Alper Law

Criminal Liability for Fraudulent Transfers by State

2026 State Chart

State	Group	Statute	When the transfer is a crime	Who the statute reaches	Grade and maximum penalty	Accomplice statute	Prosecutions on record	Official source grade	Authority
Alabama	1	Ala. Code § 13A-9-47	Transfer made to defraud a judgment creditor	The debtor; the word 'property' is unqualified, so a person who conveys the judgment debtor's property with that intent is within the text; once a receivership or composition is pending or imminent, § 13A-9-48 reaches any person who conveys or conceals the debtor's estate (class B misdemeanor)	Class B misdemeanor	§ 13A-2-23: intent to promote or assist the offense; procures, induces, aids or abets; every offense; no 'advises' verb	None to judgment; one sworn creditor complaint led to an arrest in 2002 and a dismissal in 2003 (McCord)	Official	Ala. Code § 13A-9-47; Ala. Code § 13A-9-48; Ala. Code § 13A-2-23
Alaska	1	Alaska Stat. § 11.46.730(a)(2)	Transfer made to defraud an existing judgment creditor	The debtor under (a)(2); under (a)(3), once an administrator's appointment or a composition is pending or imminent, any person who disposes of, or obtains a substantial part of, the debtor's estate	Class A misdemeanor; class C felony at a $750 loss to the creditor, class B felony at $25,000	§ 11.16.110: intent to promote or facilitate; solicits, or aids or abets in planning or committing; every offense	None located	Official	Alaska Stat. § 11.46.730; Alaska Stat. § 11.16.110
Arizona	1	Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 44-1217, 13-2205	Transfer made to defraud, hinder, or delay any creditor (§ 44-1217); to defraud a judgment creditor (§ 13-2205)	The debtor (§§ 44-1217, 13-2205); any party to the conveyance, a party who defends it as made in good faith, and an onward seller (§ 44-1211, class 2 misdemeanor); once a receivership or composition is pending or imminent, § 13-2206 (class 6 felony)	Class 2 misdemeanor (§ 44-1217); class 6 felony against a judgment creditor (§ 13-2205)	§§ 13-301, 13-303: intent to promote or facilitate; 'counsels'; defined for Title 13 only, so it reaches § 13-2205 and not the Title 44 sections	None located	Official	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 44-1217; Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-2205; Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 44-1211; Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-2206; Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 13-301, 13-303

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State	Group	Statute	When the transfer is a crime	Who the statute reaches	Grade and maximum penalty	Accomplice statute	Prosecutions on record	Official source grade	Authority
Arkansas	1	Ark. Code Ann. § 5-37-211	Transfer made with purpose to defraud, knowing a civil suit has been filed or is about to be	The word 'property' is unqualified, so any person who conveys it with that purpose and knowledge is within the text; § 5-37-204 reaches a person who acquires or deals with any property once a receivership or composition is pending or imminent (class D felony)	Class D felony	§ 5-2-403: purpose of promoting or facilitating; 'solicits, advises, encourages'; aids in planning; every offense	One conviction affirmed: Cotnam v. State (1991), three-year suspended sentence and restitution	Second source (no state site)	Ark. Code Ann. § 5-37-211; Ark. Code Ann. § 5-37-204; Ark. Code Ann. § 5-2-403
California	1	Cal. Penal Code § 154	Transfer made to defraud, hinder, or delay creditors	The debtor (§ 154); any party to the conveyance, a party who defends it as made in good faith, and an onward seller (§ 531, misdemeanor)	Misdemeanor; county jail up to one year, fine up to $1,000 (felony only for stock in trade worth over $250)	Penal Code § 31: 'not being present, have advised and encouraged'; felonies and misdemeanors alike; punished as a principal	One located: People v. Gainfort (1936), charged as a conspiracy to violate § 531; two attorney discipline decisions describe the lawyer's participation as a § 531 crime (Yokozeki 1974, Allen 1977); a third suspended a lawyer for advising the conveyance (Townsend 1948)	Official	Cal. Penal Code § 154; Cal. Penal Code § 531; Cal. Penal Code § 31; People v. Gainfort (1936) 16 Cal. App. 2d 420
Colorado	3	No transfer offense	Not a crime. The creditor's remedy is to have the transfer set aside.	Collateral under a security interest, and property bought on credit and resold before payment (see Authority)	No offense	No offense to assist	No offense to charge	Official	C.R.S. § 18-5-206; C.R.S. § 18-5-207
Connecticut	3	No transfer offense	Not a crime. The creditor's remedy is to have the transfer set aside.	No creditor offense	No offense	No offense to assist	No offense to charge	Official	See Sources
Delaware	2	Del. Code Ann. tit. 11, § 892	Only after a receiver has been appointed or a composition made, with intent to defraud a creditor	Any person who disposes of, or obtains a substantial part of, the debtor's estate, presents a false writing, or refuses to disclose to the receiver	Class A misdemeanor		None located	Official	Del. Code Ann. tit. 11, § 892
Florida	3	No transfer offense	Not a crime. The creditor's remedy is to have the transfer set aside.	Property under a written or statutory lien or a conditional sale (see Authority)	No offense	No offense to assist	No offense to charge	Official	Fla. Stat. § 818.01; Fla. Stat. § 818.03

