

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**  
**OFFICIAL CODE**

**TITLE 28.**  
**COMMERCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND**  
**TRANSACTIONS.**

**CHAPTER 31.**  
**FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES.**

**2001 Edition**

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OFFICIAL CODE**  
**CHAPTER 31. FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES.**

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# CHAPTER 31. FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES.

*Refs & Annos*

Jurisdiction	Laws	Effective Date	Statutory Citation
Alabama	1989, No. 89-793	1-1-1990	Code 1975, §§ 8-9A-1 to 8-9A-12.
Arizona	1990, c. 17	4-4-1990[FN*]	A.R.S. §§ 44-1001 to 44-1010.
Arkansas	1987, Act 967		A.C.A. §§ 4-59-201 to 4-59-213.
California	1986, c. 383	7-16-1986[FN*]	West's Ann.Cal.Civ. Code, §§ 3439 to 3439.12.
Colorado	1991, c. 137	7-1-1991	West's C.R.S.A. §§ 38-8-101 to 38-8-112.
Connecticut	1991, P.A. 91-297	6-25-1991 [FN*]	C.G.S.A. §§ 52-552a to 52-552l.
Delaware	70 Del. Laws, c. 434	7-3-1996	6 Del.C. §§ 1301 to 1311.
District of Columbia	1995, D.C.Act 11-160	2-9-1996	D.C. Official Code, 2001 Ed. §§ 28-3101 to 28-3111.
Florida	1987, c. 87-79	1-1-1988	West's F.S.A. §§ 726.101 to 726.112.
Georgia	2002, c. 427	7-1-2002	O.C.G.A. §§ 18-2-70 to 18-2-80.
Hawaii	1985, No. 216	6-4-1985	HRS §§ 651C-1 to 651C-10.
Idaho	1987, c. 202		I.C. §§ 55-910 to 55-921.
Illinois	1989, P.A. 86-814	1-1-1990	S.H.A. 740 ILCS 160/1 to 160/12.
Indiana	2002, P.L. 2-2002	7-1-2002	West's A.I.C. 32-18-2-1 to 32-18-2-21.
Iowa	1994, H.F. 2384	1-1-1995	I.C.A. §§ 684.1 to 684.12.
Kansas	1998, c. 13	1-1-1999	K.S.A. §§ 33-201 to 33-212.
Maine	1985, c. 641	7-16-1986	14 M.R.S.A. §§ 3571 to 3582.
Massachusetts	1996, c. 157	7-8-1996[FN*]	M.G.L.A. c. 109A, §§ 1 to 12.
Michigan	1998, P.A. 434	12-30-1998	M.C.L.A. §§ 566.31 to 566.43.
Minnesota	1987, c. 19	4-7-1987[FN*]	M.S.A. §§ 513.41 to 513.51.
Mississippi	2006, c. 371	7-1-2006	Code 1972, §§ 15-3-101 to 15-3-121.
Missouri	1992, S.B. 448	8-28-1992	V.A.M.S. §§ 428.005 to 428.059.
Montana	1991, c. 324		MCA 31-2-326 to 31-2-342.
Nebraska	1989, LB 423	8-25-1989	R.R.S.1943, §§ 36-701 to 36-712.
Nevada	1987, c. 8	3-3-1987[FN*]	N.R.S. 112.140 to 112.250.
New Hampshire	L. 1987, c. 215	1-1-1988	RSA 545-A:1 to 545-A:12.
New Jersey	1988, c. 74	1-1-1989	N.J.S.A. 25:2-20 to 25:2-34.
New Mexico	1989, c. 382	4-7-1989[FN*]	NMSA 1978, §§ 56-10-14 to 56-10-25.
North Carolina	1997, c. 291	10-1-1997	G.S. §§ 39-23.1 to 39-23.12
North Dakota	1985, c. 186		NDCC 13-02.1-01 to 13-02.1-10
Ohio	1990, H.B. 506		R.C. §§ 1336.01 to 1336.11.
Oklahoma	1986, c. 100	11-1-1986	24 Okl.St.Ann. §§ 112 to 123.
Oregon	1985, c. 664	1-1-1986	ORS 95.200 to 95.310.
Pennsylvania	1993, No. 70	60 days after 12-3-1993	12 Pa. C.S.A. §§5101 to 5110.
Rhode Island	1986, c. 438	6-25-1986	Gen. Laws 1956, §§ 6-16-1 to 6-16-12.
South Dakota	1987, c. 365		SDCL 54-8A-1 to 54-8A-12.
Tennessee	2003, c. 42	7-1-2003	T.C.A. §§ 66-3-301 to 66-3-313.
Texas	1987, c. 1004	9-1-1987	V.T.C.A. Bus. & C. §§ 24.001 to 24.013.

