

**FORMAL TESTIMONY  
BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS  
COMMITTEE ON DISASTER RECOVERY, INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING**

**Hearing: “Heirs Property, Prolonged Probate, and Vacant & Abandoned Historic Properties in the U.S. Virgin Islands”**

**Date/Time: Thursday, January 29, 2026 — Block II – 1:30 PM – 5:00 PM**

**Submitted by:**

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**Owner and Managing Attorney**

**Karabo Molyneaux-Molloy Law Firm (USVI Virtual Law Firm)**

**“Preserving family heritage and prosperity.”**

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Greetings! Honorable Chair Senator Marise C. James, Esq., Vice Chair, and distinguished Members of the Committee:

My name is Karabo Molyneaux-Molloy. I am the Managing Attorney of the Karabo Molyneaux-Molloy Law Firm, a U.S. Virgin Islands virtual law firm focused on estate planning for probate avoidance and probate representation. I have also served as a probate law clerk in the Magistrate Division of the Superior Court of the Virgin Islands, District of St. Croix.

I appreciate the opportunity to testify on the interconnected issues of heirs property, prolonged probate, and vacant and abandoned historic properties in the Virgin Islands.

These issues are not separate.

They are parts of the same system.

When legal ownership is unclear, stewardship breaks down.

When stewardship breaks down, properties deteriorate.

And in historic areas, deterioration becomes permanent loss.

My testimony will explain what heirs property is in practical terms, place it within its broader historical context, and then turn to specific Virgin Islands challenges and solutions.

## I. Definition of Heir and Heirs Property

An heir is a person legally entitled to inherit property or assets from a deceased person.

“Heirs property” refers to land that has passed from generation to generation without clear estate planning or recorded transfer, meaning without designating beneficiaries through wills, trusts, Transfer on Death (TOD) deeds, or completed probate.

## II. Practical Consequences of Heirs Property Ownership

Heirs property makes it extremely difficult to insure property, borrow against it, pull permits, undertake major rehabilitation, respond quickly after disasters, or sell property in a timely and orderly way.

Heirs property is therefore not merely a technical label. It is a structural condition of ownership that explains why properties become stuck, deteriorate, and, especially in historic districts, become vacant and abandoned.

## III. National Land Loss, Generational Wealth Lost and Heirs Property

To understand why heirs property is such a powerful driver of long-term land loss, it helps to look briefly at what has happened nationally when these same ownership patterns persist across generations.

Nationally, heirs property has produced massive land loss.

African Americans owned roughly sixteen million acres of farmland in 1910. By 1997, they had lost approximately ninety percent of that land, according to the Union of Concerned Scientists and the American Economic Association.

This land loss represents not only lost acreage, but lost generational wealth, lost economic mobility, and lost opportunity for families and communities to build and transfer assets over time.



Economists estimate the compounded value of Black land loss between 1920 and 1997 at approximately three hundred twenty-six billion dollars, as reported in American Economic Association Papers and Proceedings.

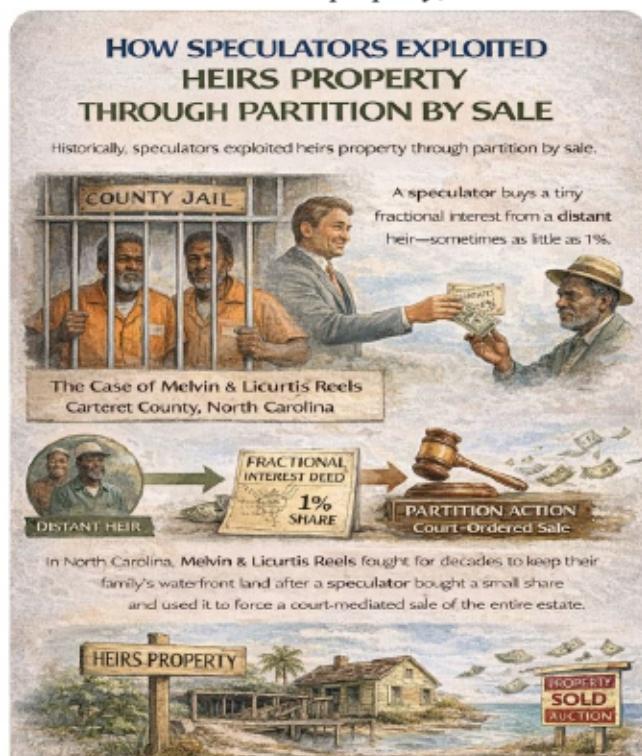
The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has identified heirs property as the leading cause of Black involuntary land loss.

