CHAPTER 706
CONVEYANCES OF REAL PROPERTY; RECORDING; TITLES

706.02 Formal requisites. (1) Transactions under s. 706.001 (1) shall not be valid unless evidenced by a conveyance that satisfies all of the following requirements:

(a) Identifies the parties; and

(b) Identifies the land; and

(c) Identifies the purpose of the transaction; and

(d) Identifies the consideration to be given for the transfer.

706.04 Equitable relief. A conveyance is revocable and subject to equitable relief where the grantor has the right to recover the possession of land conveyed or to enjoin a conveyee from taking or continuing to hold title, if it is not properly delivered or as required.

706.05 Formal requisites for record. A conveyance is not valid for recording purposes unless it is in writing and signed by the party making or adopting the same.

706.055 Conveyances of mineral rights. A conveyance of mineral rights is not valid for recording purposes unless it is in writing, signed by the party making or adopting the same, and describes the mineral rights conveyed.

706.057 Lapse and reversion of interests in minerals. A conveyance of mineral rights is not valid for recording purposes if it lapses or reversion of interests in minerals.

706.06 Notice of conveyance from the record. A conveyance of mineral rights is not valid for recording purposes if it is not recorded in the county where the land conveyed is located.

706.07 Uniform form on notarial acts. A conveyance of mineral rights is not valid for recording purposes if it is not accompanied by a uniform form on notarial acts.

706.08 Notice of mineral rights. A conveyance of mineral rights is not valid for recording purposes if it is not accompanied by a notice of mineral rights.

706.09 Correction instruments. A conveyance of mineral rights is not valid for recording purposes if it is not accompanied by correction instruments.

706.10 Forms, construction. A conveyance of mineral rights is not valid for recording purposes if it is not in the form prescribed by law.

706.11 Priority of certain mortgages, trust funds. A conveyance of mineral rights is not valid for recording purposes if it is not priority of certain mortgages, trust funds.

706.12 Uniform vendor and purchaser risk act. A conveyance of mineral rights is not valid for recording purposes if it is not subject to a uniform vendor and purchaser risk act.

706.13 Slander of title. A conveyance of mineral rights is not valid for recording purposes if it is not subject to a slander of title.

706.14 Transitional and curative provisions. A conveyance of mineral rights is not valid for recording purposes if it is not subject to transitional and curative provisions.

706.15 Liens against public officials or employees. A conveyance of mineral rights is not valid for recording purposes if it is not subject to liens against public officials or employees.

706.16 Notice of conveyance from the record. A conveyance of mineral rights is not valid for recording purposes if it is not accompanied by notice of conveyance from the record.

706.17 Uniform real property electronic recording act. A conveyance of mineral rights is not valid for recording purposes if it is not subject to a uniform real property electronic recording act.

706.18 Transitory and curative provisions. A conveyance of mineral rights is not valid for recording purposes if it is not subject to transitional and curative provisions.

706.19 Interspousal remedies. A conveyance of mineral rights is not valid for recording purposes if it is not subject to interspousal remedies.

706.20 Disclosure duty; immunity for providing notice about the sex offender registry. A conveyance of mineral rights is not valid for recording purposes if it is not subject to disclosure duty; immunity for providing notice about the sex offender registry.

706.21 Preservation of title. A conveyance of mineral rights is not valid for recording purposes if it is not subject to preservation of title.

706.22 Prohibition on imposing time-of-sale, purchase, or occupancy requirements. A conveyance of mineral rights is not valid for recording purposes if it is not subject to prohibition on imposing time-of-sale, purchase, or occupancy requirements.

706.23 Preservation of title. A conveyance of mineral rights is not valid for recording purposes if it is not subject to preservation of title.

706.24 Preservation of title. A conveyance of mineral rights is not valid for recording purposes if it is not subject to preservation of title.

706.25 Uniform real property electronic recording act. A conveyance of mineral rights is not valid for recording purposes if it is not subject to a uniform real property electronic recording act.
(e) Is signed by or on behalf of all parties, if a lease or contract to convey; and
(f) Is signed, or joined in by separate conveyance, by or on behalf of each spouse, if the conveyance alienates any interest of a married person in a homestead under s. 706.01 (7) except conveyances between spouses, but on a purchase money mortgage pledging that property as security only the purchaser need sign the mortgage; and
(g) Is delivered. Except under s. 706.09, a conveyance delivered upon a parol limitation or condition shall be subject thereto only if the issue arises in an action or proceeding commenced within 5 years following the date of such conditional delivery; however, the statute of limitations of a grantor is made such a liquidating or conditioning circumstance, the conveyance shall be subject thereto only if the issue arises in an action or proceeding commenced within such 5-year period and commenced prior to such death.

(2) A conveyance may satisfy any of the foregoing requirements of this section:
(a) By specific reference, in a writing signed as required, to extrinsic writings in existence when the conveyance is executed; or
(b) By physical annexation of several writings to one another, with the mutual consent of the parties; or
(c) By several writings which show expressly on their faces that they refer to the same transaction, and which the parties have mutually acknowledged by conduct or agreement as evidences of the transaction.

History: 1971 c. 211 s. 126; 1977 c. 177; 1999 a. 85.

There can be no waiver of the necessity of a spouse's joining in a deed of a homestead conveyance unless concomitant. In re Marriage of Owens, 86 Wis. 2d 423, 267 N.W.2d 842 (1979). When a contract for the sale of land with an indefinite description is taken out of the courtroom and with language of sub. (1) (f) the mortgage transactions were invalid from the start because they were not “signed, or joined in by separate conveyance, or by or on behalf of each spouse.” As such, whether the non-signing spouse had waived her interest in the homestead property by deeding the property to the signing spouse did not need to be determined. U.S. Bank National Association v. Steinho, 2017 WI App 57, 378 Wis. 2d 179, 902 N.W.2d 270, 16-0193.

The statute of frauds contains a general rule used in construing conveyance instruments as to whether they comply with the statute of frauds is to determine if there is ambiguity or uncertainty as to some of the essential elements of the documents. If so, extrinsic evidence may be resorted to in order to determine what was the parties' agreement or intention of the parties. However, the document itself must provide some foundation, link or key to the extrinsic evidence. Edlebeck v. Barnes, 63 Wis. 2d 240, 216 N.W.2d 551 (1974).

An oral contract for the conveyance of an interest in land is void unless there is a written memorandum that conforms to the statute of frauds. Trimble v. Wis. Builders, Inc., 708 N.W.2d 280, 2010 WI App 79, 306 Wis. 2d 666, 743 N.W.2d 492, 02-2462.

