CHAPTER 705
MULTIPLE–PARTY AND AGENCY ACCOUNTS; NONPROBATE TRANSFERS AT DEATH; TRANSFER ON DEATH SECURITY REGISTRATION

SUBCHAPTER I
MULTIPLE–PARTY AND AGENCY ACCOUNTS

705.01 Definitions. As used in this subchapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) “Account” means a contract of deposit of funds between a depositor and a financial institution, and includes a checking or savings account, certificate of deposit, share account and other like arrangement. All such contracts in which there are 2 or more parties or one or more agents shall be evidenced by a writing signed by each party making a deposit to the account, prior to or within a reasonable time after such deposit, containing language in substantially the form set forth in s. 705.02. For purposes of this subchapter, the term “account” does not include contracts established for the deposit of funds of a partnership, joint venture, or other association for business purposes, accounts controlled by one or more persons as the duly authorized agents or trustees for a corporation, limited liability company, unincorporated associations and credit unions, savings banks, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, including, without limitation, banks and trust companies, to do business under state or federal laws relating to financial institutions.

(2) “Agent” means a person who, by the terms of an account, has a present right, subject to request, to payment therefrom as agent for all of the parties to the account.

(3) “Financial institution” means any organization authorized to do business under state or federal laws relating to financial institutions, including, without limitation, banks and trust companies, savings banks, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations and credit unions.

(4) “Joint account” means an account, other than a marital account, payable on request to one or more of 2 or more parties whether or not mention is made of any right of survivorship. “Joint account” also means any account established with the right of survivorship on or after January 1, 1986, by 2 parties who claim to be husband and wife, which is payable on request to either or both of the parties.

(4m) “Marital account” means an account established without the right of survivorship on or after January 1, 1986, by 2 parties who claim to be husband and wife, which is payable on request to either or both of the parties and which is designated as a marital account. An account established by those parties with the right of survivorship under s. 766.58 (3) (f) or 766.60 is a joint account.

(5) “Net contribution” of a party to a joint account as of any given time is the sum of all deposits made by or for the party, less all withdrawals made by or for the party which have not been paid to or applied for the use of any other party, plus a proportional share of any interest or dividends included in the current balance as adjusted to reflect time of deposit. It includes any proceeds of deposit life insurance added to the account by reason of the death of the party whose net contribution is in question.

(6) “Party” means a person who, by the terms of an account, has a present right, subject to request, to payment therefrom other than as agent. A beneficiary of a P.O.D. account is a party only after the account becomes payable to the beneficiary by reason of the beneficiary’s surviving the original payee. A minor may be a party to an account, subject to the withdrawal restrictions of s. 705.04 (2). Unless the context indicates otherwise, “party” includes a guardian, conservator, personal representative or assignee, including an attaching creditor, of a party.

(7) “Payment” of sums on deposit includes withdrawal, payment on check or other order of a party, any pledge of sums on deposit by a party and any setoff, or reduction or other disposition of all or part of an account pursuant to a pledge.

(8) “P.O.D. account” means an account payable on request to one person during lifetime and on the person’s death to one or more P.O.D. beneficiaries, or to one or more persons during their lifetimes and on the death of all of them to one or more P.O.D. beneficiaries. It includes an account in the name of one or more parties as trustee for one or more beneficiaries where the relationship is established by the form of the account and the deposit agreement with the financial institution and there is no subject of the trust other than the sums on deposit in the account. It includes a marital account for which a party named one or more P.O.D. beneficiaries for that party’s interest.

(9) “P.O.D. Beneficiary” means a person designated on a P.O.D. account as one to whom all or part of the account is payable on request after the death of one or more parties.

(10) “Request” means a proper request for withdrawal, or a check or other order for payment, which complies with all conditions of the account, including special requirements concerning necessary signatures and regulations of the financial institution. Unless the signature card, passbook, contract or instrument evidencing the account clearly provides to the contrary, a request by all parties to a joint or marital account is required for payment if the account is designated with their names conjunctively joined by the word “and”. If the financial institution conditions withdrawal or payment on advance notice, for purposes of this subchapter the request for withdrawal or payment is treated as immediately effective and a notice of intent to withdraw is treated as a request for withdrawal.
(11) “Sums on deposit” means the balance payable on a multi-
ple–party account including interest, dividends, and any deposit
life insurance proceeds added to the account by reason of the death
of a party.  