#### IV. Historical Exploitation of Heirs Property Through Partition by Sale

Once land becomes heirs property, it becomes vulnerable to a particular form of

exploitation that has been used for generations: partition by sale.

Historically, speculators exploited heirs property through partition by sale.



A speculator would purchase a tiny fractional interest, sometimes as little as one percent, from a distant heir and then use that interest to force a court-ordered sale of the entire family estate.

One of the most well-documented examples is the case of Melvin and Licurtis Reels in Carteret County, North Carolina. Their grandfather did not leave a will, allowing the

family's land to become heirs property. By 2011, the brothers had spent decades fighting to keep their family's waterfront property. Instead of receiving a hearing, they were ordered jailed for civil contempt and spent eight years incarcerated while continuing to fight their case.

This history explains why heirs property is not only an economic issue. It is also a civil and human rights issue.

#### V. Uniform Partition of Heirs Property Act (UPHPA) and Virgin Islands–Specific Impacts

It is against this historical backdrop that the Uniform Partition of Heirs Property Act was

created. The Uniform Partition of Heirs Property Act (UPHPA) has been enacted in 22 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands through Act 8169 to prevent exploitative partition practices and protect families from involuntary land loss.

In the Virgin Islands, these problems are intensified by:

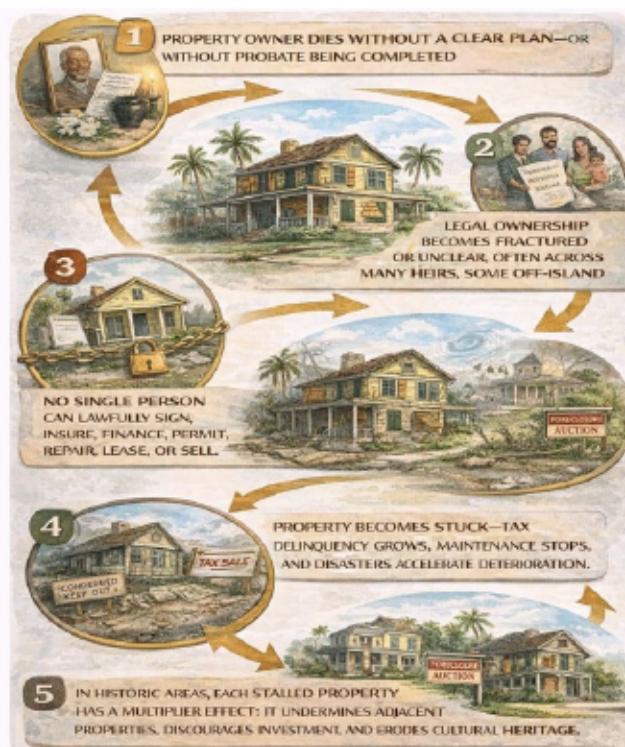
- Longstanding informal family land and oral succession practices;
- High rates of off island-migration and a dispersed population of heirs; and
- A historic built environment especially vulnerable to neglect and decay.

Here, heirs property does not just mean lost equity. It also means lost historic structures, lost neighborhood stability, and lost opportunities for local families to participate in development and recovery on their own terms.

The resulting land loss in the Virgin Islands means families lose wealth, lose chances to move ahead financially, and lose opportunities to pass something on to the next generation, while the Territory also loses housing, tax revenue, and small business growth.

## VI. Framing the Problem: When Title Is Unclear, Stewardship Breaks Down

At the heart of today's hearing is a simple chain reaction:



1. A property owner dies without a clear plan—or without probate being completed.
2. Legal ownership becomes fractured or unclear, often across many heirs, some off-island.
3. No single person can lawfully sign, insure, finance, permit, repair, lease, or sell.
4. The property becomes stuck—tax delinquency grows, maintenance stops, and disasters accelerate deterioration.
5. In historic areas, each stalled property has a multiplier effect: it undermines adjacent properties, discourages investment, and erodes cultural heritage.

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Deterioration is not neutral. Once a historic structure crosses a certain threshold—roof failure, termite damage, structural movement—the cost to stabilize can exceed what most families can absorb, especially when they also must pay lawyers, genealogists, appraisers, and court costs.