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State	Group	Statute	When the transfer is a crime	Who the statute reaches	Grade and maximum penalty	Accomplice statute	Prosecutions on record	Official source grade	Authority
Georgia	3	No transfer offense	Not a crime. The creditor's remedy is to have the transfer set aside.	Property under a security interest, and secreting or destroying property to defraud (see Authority)	No offense	No offense to assist	No offense to charge	Corpus only	O.C.G.A. § 16-9-51; O.C.G.A. § 16-9-53
Hawaii	3	No transfer offense	Not a crime. The creditor's remedy is to have the transfer set aside.	Property under a security interest only (see Authority)	No offense	No offense to assist	No offense to charge	Official	HRS § 708-873
Idaho	3	No transfer offense	Not a crime. The creditor's remedy is to have the transfer set aside.	No creditor offense	No offense	No offense to assist	No offense to charge	Official	See Sources
Illinois	1	720 ILCS 5/17-27(b)	Transfer made to defraud, defeat, hinder, or delay the debtor's own creditors	The debtor's own transfer under (b); under (a), once a receivership or composition is pending or imminent, a person who deals with any property or obtains a substantial part of the debtor's estate (class 3 felony; class 2 at $500,000)	Business offense; fine only, up to $1,000	5/5-2: intent to promote or facilitate; solicits, aids, abets in planning or committing; business offenses included, so the accomplice's exposure under (b) is the $1,000 fine	None located	Official	720 ILCS 5/17-27; 720 ILCS 5/5-2
Indiana	3	No transfer offense	Not a crime. The creditor's remedy is to have the transfer set aside.	No creditor offense	No offense	No offense to assist	No offense to charge	Official	See Sources
Iowa	3	No transfer offense	Not a crime. The creditor's remedy is to have the transfer set aside.	No creditor offense	No offense	No offense to assist	No offense to charge	Official	See Sources
Kansas	3	No transfer offense	Not a crime. The creditor's remedy is to have the transfer set aside.	Property under a security interest only (see Authority)	No offense	No offense to assist	No offense to charge	Official	K.S.A. 21-5830
Kentucky	1	Ky. Rev. Stat. § 517.070	Transfer made to defraud a judgment creditor	The debtor only ('his property'); § 517.080 reaches a person who deals with any property, or refuses to disclose it to a receiver, once a receivership or composition is pending or imminent (class A misdemeanor)	Class A misdemeanor	§ 502.020: intention of promoting or facilitating; 'aids, counsels' in planning; misdemeanors covered; § 502.030(2) removes the defense that only the debtor can commit the offense	None located	Official	Ky. Rev. Stat. § 517.070; Ky. Rev. Stat. § 517.080; Ky. Rev. Stat. § 502.020; Ky. Rev. Stat. § 502.030