A conveyance that “identifies the land” as required by sub. (1) means the conveyance must identify the property with “reasonable certainty.” “Reasonable certainty” means that by the aid of the facts and circumstances surrounding the parties at the time the contract was made with reasonable certainty determined the land which is to be conveyed. It does not, however, necessarily require a legal description. Anderson v. Quinn, 2014 WI App 280, 306 Wis. 2d 666, 743 N.W.2d 492, 02-2462.

4. Parol evidence in the context of statute of frauds does not operate to supply additional frauds as if they were routine and routine and ordinary here, other than they are routine. The question under sub. (1) (b) of whether property boundaries are identified to a reasonable certainty may be introduced to provide the description. Clay v. Bradley, 62 Wis. 2d 537, 202 N.W.2d 400 (1972).

There can be no waiver of the necessity of a spouse's joining in a deed of a homestead conveyance unless concomitant. In re Marriage of Owens, 86 Wis. 2d 423, 267 N.W.2d 842 (1979). When a contract for the sale of land with an indefinite description is taken out of the courtroom and with language of sub. (1) (f) the mortgage transactions were invalid from the start because they were not “signed, or joined in by separate conveyance, or by or on behalf of each spouse.” As such, whether the non-signing spouse had waived her interest in the homestead property by deeding the property to the signing spouse did not need to be determined. U.S. Bank National Association v. Steinho, 2017 WI App 57, 378 Wis. 2d 179, 902 N.W.2d 270, 16-0193.


If the language within the four corners of a deed is unambiguous, the court need look no further for the parties' intent. Eckendorf v. Austin, 2000 WI App 219, 239 Wis. 2d 69, 619 N.W.2d 129, 00-0713.

A mortgage fraudulently executed by the use of a forged signature of one grantor is void except concomitant. Dow Family, LLC v. PHH Mortgage Corporation, 2014 WI 56, 354 Wis. 2d 796, 848 N.W.2d 728, 13-0221.

More ambiguity does not render a contract unenforceable vis-a-vis the statutes of frauds. Rather, when a conveyance includes a description of property that can be applied in multiple ways, the statute of frauds requires that parol evidence of intent be connected in some way to the language of the agreement. Precioso v. Aerts, 2004 WI App 24, 276, 358 Wis. 2d 714, 858 N.W.2d 280 (1976). When the only signer of two mortgages was a “married person,” at the time he executed the mortgages, and he had an interest in the homestead that was alienated by the mortgages, under the plain language of sub. (1) (f) the mortgage transactions were invalid from the start because they were not “signed, or joined in by separate conveyance, or by or on behalf of each spouse.” As such, whether the non-signing spouse had waived her interest in the homestead property by deeding the property to the signing spouse did not need to be determined. U.S. Bank National Association v. Steinho, 2017 WI App 57, 378 Wis. 2d 179, 902 N.W.2d 270, 16-0193.

rized guardian on behalf of the minor or individual adjudicated incompetent. This restriction does not apply if the individual’s adjudication of incompetency permits him or her to contract.


When a partner’s actions in a transaction on behalf of a partnership fall within the express authority of s. 178.06 (1), the partner is “an agent of the partnership,” and s. 178.06 (1) controls. When the partner’s actions do not fall within those provisions the partner “purports to act as an agent” and this section controls. Wys v. Albee, 193 Wis. 2d 101, 532 N.W.2d 444 (1995).

If the grantor’s attorney—in—fact does not have authority to exercise the power of attorney in his or her own favor, any deed that the attorney—in—fact signs to himself or herself and others is void in its entirety under sub. (1m). Lucarelli v. Lucarelli, 2900 WI App 133, 237 Wis. 2d 487, 614 N.W.2d 60, 99—1679.

### 706.04 Equitable relief. A transaction which does not satisfy one or more of the requirements of s. 706.02 may be enforceable in whole or in part under doctrines of equity, provided all of the elements of the transaction are clearly and satisfactorily proved and, in addition:

1. The deficiency of the conveyance may be supplied by reformulation in equity; or
2. The party against whom enforcement is sought would be unjustly enriched if enforcement of the transaction were denied; or
3. The party against whom enforcement is sought is equitably estopped from asserting the deficiency. A party may be so estopped whenever, pursuant to the transaction and in good faith reliance thereon, the party claiming estoppel has changed his or her position to the party’s substantial detriment under circumstances such that the detriment so incurred may not be effectively recovered otherwise than by enforcement of the transaction, and either:

   a. The grantee has been admitted into substantial possession or use of the premises or has been permitted to retain such possession or use after termination of a prior right thereto; or
   
   b. The detriment so incurred was incurred with the prior knowing consent or approval of the party sought to be estopped.

**History:** 1993 a. 486.

A partnership created to deal in real estate is void unless conforming to the statute of frauds unless all parties have performed the contract, thus indicating their acquiescence in its terms. In re Estate of Schaefer, 72 Wis. 2d 600, 241 N.W.2d 607 (1976).

In an equity action seeking the conveyance of a farm under an oral agreement, the trial court properly ordered the conveyance under sub. (3) when the tenants gave up plans to build a home on another property, planted crops on the farm, and painted the interior of the farmhouse. Kraunz v. Maurite, 78 Wis. 2d 276, 254 N.W.2d 251 (1977).

Personal services to a vendor in reliance upon an oral agreement are not enough, standing alone, to constitute part performance. In the Matter of the Estate of Lade, 82 Wis. 2d 80, 260 N.W.2d 665 (1978).

Under sub. (3) (a), a grantee with knowledge of the facts giving rise to equitable estoppel takes title subject to the estoppel. Breving v. Webster, 88 Wis. 2d 165, 277 N.W.2d 321 (Ct. App. 1979).

The homestead defense under s. 706.02 (1) (f) is not defeated by this section, but a tort claim may exist against a signing spouse who misrepresents the non—signing spouse’s acquiescence. Glimski v. Sheldon, 88 Wis. 2d 509, 276 N.W.2d 815 (1979).

Failure to execute a document can be cured under this section. The “unclean hands” defense is discussed. Security Pacific National Bank v. Ginkowski, 140 Wis. 2d 332, 410 N.W.2d 589 (Ct. App. 1987).

Once a deed has been properly executed and recorded, a court, in equity, may not alter the document when a party later expresses a different intent than was memorialized. Wynnoff v. Vogt, 2900 WI App 137, 237 Wis. 2d 487, 614 N.W.2d 60, 99—1679.

Section 706.04 does not refer to deficiencies under s. 706.03. Triple Interest, Inc. v. Motel 6, Inc. 414 F. Supp. 589 (1976).

### 706.05 Formal requisites for record. (1) Subject to s. 59.43 (2m), every conveyance, and every other instrument which affects title to land in this state, shall be entitled to record in the office of the register of deeds of each county in which land affected thereby may lie.

