16. The following apply for purposes of this chapter:  (1) A transfer is made:
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 20 21 22 33	whose claim arose before the transfer was made if the transfer was made to an insider for an antecedent debt, the debtor was insolvent at that time, and the insider had reasonable cause to believe that the debtor was insolvent.  (c) Subject to section 12(d) of this chapter, a creditor making a claim for relief under this section has the burden of proving the elements of the claim for relief by a preponderance of the evidence.  SECTION 14. IC 32-18-2-16 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 16. The following apply for purposes of this chapter:  (1) A transfer is made:  (A) with respect to an asset that is real property other than a
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 00 11 22 33	whose claim arose before the transfer was made if the transfer was made to an insider for an antecedent debt, the debtor was insolvent at that time, and the insider had reasonable cause to believe that the debtor was insolvent.  (c) Subject to section 12(d) of this chapter, a creditor making a claim for relief under this section has the burden of proving the elements of the claim for relief by a preponderance of the evidence.  SECTION 14. IC 32-18-2-16 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 16. The following apply for purposes of this chapter:  (1) A transfer is made:  (A) with respect to an asset that is real property other than a fixture (but including the interest of a seller or purchaser under
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 20 21 22 33 44 55	whose claim arose before the transfer was made if the transfer was made to an insider for an antecedent debt, the debtor was insolvent at that time, and the insider had reasonable cause to believe that the debtor was insolvent.  (c) Subject to section 12(d) of this chapter, a creditor making a claim for relief under this section has the burden of proving the elements of the claim for relief by a preponderance of the evidence.  SECTION 14. IC 32-18-2-16 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 16. The following apply for purposes of this chapter:  (1) A transfer is made:  (A) with respect to an asset that is real property other than a fixture (but including the interest of a seller or purchaser under a contract for the sale of the asset), when the transfer is so far
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 20 31 44 25 36 44 35 46 46 47 48 49 49 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	whose claim arose before the transfer was made if the transfer was made to an insider for an antecedent debt, the debtor was insolvent at that time, and the insider had reasonable cause to believe that the debtor was insolvent.  (c) Subject to section 12(d) of this chapter, a creditor making a claim for relief under this section has the burden of proving the elements of the claim for relief by a preponderance of the evidence.  SECTION 14. IC 32-18-2-16 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 16. The following apply for purposes of this chapter:  (1) A transfer is made:  (A) with respect to an asset that is real property other than a fixture (but including the interest of a seller or purchaser under a contract for the sale of the asset), when the transfer is so far perfected that a good faith purchaser of the asset from the
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 20 21 22 23 34 45 56 67	whose claim arose before the transfer was made if the transfer was made to an insider for an antecedent debt, the debtor was insolvent at that time, and the insider had reasonable cause to believe that the debtor was insolvent.  (c) Subject to section 12(d) of this chapter, a creditor making a claim for relief under this section has the burden of proving the elements of the claim for relief by a preponderance of the evidence.  SECTION 14. IC 32-18-2-16 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 16. The following apply for purposes of this chapter:  (1) A transfer is made:  (A) with respect to an asset that is real property other than a fixture (but including the interest of a seller or purchaser under a contract for the sale of the asset), when the transfer is so far perfected that a good faith purchaser of the asset from the debtor against whom applicable law permits the transfer to be
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 20 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 8 9 9 8 9 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9	whose claim arose before the transfer was made if the transfer was made to an insider for an antecedent debt, the debtor was insolvent at that time, and the insider had reasonable cause to believe that the debtor was insolvent.  (c) Subject to section 12(d) of this chapter, a creditor making a claim for relief under this section has the burden of proving the elements of the claim for relief by a preponderance of the evidence.  SECTION 14. IC 32-18-2-16 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 16. The following apply for purposes of this chapter:  (1) A transfer is made:  (A) with respect to an asset that is real property other than a fixture (but including the interest of a seller or purchaser under a contract for the sale of the asset), when the transfer is so far perfected that a good faith purchaser of the asset from the debtor against whom applicable law permits the transfer to be perfected cannot acquire an interest in the asset that is superior
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 20 21 22 33 44 45 56 67 78 89 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99	whose claim arose before the transfer was made if the transfer was made to an insider for an antecedent debt, the debtor was insolvent at that time, and the insider had reasonable cause to believe that the debtor was insolvent.  (c) Subject to section 12(d) of this chapter, a creditor making a claim for relief under this section has the burden of proving the elements of the claim for relief by a preponderance of the evidence.  SECTION 14. IC 32-18-2-16 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 16. The following apply for purposes of this chapter:  (1) A transfer is made:  (A) with respect to an asset that is real property other than a fixture (but including the interest of a seller or purchaser under a contract for the sale of the asset), when the transfer is so far perfected that a good faith purchaser of the asset from the debtor against whom applicable law permits the transfer to be perfected cannot acquire an interest in the asset that is superior to the interest of the transferee; and
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 20 21 22 33 44 35 46 37 48 49 49 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	whose claim arose before the transfer was made if the transfer was made to an insider for an antecedent debt, the debtor was insolvent at that time, and the insider had reasonable cause to believe that the debtor was insolvent.  (c) Subject to section 12(d) of this chapter, a creditor making a claim for relief under this section has the burden of proving the elements of the claim for relief by a preponderance of the evidence.  SECTION 14. IC 32-18-2-16 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 16. The following apply for purposes of this chapter:  (1) A transfer is made:  (A) with respect to an asset that is real property other than a fixture (but including the interest of a seller or purchaser under a contract for the sale of the asset), when the transfer is so far perfected that a good faith purchaser of the asset from the debtor against whom applicable law permits the transfer to be perfected cannot acquire an interest in the asset that is superior to the interest of the transferee; and  (B) with respect to an asset that is not real property or that is
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 20 21 22 33 44 45 56 67 78 89 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99	whose claim arose before the transfer was made if the transfer was made to an insider for an antecedent debt, the debtor was insolvent at that time, and the insider had reasonable cause to believe that the debtor was insolvent.  (c) Subject to section 12(d) of this chapter, a creditor making a claim for relief under this section has the burden of proving the elements of the claim for relief by a preponderance of the evidence.  SECTION 14. IC 32-18-2-16 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 16. The following apply for purposes of this chapter:  (1) A transfer is made:  (A) with respect to an asset that is real property other than a fixture (but including the interest of a seller or purchaser under a contract for the sale of the asset), when the transfer is so far perfected that a good faith purchaser of the asset from the debtor against whom applicable law permits the transfer to be perfected cannot acquire an interest in the asset that is superior to the interest of the transferee; and