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State	Group	Statute	When the transfer is a crime	Who the statute reaches	Grade and maximum penalty	Accomplice statute	Prosecutions on record	Official source grade	Authority
Louisiana	3	No transfer offense	Not a crime. The creditor's remedy is to have the transfer set aside.	Property under a Chapter 9 security agreement, and mortgaged buildings (see Authority)	No offense	No offense to assist	No offense to charge	Official	La. R.S. 14:72.4; La. R.S. 14:219
Maine	2	Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 17-A, § 902(1)(B)	Only when a proceeding to appoint an administrator has begun or is about to; 'administrator' includes a trustee in bankruptcy	A person who destroys, removes, or conceals property to defeat creditors' claims, or presents a false written statement about the debtor's estate	Class D crime		None located	Official	Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 17-A, § 902
Maryland	3	No transfer offense	Not a crime. The creditor's remedy is to have the transfer set aside.	Property under a security interest, or under levy (see Authority)	No offense	No offense to assist	No offense to charge	Official	Md. Code Ann., Crim. Law § 8-403
Massachusetts	1	Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 224, § 19	Civil charge filed by the creditor in supplementary process; a guilty finding carries up to one year in jail; no criminal statute	The debtor only; ch. 273, § 15B separately punishes transferring, or knowingly receiving, an asset to avoid a support judgment (jail up to two and one-half years)	Jail up to one year on the creditor's charge; a corporation or trust with transferable shares is fined up to $1,000	Ch. 274, § 2 reaches felonies only, and a § 19 charge is not a crime, so no accomplice route exists	Restuccia v. Bonner (1934): guilty on both charges before a jury; no appellate decision on a § 19 charge since the 1940s	Official	Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 224, § 19; Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 224, § 20; Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 274, §§ 1, 2; Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 273, § 15B
Michigan	1	Mich. Comp. Laws § 600.6085	Transfer made to defraud any creditor	The debtor, and any person who receives the property with that intent	Misdemeanor	§ 767.39: 'procures, counsels, aids, or abets'; every offense; punished as a principal; no mental state stated	None located	Official	Mich. Comp. Laws § 600.6085; Mich. Comp. Laws § 767.39
Minnesota	3	No transfer offense	Not a crime. The creditor's remedy is to have the transfer set aside.	Security on personal property only (see Authority)	No offense	No offense to assist	No offense to charge	Official	Minn. Stat. § 609.62; Minn. Stat. § 609.621
Mississippi	3	No transfer offense	Not a crime. The creditor's remedy is to have the transfer set aside.	Property under a lien, pledge, mortgage or deed of trust (see Authority)	No offense	No offense to assist	No offense to charge	Corpus only	Miss. Code Ann. § 97-17-75; Miss. Code Ann. § 97-17-77
Missouri	3	No transfer offense	Not a crime. The creditor's remedy is to have the transfer set aside.	Property under a security interest only (see Authority)	No offense	No offense to assist	No offense to charge	Official	§ 570.180 RSMo
Montana	3	No transfer offense	Not a crime. The creditor's remedy is to have the transfer set aside.	Property under a security interest only (see Authority)	No offense	No offense to assist	No offense to charge	Official	MCA 45-6-315

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State	Group	Statute	When the transfer is a crime	Who the statute reaches	Grade and maximum penalty	Accomplice statute	Prosecutions on record	Official source grade	Authority
Nebraska	3	No transfer offense	Not a crime. The creditor's remedy is to have the transfer set aside.	No creditor offense	No offense	No offense to assist	No offense to charge	Official	See Sources
Nevada	1	Nev. Rev. Stat. 205.350	Transfer made to defraud, hinder, or delay creditors	The debtor (205.350); any party to the conveyance, a party who defends it as made in good faith, and an onward seller (205.330, gross misdemeanor); a knowing receiver (205.360, misdemeanor)	Gross misdemeanor	NRS 195.020: 'directly or indirectly, counsels, encourages'; gross misdemeanors named; punished as a principal; no mental state stated	None located	Official	Nev. Rev. Stat. 205.350; Nev. Rev. Stat. 205.330; Nev. Rev. Stat. 205.360; Nev. Rev. Stat. 195.020
New Hampshire	2	N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 638:9, II	Only when the actor knows a proceeding to appoint an administrator has begun or is about to	A person who deals with any property to defeat a creditor's claim, or presents a false statement about the debtor's estate	Misdemeanor		None located	Official	N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 638:9
New Jersey	2	N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:21-13	Only when the actor knows a receivership, composition, or liquidation has begun or is about to	A person who deals with property to defeat a creditor's claim, obtains a substantial part of the debtor's estate (subsection a), or refuses to disclose to the receiver (subsection c)	Fourth-degree crime; third degree above $1,000 in benefit, second degree at $75,000		None located	Official	N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:21-13
New Mexico	3	No transfer offense	Not a crime. The creditor's remedy is to have the transfer set aside.	Lien-encumbered property only (see Authority)	No offense	No offense to assist	No offense to charge	Corpus only	NMSA 1978, § 30-16-18
New York	2	N.Y. Penal Law § 185.00	Only when the actor knows an administrator's appointment or a composition has begun or is about to	A person who disposes of, or obtains a substantial part of, the debtor's estate, presents a false writing, or refuses to disclose to the administrator	Class A misdemeanor		None located	Official	N.Y. Penal Law § 185.00
North Carolina	3	No transfer offense	Not a crime. The creditor's remedy is to have the transfer set aside.	Property under a security agreement, and property under a judgment or order for possession (see Authority)	No offense	No offense to assist	No offense to charge	Official	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-114; N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-115