2. Except as different or additional requirements may be provided by law, every instrument offered for record shall:

   a. Bear such signatures as are required by law;
   
   b. Contain a form of authentication authorized by s. 706.06 or ch. 140;

**NOTE:** Par. (b) is shown as amended eff. 5—1—20 by 2019 Wis. Act 125. Prior to 5—1—20 it reads:

   b. Contain a form of authentication authorized by s. 706.06 or 706.07;
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(7) Every instrument which the register of deeds shall accept for record shall be deemed duly recorded despite its failure to conform to one or more of the requirements of this section, provided the instrument is properly indexed in a public index maintained in the office of such register of deeds and recorded at length at the place there shown.

(8) A duly recorded certificate signed by or on behalf of the holder of record of any mortgage or other security interest in lands, and authenticated as provided by s. 706.06 or ch. 140 identifying the mortgage or other interest and stating that the same has been paid or satisfied in whole or in part, shall be sufficient to satisfy such mortgage or other interest of record.

NOTE: Sub. (8) is shown as amended eff. 5−1−20 by 2019 Wis. Act 125. Prior to 5−1−20 it reads:

A duly recorded certificate signed by or on behalf of the holder of record of any mortgage or other security interest in lands, and authenticated as provided by s. 706.06 or 706.07 identifying the mortgage or other interest and stating that the same has been paid or satisfied in whole or in part, shall be sufficient to satisfy such mortgage or other interest of record.

(12) Every conveyance of any interest in real property offered for recordation shall be accompanied by the form under s. 77.22 (2).


Under sub. (1), only instruments that affect an interest in land are entitled to be recorded. A land patent is the instrument by which the government conveys title to persons in the public domain to private individuals. “Land patents,” “updates of land patent” and other, similarly−titled documents filed by private individuals that purport to be grants of private land from private individuals to themselves or other private individuals are not true land patents and are invalid on their face and not entitled to recording. OAG 4−12.

706.057 Lapse and reversion of interests in minerals.

(1) APPLICABILITY. This section does not apply to an interest in minerals which is owned by the same person who owns the fee simple interest in the surface of the land above the interest in minerals.

(2) USE OF AN INTEREST IN MINERALS. In this section, an interest in minerals is used if any of the following occur:

(a) Any minerals are mined in exploitation of the interest in minerals.

(b) A conveyance of mineral interests is recorded under this chapter.

(c) Any other conveyance evidencing a transaction by which the interest in minerals is created, aliened, reserved, mortgaged or assigned is recorded under this chapter.

(d) Property taxes are paid on the interest in minerals by the owner of the interest in minerals.

(e) The owner of the interest in minerals records a statement of claim under sub. (4) or (5) concerning the interest in minerals.

(3) LAPSE. (a) Except as provided in par. (b) or (c), an interest in minerals lapses if the interest in minerals was not used during the previous 20 years.

(b) An interest in minerals which was not used during the 20−year period prior to July 1, 1984, does not lapse if the interest in minerals is used within 3 years after July 1, 1984.

(c) An interest in minerals which was used during the period from 17 to 20 years prior to July 1, 1984, does not lapse if the interest in minerals is used within 3 years after July 1, 1984.

(4) STATEMENT OF CLAIM; RECORDING; REQUIREMENTS. If the owner of an interest in minerals uses the interest in minerals by recording a statement of claim, the statement of claim shall comply with this subsection. The statement of claim shall contain the name and address of the owner of the interest in minerals, a description of the location and boundary of the interest in minerals and a reference to the recorded instrument which created the interest in minerals. The statement of claim shall be recorded with the register of deeds for the county in which the interest in minerals is located.

(5) CURE OF LAPSE. The lapse of an interest in minerals under sub. (3) is cured if the owner of the interest in minerals records a statement of claim complying with all of the requirements of sub. (4) before the surface owner records a statement of claim under sub. (6) (a) or before a statement of claim takes effect under sub. (6) (b) 1., whichever is later.

(6) CLAIM OF LAPPED INTEREST IN MINERALS. (a) The owner of the land under which an interest in minerals exists may claim that portion of a lapsed interest in minerals which lies beneath the owner’s land by recording a statement of claim. The statement of claim shall contain the name and address of the owner of the land under which the lapsed interest in minerals is located and a description of the land under which the interest in minerals is located. The statement of claim shall be recorded with the register of deeds for the county in which the land is located.

(b) 1. Except as provided in subd. 2., a statement of claim which is recorded under par. (a) before the lapse of the interest in minerals to which the claim applies takes effect when the interest in minerals lapses.

2. A statement of claim which is recorded under par. (a) before the lapse of the interest in minerals to which the claim applies void 6 years after the statement of claim is recorded if the interest in minerals does not lapse within that 6−year period.

(7) STATEMENT OF CLAIM; RECORDING; REGISTER OF DEEDS’ DUTY. The register of deeds shall provide copies of the uniform form for statements of claim under subs. (4), (5) and (6). Upon receipt of a statement of claim under sub. (4), (5) or (6) in the office of the register of deeds, the register of deeds shall record the claim in a manner which will permit the existence of an interest in minerals to be determined by reference to the parcel or parcels of land above the interest in minerals. The claimant shall pay the recording fee under s. 59.43 (2).

(9) DETERMINATION OF OWNERSHIP. (a) The owner of an interest in minerals which is the subject of a claim under sub. (6) (a), within 3 years after the claim is recorded with the register of deeds or within 3 years after the claim takes effect as provided under sub. (6) (b) 1., whichever is later, may bring an action for a declaratory judgment or declaration of interest on the ownership of the interest in minerals.

The action shall be commenced in the circuit court in the county where the interest in minerals is located.

(b) 1. If the court finds that the owner of the interest in minerals under the interest in minerals within the time limits specified under sub. (3) or that the owner of the interest in minerals recorded a claim under sub. (5) before the surface owner recorded a claim under sub. (6) (a) or before the claim took effect as provided under sub. (6) (b) 1., whichever is later, the court shall issue a judgment declaring that the interest in minerals is not lapsed.

2. If the court finds that the owner of the interest in minerals did not use the interest in minerals within the time limits specified under sub. (3) and did not record the claim under sub. (5) before the surface owner recorded the claim under sub. (6) (a) or before the claim took effect as provided under sub. (6) (b) 1., whichever is later, the court shall issue a judgment affirming the surface owner’s claim.

(c) Upon the issuance of a judgment affirming the surface owner’s claim or, if no action is brought under par. (a), at the end of the 3−year period after the surface owner’s claim is recorded or at the end of the 3−year period after the claim takes effect as provided under sub. (6) (b) 1., whichever is later, the ownership of the interest in minerals reverts to the owner of the land under which the lapsed interest in minerals is located and title to the interest in minerals is merged with the title to the surface of the land.