The definition of “party” in sub. (6) relates only to parties to an account and has
nothing to do with the legal standing of named beneficiaries to sue the depositor’s
agent for negligence in failing to maintain a POD account. Brooks v. Bank of Wiscon-
sin, 130 Wis. 2d 139, 467 N.W.2d 187 (Ct. App. 1991).

A personal representative is not a “party” to an account held as a “joint account”
by the decedent and another who survives; a bank who disburses the funds of the joint
account to the personal representative is not entitled to immunity under s. 705.06 (2).
A P.O.D. beneficiary must be named in the account records of the financial institu-
tion such that the financial institution can adhere to its contract to pay the depositor’s
funds to the beneficiary as it was directed upon the depositor’s death. A separate writ-
ing not filed by a depositor with a financial institution is ineffective to alter a P.O.D.
beneficiary designation under this chapter. Mueller v. Edwards, 2017 WI App 79;
378 Wis. 2d 689, 904 N.W.2d 392, 16–2437.


705.02 Creation of multiple–party or agency relation-
ship. (1) Provisions in substantially the following form con-
tained in a signature card, passbook, contract or instrument evid-
encing an account shall be effective to create the multiple–party
accounts described in this subchapter when conspicuously printed
or typewritten immediately above or adjacent to the place for the
signatures of the parties to the account:
(a) Joint account: “THIS ACCOUNT/CERTIFICATE OF
DEPOSIT IS JOINTLY OWNED BY THE PARTIES NAMED
HEREON. UPON THE DEATH OF ANY OF THEM, OWNER-
SHIP PASSES TO THE SURVIVOR(S).”
(b) P.O.D. account with single party: “THIS ACCOUNT/
CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT IS OWNED BY THE PARTY
NAMED HEREFON. UPON THE DEATH OF SUCH PARTY,
OWNERSHIP PASSES TO THE P.O.D. BENEFICIARY(IES)
NAMED HEREFON.”
(c) P.O.D. account with multiple parties: “THIS ACCOUNT/
CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT IS JOINTLY OWNED BY THE
PARTIES NAMED HEREFON. UPON THE DEATH OF ANY
OF THEM, OWNERSHIP PASSES TO THE SURVIVOR(S).
UPON THE DEATHS OF ALL OF SUCH PARTIES, OWNER-
SHIP PASSES TO THE P.O.D. BENEFICIARY(IES) NAMED
HEREON.”
(d) Marital account: “THIS ACCOUNT/CERTIFICATE OF
DEPOSIT IS OWNED AS A MARITAL ACCOUNT BY THE
PARTIES NAMED HEREFON. UPON THE DEATH OF EITHER
OF THEM, THE SURVIVOR OWNS 50% OF THE SUMS ON DEPOSIT.”
(e) Marital account with P.O.D. beneficiaries: “THIS ACCOUNT/CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT IS OWNED AS A
MARITAL ACCOUNT BY THE PARTIES NAMED HEREFON.
UPON THE DEATH OF EITHER OF THEM, 50% OF THE
SUMS ON DEPOSIT ARE OWNED BY THE SURVIVOR
AND 50% ARE OWNED BY THE P.O.D. BENEFICIARY(IES)
NAMED HEREFON BY THE DECEASED PARTY.”

(2) Provisions in substantially the following form contained in a
signature card, passbook, contract or instrument evidencing an
account shall be effective to create the agency relationship
described in this subchapter when conspicuously printed or type-
written immediately above or adjacent to the place for the design-
ation of the agent or agents, which designation shall be sepa-
rately subscribed or initialed by all of the parties to the account:
“TRANSACTIONS REGARDING THIS ACCOUNT/CERTIFI-
CATE OF DEPOSIT MAY BE MADE BY THE AGENT(S) NAMED HEREFON. NO PRESENT OR FUTURE OWNER-
SHIP OR RIGHT OF SURVIVORSHIP IS CONFERRED BY
THIS DESIGNATION.” In addition, if such designation makes
specific reference to s. 705.05 (3) or otherwise provides that
the authority of an agent shall be exercisable notwithstanding the
legal disability of any party to the account, or if the designated
agent is the spouse of a party, then the authority of such agent shall
be governed by s. 705.05 (3).

(3) Any deposit made to an account created on or after July 1,
1975, and within the scope of this subchapter, which account is not evidenced by an agreement containing language in substantial conformity with this section, signed by the depositor in accord-
ance with s. 705.01 (1), shall nonetheless be deemed to create either a single–party relationship, with agency, or a joint or P.O.D.
relationship, with or without the designation of one or more
agents, or a marital relationship if the account is created after Jan-
uary 1, 1986, in accordance with whatever competent evidence is
available concerning the depositor’s intent at the time the account
was created. Such relation may differ from that established by
any other depositor. A deposit which is made in conformity with the language and signature requirements of this section and
s. 705.01 (1) shall be deemed to create an account in accordance
with this subchapter, with respect to such deposit and all other
deposits by the same person, notwithstanding whatever relation-
ships may be established by other depositors.  