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State	Group	Statute	When the transfer is a crime	Who the statute reaches	Grade and maximum penalty	Accomplice statute	Prosecutions on record	Official source grade	Authority
North Dakota	1	N.D. Cent. Code § 13-01-12	Transfer made to defraud any creditor	The debtor, and any person who receives the property with that intent (§ 13-01-12); any party who knowingly participates in the conveyance, secured parties excepted (§ 13-01-11); an insolvent debtor's preference (§ 13-01-13); all class A misdemeanors	Class A misdemeanor	§ 12.1-03-01: intent that the offense be committed; commands, induces, procures, or aids; no 'advises' verb; § 12.1-03-01(2)(a) removes the defense that only the debtor can commit the offense; reaches the Title 13 offenses	None located	Official (compilation)	N.D. Cent. Code § 13-01-12; N.D. Cent. Code § 13-01-11; N.D. Cent. Code § 13-01-13; N.D. Cent. Code § 12.1-03-01; N.D. Cent. Code § 12.1-01-04
Ohio	1	Ohio Rev. Code § 2913.45	Transfer made with purpose to defraud the debtor's creditors	The debtor only ('the person's property')	First-degree misdemeanor; fifth-degree felony at $1,000, fourth-degree at $7,500, third-degree at $150,000	§ 2923.03: borrows the offense's purpose to defraud; solicit, procure, aid or abet; punished as a principal	Two convictions, both reversed on appeal: Glasure (1999), Mastrobuono (2024)	Official	Ohio Rev. Code § 2913.45; Ohio Rev. Code § 2923.03
Oklahoma	1	Okla. Stat. tit. 21, § 1672	Transfer made to defraud any creditor	The debtor, and any person who receives the property with that intent (§ 1672); any party to the conveyance, and any person privy to or knowing of it who puts it in use as made in good faith (§ 1671); an insolvent debtor's discharge fraud (§ 1674); all misdemeanors	Misdemeanor	§ 172: everyone concerned in the commission of a crime, felony or misdemeanor, present or not, is a principal; § 174: 'In misdemeanor, there are no accessories'	None located	Official	Okla. Stat. tit. 21, § 1672; Okla. Stat. tit. 21, § 1671; Okla. Stat. tit. 21, § 1674; Okla. Stat. tit. 21, § 172; Okla. Stat. tit. 21, § 174
Oregon	3	No transfer offense	Not a crime. The creditor's remedy is to have the transfer set aside.	No creditor offense	No offense	No offense to assist	No offense to charge	Official	See Sources
Pennsylvania	2	18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 4111	Only when the actor knows a receivership, composition, or liquidation has begun or is about to	A person who deals with any property to defeat a creditor's claim, falsifies a record, or refuses to disclose to the receiver	Second-degree misdemeanor		None located	Official	18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 4111