(10) WAIVER; LIMITATION. No person may waive or agree to waive the provisions of this section and any waiver or agreement of this type is void.

Due process requires that every owner of a recorded interest, including a mineral interest under this section, be provided written notice of an application for a tax deed.

Under this section the owner of land under which mineral rights have lapsed must record a claim to the lapsed mineral rights in order to foreclose a separate mineral rights owner from curing the lapse.

**706.06 Authentication.** (1) Any instrument may be acknowledged, or its execution otherwise authenticated by its signatories, as provided by the laws of this state; or as provided in this section or ch. 140.

NOTE: Sub. (1) is shown as amended eff. 5–1–20 by 2019 Wis. Act 125. Prior to 5–1–20 it reads:

(1) Any instrument may be acknowledged, or its execution otherwise authenticated by its signatories, as provided by the laws of this state; or as provided in this section or s. 706.07.

(2) Any public officer entitled by virtue of his or her office to administer oaths, and any member in good standing of the State Bar of Wisconsin, may authenticate one or more of the signatures on an instrument relating to lands in this state, by endorsing the instrument “Acknowledged,” “Authenticated,” or “Signatures Guaranteed;” or other words to similar effect, adding the date of authentication, his or her own signature, and his or her official or professional title. The endorsement, unless expressly limited, shall operate as an authentication of all signatures on the instrument; and shall constitute a certification that each authenticated signature is the genuine signature of the person represented; and, as to signatures made in a representative capacity, shall constitute a certification that the signer purported, and was believed, to be such representative.

(3) Affidavits shall be authenticated by a certificate of due execution of the instrument, executed by a person entitled to administer oaths.

(4) In addition to any criminal penalty or civil remedy otherwise provided by law, knowingly false authentication of an instrument shall subject the authenticator to liability in tort for compensatory and punitive damages caused thereby to any person.

**History:** 1971 c. 211; 1973 c. 243; 1979 c. 110; 1983 a. 492 s. 3; 1993 a. 486; 2001 a. 103; 2019 a. 125.

**706.07 Uniform law on notarial acts.** (1) **Definitions.** In this section:

(a) “Acknowledgment” means a declaration by a person that the person has executed an instrument for the purposes stated therein and the instrument is executed in a representative capacity, that the person signed the instrument with proper authority and executed it as the act of the person or entity represented and identified therein.

(b) “In a representative capacity” means:

1. For and on behalf of a corporation, partnership, trust, or other entity, as an authorized officer, agent, partner, trustee, or other representative;
2. As a public officer, personal representative, guardian, or other representative, in the capacity recited in the instrument;
3. As an attorney in fact for a principal; or
4. In any other capacity as an authorized representative of another.

(c) “Notarial act” means any act that a notary public of this state is authorized to perform, and includes taking an acknowledgment, administering an oath or affirmation, taking a verification upon oath or affirmation, witnessing or attesting a signature, certifying or attesting a copy, and noting a protest of a negotiable instrument.

(d) “Notarial officer” means a notary public or other officer authorized to perform notarial acts.

(e) “Verification upon oath or affirmation” means a declaration that a statement is true made by a person upon oath or affirmation.

(2) **Notarial acts.** (a) In taking an acknowledgment, the notarial officer must determine, either from personal knowledge or from satisfactory evidence, that the person appearing before the officer and making the acknowledgment is the person whose true signature is on the instrument.

(b) In taking a verification upon oath or affirmation, the notarial officer must determine, either from personal knowledge or from satisfactory evidence, that the person appearing before the officer and making the verification is the person whose true signature is on the statement verified.

(c) In witnessing or attesting a signature, the notarial officer must determine, either from personal knowledge or from satisfactory evidence, that the signature is that of the person appearing before the officer and named therein.

(d) In certifying or attesting a copy of a document or other item, the notarial officer must determine that the proffered copy is a full, true, and accurate transcription or reproduction of that which was copied.

(e) In making or noting a protest of a negotiable instrument, the notarial officer must determine the matters set forth in s. 403.505 (2).

(f) A notarial officer has satisfactory evidence that a person is personally known to the notarial officer; is identified upon the oath or affirmation of a credible witness personally known to the notarial officer; or is identified on the basis of identification documents.

(3) **Notarial acts in this state.** (a) A notarial act may be performed within this state by the following persons of this state:

1. A notary public;
2. A judge, clerk or deputy clerk of a court of record;
3. A court commissioner;
4. A register of deeds or deputy register of deeds;
5. A municipal judge; or
6. A county clerk or deputy county clerk.

(b) Notarial acts performed within this state under federal authority as provided in sub. (5) have the same effect as if performed by a notarial officer of this state.

(c) The signature and title of a person performing a notarial act are prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine and that the person holds the designated title.

(4) **Notarial acts in other jurisdictions of the United States.** (a) A notarial act has the same effect under the law of this state as if performed by a notarial officer of this state, if performed in another state, commonwealth, territory, district, or possession of the United States by any of the following persons:

1. A notary public of that jurisdiction;
2. A judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of a court of that jurisdiction; or
3. Any other person authorized by the law of that jurisdiction to perform notarial acts.

(b) Notarial acts performed in other jurisdictions of the United States under federal authority as provided in sub. (5) have the same effect as if performed by a notarial officer of this state.

(c) The signature and title of a person performing a notarial act are prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine and that the person holds the designated title.

(d) The signature and indicated title of an officer listed in par. (a) 1. or 2. conclusively establish the authority of a holder of that title to perform a notarial act.

(5) **Notarial acts under federal authority.** (a) A notarial act has the same effect under the law of this state as if performed by a notarial officer of this state if performed anywhere by any of the following persons under authority granted by the law of the United States:

1. A judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of a court.
2. A commissioned officer on active duty in the military service of the United States.
3. An officer of the foreign service or consular officer of the United States.
4. Any other person authorized by federal law to perform notarial acts.

(b) The signature and title of a person performing a notarial act are prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine and that the person holds the designated title.

(c) The signature and indicated title of an officer listed in par. (a) 1., 2. or 3. conclusively establish the authority of a holder of that title to perform a notarial act.

6. FOREIGN NOTARIAL ACTS. (a) A notarial act has the same effect under the law of this state as if performed by a notarial officer of this state if performed within the jurisdiction of and under authority of a foreign nation or its constituent units or a multinational or international organization by any of the following persons:
1. A notary public or notary;
2. A judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of a court of record; or
3. Any other person authorized by the law of that jurisdiction to perform notarial acts.