One often misunderstood consequence of this chain reaction is unauthorized occupancy, sometimes called squatting. When no one has clear legal authority to act, vacant structures become easy targets. Families are often told they cannot pursue eviction or trespass because they cannot prove standing. Squatting, in this context, is a symptom of unresolved title and probate bottlenecks.

## VII. How Probate Creates a Perpetual Cycle of Heirs Property



At this point, it is important to address an uncomfortable reality: probate itself can unintentionally create a recurring cycle of heirs property.

Probate is the court-supervised process of settling a person's estate—everything a deceased person owns and owes—after death. When a property owner dies intestate because no beneficiary is named through a deed, will, or trust, the court distributes the property to heirs by statute.

Most probate orders distribute real property to multiple heirs as tenants in common. This is legally correct, but it also establishes the structural conditions for future tangled title.

Tenants in common is a form of co-ownership in which each owner holds a fractional, undivided interest in the entire property. No owner has a right to any specific room, unit, or portion of the land. Each share may be sold, transferred, or inherited independently and passes to that owner's heirs at death rather than automatically to the other co-owners.

After a probate case, a court may distribute a property to six heirs as tenants in common.

Each heir now owns a one-sixth, undivided interest.

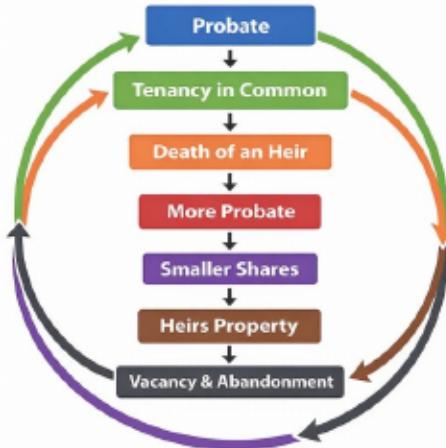
If each of those six heirs later dies without doing post-probate estate planning, that single property now requires at least six additional probates.

Each one-sixth share may then be further divided among children or grandchildren.

Within just two or three generations, a single family home can have dozens of co-owners.

The probate was completed. But without post-probate planning, heirs property was still created.

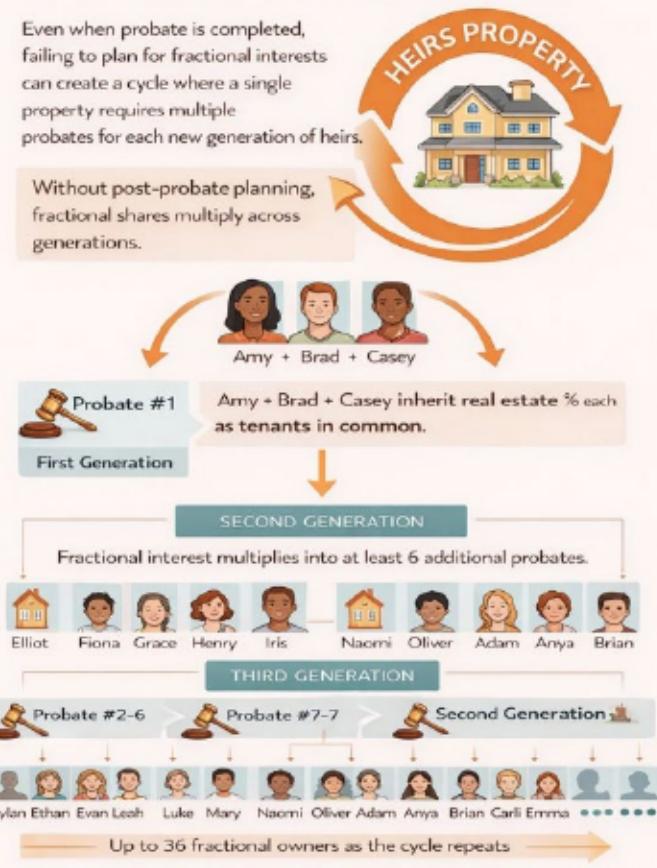
Over time, fractional interests multiply across generations. Within two or three generations, a single family home can have



### Heirs Property: A Self-Perpetuating Cycle

Even when probate is completed, failing to plan for fractional interests can create a cycle where a single property requires multiple probates for each new generation of heirs.

Without post-probate planning, fractional shares multiply across generations.



dozens of co-owners, many living off-island, some unknown, some deceased with unadministered estates requiring probate for each deceased co-owner.