An unauthorized ledger and signature cards bearing the entry “P.O.D.” to the place
where were not competent evidence of the decedent’s intent to make savings and
loan account payable on death to the plaintiff. Bruckner v. Prairie Federal Savings &
Loan Ass’n, 81 Wis. 2d 215, 260 N.W.2d 256 (1977).

705.03 Ownership during lifetime. Unless there is clear and
cconvinving evidence of a different intent:
(1) A joint account belongs, during the lifetime of all parties,
to the parties without regard to the proportion of their respective
contributions to the sums on deposit and without regard to the
number of signatures required for payment. The application of
any sum withdrawn from a joint account by a party thereto shall
not be subject to inquiry by any person, including any other party
to the account and notwithstanding such other party’s minority or
other disability, except that the spouse of one of the parties may
recover under s. 766.70. No financial institution is liable to the
spouse of a married person who is a party to a joint account for any
sum withdrawn by any party to the account unless the financial
institution violates a court order.

(2) A P.O.D. account belongs to the original payee during the
original payee’s lifetime and not to the P.O.D. beneficiary or ben-
ficiaries. If 2 or more parties are named as original payees, during
their lifetimes rights as between them are governed by sub. (1),
and a surviving original payee may revoke or amend the P.O.D.
beneficiary designation at will.

(3) A marital account belongs, during the lifetime of both par-
ties, to the parties without regard to the proportion of their respective
contributions to the sums on deposit or to the number of signa-
tures required for payment. A party to a marital account may name
one or more P.O.D. beneficiaries for that party’s interest. No per-
son may inquire about the application of any sums withdrawn from
a marital account by a party to the account, except that if the
parties are married to one another the other party to the account
may recover under s. 766.70.


Withdrawal of funds from a joint account by either party while both are alive may
not be subject to inquiry by the other party’s estate. Matter of Estate of Frank,
140 Wis. 2d 429, 410 N.W.2d 621 (Ct. App. 1987).

A transfer of separately owned property of one spouse into a joint account in both
spouses’ names changes the character of the ownership interest of the entire property
to marital property. In Matter of Estate of Lloyd, 170 Wis. 2d 440, 487 N.W.2d 644

A guardian steps into the shoes of the ward and cannot prevent another party from
withdrawing funds from a joint account. That a guardianship is established does not
bar the right of a joint owner of an account from removing funds from the account,
Inc. v. Gary W., 2003 WI App 132, 265 Wis. 2d 681, 666 N.W.2d 84, 02–3139.

A checking account established under this section prior to the execution of a
power of attorney creates a presumption of donative intent. When an agent acting
under a power of attorney transfers funds deposited by the principal from a joint
account for the agent’s own use, a presumption of fraud is created. When these two
conflicting and inconsistent presumptions coexist, the circuit court is free to make a
determination based upon the facts and the credibility of the witnesses. Extrinsic evi-
dence may be admissible to determine the intent of the parties. Russ v. Russ, 2007
WI 83, 302 Wis. 2d 264, 734 N.W.2d 874, 05–2492.

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Right of survivorship. (1) Sums remaining on deposit at the death of a party to a joint account belong to the surviving party or parties as against the estate of the decedent unless there is clear and convincing evidence of a different intention at the time the account is created. If there are 2 or more surviving parties, their ownership interests during lifetime shall remain subject to s. 705.03 (1); and the right of survivorship continues between the surviving parties.

(2) If the account is a P.O.D. account, on the death of the original payee or the survivor of 2 or more original payees, all of the following apply:

(a) If there is one P.O.D. beneficiary and he or she survives, he or she is entitled to payment of all sums remaining on deposit.

(b) If there are 2 or more P.O.D. beneficiaries and they all survive, they are entitled to payment of the sums on deposit in accordance with any written instructions that the owner filed with the financial institution or, if the owner left no written instructions, to payment in equal shares.

(c) If 2 or more persons succeed to ownership of the account, there is no further right of survivorship unless the terms of the account expressly provide for survivorship or for the account’s continuance as a joint account.