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State	Group	Statute	When the transfer is a crime	Who the statute reaches	Grade and maximum penalty	Accomplice statute	Prosecutions on record	Official source grade	Authority
Rhode Island	1	R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-18-25	Transfer made to defraud creditors while the debtor is insolvent	The insolvent debtor only; § 6-16-8.1 separately punishes transferring, or knowingly receiving, an asset to avoid a support judgment (up to two years)	Up to two years' imprisonment	§ 11-1-3: 'aid, assist, abet, counsel, hire, command, or procure'; any crime or offense; no mental state stated	None located	Official	R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-18-25; R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-1-2; R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-1-3; R.I. Gen. Laws § 6-16-8.1
South Carolina	3	No transfer offense	Not a crime. The creditor's remedy is to have the transfer set aside.	Personal property already attached or levied on (see Authority)	No offense	No offense to assist	No offense to charge	Official	S.C. Code Ann. § 16-13-300
South Dakota	1	S.D. Codified Laws §§ 54-8-20, 54-8-22	Transfer made to delay or defraud any creditor	The debtor, and any person who receives the property with that intent (§ 54-8-20); any party to the conveyance, and any person privy to or knowing of it who intentionally puts it in use as made in good faith (§ 54-8-22, class 6 felony); an insolvent debtor's preference (§ 54-8-21, class 6 felony)	Class 1 misdemeanor, up to one year in jail and a $2,000 fine; class 6 felony, up to two years and a $4,000 fine, for a party to the conveyance	§ 22-3-3: intent to promote or facilitate; 'aids, abets, or advises' in planning or committing; misdemeanors covered; accountable as a principal	None located; a judgment creditor's civil claim under § 54-8-22 against non-debtors was allowed to proceed in 2021 (Cup O' Dirt)	Official	S.D. Codified Laws § 54-8-20; S.D. Codified Laws § 54-8-22; S.D. Codified Laws § 54-8-21; S.D. Codified Laws § 22-3-3; S.D. Codified Laws §§ 22-6-1, 22-6-2
Tennessee	2	Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-14-117	Only when a proceeding to appoint a trustee or receiver has begun or is about to; the statute states no knowledge element	A person who harms or reduces the value of the property to obstruct the administration, falsifies a record, or refuses to disclose to the trustee or receiver	Class E felony		None located	Corpus only	Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-14-117 (Acts 1989, ch. 591, § 1)
Texas	3	No transfer offense	Not a crime. The creditor's remedy is to have the transfer set aside.	Property under a security interest or lien (see Authority)	No offense	No offense to assist	No offense to charge	Official	Tex. Penal Code § 32.33; Tex. Penal Code § 32.34
Utah	2	Utah Code Ann. § 76-6-511(2)(b)	Only when the actor knows a proceeding to appoint an administrator has begun or is about to	A person who deals with any property to defeat a creditor's claim, or presents a false statement about the debtor's estate	Class A misdemeanor; third-degree felony where the balance owed is $10,000 or more		None located	Official	Utah Code Ann. § 76-6-511
Vermont	3	No transfer offense	Not a crime. The creditor's remedy is to have the transfer set aside.	No creditor offense	No offense	No offense to assist	No offense to charge	Official	See Sources

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State	Group	Statute	When the transfer is a crime	Who the statute reaches	Grade and maximum penalty	Accomplice statute	Prosecutions on record	Official source grade	Authority
Virginia	3	No transfer offense	Not a crime. The creditor's remedy is to have the transfer set aside.	Property under a written title agreement or lien, and goods distrained or levied on (see Authority)	No offense	No offense to assist	No offense to charge	Official	Va. Code § 18.2-115; Va. Code § 18.2-118; Va. Code § 18.2-101
Washington	1	Wash. Rev. Code 9.45.080	Transfer made to keep property from being applied to the debtor's debts or levied on	The debtor (9.45.080); a person who knowingly receives the property (9.45.090, misdemeanor); fraud by the assignor in an assignment for the benefit of creditors (9.45.100, gross misdemeanor)	Gross misdemeanor	9A.08.020: knowledge that it will promote or facilitate the crime; 'solicits, commands, encourages, or requests'; aids in planning; applies to crimes defined by any other statute (9A.04.090)	None located	Official	Wash. Rev. Code 9.45.080; Wash. Rev. Code 9.45.090; Wash. Rev. Code 9.45.100; Wash. Rev. Code 9A.08.020; Wash. Rev. Code 9A.04.040, 9A.04.090
West Virginia	1	W. Va. Code § 61-3-24(c)	Transfer made to defraud any creditor	The debtor, and a person who receives another's property with that intent	Misdemeanor; fine up to $2,500 and jail up to one year	None; § 61-11-6 reaches felonies only; the common-law rule that every participant in a misdemeanor is a principal appears in a footnote in State v. Runner (1983), as dictum	None located	Official	W. Va. Code § 61-3-24(c); W. Va. Code § 61-11-6
Wisconsin	3	No transfer offense	Not a crime. The creditor's remedy is to have the transfer set aside.	Encumbered personal and real property only (see Authority)	No offense	No offense to assist	No offense to charge	Official	Wis. Stat. § 943.84; Wis. Stat. § 943.26
Wyoming	3	No transfer offense	Not a crime. The creditor's remedy is to have the transfer set aside.	Mortgaged or secured property only (see Authority)	No offense	No offense to assist	No offense to charge	Official (compilation)	W.S. § 6-3-607

The chart gives each state's statute, when the transfer is a crime, the grade and penalty, and the prosecutions on record.

