

33-204. Transfers fraudulent as to present and future creditors. (a) A transfer made or obligation incurred by a debtor is fraudulent as to a creditor, whether the creditor's claim arose before or after the transfer was made or the obligation was incurred, if the debtor made the transfer or incurred the obligation:

- (1) With actual intent to hinder, delay or defraud any creditor of the debtor; or
- (2) without receiving a reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the transfer or obligation, and the debtor:
 - (A) Was engaged or was about to engage in a business or a transaction for which the remaining assets of the debtor were unreasonably small in relation to the business or transaction; or
 - (B) intended to incur, or believed or reasonably should have believed that such debtor would incur, debts beyond such debtor's ability to pay as they became due.
 - (b) In determining actual intent under subsection (a)(1), consideration may be given, among other factors, to whether:
 - (1) The transfer or obligation was to an insider;
 - (2) the debtor retained possession or control of the property transferred after the transfer;
 - (3) the transfer or obligation was disclosed or concealed;
 - (4) before the transfer was made or obligation was incurred, the debtor had been sued or threatened with suit;
 - (5) the transfer was of substantially all the debtor's assets;
 - (6) the debtor absconded;
 - (7) the debtor removed or concealed assets;
 - (8) the 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;
 - (9) the debtor was insolvent or became insolvent shortly after the transfer was made or the obligation was incurred;
 - (10) the transfer occurred shortly before or shortly after a substantial debt was incurred; and
 - (11) the debtor transferred the essential assets of the business to a lienor who transferred the assets to an insider of the debtor.

History: L. 1998, ch. 13, § 4; Jan. 1, 1999.