

## HOUSE BILL NO. 1325

Introduced by

Representatives Delmore, Dahl, DeKrey, S. Meyer

Senators Lyson, Nelson

1 A BILL for an Act to create and enact a new section to chapter to 30.1-31 of the North Dakota  
2 Century Code, relating to beneficiary deeds.

3 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NORTH DAKOTA:**

4 **SECTION 1.** A new section to chapter 30.1-31 of the North Dakota Century Code is  
5 created and enacted as follows:

6 **Beneficiary deed - Form - Definitions.**

7 1. As used in this section:

8 a. "Beneficiary deed" means a deed authorized by this section.

9 b. "Grantee beneficiary" or "grantee" means the person to whom an owner  
10 grants an interest in the real property that is the subject of the beneficiary  
11 deed.

12 c. "Owner" means an individual who executes a beneficiary deed as provided in  
13 this section.

14 2. A deed that conveys an interest in real property, including any debt secured by a  
15 lien on real property, to a grantee beneficiary designated by the owner and which  
16 expressly states that the deed is effective on the death of the owner transfers the  
17 deceased owner's interest to the grantee beneficiary designated by name in the  
18 beneficiary deed effective on the death of the owner, subject to all conveyances,  
19 assignments, contracts, mortgages, deeds of trust, liens, security pledges, and  
20 other encumbrances made by the owner or to which the owner was subject during  
21 the owner's lifetime.

22 3. A beneficiary deed may designate multiple grantees who take title as joint tenants  
23 with right of survivorship, tenants in common, or any other tenancy that is valid  
24 under the laws of this state.

- 1           4. A beneficiary deed may designate a successor grantee beneficiary. If the  
2           beneficiary deed designates a successor grantee beneficiary, the deed must state  
3           the condition on which the interest of the successor grantee beneficiary would vest.
- 4           5. If real property is owned by individuals as joint tenants with right of survivorship, a  
5           deed that conveys an interest in the real property to a grantee beneficiary  
6           designated by all of the surviving owners and expressly states that the deed is  
7           effective on the death of the last surviving owner transfers the interest to the  
8           designated grantee beneficiary effective on the death of the last surviving owner. If  
9           a beneficiary deed is executed by fewer than all of the owners of real property  
10          owned as joint tenants with right of survivorship, the beneficiary deed is valid if the  
11          last surviving owner is one of the individuals who executes the beneficiary deed. If  
12          the last surviving owner did not execute the beneficiary deed, the transfer lapses  
13          and the deed is void. An estate in joint tenancy with right of survivorship is not  
14          affected by the execution of a beneficiary deed that is executed by fewer than all of  
15          the owners of the real property, and the rights of a surviving joint tenant with right  
16          of survivorship prevail over a grantee beneficiary named in a beneficiary deed.
- 17          6. A beneficiary deed is valid only if the deed is executed and recorded, as provided  
18          by law, in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the property is  
19          located, before the death of the owner or the last surviving owner. A beneficiary  
20          deed may be used to transfer an interest in real property to the trustee of a trust  
21          even if the trust is revocable.
- 22          7. A beneficiary deed may be revoked at any time by the owner or, if there is more  
23          than one owner, by any of the owners who executed the beneficiary deed. To be  
24          effective the revocation must be executed and recorded, as provided by law, in the  
25          office of the county recorder of the county in which the real property is located,  
26          before the death of the owner who executes the revocation. If the real property is  
27          owned as joint tenants with right of survivorship and if the revocation is not  
28          executed by all the owners, the revocation is not effective unless executed by the  
29          last surviving owner.
- 30          8. If an individual who is a recipient of Medicaid conveys an interest in real property  
31          by means of a beneficiary deed, the department of human services may assert a