Utah	1988, c. 59	4-25-1988	U.C.A. 1953, 25-6-1 to 25-6-14.
Vermont	1996, No. 179	7-1-1996	9 V.S.A. §§ 2285 to 2295.
Washington	1987, c. 444	7-1-1988	West's RCWA 19.40.011 to 19.40.904.
West Virginia	1986, c. 166	7-1-1986	Code, 40-1A-1 to 40-1A-12.
Wisconsin	1987-89 Act 192	4-8-1988	W.S.A. 242.01 to 242.11.
Wyoming	2006, c. 55	7-1-2006	Wyo.Stat.Ann. §§ 34-14-201 to 34-14-212.

[FN\*] Date of approval.

## § 28-3101. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this chapter, the term:

(1) "Affiliate" means:

(A) A person who directly or indirectly owns, controls, or holds with power to vote 20% or more of the outstanding voting securities of the debtor, other than a person who holds the securities:

- (i) As a fiduciary or agent without sole discretionary power to vote the securities; or
- (ii) Solely to secure a debt, if the person has not exercised the power to vote;

(B) A corporation having 20% or more of its outstanding voting securities that are directly or indirectly owned, controlled, or held with power to vote by the debtor or a person who directly or indirectly owns, controls, or holds with power to vote 20% or more of the outstanding voting securities of the debtor, other than a person who holds the securities:

- (i) As a fiduciary or agent without sole power to vote the securities; or
- (ii) Solely to secure a debt, if the person has not in fact exercised the power to vote;

(C) A person whose business is operated by the debtor under a lease or other agreement, or a person whose assets are substantially all controlled by the debtor; or

(D) A person who operates the debtor's business under a lease or other agreement or controls substantially all of the debtor's assets.

(2) "Asset" means property of a debtor, but does not include:

- (A) Property to the extent it is encumbered by a valid lien;
- (B) Property to the extent it is generally exempt under nonbankruptcy law; or
- (C) An interest in property held in tenancy by the entireties to the extent it is not subject to process by a creditor holding a claim against only one tenant.

(3) "Claim" means a right to payment, whether or not the right is reduced to judgment, liquidated, unliquidated, fixed, contingent, matured, unmatured, disputed, undisputed, legal, equitable, secured, or unsecured.

(4) "Creditor" means a person who has a claim.

(5) "Debt" means liability on a claim.

(6) "Debtor" means a person who is liable on a claim.

(7) "Insider" includes:

(A) If the debtor is an individual:

- (i) A relative of the debtor or of a general partner of the debtor;
- (ii) A partnership in which the debtor is a general partner;
- (iii) A general partner in a partnership described in sub-subparagraph (ii) of this subparagraph;
- (iv) A corporation of which the debtor is a director, officer, or person in control;
- (v) An unincorporated business organization in which the debtor has capital participation as a member or partner with limitation of liability for that participation, if that capital participation includes the right to conduct the business of the organization; or
- (vi) A member or partner in an unincorporated business organization described in sub-subparagraph (v) of this subparagraph who has the right to conduct the business of the organization or who controls the organization;

(B) If the debtor is a corporation:

- (i) A director of the debtor;
- (ii) An officer of the debtor;