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In most states, a fraudulent transfer is not a crime. A transfer made to defraud creditors can be undone in every state, and in twenty-five of them, Florida included, that is the end of it. The creditor gets the property back and the debtor faces no charge.

Sixteen states make the transfer itself a crime, and Massachusetts jails the debtor for it on a charge the creditor brings in a civil proceeding. Eight more states make it a crime only once an insolvency proceeding, such as a receivership, is pending or about to begin.

Every one of these statutes requires the same intent a creditor proves in a civil case: intent to defraud, hinder, or delay creditors. A transfer without that intent is a crime nowhere, whenever it was made, so planning after a claim arises is lawful in every state.

The penalties range from a fine-only offense in Illinois to a felony, at least for some transfers, in Arkansas, Arizona, Alaska, and Ohio.

Prosecutions are rare. Court decisions record charges in four states, Arkansas, Ohio, Alabama, and Massachusetts, plus one California prosecution from 1936. Every one whose facts are recorded was brought against the debtor after the creditor already had a judgment or a levy. No state court decision records a prosecution of a lawyer.

These statutes punish the debtor who makes the transfer. A lawyer who helped is not the debtor, so the lawyer can be prosecuted only in two ways: under a statute that also punishes someone other than the debtor, or as an accomplice under the state's general accomplice law.

Six states punish anyone who is a party to the conveyance, not only the debtor, and most of the statutes also reach a person who receives the property. A lawyer who only gave advice can be charged, if at all, as an accomplice, and most accomplice statutes require intent to promote the offense, not mere knowledge of it.

Federal law is the same in all fifty states once a bankruptcy is in view. Transferring or concealing a debtor's property in contemplation of a bankruptcy case is a federal crime under 18 U.S.C. § 152. Every conviction of a lawyer for a debtor's transfer has been federal. Each of those lawyers did more than advise:

One drafted the deed and signed it as president of the debtor's corporation (United States v. Ledée, 1st Cir. 2014).

One backdated stock certificates and drafted false schedules (United States v. Webster, 7th Cir. 1997).

One hid the money in her own trust account (United States v. Kowalski, 7th Cir. 2024).

The one prosecution built on advice and a trust account produced no conviction that stood (United States v. Knight, 8th Cir. 2015).

Whether a creditor can sue the lawyer for the transfer is a different question, answered state by state on the attorney liability page.

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Sources

The record behind each row of the chart, state by state: the statutes as published on the state's own legislature or code site (or, where a state publishes only through a commercial host, the source named), the decisions read in full, and the federal statutes. Where a cell states that nothing was located, the code chapters enumerated are named.

Alabama

Ala. Code § 13A-9-47 (Acts 1977, No. 607, p. 812, § 4135)
Ala. Code § 13A-9-48 (Acts 1977, No. 607, p. 812, § 4140; Acts 1979, No. 79-664)
Ala. Code § 13A-2-23 (Acts 1977, No. 607, p. 812, § 415)
McCord v. Fastening Systems, Inc., 896 So. 2d 493 (Ala. 2004)

Alaska

Alaska Stat. § 11.46.730 (Alaska Statutes 2025; no history line published)
Alaska Stat. § 11.16.110 (Alaska Statutes 2025; no history line published)

Arizona

Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 44-1217 (text as published by the Arizona Legislature; no session-law history published)
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-2205 (same)
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 44-1211 (same)
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-2206 (same)
Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 13-301, 13-303 (same)

Arkansas

Ark. Code Ann. § 5-37-211 (Acts 1975, No. 280, § 2314; A.S.A. 1947, § 41-2314)
Ark. Code Ann. § 5-37-204
Ark. Code Ann. § 5-2-403
Cotnam v. State, 36 Ark. App. 109, 819 S.W.2d 291 (1991)

California

Cal. Penal Code § 154 (Stats. 2009, 3d Ex. Sess., ch. 28, § 6, eff. Jan. 25, 2010)
Cal. Penal Code § 531 (enacted 1872)
Cal. Penal Code § 31
People v. Gainfort (1936) 16 Cal. App. 2d 420 (a prosecution charged as conspiracy to violate Pen. Code § 531; recorded by the Allen validity check, 2026-09-03)
Allen v. State Bar, 20 Cal. 3d 172 (1977)
Townsend v. State Bar, 32 Cal. 2d 592 (1948)
Yokozeki v. State Bar, 11 Cal. 3d 436 (1974)