This is how we move from probate, to tenancy in common, to death of an heir, to more probate, to fractional shares, to abandoned property.

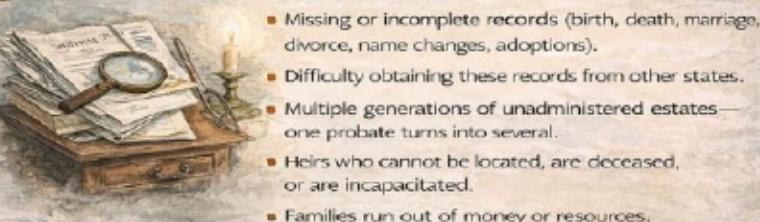
### VIII. Prolonged Probate: Barriers I See in Practice

When probate is delayed for years—or decades—it is rarely because of a single cause. It is usually a combination of legal, evidentiary, administrative and systemic barriers:

#### PROLONGED PROBATE: BARRIERS I SEE IN PRACTICE

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##### 1. LEGAL & EVIDENTIARY BARRIERS



- Missing or incomplete records (birth, death, marriage, divorce, name changes, adoptions).
- Difficulty obtaining these records from other states.
- Multiple generations of unadministered estates—one probate turns into several.
- Heirs who cannot be located, are deceased, or are incapacitated.
- Families run out of money or resources.

##### 2. ADMINISTRATIVE BARRIERS



- Court capacity limitations and heavy probate dockets.
- The probate docket is frequently supported by short-term law clerks rather than dedicated personnel with specialized probate experience.
- No dispute resolution option to resolve contentious issues.
- Notice and service challenges in a diaspora community.
- Complex estates where the primary asset is real property, but cash is limited.

##### 3. SYSTEMIC BARRIERS



- Cost of legal services, surveys, genealogy tracing and appraisals.
- Family conflict and "coordination fatigue" among many heirs.
- Lack of immediate incentive—families often act only when a crisis hits (hurricane damage, condemnation, delinquent property tax sale, or a speculative offer).

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## IX. How Prolonged Probate and Heirs Property Produce Vacant & Abandoned Historic Properties

Once title is tangled, families confront barriers that directly produce vacancy and abandonment:

- **Insurance barriers:** Insurers often require a clear named insured or a legally authorized representative.
- **Financing barriers:** Lenders require clear title and authority.
- **Permitting barriers:** Major repairs and rehabilitation usually require proof of ownership.
- **Disaster recovery barriers:** After storms, unclear title complicates access to assistance, lawful contracting, and rebuilding.
- **Decision paralysis:** If multiple owners must agree on repairs, disagreements can stall all action.
- **Tax delinquency spiral:** No one feels both empowered and obligated to pay; delinquency and enforcement risk increase.



Historic properties are uniquely vulnerable because a modern concrete structure may endure years of deferred maintenance; a historic wood and masonry building often cannot.

## X. The Uniform Partition of Heirs Property Act (UPHPA): What It Does—and Does Not—Do

The Virgin Islands enacted the Uniform Partition of Heirs Property Act through Act No. 8169. This has been a crucial reform because partition actions are often the point at which heirs property is most vulnerable to predatory loss.

### A. How Partition Actions Result in Land Loss



A partition action is a court case that allows any co-owner of property to ask a judge to either physically divide the land or, more commonly, order the property sold and the proceeds split among the owners.

Partition actions most often arise in inherited property situations, where a family member dies and multiple heirs inherit the property in common. Each heir owns an undivided percentage interest, even if their share is very small.

Over time, as heirs pass away and their interests are further divided through additional probates, ownership becomes increasingly fragmented. Properties may end up with dozens of co-owners, many of whom live off-island or out of state, and who may not communicate

with one another.

When co-owners cannot agree on whether to sell, keep, repair, or manage the property, any single owner — even one holding a small percentage — can file a partition action.

## B. Partition Two Ways—In Kind or By Sale

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### Courts Can Partition Property in Two Ways

**1. Partition in Kind**

**2. Partition by Sale**

**Partition in kind** means the court physically divides the property among the co-owners, so each person receives a portion of the land itself. This allows families to keep ownership and maintain a direct connection to the property.

**Partition by sale** means the court orders the entire property **sold** and divides the money among the co-owners. In practice, these sales are often forced, occur below market value, and can permanently remove family land from the community.