- (iii) A person in control of the debtor;
  - (iv) A partnership in which the debtor is a general partner;
  - (v) A general partner in a partnership described in sub-subparagraph (iv) of this subparagraph;  
or
  - (vi) A relative of a general partner, director, officer, or person in control of the debtor;
- (C) If the debtor is a partnership:
- (i) A general partner in the debtor;
  - (ii) A relative of a general partner in, or a general partner of, the partnership, or a person in control of the debtor;
  - (iii) Another partnership in which the debtor is a general partner;
  - (iv) A general partner in a partnership described in sub-subparagraph (iii) of this subparagraph;  
or
  - (v) A person in control of the debtor;
- (D) If the debtor is an unincorporated business organization in which members or partners receive limitation of liability for their capital participation in the organization:
- (i) A member or partner of the organization who has the right to conduct the business of the organization;
  - (ii) A person who controls the organization; or
  - (iii) A relative of a person described in sub-subparagraph (i) or (ii) of this subparagraph;
- (E) An affiliate, or an insider of an affiliate as if the affiliate were the debtor; and
- (F) A managing agent of the debtor.
- (8) "Lien" means a charge against, or an interest in, property to secure payment of a debt or performance of an obligation, and includes a security interest created by agreement, a judicial lien obtained by legal or equitable process or proceedings, a common-law lien, or a statutory lien.
- (9) "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, organization, limited liability company, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, or any other legal or commercial entity.
- (10) "Property" means anything that may be the subject of ownership.
- (11) "Relative" means an individual related by consanguinity within the third degree as determined by the common law, a spouse, or an individual related to a spouse within the third degree as so determined, and includes an individual in an adoptive relationship within the third degree.
- (12) "Transfer" means every mode, direct or indirect, absolute or conditional, voluntary or involuntary, of disposing of, or parting with, an asset or an interest in an asset, and includes payment of money, release, lease, and creation of a lien or other encumbrance.
- (13) "Valid lien" means a lien that is effective against the holder of a judicial lien subsequently obtained by legal or equitable process or proceedings.

(Aug. 30, 1964, 78 Stat. 674, Pub. L. 88-509, § 1; Feb. 9, 1996, D.C. Law 11-83, § 2, 42 DCR 6773.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

##### *Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 28-3101.

1973 Ed., § 28-3101.

##### *Legislative History of Laws*

Law 11-83, the "Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act of 1995," was introduced in Council and assigned Bill No. 11-228, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Bill was adopted on first and second readings on October 10, 1995, and November 7, 1995, respectively. Signed by the Mayor on November 27, 1995, it was assigned Act No. 11-160 and transmitted to both Houses of Congress for its review. D.C. Law 11-83 became effective on February 9, 1996.

##### *Uniform Law*

This section is based upon § 1 of the Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act. See Volume 7A, Part II Uniform Laws Annotated, Master Edition, or ULA Database on Westlaw.

## **§ 28-3102. INSOLVENCY.**

- (a) A debtor is insolvent if the sum of the debtor's debts is greater than all of the debtor's assets, at a fair valuation.
- (b) A debtor who is generally not paying his or her debts as they become due is presumed to be insolvent.
- (c) A partnership is insolvent under subsection (a) of this section 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.
- (d) Assets under this section do not include property that has been transferred, concealed, or removed with intent to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors or that has been transferred in a manner making the transfer voidable under this chapter.
- (e) Debts under this section do not include an obligation to the extent it is secured by a valid lien on property of the debtor not included as an asset.

(Feb. 9, 1996, D.C. Law 11-83, § 2, 42 DCR 6773.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

##### *Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 28-3102.

##### *Legislative History of Laws*

For legislative history of D.C. Law 11-83, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 28-3101.

##### *Uniform Law*

This section is based upon § 2 of the Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act. See Volume 7A, Part II Uniform Laws Annotated, Master Edition, or ULA Database on Westlaw.

### **§ 28-3103. VALUE.**

- (a) Value is given for a transfer or an obligation if, in exchange for the transfer or obligation, property is transferred, or an antecedent debt is secured or satisfied. Value does not include an unperformed promise made otherwise than in the ordinary course of the promisor's business to furnish support to the debtor or another person.
- (b) For the purposes of sections 28-3104(a)(2) and 28-3105, a person gives a reasonably equivalent value if the person acquires an interest of the debtor in an asset pursuant to a regularly conducted, noncollusive foreclosure sale or execution of a power of sale for the acquisition or disposition of the interest of the debtor upon default under a mortgage, deed of trust, or security agreement.
- (c) A transfer is made for present value if the exchange between the debtor and the transferee is intended by them to be contemporaneous and is in fact substantially contemporaneous.

(Feb. 9, 1996, D.C. Law 11-83, § 2, 42 DCR 6773.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

##### *Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 28-3103.

##### *Legislative History of Laws*

For legislative history of D.C. Law 11-83, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 28-3101.

##### *Uniform Law*

This section is based upon § 3 of the Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act. See Volume 7A, Part II Uniform Laws Annotated, Master Edition, or ULA Database on Westlaw.

### **§ 28-3104. 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 the debtor would incur, debts beyond the debtor's ability to pay as they became due.

(b) In determining actual intent under subsection (a)(1) of this section, 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.

(Feb. 9, 1996, D.C. Law 11-83, § 2, 42 DCR 6773.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

##### *Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 28-3104.

##### *Legislative History of Laws*

For legislative history of D.C. Law 11-83, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 28-3101.