Illinois

720 ILCS 5/17-27 (P.A. 96-1551, eff. July 1, 2011)
720 ILCS 5/5-2 (P.A. 96-710, eff. Jan. 1, 2010)

Kentucky

Ky. Rev. Stat. § 517.070 (1974 Ky. Acts ch. 406, § 151, eff. Jan. 1, 1975)
Ky. Rev. Stat. § 517.080 (1974 Ky. Acts ch. 406, eff. Jan. 1, 1975)
Ky. Rev. Stat. § 502.020 (1974 Ky. Acts ch. 406, § 21, eff. Jan. 1, 1975)
Ky. Rev. Stat. § 502.030

Massachusetts

Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 224, § 19 (no history line published)
Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 224, § 20
Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 274, §§ 1, 2
Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 273, § 15B
Restuccia v. Bonner, 287 Mass. 592, 192 N.E. 17 (1934)
Little v. Mathews, 317 Mass. 422 (1944)
Toy v. Green, 319 Mass. 354 (1946)

Michigan

Mich. Comp. Laws § 600.6085 (1961 P.A. 236, eff. Jan. 1, 1963)
Mich. Comp. Laws § 767.39 (1927 P.A. 175, eff. Sept. 5, 1927)

Nevada

Nev. Rev. Stat. 205.350 (1911 C&P § 436; NRS A 1967, 503)
Nev. Rev. Stat. 205.330 (1911 C&P § 430; NRS A 1967, 502)
Nev. Rev. Stat. 205.360
Nev. Rev. Stat. 195.020

North Dakota

N.D. Cent. Code § 13-01-12 (Century Code chapter compilation; no per-section credit line)
N.D. Cent. Code § 13-01-11 (same)
N.D. Cent. Code § 13-01-13 (same)
N.D. Cent. Code § 12.1-03-01 (same)
N.D. Cent. Code § 12.1-01-04 (same)

Ohio

Ohio Rev. Code § 2913.45 (eff. Sept. 30, 2011; H.B. 86, 129th Gen. Assemb.)
Ohio Rev. Code § 2923.03 (eff. Sept. 17, 1986; H.B. 338, 116th Gen. Assemb.)
State v. Glasure, 132 Ohio App. 3d 227, 724 N.E.2d 1165 (Ohio Ct. App. 1999)
State v. Mastrobuono, 2024-Ohio-2154 (Ohio Ct. App. June 5, 2024)

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Oklahoma

Okla. Stat. tit. 21, § 1672 (R.L. 1910, § 2718)
Okla. Stat. tit. 21, § 1671 (R.L. 1910, § 2717)
Okla. Stat. tit. 21, § 1674 (R.L. 1910, § 2720)
Okla. Stat. tit. 21, § 172 (R.L. 1910, § 2104)
Okla. Stat. tit. 21, § 174

Rhode Island

R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-18-25 (G.L. 1896, ch. 279, § 67; G.L. 1956, § 11-18-25)
R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-1-2
R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-1-3 (G.L. 1896, ch. 284, § 2; G.L. 1956, § 11-1-3)
R.I. Gen. Laws § 6-16-8.1

South Dakota

S.D. Codified Laws § 54-8-20 (PenC 1877, § 636; SL 1980, ch 24, § 105)
S.D. Codified Laws § 54-8-22 (PenC 1877, § 635; SL 1980, ch 24, § 107; SL 1986, ch 407)
S.D. Codified Laws § 54-8-21 (PenC 1877, § 637; SL 1980, ch 24, § 106; SL 1986, ch 406)
S.D. Codified Laws § 22-3-3 (SDC 1939, § 13.0203; SL 1976, ch 158, § 3-2; SL 2005, ch 120, § 372)
S.D. Codified Laws §§ 22-6-1, 22-6-2
Cup O' Dirt LLC v. Badlands Airtime, LLC, No. 4:19-CV-04031-KES, 2021 WL 680173 (D.S.D. Feb. 22, 2021)