Heire lose their entire estate.  
The speculator walks away with all the proceeds.

division. These forced sales frequently occur below market value and can permanently remove family land from the community.

This results in the loss of generational property and the growth of vacant and abandoned homes.

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#### Bottom Line:

Partition in kind preserves land.  
Partition by sale converts land into cash—and often results in permanent loss of generational property.

In practice, most partition cases result in a court-ordered sale of the property rather than a physical

### C. Uniform Partition of Heirs Property Act – Key Protections

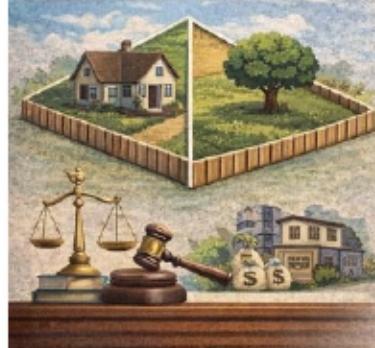
The Uniform Partition of Heirs Property Act requires courts to evaluate a defined set of statutory factors when deciding whether partition in kind would cause “great prejudice,” including practicability of physical division, impact on overall value, duration of family ownership, sentimental or ancestral attachment, current lawful use, and each co-tenant’s contributions to taxes, insurance, and maintenance.

The Act also expressly prohibits treating any single factor as determinative.

**Uniform Partition of Heirs Property Act  
Key Protections**

The Uniform Partition of Heirs Property Act provides important safeguards for families who already find themselves in court over inherited property.

The Act requires courts to consider **seven statutory factors** when deciding whether partition in kind would cause “great prejudice,” including:



- 1 Whether the heirs property can practically be divided among co-tenants
- 2 Impact on fair market value
- 3 Length of family ownership or possession
- 4 Sentimental, ancestral, or unique value
- 5 Current lawful use and harm from loss
- 6 Contributions to taxes, insurance, or improvements
- 7 Any other relevant factors

### D. Why UPHPA Is Stronger Than the Original Partition Statute

The Uniform Partition of Heirs Property Act protections are stronger than traditional partition law which relies on a broad “great prejudice” standard and focuses primarily on economic harm.

By contrast, the UPHPA:

- Requires courts to apply defined statutory factors, including non-economic considerations
- Mandates professional appraisals
- Creates a statutory buyout right
- Requires open-market sales with licensed brokers and reporting
- Imposes heightened “disinterested” standards for referees, appraisers, and brokers

These increased protections represent a significant improvement over the Virgin Islands' traditional partition statute by increasing fairness and transparency.

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### BY CONTRAST, THE UPHPA:

The infographic features two side-by-side illustrations of a balance scale. The top scale, labeled 'UPHPA' on the left pan and 'OLD LAW' on the right pan, is balanced. It shows a house, a person, and a gavel on the left, and a book on the right. The bottom scale, also labeled 'UPHPA' on the left pan and 'OLD LAW' on the right pan, is tilted to the left. It shows a house and a person on the left pan, while the right pan is filled with bags of money and a dollar sign.

**UPHPA REQUIRES:** ★★★★

- Defined Statutory Factors**  
Requires courts to apply statutory factors, including non-economic considerations.
- Professional Appraisals**  
Mandates professional appraisals.
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- Open-Market Sales**  
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## E. Important Uniform Partition of Heirs Property Act Limitations

These are meaningful protections. But it is critical to understand the Act's limitation.

The Uniform Partition of Heirs Property Act is partition reform. It is not probate reform.

It helps families once they are already in litigation. It does not clear title. It does not open estates. It does not modernize probate procedures. And it does not fund rehabilitation of deteriorating properties.