##### *Uniform Law*

This section is based upon § 4 of the Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act. See Volume 7A, Part II Uniform Laws Annotated, Master Edition, or ULA Database on Westlaw.

## **§ 28-3105. TRANSFERS FRAUDULENT AS TO PRESENT CREDITORS.**

(a) A transfer made, or obligation incurred, by a debtor is fraudulent as to a creditor whose claim arose before the transfer was made or the obligation was incurred if the debtor made the transfer or incurred the obligation without receiving a reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the transfer or obligation and the debtor was insolvent at that time or the debtor became insolvent as a result of the transfer or obligation.

(b) A transfer made by a debtor is fraudulent as to a creditor 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.

(Feb. 9, 1996, D.C. Law 11-83, § 2, 42 DCR 6773.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

##### *Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 28-3105.

##### *Legislative History of Laws*

For legislative history of D.C. Law 11-83, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 28-3101.

##### *Uniform Law*

This section is based upon § 5 of the Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act. See Volume 7A, Part II Uniform Laws Annotated, Master Edition, or ULA Database on Westlaw.

## **§ 28-3106. WHEN TRANSFER IS MADE OR OBLIGATION IS INCURRED.**

For the purposes of this chapter:

(1) A transfer is made:

(A) With respect to an asset that is real property other than a fixture, 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 a fixture, when the transfer is so far perfected that a creditor on a simple contract cannot acquire a judicial lien otherwise than under this chapter that is superior to the interest of the transferee.

(2) If applicable law permits the transfer to be perfected as provided in paragraph (1) of this section and the transfer is not so perfected before the commencement of an action for relief under this chapter, the transfer is deemed made immediately before the commencement of the action.

(3) If applicable law does not permit the transfer to be perfected as provided in paragraph (1) of this section, the transfer is made when it becomes effective between the debtor and the transferee.

(4) A transfer is not made until the debtor has acquired rights in the asset transferred.

(5) An obligation is incurred:

(A) If oral, when it becomes effective between the parties; or

(B) If evidenced by a writing, when the writing executed by the obligor is delivered to, or for the benefit of, the obligee.

(Feb. 9, 1996, D.C. Law 11-83, § 2, 42 DCR 6773; Apr. 9, 1997, D.C. Law 11-255, § 27(c), 44 DCR 1271.)

### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

#### *Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 28-3106.

#### *Legislative History of Laws*

For legislative history of D.C. Law 11-83, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 28-3101.

Law 11-255, the "Second Technical Amendments Act of 1996," was introduced in Council and assigned Bill No. 11-905, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Bill was adopted on first and second readings on November 7, 1996, and December 3, 1996, respectively. Signed by the Mayor on December 24, 1996, it was assigned Act No. 11-519 and transmitted to both Houses of Congress for its review. D.C. Law 11-255 became effective on April 9, 1997.

#### *Uniform Law*

This section is based upon § 6 of the Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act. See Volume 7A, Part II Uniform Laws Annotated, Master Edition, or ULA Database on Westlaw.

## **§ 28-3107. REMEDIES OF CREDITORS.**

(a) In an action for relief against a transfer or obligation under this chapter, a creditor, subject to the limitations in section 28-3108, may obtain:

(1) Avoidance of the transfer or obligation to the extent necessary to satisfy the creditor's claim;

(2) An attachment or other provisional remedy against the asset transferred or other property of the transferee in accordance with the procedure prescribed by sections 16-501 through 16-584;

(3) Subject to applicable principles of equity and in accordance with applicable rules of civil procedure:

(A) An injunction against further disposition by the debtor or a transferee, or both, of the asset transferred or of other property;

(B) Appointment of a receiver to take charge of the asset transferred or of other property of the transferee; or

(C) Any other relief the circumstances may require.

(b) If a creditor has obtained a judgment on a claim against the debtor, the creditor, if the court so orders, may levy execution on the asset transferred or its proceeds.

(Feb. 9, 1996, D.C. Law 11-83, § 2, 42 DCR 6773.)

### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*



*Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 28-3107.

*Legislative History of Laws*

For legislative history of D.C. Law 11-83, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 28-3101.

*Uniform Law*

This section is based upon § 7 of the Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act. See Volume 7A, Part II Uniform Laws Annotated, Master Edition, or ULA Database on Westlaw.