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1 2	under this chapter) that is superior to the interest of the transferee.
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4	(2) If applicable law permits a transfer to be perfected under subdivision (1) and the transfer is not so perfected before the
5	•
6	commencement of an action for relief under this chapter, the transfer is considered made immediately before the
7	transfer is considered made immediately before the commencement of the action.
8	
9	(3) If applicable law does not permit a transfer to be perfected under subdivision (1), the transfer is made when it becomes
10	effective between the debtor and the transferee.
11	
12	(4) A transfer is not made until the debtor has acquired rights in the asset transferred.
13	
14	(5) An obligation is incurred:
15	(A) if oral, when it becomes effective between the parties; or
	(B) if evidenced by a writing, record, when the writing
16	executed record signed by the obligor is delivered to or for
17	the benefit of the obligee.
18	SECTION 15. IC 32-18-2-18 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
19	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 18. (a) A transfer or an
20	obligation is not voidable under section $\frac{14(1)}{14(a)(1)}$ of this chapter
21	against a person who that took in good faith and for a reasonably
22	equivalent value <b>given the debtor</b> or against any subsequent transferee
23	or obligee.
24	(b) To the extent that a transfer is avoidable in an action by a
25	creditor under section 17(a)(1) of this chapter, the following rules
26	apply:
27	(1) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, to the extent a
28	transfer is voidable in an action by a creditor under section
29	17(a)(1) of this chapter, the creditor may recover judgment for the
30	value of the asset transferred, as adjusted under subsection (c), or
31	the amount necessary to satisfy the creditor's claim, whichever is
32	less. The judgment may be entered against:
33	(1) (A) the first transferee of the asset or the person for whose
34	benefit the transfer was made; or
35	(2) (B) any subsequent transferee other than an immediate or
36	mediate transferee of the first transferee, other than:
37	(i) a good faith transferee who that took for value; or
38	(ii) from any subsequent transferce. an immediate or
39	mediate good faith transferee of a person described in
40	item (i).
41	(2) Recovery under section 17(a)(1) or 17(a)(2) of this chapter
42	or from the asset transferred or its proceeds, by levy or