(b) An "apostille" in the form prescribed by the Hague convention of October 5, 1961, conclusively establishes that the signature of the notarial officer is genuine and that the officer holds the indicated office.

(c) A certificate by a foreign service or consular officer of the United States stationed in the nation under the jurisdiction of which the notarial act was performed, or a certificate by a foreign service or consular officer of that nation stationed in the United States, conclusively establishes any matter relating to the authenticity or validity of the notarial act set forth in the certificate.

(d) An official stamp or seal of the person performing the notarial act is prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine and that the person holds the indicated title.

(e) An official stamp or seal of an officer listed in par. (a) 1. or 2. is prima facie evidence that a person with the indicated title has authority to perform notarial acts.

(f) If the title of office and indication of authority to perform notarial acts appears either in a digest of foreign law or in a list customarily used as a source for that information, the authority of an officer with that title to perform notarial acts is conclusively established.

7. CERTIFICATE OF NOTARIAL ACTS. (a) A notarial act must be evidenced by a certificate signed and dated by a notarial officer. The certificate must include identification of the jurisdiction in which the notarial act is performed and the title of the officer of the notarial office and may include the official stamp or seal of office. If the officer is a notary public, the certificate must also indicate the date of expiration, if any, of the commission of office, but omission of that information may subsequently be corrected. If the officer is a commissioned officer on active duty in the military service of the United States, it must also include the officer’s rank.

(b) A certificate of a notarial act is sufficient if it meets the requirements of par. (a) and it:
1. Is in the short form set forth in sub. (8);
2. Is in a form otherwise prescribed by the law of this state;
3. Is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations applicable in the place in which the notarial act was performed; or
4. Sets forth the actions of the notarial officer and those are sufficient to meet the requirements of the designated notarial act.

(c) By executing a certificate of a notarial act, the notarial officer certifies that the officer has made the determination required by sub. (2).

8. SHORT FORMS. The following short form certificates of notarial acts are sufficient for the purpose indicated, if completed with the information required by sub. (7) (a):

(a) For an acknowledgment in an individual capacity:

County of ....
This instrument was acknowledged before me on (date) by (name(s) of person(s)).
(Seal, if any) .... Title (and Rank) [My commission expires: ....]

(b) For an acknowledgment in a representative capacity:

County of ....
This instrument was acknowledged before me on (date) by (name(s) of person(s)) as (type of authority, e.g., officer, trustee, etc.) of (name of party on behalf of whom instrument was executed).
(Seal, if any) .... Title (and Rank) [My commission expires: ....]

(c) For a verification upon oath or affirmation:

County of ....
Signed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me on (date) by (name(s) of person(s) making statement).
(Seal, if any) .... Title (and Rank) [My commission expires: ....]

(d) For witnessing or attesting a signature:

County of ....
Signed or attested before me on (date) by (name(s) of person(s)).
(Seal, if any) .... Title (and Rank) [My commission expires: ....]

(e) For attestation of a copy of a document:

County of ....
I certify that this is a true and correct copy of a document in the possession of ....
Dated: ....
(Seal, if any) .... Title (and Rank) [My commission expires: ....]

9. NOTARIAL ACTS AFFECTED BY THIS SECTION. This section applies to notarial acts performed on or after November 1, 1984.

10. UNIFORMITY OF APPLICATION AND CONSTRUCTION. This section shall be applied and construed to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law with respect to the subject of this section among states enacting it.

11. SHORT TITLE. This section may be cited as the uniform law on notarial acts.
NOTE: This section is repealed eff. 5−1−20 by 2019 Wis. Act 125.
the same chain of title, in other records. Where an instrument is not properly indexed in such tract or abstract of title index, or where such index is not publicly maintained, the instrument shall be deemed to be duly recorded only if the instrument, together with prior instruments necessary to trace title by use of alphabetical indexes by names of parties, are properly indexed in such alphabetical indexes, and recorded at length at the places there shown. Wherever an instrument is duly recorded hereunder, its record shall be effective as of the date and hour at which it is shown by the general index to have been accepted for record.

(3) When an express trust is created, but its existence is not disclosed in a recorded conveyance to the trustee, the title of the trustee shall be deemed absolute as against the subsequent creditors of the trustee not having notice of the trust and as against purchasers from such trustee without notice and for a valuable consideration.

(4) It shall be conclusively presumed that a person is a trustee of a valid express trust and has full power of conveyance if all of the following occur:

(a) The person is designated as trustee and holds an interest in land as trustee.
(b) The person's authority and powers as trustee are not set forth in a recorded instrument.
(c) The person conveys an interest in land as trustee to a good faith purchaser, as defined in s. 401.201 (2) (qm).

(5) When a conveyance purports to be absolute in terms, but is intended to be made defeasible by force of another instrument for that purpose, the original conveyance shall not be thereby defeated or affected as against any person other than the maker of the defeasance or the maker's heirs or devisees or persons having actual notice thereof, unless the instrument of defeasance has been recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county where the lands lie.

(6) The recording of an assignment of a mortgage shall not in itself be deemed notice of such assignment to the mortgagor so as to invalidate any payment made to the mortgagee without actual notice of such assignment.

(7) No letter of attorney or other instrument containing a power to convey lands, when executed and recorded under this chapter, shall be deemed to be revoked by any act of the party by whom it was executed unless the instrument containing such revocation is also recorded in the same office in which the instrument containing the power was recorded, and such record shall import notice to all persons, including the agent named in said letter of attorney of the contents thereof. The death of the party executing such letter of attorney shall not operate as a revocation thereof as to the attorney or agent until the attorney or agent has notice of the death, or as to one who without notice of such death in good faith deals with the attorney or agent.


An unrecorded conveyance, if delivered, is valid against judgment creditors since they are not bona fide creditors for value. West Federal Savings & Loan v. Interstate Building & Loan Ass' n, 224 Wis. 2d 458, 594 N.W.2d 479 (1999). A correction instrument that is executed after May 28, 2010, may be executed by a person having personal knowledge of the circumstances of the conveyance and of the facts recited in the correction instrument, including the grantor, the grantee, the person who drafted the conveyance that is the subject of the correction instrument, or the person who acted as the settlement agent in the transaction that is the subject of the conveyance, and shall recite the basis for the person's personal knowledge. A correction instrument that was executed before May 28, 2010, is not rendered ineffective by reason of the instrument's failure to recite that the maker had the knowledge or capacity required under this subdivision.