(d) Subject to the rights of financial institutions under s. 705.06 (1) (c), if any P.O.D. beneficiary predeceases the original payee or the survivor of 2 or more original payees, the amount to which the predeceased P.O.D. beneficiary would have been entitled passes to any of his or her issue who would take under s. 854.06 (3).

(e) If no P.O.D. beneficiary or predeceased P.O.D. beneficiary’s issue who would take under s. 854.06 (3) survives the death of all owners, the account belongs to the estate of the deceased sole owner or the estate of the last to die of multiple owners.

(f) Payment may be made to a minor P.O.D. beneficiary only in accordance with a procedure approved under ch. 54.

(g) If the P.O.D. account is a marital account, this section applies only to the 50 percent of the account not owned by the surviving spouse named as a party on the account.

(2g) Notwithstanding subs. (1) and (2), the department of health services may collect, from funds of a decedent that are held in a financial institution or, if the owner left no written instructions, to payment in equal shares.

(2m) Unless a marital property agreement under s. 766.58 provides otherwise, after deducting all payments and certifications made under s. 404.405 50 percent of the sums remaining on deposit at the death of a party to a marital account belongs to and may, upon the maturity of the account, be withdrawn by the surviving spouse and 50 percent belongs to and may, upon the maturity of the account, be withdrawn by the decedent’s estate. No financial institution is liable for any amount withdrawn under this subsection by a party who falsely claims to be the decedent’s spouse.

3. Subject to s. 853.15, a right of survivorship arising from the express terms of the account or under this section, or a P.O.D. beneficiary designation, cannot be changed by will. Any transfers resulting from the application of this section are not to be considered testamentary dispositions.

(4) As to any deposit made on or after January 1, 1986, a surviving spouse who is not a party to the account may recover under s. 766.70 (6).

Protection of financial institutions. (1) In accordance with the terms of an account, and subject to this subsection, ch. 112 and the duties prescribed for personal representatives in ch. 72 and unless otherwise ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction:

(a) A financial institution may on request pay any sums on deposit in the account to any party or agent; and the financial institution shall not be required to look into the source of funds received for deposit or the proposed application of any funds withdrawn or requested to be withdrawn.

(b) Any sums in a joint account may be paid, on request, to any party without regard to whether any other party is under legal disability or is deceased at the time the payment is requested.

(c) Any sums in a P.O.D. account may be paid, on request, to the P.O.D. beneficiary upon presentation to the financial institution of proof of death showing that the P.O.D. beneficiary survived all persons named as original payees of the account. If more than one P.O.D. beneficiary is named and at least one of them is predeceased, sums in the account may be paid to the surviving P.O.D. beneficiary or beneficiaries upon presentation of proof of death of the other beneficiary, without regard to claims by the issue of a predeceased beneficiary under s. 705.04 (2) (d). If none of the named beneficiaries survive, the sums in the account may be paid to the estate of the deceased sole owner or the estate of the owner who was the last to die of multiple owners, without regard to

History: 1973 c. 291; 1979 c. 323 s. 33; 1993 a. 486.
claims by the issue of a predeceased beneficiary under s. 705.04 (2) (d). If the P.O.D. account is a marital account, this paragraph applies only to the 50 percent of the account not owned by the surviving spouse named as a party on the account.

(d) Any sums in a marital account may be paid, on request, to either party without regard to whether the other party is under legal disability or is deceased, unless the financial institution receives actual notice that the other party is deceased. After receipt of actual notice of the death of one party to a marital account, the financial institution may pay on request not more than 50 percent of the sums on deposit to the surviving party, and 50 percent of that amount to the personal representative of the deceased party or if applicable to any P.O.D. beneficiary of the deceased party’s interest, unless before payment is made the financial institution receives a verified statement under s. 865.201 or a certified copy of a certificate of a recorded application or record of survival creating survivorship rights under s. 867.046, in which case the financial institution shall make payment as provided in that document.

(2) Payment made under this subchapter discharges the financial institution from all claims for amounts so withdrawn. If the institution has reason to believe that a dispute exists as to the rights of the parties to an account or their successors it may, but shall not be required to, refuse to pay funds in the account to any persons pending instructions from a court, or it may pay the proceeds to a court. An institution may but need not recognize the authority of an agent, other than one with continuing authority under s. 705.05 (3), until it knows of the fact of death or adjudication of incompetence of all parties appointing such agent and has reasonable opportunity to act.

(3) The protection provided by this section shall have no bearing on the rights of parties or their successors in disputes concerning the beneficial ownership of funds in or withdrawn from an account.