## XI. Prevention Tools in Act 8169: Transfer on Death (TOD) Deeds and Beyond

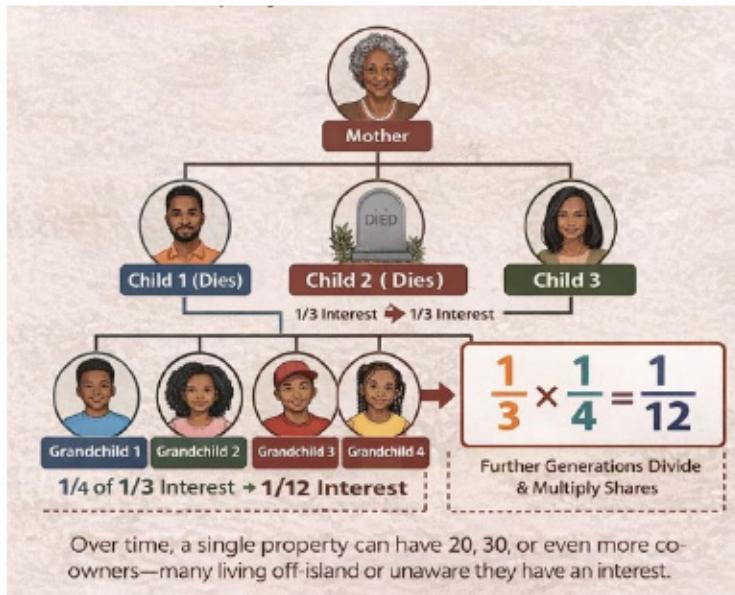
Act 8169 also enacted the Uniform Real Property Transfer on Death Act, which authorizes Transfer on Death (TOD) deeds. A properly executed and recorded TOD deed allows real property to pass to a named beneficiary and avoid probate. This is a great solution.

## A. Example of Heirs Property Issue with a Transfer on Death Deed

Even when families use modern planning tools, the same structural risks can reappear.

Act 8169 also enacted the Uniform Real Property Transfer on Death Act, which authorizes Transfer on Death deeds.

A mother records a TOD deed naming her three children as beneficiaries.



## B. Lack of Education on Planning Creates The "Awareness Gap"

This leads to what I describe as an awareness gap.

Most landowners and heirs do not understand what tenancy in common actually means.

They do not understand that inheriting property requires new, affirmative planning.

And without that planning, they are almost certain to pass on tangled title to their own

children. This is how fractional ownership multiplies and creates modern heirs property—even when the first transfer avoided probate.

If we fail to address post-probate planning and tenants-in-common estate planning, we will continue to recreate heirs property in every generation, even while trying to fix it in the current one.

## XII. Coordinated Solutions: Legal, Administrative, and Systemic

To return properties—especially historic properties—to productive use, we need coordinated solutions that address authority, capacity, and capital.

### TO RETURN PROPERTIES TO PRODUCTIVE USE: COORDINATED SOLUTIONS

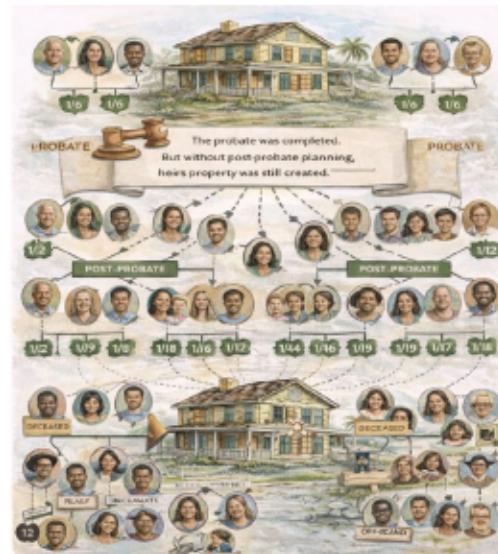
To return properties—especially historic properties—to productive use, we need coordinated solutions that address authority, capacity, and capital.

I respectfully recommend:



- Create triage-based case management to route simple estates and complex multi-heir estates differently.
- Integrate dispute resolution within probate.
- Standardize forms and checklists to reduce delays and lower costs.
- Establish dedicated probate staff attorney positions to provide continuity and specialized expertise, rather than relying on short-term law clerks.
- Provide enhanced preservation guidance and resource pathways for historically significant properties.
- Use grants or loan programs to reduce the cost of probate and estate planning.
- Pair post-probate planning with stabilization or preservation funding.
- Implement monitoring and annual reporting on UPHPA outcomes, including property retention rates and speculator activity.

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## Closing

In closing, Honorable Members, the Virgin Islands does not lack families who care about their land and their history. We lack systems that reliably convert that care into clear legal authority, timely estate administration, and funded stewardship—before historic properties are lost.

Heirs property reflects structural gaps in our legal, administrative, and financial infrastructure. The Uniform Partition of Heirs Property Act and TOD deeds are necessary foundations, but they must be paired with probate modernization, early dispute-resolution mechanisms, and post-probate planning pathways that move cases toward resolution while protecting heirs.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify. I am available to answer any questions.