1	otherwise, is available only against a person described in
2	subdivision (1).
3	(c) If the judgment under subsection (b) is based upon the value of
4	the asset transferred, the judgment must be for an amount equal to the
5	value of the asset at the time of the transfer, subject to adjustment as
6	the equities may require.
7	(d) Notwithstanding voidability of a transfer or an obligation under
8	this chapter, a good faith transferee or obligee is entitled, to the extent
9	of the value given the debtor for the transfer or obligation, to:
10	(1) a lien on or a right to retain any an interest in the asset
11	transferred;
12	(2) enforcement of any an obligation incurred; or
13	(3) a reduction in the amount of the liability on the judgment.
14	(e) A transfer is not voidable under section 14(2) 14(a)(2) or section
15	15 of this chapter if the transfer results from:
16	(1) termination of a lease upon default by the debtor when the
17	termination is permitted by the lease and applicable law; or
18	(2) enforcement of a security interest in compliance with Article
19	9 of the Uniform Commercial Code, other than acceptance of
20	collateral in full or partial satisfaction of the obligation it
21	secures.
22	(f) A transfer is not voidable under section 15(a)(2) of this
23	chapter:
24	(1) to the extent the insider gave new value to or for the
25	benefit of the debtor after the transfer was made, except to
26	the extent the new value was secured by a valid lien;
27	(2) if made in the ordinary course of business or financial
28	affairs of the debtor and the insider; or
29	(3) if made under a good faith effort to rehabilitate the debtor
30	and the transfer secured present value given for that purpose
31	as well as an antecedent debt of the debtor.
32	(g) The following rules determine the burden of proving matters
33	referred to in this section:
34	(1) A party that seeks to invoke subsection (a), (d), (e), or (f)
35	has the burden of proving the applicability of that subsection.
36	(2) Except as otherwise provided in subdivisions (3) and (4),
37	the creditor has the burden of proving each applicable
38	element of subsection (b) or (c).
39	(3) The transferee has the burden of proving the applicability
40	to the transferee of subsection (b)(1)(A).
41	(4) A party that seeks adjustment under subsection (c) has the
42	burden of proving the adjustment.



1	(h) The standard of proof required to establish matters referred
2	to in this section is by preponderance of the evidence.
3	SECTION 16. IC 32-18-2-19 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
4	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 19. A cause of action
5	claim for relief with respect to a fraudulent transfer or obligation
6	under this chapter is extinguished unless brought as follows:
7	(1) If brought under section 14(1) 14(a)(1) of this chapter, an
8	action is extinguished unless brought not later than the later of the
9	following:
10	(A) Four (4) years after the transfer was made or the obligation
11	was incurred.
12	(B) One (1) year after the transfer or obligation was or could
13	reasonably have been discovered by the claimant.
14	(2) If brought under section $\frac{14(2)}{14(a)(2)}$ or $\frac{15(1)}{15(a)(1)}$ of
15	this chapter, an action is extinguished unless it is brought not later
16	than four (4) years after the transfer was made or the obligation
17	was incurred.
18	SECTION 17. IC 32-18-2-19.3 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA
19	CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS
20	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 19.3. (a) The following rules
21	determine a debtor's location:
22	(1) A debtor who is an individual is located at the individual's
23	principal residence.
24	(2) A debtor that is an organization and has only one (1) place
25	of business is located at its place of business.
26	(3) A debtor that is an organization and has more than one (1)
27	place of business is located at its chief executive office.
28	(b) A claim for relief in the nature of a claim for relief under
29	this chapter is governed by the law of the jurisdiction in which the
30	debtor is located when the transfer is made or the obligation is
31	incurred.
32	SECTION 18. IC 32-18-2-19.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA
33	CODE AS A <b>NEW</b> SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS
34	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 19.5. (a) The following definitions
35	apply throughout this section:
36	(1) "Protected series" means an arrangement, however
37	denominated, created by a series organization that, under the
38	law under which the series organization is organized, has the
39	characteristics set forth in subdivision (2).
40	(2) "Series organization" means an organization that, under
41	the law under which it is organized, has the following



characteristics:

1	(A) The organic record of the organization provides for
2	creation by the organization of one (1) or more protected
3	series, however denominated, with respect to specified
4	property of the organization, and for records to be
5	maintained for each protected series that identify the
6	property of or associated with the protected series.
7	(B) Debt incurred or existing with respect to the activities
8	of, or property of or associated with, a particular protected
9	series is enforceable against the property of or associated
10	with the protected series only, and not against the property
11	of or associated with the organization or other protected
12	series of the organization.
13	(C) Debt incurred or existing with respect to the activities
14	or property of the organization is enforceable against the
15	property of the organization only, and not against the
16	property of or associated with a protected series of the
17	organization.
18	(b) A series organization and each protected series of the
19	organization is a separate person for purposes of this chapter, even
20	if for other purposes a protected series is not a person separate
21	from the organization or other protected series of the organization.
22	SECTION 19. IC 32-18-2-22 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA
23	CODE AS A <b>NEW</b> SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS
24	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 22. This chapter modifies, limits,
25	or supersedes the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and
26	National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. 7001 et seq., but does not
27	modify, limit, or supersede Section 101(c) of that act, 15 U.S.C.
28	7001(c), or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices
29	described in Section 103(b) of that act, 15 U.S.C. 7003(b).

described in Section 103(b) of that act, 15 U.S.C. 7003(b).