A personal representative is not a “party” to an account held as a “joint account” by the decedent and another who survives; a bank who disburses the funds of the joint account to the personal representative is not entitled to immunity under this section. In Matter of Estate of Matz, 171 Wis. 2d 89, 491 N.W.2d 772 (Ct. App. 1992).


705.07 Rights of creditors. (1) Only the creditors of any living party to an account may subject the entire sums on deposit to their claims, as if such sums resulted solely from contributions made by the living party to the account. If a joint or P.O.D. account requires the signatures of all of the parties for purposes of withdrawal, such account shall not be subject to the claims of creditors of a debtor party to the extent of the net contributions of the other parties to the account. Such other parties shall have the burden of proving their net contributions by clear and convincing evidence.

(2) For purposes of ch. 242, a debtor party shall be deemed to have made a transfer only at the time some other party withdraws all or part of the sums on deposit, or at the time of the debtor party’s death as to sums not previously withdrawn. In the case of a withdrawal while the debtor party is living, the sole grounds for determining any such transfer to be fraudulent shall be whether the debtor party is or will be thereby rendered insolvent under s. 242.05 (1) or whether the debtor party is engaged or is about to engage in a business transaction for which the assets remaining in the debtor party’s hands after the transfer are unreasonably small under s. 242.04 (1) (b) 1. In the case of a transfer by reason of the death of the debtor party, the sole ground for determining any such transfer to be fraudulent shall be whether the debtor party’s estate subject to administration is insolvent under s. 242.02.

For purposes of this subsection, the amount transferred shall be deemed to consist of those assets which the creditors of the debtor party could have made subject to their claims immediately prior to the transfer, less any sums which such creditors could have made so subject to their claims immediately after the transfer.


705.08 Construction. This subchapter shall be construed in such a manner as to ensure reasonable certainty of legal result for those who establish a multiple-party or agency account.


705.09 Applicability of general transfers at death provisions. Chapter 854 applies to transfers at death under this subchapter.

History: 1997 a. 188.


SUBCHAPTER II

NONPROBATE TRANSFERS AT DEATH;
NONPROBATE TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY

705.10 Nonprobate transfers on death. (1) A provision for a nonprobate transfer on death in an insurance policy, contract of employment, bond, mortgage, promissory note, certified or uncertificated security, account agreement, custodial agreement, deposit agreement, compensation plan, pension plan, individual retirement plan, trust, annuity, or other instrument of a similar nature is non-testamentary.

This subsection governs a written provision that:

(a) Money or other benefits due, controlled by or owned by a decedent before death must be paid after the decedent’s death to a person whom the decedent designates either in the instrument or in a separate writing, including a will executed either before or at the same time as the instrument, or later;

(b) Money due or to become due under the instrument ceases to be payable in the event of death of the promisee or the promisor before payment or demand;

(c) Any property controlled by or owned by the decedent before death which is the subject of the instrument passes to a person whom the decedent designates either in the instrument or in a separate writing, including a will executed either before or at the same time as the instrument, or later.

(2) This section does not limit rights of creditors under other laws of this state.


A transfer under this section may be confirmed under s. 867.046 (1m) or (2).


An annuity is an “other written instrument” under sub. (1). A contractual arrangement that creates a nonprobate transfer of property subject to this section will defeat a marital agreement that does not make the transfer. Reichel v. Jung, 2000 WI App 151, 237 Wis. 2d 853, 616 N.W.2d 118, 99−1211.

No provision of s. 766.58 (3) or this section permits parties to ignore ch. 854, or to agree to prohibit court involvement in implementing a marital property agreement. That “Washington Will” provisions permit transfer of property without probate does not mean the legislature allowed parties to agree to prohibit court involvement in implementing transfer of ownership and creating a reliable and public record of transfer. Maciolek v. City of Milwaukee Employees’ Retirement System Annuity & Pension Board, 2006 WI 10, 288 Wis. 2d 62, 709 N.W.2d 360, 04−1254.


705.15 Nonprobate transfer of real property on death. (1b) In this section:

(a) “Person” means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, government, government subdivision, agency or instrumentality, public corporation, or any other legal or commercial entity.

(b) “Soloe owner” means the owner of an interest in real property described in sub. (1m) (a) to (c).

(c) “TOD beneficiary” means a person designated as a beneficiary in a document that complies with sub. (2) (a).