Washington

Wash. Rev. Code 9.45.080 (2011 c 336 § 299; 1909 c 249 § 379; RRS § 2631)
Wash. Rev. Code 9.45.090 (2011 c 336 § 300; 1909 c 249 § 380; RRS § 2632)
Wash. Rev. Code 9.45.100
Wash. Rev. Code 9A.08.020
Wash. Rev. Code 9A.04.040, 9A.04.090

West Virginia

W. Va. Code § 61-3-24(c) (2021 Reg. Sess., H.B. 2017)
W. Va. Code § 61-11-6
State v. Runner, 172 W. Va. 720, 310 S.E.2d 481 (1983)

Delaware

Del. Code Ann. tit. 11, § 892 (11 Del. C. 1953, § 892; 58 Del. Laws, c. 497, § 1; 67 Del. Laws, c. 130, § 8; 70 Del. Laws, c. 186, § 1)

Maine

Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 17-A, § 902 (PL 1975, c. 499, § 1; PL 1979, c. 512, §§ 29, 30; PL 2009, c. 325, Pt. B, § 26)

New Hampshire

N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 638:9 (1971, 518:1, eff. Nov. 1, 1973)

New Jersey

N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:21-13 (L. 1978, c. 95, eff. Sept. 1, 1979; amended L. 1979, c. 178, § 40)

New York

N.Y. Penal Law § 185.00 (most recent revision Sept. 22, 2014)
In re Pelland, 208 A.D.2d 71, 623 N.Y.S.2d 30 (App. Div. 4th Dep't 1995)

Pennsylvania

18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 4111 (ch. 41 added Dec. 6, 1972, P.L. 1482, No. 334)

Tennessee

Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-14-117 (Acts 1989, ch. 591, § 1) (Tennessee Code Unannotated, LexisNexis)

Utah

Utah Code Ann. § 76-6-511 (amended by ch. 201, 2025 Gen. Sess.)

Colorado

C.R.S. § 18-5-206
C.R.S. § 18-5-207

Connecticut

Florida

Fla. Stat. § 818.01
Fla. Stat. § 818.03

Georgia

O.C.G.A. § 16-9-51
O.C.G.A. § 16-9-53

Hawaii

HRS § 708-873

Idaho

Indiana

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Iowa

Kansas
K.S.A. 21-5830

Louisiana
La. R.S. 14:72.4
La. R.S. 14:219

Maryland
Md. Code Ann., Crim. Law § 8-403

Minnesota
Minn. Stat. § 609.62
Minn. Stat. § 609.621

Mississippi
Miss. Code Ann. § 97-17-75
Miss. Code Ann. § 97-17-77

Missouri
§ 570.180 RSMo

Montana
MCA 45-6-315

Nebraska

New Mexico
NMSA 1978, § 30-16-18

North Carolina
N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-114
N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-115

Oregon

South Carolina
S.C. Code Ann. § 16-13-300

Texas
Tex. Penal Code § 32.33
Tex. Penal Code § 32.34

Vermont

Virginia
Va. Code § 18.2-115
Va. Code § 18.2-118
Va. Code § 18.2-101

Wisconsin
Wis. Stat. § 943.84
Wis. Stat. § 943.26

Wyoming
W.S. § 6-3-607

Federal
18 U.S.C. § 152 (Pub. L. 104-294, Oct. 11, 1996)
18 U.S.C. § 2 (Act of Oct. 31, 1951, ch. 655, § 17b)
18 U.S.C. § 371 (Pub. L. 103-322, Sept. 13, 1994)
18 U.S.C. § 3284 (Pub. L. 95-598, § 314(k), Nov. 6, 1978)
United States v. Sabbeth, 262 F.3d 207 (2d Cir. 2001)
United States v. Ledée, 772 F.3d 21 (1st Cir. 2014)
United States v. Knight, 800 F.3d 491 (8th Cir. 2015)
United States v. Knoll, 16 F.3d 1313 (2d Cir. 1994)
United States v. Webster, 125 F.3d 1024 (7th Cir. 1997)
United States v. Kowalski, 103 F.4th 1273 (7th Cir. 2024)
United States v. Gellene, 182 F.3d 578 (7th Cir. 1999)
United States v. Chavin, 316 F.3d 666 (7th Cir. 2002)

Groups in the chart: 1, the transfer itself is a crime; 2, the transfer is a crime only when an insolvency proceeding is pending or imminent; 3, there is no transfer offense, and the state's penal law reaches at most property under a lien or a security interest. The opinions cited here are available on alperlaw.com.

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