706.085 Correction instruments. (1) ENTITLED TO BE RECORDED; PURPOSES. An instrument correcting a previously recorded conveyance shall be entitled to record in accordance with s. 706.05 in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which the conveyance is recorded and shall include one or more of the following:

(a) The correction of a legal description, including a distance; angle; direction; bearing; chord; lot, block, unit, or building num-

ber or letter; appurtenant easement; section number; township name or number; municipality, county, or state name; range number or meridian; certified survey map number; or subdivision or condominium name.
(b) The addition, correction, or clarification of information other than a legal description, including any of the following information:

1. A party's name, including the spelling of the name; a first or middle name or initial; a name suffix, such as senior or junior; alternate names by which the party is known; or a description of an entity as a corporation, company, or similar identifier.
2. A party's marital status.
3. The date on which the conveyance was executed.
4. Whether the property is a homestead.
5. The tax parcel number.
6. The identity of the drafter.
7. The recording data for an instrument referenced in the conveyance.
8. The nature and purpose of the conveyance.
10. Facts relating to the acknowledgment or authentication.
(c) The addition of an acknowledgment or authentication.
(d) The disclaimer by a grantee under a deed of that party's interest in the real property that is the subject of the deed.
(e) The addition of a mortgagee's consent or subordination.

(2) EXECUTION REQUIREMENTS. (a) A correction instrument shall be acknowledged or authenticated in accordance with s. 706.06 or ch. 140. It shall recite the document number of the conveyance, the names of the grantor and grantee, and, if given on the conveyance, the volume and page where the conveyance is filed or recorded.

NOTE: Par. (a) is shown as amended eff. 5−1−20 by 2019 Wis. Act 125. Prior to 5−1−20 it reads:

(a) A correction instrument shall be acknowledged or authenticated in accordance with s. 706.06 or 706.07. It shall recite the document number of the conveyance, the names of the grantor and grantee, and, if given on the conveyance, the volume and page where the conveyance is filed or recorded.

(b) 1. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, a correction instrument that is executed after May 28, 2010, may be executed by a person having personal knowledge of the circumstances of the conveyance and of the facts recited in the correction instrument, including the grantor, the grantee, the person who drafted the conveyance that is the subject of the correction instrument, or the person who acted as the settlement agent in the transaction that is the subject of the conveyance, and shall recite the basis for the person's personal knowledge. A correction instrument that was executed before May 28, 2010, is not rendered ineffective by reason of the instrument's failure to recite that the maker had the knowledge or capacity required under this subdivision.

2. A correction instrument that makes the correction under sub. (1) (e) shall be signed by the consenting party, or an heir, successor, or assignee of the party.

3. A correction instrument that adds, removes, or replaces a divisible parcel in a conveyance shall be signed by the following persons:

a. If the correction instrument supplies a lot, block, unit, or building number or letter that was omitted from a conveyance, by any party identified in subd. 1.

b. If a parcel is being added to a conveyance that also correctly conveys other land, only by the grantor.

c. If a parcel is being removed from a conveyance that also correctly conveys other land, only by the grantee.

d. If a lot or unit number or letter is being corrected and the lot or unit incorrectly recited in the conveyance is also owned by the grantor, only by the grantee.

2017−18 Wisconsin Statutes updated through 2019 Wis. Act 186 and through all Supreme Court and Controlled Substances Board Orders filed before and in effect on April 24, 2020. Published and certified under s. 35.18. Changes effective after April 24, 2020, are designated by NOTES. (Published 4–24–20)
706.085 CONVEYANCES OF REAL PROPERTY; RECORDING; TITLES  

(1) WHEN CONVEYANCE IS FREE OF PRIOR ADVERSE CLAIM. A purchaser for a valuable consideration, without notice as defined in sub. (2), and the purchaser’s successors in interest, shall take and hold the estate or interest purported to be conveyed to such purchaser free of any claim adverse to or inconsistent with such estate or interest, if such adverse claim is dependent for its validity or priority upon:

(a) Nondelivery. Nondelivery, or conditional or revocable delivery, of any recorded conveyance, unless the condition or revocability is expressly referred to in such conveyance or other recorded instrument.

(b) Conveyance outside chain of title not identified by definite reference. Any conveyance, transaction or event not appearing of record in the chain of title to the real estate affected, unless such conveyance, transaction or event is identified by definite reference in an instrument of record in such chain. No reference shall be definite which fails to specify, by direct reference to a particular place in the public land record, or, by positive statement, the nature and scope of the prior outstanding interest created or affirmed by such conveyance, transaction or event, the identity of the original or subsequent owner or holder of such interest, the real estate affected, and the approximate date of such conveyance, transaction or event.

(c) Unrecorded extensions of interests expiring by lapse of time. Continuance, extension or renewal of rights of grantees, purchasers, optionees, or lessees under any land contract, option, lease or other conveyance of an interest limited to expire, absolutely or upon a contingency, within a fixed or determinable time, where 2 years have elapsed after such time, unless there is recorded a notice or other instrument referring to such continuance, extension or renewal and stating or providing a later time for the enforcement, exercise, performance or termination of such interest and then only if less than 2 years have elapsed after such later time. This paragraph shall not apply to life estates, mortgages or trust deeds, nor shall it inferentially extend any interest otherwise expiring by lapse of time.

(d) Nonidentity of persons in chain of title. Nonidentity of persons named in, signing or acknowledging one or more related conveyances or instruments affecting real estate, provided the persons appear in such conveyances under identical names or under variants thereof, including inclusion, exclusion or use of: colloquial, or other equivalents; first or middle names or initials; simple transpositions which produce substantially similar pronunciation; articles or prepositions in names or titles; description of entities as corporations, companies, or any abbreviation or contraction of either; name suffixes such as senior or junior; where such identity or variance has appeared of record for 5 years.

(e) Marital interests. Homestead of the spouse of any transferee of an interest in real estate, if the recorded conveyance purporting to transfer the homestead states that the person executing it is single, unmarried or widowed or fails to indicate the marital status of the transferee, and if the conveyance has, in either case, appeared of record for 5 years. This paragraph does not apply to the interest of a married person who is described of record as a holder in joint tenancy or of marital property with that transferee.

(f) Lack of authority of officers, agents or fiduciaries. Any defect or insufficiency in authorization of any purported officer, partner, manager, agent, or fiduciary to act in the name or on behalf of any corporation, partnership, limited liability company, principal, trust, estate, minor, individual adjudicated incompetent, or other holder of an interest in real estate purported to be conveyed in a representative capacity, after the conveyance has appeared of record for 5 years.

(g) Defects in judicial proceedings. Any defect or irregularity, jurisdictional or otherwise, in an action or proceeding out of which any judgment or order affecting real estate issued after the judgment or order has appeared of record for 5 years.