2021−22 Wisconsin Statutes updated through 2023 Wis. Act 18 and through all Supreme Court and Controlled Substances Board Orders filed before and in effect on August 10, 2023. Published and certified under s. 35.18. Changes effective after August 10, 2023, are designated by NOTES. (Published 8−10−23)
Any of the following interests in real property may be transferred without probate to a designated TOD beneficiary as provided in this section on the death of the sole owner or the last to die of the multiple owners:

(a) An interest in real property that is owned by one individual and is not concurrently owned by any other person.

(b) A fractional interest in real property that is owned by an individual as a tenant in common.

(c) An interest in real property that is owned by a spouse as marital property. This paragraph does not include an interest in real property owned as survivorship marital property.

(d) An interest in real property owned by spouses as survivorship marital property.

(e) An interest in real property owned by 2 or more individuals as joint tenants.

(2) A TOD beneficiary may be designated on a document that includes all of the following:

1. The name of the owner or owners of the interest in real property that will be transferred.

2. The name of the designated TOD beneficiary.

3. That the transfer is effective only upon the death of the owner or owners.

4. If the interest that will be transferred is an interest in real property owned by a spouse as marital property, the signatures of both spouses who have an interest in the marital property.

(b) The designation of a TOD beneficiary may be made by use of the words “transfer on death” or “pay on death,” or the abbreviation “TOD” or “POD,” after the name of the owner or owners of the property and before the name of the TOD beneficiary or beneficiaries. The owner or owners may designate one or more persons as a primary TOD beneficiary and may designate one or more persons as a contingent TOD beneficiary if a primary TOD beneficiary does not survive the sole owner or the last to die of multiple owners. The designation may be included on the original document that passes the property interest to the owner or owners or may be made at a later time by the sole owner or all then surviving owners by executing and recording another document that designates a TOD beneficiary.

(c) A TOD beneficiary designation is not effective unless the document on which the designation is made, and any fees required to record the document, are submitted for recording to the register of deeds office of the county in which the real property is located before the death of the sole owner or the last to die of multiple owners.

(3) The designation of a TOD beneficiary on a document does not affect ownership of the property until the death of the sole owner or the last to die of multiple owners regardless of whether the document provides otherwise. The designation may be canceled or changed at any time by the sole owner or all then surviving owners, without the consent of the TOD beneficiary, by executing and recording another document that designates a different TOD beneficiary or no beneficiary. The recording of a document that designates a TOD beneficiary or no beneficiary revokes any designation made in a previously recorded document relating to the same property interest.

(4) On the death of the sole owner or the last to die of multiple owners, ownership of the interest in the real property passes, subject to any lien or encumbrance against the real property, to the designated TOD beneficiary or beneficiaries who survive all owners and to any deceased beneficiary’s issue who would take under s. 854.06 (3). If no TOD beneficiary or deceased TOD beneficiary’s issue who would take under s. 854.06 (3) survives the death of all owners, the interest in the real property passes to the estate of the deceased sole owner or the estate of the last to die of the multiple owners.

(5) A TOD beneficiary’s interest in the property on the death of the sole owner or the last to die of multiple owners may be confirmed as provided in s. 865.27, 865.201, or 867.046.

(6) Chapter 854 applies to transfers on death under this section.

(7) The capacity required to designate a TOD beneficiary or to revoke a designation of a TOD beneficiary is the same as the capacity to make or revoke a will under s. 853.01.

(8) Unless previously adjudicated in a formal testacy proceeding or otherwise barred, the claim of any claimant to recover real property transferred to a TOD beneficiary under this section is barred unless, by no later than 120 days after the death of the sole owner or the last to die of multiple owners, a complaint is filed in an action in which the relief demanded may confirm or change interests in the real property transferred under this section and a lis pendens is filed or recorded in each county where any part of the real property is located.

4. If the interest that will be transferred is an interest in property owned by a spouse as marital property, the signatures of both spouses who have an interest in the marital property.

(b) The designation of a TOD beneficiary may be made by use of the words “transfer on death” or “pay on death,” or the abbreviation “TOD” or “POD,” after the name of the owner or owners of the property and before the name of the TOD beneficiary or beneficiaries. The owner or owners may designate one or more persons as a primary TOD beneficiary and may designate one or more persons as a contingent TOD beneficiary if a primary TOD beneficiary does not survive the sole owner or the last to die of multiple owners. The designation may be included on the original document that passes the property interest to the owner or owners or may be made at a later time by the sole owner or all then surviving owners by executing another document that designates a TOD beneficiary.