**§ 28-3108. DEFENSES, LIABILITY, AND PROTECTION OF TRANSFEREE.**

(a) A transfer or obligation is not voidable under section 28-3104(a)(1) against a person who took in good faith and for a reasonably equivalent value or against any subsequent transferee or obligee.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this section, to the extent a transfer is voidable in an action by a creditor under section 28-3107(a)(1), the creditor may recover judgment for the value of the asset transferred, as adjusted under subsection (c) of this section, or the amount necessary to satisfy the creditor's claim, whichever is less. The judgment may be entered against:

- (1) The first transferee of the asset or the person for whose benefit the transfer was made; or
- (2) Any subsequent transferee other than a good-faith transferee or obligee who took for value or from any subsequent transferee or obligee.

(c) If the judgment under subsection (b) of this section is based upon the value of the asset transferred, the judgment must be for an amount equal to the value of the asset at the time of the transfer, subject to adjustment as the equities may require.

(d) Notwithstanding voidability of a transfer or an obligation under this chapter, a good-faith transferee or obligee is entitled, to the extent of the value given the debtor for the transfer or obligation, to:

- (1) A lien on, or a right to retain, any interest in the asset transferred;
- (2) Enforcement of any obligation incurred; or
- (3) A reduction in the amount of the liability on the judgment.

(e) A transfer is not voidable under section 28-3104(a)(2) or section 28-3105 if the transfer results from:

- (1) Termination of a lease upon default by the debtor when the termination is pursuant to the lease and applicable law; or
- (2) Enforcement of a security interest in compliance with sections 28:9-101 through 28:9-507.

(f) A transfer is not voidable under section 28-3105(b):

- (1) To the extent the insider gave new value to, or for the benefit of, the debtor after the transfer was made unless the new value was secured by a valid lien;
- (2) If made in the ordinary course of business or financial affairs of the debtor and the insider; or
- (3) If made pursuant to a good-faith effort to rehabilitate the debtor and the transfer secured present value given for that purpose as well as an antecedent debt of the debtor.

(Feb. 9, 1996, D.C. Law 11-83, § 2, 42 DCR 6773.)

*HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

*Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 28-3108.

*Legislative History of Laws*

For legislative history of D.C. Law 11-83, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 28-3101.

*Uniform Law*

This section is based upon § 8 of the Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act. See Volume 7A, Part II Uniform Laws Annotated, Master Edition, or ULA Database on Westlaw.

**§ 28-3109. EXTINGUISHMENT OF CAUSE OF ACTION.**

A cause of action with respect to a fraudulent transfer or obligation under this chapter is extinguished unless action is brought:

(1) Under section 28-3104(a)(1), within 4 years after the transfer was made or the obligation was incurred or, if later, within 1 year after the transfer or obligation was, or could reasonably have been discovered by the claimant;

(2) Under section 28-3104(a)(2) or section 28-3105(a), within 4 years after the transfer was made or the obligation was incurred; or

(3) Under section 28-3105(b), within 1 year after the transfer was made or the obligation was incurred.

(Feb. 9, 1996, D.C. Law 11-83, § 2, 42 DCR 6773.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

##### *Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 28-3109.

##### *Legislative History of Laws*

For legislative history of D.C. Law 11-83, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 28-3101.

##### *Uniform Law*

This section is based upon § 9 of the Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act. See Volume 7A, Part II Uniform Laws Annotated, Master Edition, or ULA Database on Westlaw.

### **§ 28-3110. SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.**

Unless displaced by the provisions of this chapter, the principles of law and equity, including the law merchant and the laws relating to principal and agent, estoppel, laches, fraud, misrepresentation, duress, coercion, mistake, insolvency, or other validating or invalidating cause, supplement the provisions of this chapter.

(Feb. 9, 1996, D.C. Law 11-83, § 2, 42 DCR 6773.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

##### *Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 28-3110.

##### *Legislative History of Laws*

For legislative history of D.C. Law 11-83, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 28-3101.

##### *Uniform Law*

This section is based upon § 10 of the Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act. See Volume 7A, Part II Uniform Laws Annotated, Master Edition, or ULA Database on Westlaw.

### **§ 28-3111. UNIFORMITY OF APPLICATION AND CONSTRUCTION.**

This chapter shall be applied and construed to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law with respect to the subject of this chapter among states enacting it.

(Feb. 9, 1996, D.C. Law 11-83, § 2, 42 DCR 6773.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

##### *Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 28-3111.

##### *Legislative History of Laws*

For legislative history of D.C. Law 11-83, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 28-3101.

##### *Uniform Law*

This section is based upon § 11 of the Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act. See Volume 7A, Part II Uniform Laws Annotated, Master Edition, or ULA Database on Westlaw.