(h) Nonexistence, incapacity or incompetency. Nonexistence, acts in excess of legal powers or legal incapacity or incompetency of any purported person or legal entity, whether natural or artificial, foreign or domestic, provided the recorded conveyance or instrument affecting the real estate shall purport to have been duly executed by such purported person or legal entity, and shall have appeared of record for 5 years.

(i) Facts not asserted of record. Any fact not appearing of record, but the opposite or contradiction of which appears affirmatively and expressly in a conveyance, affidavit or other instrument of record in the chain of title of the real estate affected for 5 years. Such facts may, without limitation by noninclusion, relate to age, sex, birth, death, capacity, relationship, family history, descent, heirship, names, identity of persons, marriage, marital status, homestead, possession or adverse possession, residence, service in the armed forces, conflicts and ambiguities in descriptions of land in recorded instruments, identification of any recorded plats or subdivisions, corporate authorization to convey, and the happening of any condition or event which terminates an estate or interest.

(j) Defects in tax deed. Nonexistence or illegality of any proceeding from and including the assessment of the real estate for taxation up to and including the execution of the tax deed after the tax deed has been of record for 5 years.

(k) Interests not of record within 30 years. Any interest of which no affirmative and express notice appears of record within 30 years.

(2) NOTICE OF PRIOR CLAIM. A purchaser has notice of a prior outstanding claim or interest, within the meaning of this section wherever, at the time such purchaser’s interest arises in law or equity:

(a) Affirmative notice. Such purchaser has affirmative notice apart from the record of the existence of such prior outstanding claim, including notice, actual or constructive, arising from use or occupancy of the real estate by any person at the time such purchaser’s interest therein arises, whether or not such use or occupancy is exclusive; but no constructive notice shall be deemed to arise from use or occupancy unless due and diligent inquiry of persons using or occupying such real estate would, under the circumstances, reasonably have disclosed such prior outstanding interest; nor unless such use or occupancy is actual, visible, open and notorious; or
(b) Notice of record within 30 years. There appears of record in the chain of title of the real estate affected, within 30 years and prior to the time at which the interest of such purchaser arises in law or equity, an instrument affording affirmative and express notice of such prior outstanding interest conforming to the requirements of definiteness of sub. (1) (b) or (c).

(3) WHEN PRIOR INTEREST NOT BARRED. This section shall not be applied to bar or infringe any prior outstanding interest in real estate:

(a) Public service corporations, railroads, electric cooperatives, trustees, natural gas companies, governmental units. While owned, occupied or used by any public service corporation, any railroad corporation as defined in s. 195.02 (1), any water carrier as defined in s. 195.02 (5), any electric cooperative organized and operating on a nonprofit basis under ch. 185, any natural gas company, as defined in 15 USC 717a (6), or any trustee or receiver of any such corporation, electric cooperative, or natural gas company, any assignee or trustee or receiver thereof, or any such interest while held by the United States, the state or any political subdivision or municipal corporation thereof; or

(b) Unplatted, unimproved, unused, etc. Which, at the time such subsequent purchaser's interest arises, is unplatted, vacant and unoccupied, unimproved and uncultivated; except that this paragraph shall not apply to prior interests dependent for validity or priority upon the circumstances described in sub. (1) (a), (b), (j) and (k).

(4) CHAIN OF TITLE: DEFINITION. The term “chain of title” as used in this section includes instruments, actions and proceedings discoverable by reasonable search of the public records and indexes affecting real estate in the offices of the register of deeds and in probate and of clerks of courts of the counties in which the real estate is located; a tract index shall be deemed an index where the same is publicly maintained.

(5) CONSTRUCTION. Nothing in this section shall be construed to raise or support any inference adverse or hostile to marketability of titles.

(6) EFFECTIVE DATE. This section shall take effect and may be invoked by qualified purchasers without notice as defined in sub. (2) whose interests arise on or after July 1, 1968, and by their successors in interest thereafter.


This section does not create or govern interests in land but deals with circumstances when a purchaser of land will be held to have notice of adverse interests. Interests arising through adverse possession or use are governed by ch. 893. Rock Lake Estates Unit Owners Association, Inc. v. Town of Lake Mills, 195 Wis. 2d 438, 536 N.W.2d 415 (Ct. App. 1995), 94–2488.

A purchaser of land has 3 sources of information from which to learn of rights to the land: 1) records in the office of register of deeds; 2) other public records that are usually not recorded, such as judgments and liens; and 3) the land itself, to find rights that arise by virtue of possession or use. The purchaser is chargeable with knowledge of the location of the land's boundaries as against 3rd persons. Hoey Outdoor Advertising, Inc. v. Ricci, 2002 WI App 231, 256 Wis. 2d 347, 635 N.W.2d 763, 01–2186. Sub. (2) (b) does not require purchasers for value to find, in the absence of a proper record, any such corporation, electric cooperative, or natural gas company, any assignee or trustee or receiver thereof, or any such interest while held by the United States, the state or any political subdivision or municipal corporation thereof; or

An original mortgagee's knowledge of a prior mortgage not properly of record will not be imputed to an assignee of the mortgage with no knowledge of the prior mortgage and does not render the assignee not a purchaser in good faith under s. 706.08 and does not create or govern interests in land but deals with circumstances when a purchaser of land will be held to have notice of adverse interests. Interests arising through adverse possession or use are governed by ch. 893. Rock Lake Estates Unit Owners Association, Inc. v. Town of Lake Mills, 195 Wis. 2d 438, 536 N.W.2d 415 (Ct. App. 1995), 94–2488.

706.095 Interspousal remedies. Nothing in this chapter limits a spouse's remedy against the other spouse under ch. 766 for misuse of marital property.

History: 1983 a. 186.

(2) No conveyance shall be void for the reason that at the time of delivery thereof such lands are in actual possession of a person claiming under title adverse to the grantor.

(3) In conveyances of lands words of inheritance shall not be necessary to create or convey a fee, and every conveyance shall pass all the estate or interest of the grantor unless a different intent shall appear expressly or by necessary implication in the terms of such conveyance.

A quitclaim deed shall pass all of the interest in or appurtenant to the land described which the grantor could lawfully convey, but shall not warrant or imply the existence, quantity or quality of any such interest.

(5) A conveyance by which the grantor contracts to warrant the land or its title shall be construed according to its terms, under rules of law for construction of contracts. A conveyance by which the grantor warrants the land or its title shall be construed, except as the terms of the conveyance may otherwise provide, to include covenants, for the benefit of the grantee, the grantee's heirs, successors and assigns, that the grantor at the time of conveyance is lawfully seized of the land; has good right to convey the same land or its title; that the same land or its title is free from all encumbrance; and that the grantor, the grantor's heirs and personal representatives will forever guarantee and defend the title and quiet possession of the land against all lawful claims whatever originating prior to the conveyance, except as the claims may arise out of open and notorious rights of easement, or out of public building, zoning or use restrictions.