(c) A document designating a TOD beneficiary under this section is not effective unless it is in writing and executed with all of the following formalities:

1. It must be signed by all owners. If an owner is unable to sign, another person may sign for the owner with the owner’s consent and in the owner’s conscious presence.

2. It must be signed by at least 2 witnesses, at least one of whom is a disinterested witness, who signed within a reasonable time after any of the following:

a. The signing of the document designating a TOD beneficiary as provided in subd. 1., in the conscious presence of the witness.

b. The owner’s implicit or explicit acknowledgment of the owner’s signature on the document designating a TOD beneficiary, in the conscious presence of the witness.

c. The owner’s implicit or explicit acknowledgment of the document designating a TOD beneficiary, in the conscious presence of the witness.

3. The 2 witnesses required under subd. 2. may observe the signing or acknowledgment under subd. 2. a. to c. at different times.

4. If there are multiple owners, each signature of an owner must be witnessed by at least 2 witnesses. For purposes of this paragraph, a witness may be a witness for multiple owners.

5. Any person who, at the time of execution of the document designating a TOD beneficiary, would be competent to testify as a witness in court to the facts relating to execution may act as a witness to the document designating a TOD beneficiary. Subsequent incompetency of a witness is not a ground for denying or voiding the TOD beneficiary designation if the execution of the document designating a TOD beneficiary is otherwise satisfactorily proved.

4. The designation of a TOD beneficiary on a document does not affect ownership of the property until the death of the sole owner or the last to die of multiple owners regardless of whether the document provides otherwise. The designation may be canceled or changed at any time by the sole owner or all then surviving owners, without the consent of the TOD beneficiary, by executing another document that designates a different TOD beneficiary or no beneficiary. The execution of a document that designates a TOD beneficiary or no beneficiary revokes any designation made in a previously executed document relating to the same property interest.

5. On the death of the sole owner or the last to die of multiple owners, ownership of the interest in the farm implement passes, subject to any lien or encumbrance against the farm implement, to the designated TOD beneficiary or beneficiaries who survive all owners and to any predeceased beneficiary’s issue who would take under s. 854.06 (3). If no TOD beneficiary or predeceased TOD beneficiary’s issue who would take under s. 854.06 (3) survives the death of all owners, the interest in the farm implement passes to the estate of the deceased sole owner or the estate of the last to die of the multiple owners.
705.22 Registration in beneficiary form; sole or joint tenancy ownership. Only individuals whose registration of a security shows sole ownership by one individual or multiple ownership by 2 or more with right of survivorship, rather than as tenants in common, may obtain registration in beneficiary form. Multiple owners of a security registered in beneficiary form hold as joint tenants with right of survivorship, as tenants by the entireties, or as owners of community property held in survivorship form, and not as tenants in common.

History: 1989 a. 331.

705.23 Registration in beneficiary form; applicable law. A security may be registered in beneficiary form if the form is authorized by ss. 705.21 to 705.30 or a similar statute of the state of organization of the issuer or registering entity, the location of the registering entity’s principal office, the office of its transfer agent or its office making the registration, or by ss. 705.21 to 705.30 or a similar statute of the law of the state listed as the owner’s residence at the time of registration. A registration governed by the law of a jurisdiction in which ss. 705.21 to 705.30 or similar legislation is not in force or was not in force when a registration in beneficiary form was made is nevertheless presumed to be valid and authorized as a matter of contract law.

History: 1989 a. 331.

705.24 Origination of registration in beneficiary form. A security, whether evidenced by certificate or account, is registered in beneficiary form if the registration includes a designation of a beneficiary to take the ownership at the death of the owner or the deaths of all multiple owners.

History: 1989 a. 331.

705.25 Form of registration in beneficiary form. Registration in beneficiary form may be shown by the words “transfer on death” or the abbreviation “TOD” or by the words “pay on death” or the abbreviation “POD”, after the name of the registered owner and before the name of a beneficiary.

History: 1989 a. 331.

705.26 Effect of registration in beneficiary form. The designation of a TOD beneficiary on a registration in beneficiary form does not affect ownership until the owner’s death. A registration of a security in beneficiary form may be canceled or changed at any time by the sole owner or all then surviving owners, without the consent of the beneficiary.

History: 1989 a. 331.

705.27 Ownership on death of owner. Subject to the rights of the registering entity under s. 705.28 (2m), on the death of a sole owner or the last to die of multiple owners, ownership of securities registered in beneficiary form passes to the beneficiary or beneficiaries who survive all owners and to any predeceased beneficiary’s issue who would take under s. 854.06 (3). On proof of death of all owners and compliance with any applicable requirements of the registering entity, a security registered in beneficiary form may be reregistered in the name of the successors to the ownership interest. Until division of the security after the death of all owners, multiple successors to the ownership interest hold their interests as tenants in common. If no beneficiary or predeceased beneficiary’s issue who would take under s. 854.06 (3) survives the death of all owners, the security belongs to the estate of the deceased sole owner or the estate of the last to die of multiple owners.


705.28 Protection of registering entity. (1) A registering entity is not required to offer or to accept a request for security registration in beneficiary form. If a registration in beneficiary form is offered by a registering entity, the owner requesting registration in beneficiary form assents to the protections given to the registering entity by ss. 705.21 to 705.30.

(2) By accepting a request for registration of a security in beneficiary form, the registering entity agrees that the registration will be implemented upon death of the deceased owner as provided in ss. 705.21 to 705.30.

(2m) If more than one beneficiary is named and at least one beneficiary is predeceased, a security registered in beneficiary form may be reregistered in the name of the surviving beneficiary with a proof of death of the other beneficiary, without regard to claims by the issue of a predeceased beneficiary under s. 705.27 unless the registering entity receives written notice of a claim under sub. (3) (b). If none of the beneficiaries survives, a security registered in beneficiary form may be reregistered in the name of the estate of the deceased sole owner or the estate of the owner who was last to die of multiple owners, without regard to claims by the issue of a predeceased beneficiary under s. 705.27 unless the registering entity receives written notice of a claim under sub. (3) (b).

(3) (a) Subject to par. (b), a registering entity is discharged from all claims to a security by the estate, creditors, heirs or devisees of the deceased owner if it registers a transfer of a security in accordance with s. 705.27 and does so in good faith reliance on the registration, on ss. 705.21 to 705.30, and on information provided to it by affidavit of the personal representative of the deceased owner, or by the surviving beneficiary or by the surviving beneficiary’s representatives, or other information available to the registering entity.

(b) The protections provided in this subchapter do not extend to a reregistration or payment made after a registering entity has received written notice of a claimant to an interest in the security objecting to implementation of a registration in beneficiary form. No other notice or other information available to the registering entity affects its right to protection under this subchapter. If the registering entity has reason to believe that a dispute exists as to the rights of the parties to a security registered in beneficiary form or their successors, the registering entity may refuse to reregister the security pending instructions from a court.

(4) The protection provided by ss. 705.21 to 705.30 to the registering entity of a security does not affect the rights of beneficiaries in disputes between themselves and other claimants to ownership of the security transferred or its value or proceeds.


705.29 Non Testamentary transfer on death. (1) A transfer on death resulting from a registration in beneficiary form is effective by reason of the contract regarding the registration between the owner and the registering entity and ss. 705.21 to 705.30 and is not testamentary.

(2) Sections 705.21 to 705.30 do not limit the rights of creditors of security owners against beneficiaries and other transferees under other laws of this state.

History: 1989 a. 331.

705.30 Terms, conditions and forms for registration. (1) A registering entity offering to accept registrations in beneficiary form may establish the terms and conditions under which it will receive requests for registration in beneficiary form and for implementation of registrations in beneficiary form, including requests for cancellation of previously registered TOD beneficiary designations and requests for reregistration to effect a change of beneficiary. The terms and conditions so established may provide for proving death, avoiding or resolving a problem concerning fractional shares, designating primary and contingent beneficiaries, and substituting a named beneficiary’s descendants to take in the place of the named beneficiary in the event of the beneficiary’s death. Substitution may be indicated by appending to the name of the primary beneficiary the letters “LDPS”, standing for “lineal descendants per stirpes”. This designation substitutes a deceased beneficiary’s descendants who survive the owner for a beneficiary who fails to survive, the descendants to be
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identified and to share in accordance with the law of the beneficiary’s domicile at the owner’s death governing inheritance by descendants of an intestate. Other forms of identifying beneficiaries who are to take on one or more contingencies, and rules for providing proofs and assurances needed to satisfy reasonable concerns by registering entities regarding conditions and identities relevant to accurate implementation of registrations in beneficiary form, may be contained in a registering entity’s terms and conditions.

(2) The following are illustrations of registrations in beneficiary form which a registering entity may authorize:

(a) Sole owner — sole beneficiary: John S Brown TOD (or POD) John S Brown Jr.


History: 1989 a. 331.

705.31 Applicability of general transfers at death provisions. Chapter 854 applies to transfers at death under this subchapter.

History: 1997 a. 188.