(6) Except as provided in sub. (7) and except as otherwise provided by law, no warranty or covenant shall be implied in any conveyance, whether or not such conveyance contains special warranties or covenants. No mortgage shall be construed as implying a covenant for the payment of the sum thereby intended to be secured, and when there shall be no express covenant for such payment contained in the mortgage and no bond or other separate instrument to secure such payment shall have been given, the remedies of the mortgagee, shall be confined to the lands mentioned in the mortgage.

In the absence of an express or necessarily implied provision to the contrary, a conveyance evidencing a transaction under which the grantor undertakes to improve the premises so as to equip them for grantee's specified use and occupancy, or to provide such improvement under grantor's direction and control, shall imply a covenant that such improvement shall be performed in a workmanlike manner, and shall be reasonably adequate to equip the premises for such use and occupancy.

History: 1973 c. 243; 1979 c. 175; 1993 a. 486.

Sub. (5) confirms that the rules of contract construction are to be used in interpreting the covenants of a deed. The measure of damages for breach of a covenant is the common law measure of damages for breach of warranty of title. Schorsch v. Blader, 209 Wis. 2d 401, 563 N.W.2d 538 (Ct. App. 1997), 96–1220.

A warranty deed grants a present fee simple interest. A purported reservation of a right of appointment in a deed is ineffective. Powers may be reserved and lesser interests granted, but not by warranty deed. Lucarelli v. Lucarelli, 2000 WI App 133, 237 Wis. 2d 487, 614 N.W.2d 69, 99–1679.

Sub. (3) applies to easements. Board Cranberry Marsh v. Jackson County, 2010 WI 95, 328 Wis. 2d 613, 785 N.W.2d 615, 08–1144.

A necessary implication under sub. (3) is that one is so clear as to be express; it is a required implication. The words "heirs and assigns," or any similar language, are
unnecessary under sub. (3) to indicate a transferable interest. As a matter of law, “Grantee” has the exact same meaning as “Grantee and his heirs and assigns” unless another meaning is expressly stated or implied. Therefore, “heirs and assigns” need not be construed as having any legal effect and the use of the term in a grant of water flowage rights and not in a grant of sand removal rights in the same deed did not create a necessary implication that the sand rights were non-transferable. Borek Cranberry Marsh v. Jackson County, 2010 WI 95, 328 Wis. 2d 613, 785 N.W.2d 615, 08–1144.

Performance in a “workmanlike manner” under sub. (7) requires a builder to perform work with the care and skill and provide suitable materials as contractors of reasonable prudence, skill, and judgment in similar construction would. Riverfront Lofts Condominium Owners Association v. Milwaukee/Riverfront Properties Limited Partnership, 236 F. Supp. 2d 918.

For the purpose of being “reasonably adequate for their intended use and occupancy” under sub. (7) a showing of negligence is not necessary. The defect must be fundamental to the habitability of the building. A defendant must meet a high standard to establish a disclaimer of the protections of sub. (7). Riverfront Lofts Condominium Owners Association v. Milwaukee/Riverfront Properties Limited Partnership, 236 F. Supp. 2d 918.


Duty to disclose limited to commercial vendors. 64 MLR 547 (1981).

706.105 Applicability of general transfers at death provisions. Chapter 854 applies to transfers at death under a conveyance.

History: 1997 a. 188.

706.11 Priority of certain mortgages, trust funds. (1) Except as provided in sub. (4), when any of the following mortgages has been duly recorded, it shall have priority over all liens upon the mortgaged premises and the buildings and improvements thereon, except tax and special assessment liens filed after the recording of such mortgage and except liens under ss. 292.31 (8) (i) and 292.81:

(a) Any mortgage executed to a federal savings and loan association or state or federal savings bank.

(b) Any mortgage executed to the department of veterans affairs under s. 45.352, 1971 stats.

(c) Any mortgage assigned to or executed to any of the following:

1. The United States, this state or a county, city, village or town in this state or an agency, department or other formally constituted subunit of any of the foregoing.

2. The Wisconsin Health and Educational Facilities Authority created under ch. 231, the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority created under ch. 234, or any other authority created by state law.

(d) Any mortgage executed to a state or national bank or to a state or federally chartered credit union.

(e) Any mortgage executed under s. 66.1103 to a trustee, as defined in s. 66.1103 (2) (n).

(f) Any mortgage executed to a vendor as defined in s. 224.71 (3).

(g) Any mortgage executed to an insurer licensed to do business in this state.

(h) Any mortgage executed to a licensee under s. 138.09.

(i) Any mortgage executed to an institution chartered by the federal farm credit administration under 12 USC 2002 (a) that is part of the federal farm credit system created under 12 USC 2001 to 2279c.

1m. (a) In this subsection:

1. “Commitment” means an agreement under which a mortgagee agrees to advance to the mortgagor or another person funds that will be secured by the mortgage.

2. “Construction mortgage” means a mortgage that secures an obligation incurred for the construction of an improvement on land, including the acquisition cost of the land.

(b) An advance of funds, including accrued but unpaid interest on the advance, that is secured by a duly recorded mortgage specified in sub. (1) (a) to (d) or (f) to (i) and that is made after the mortgage has been recorded has the same priority as the mortgage if the advance is made before the mortgagee has actual knowledge of an intervening lien or, regardless of when the advance is made, if any of the following applies:

1. The advance is made under a commitment that is entered into before the mortgagee has actual knowledge of an intervening lien, regardless of whether the advance was made after a default or other event outside of the mortgagee’s control relieved the mortgagee of the obligation to advance funds under the commitment.

2. The advance is made for the reasonable protection of the mortgagee’s interest, including for the payment of real property taxes, property insurance or assessments or other maintenance charges imposed under a condominium declaration or a restrictive covenant.

3. The mortgage is a construction mortgage that clearly states on the first page of the mortgage that it is a construction mortgage and the advance is made to enable completion of the contemplated improvement on the mortgaged premises.

4. Any contract made in this state for the purchase and sale of a 2nd mortgage assigned to or executed to the department of veterans affairs under s. 45.352 (4) (a) 1., 1989 stats., or s. 45.37 (3), 2017 stats.

History: 1991 c. 208; 1979 c. 221.

47 Wis. 2d 575, 149 Wis. 2d 587, 439 N.W.2d 604 (Ct. App., 1989).

“Lien” in this section does not include a lease. Grosskopf Oil, Inc. v. Winter, 156 Wis. 2d 575, 457 N.W.2d 514 (Wis. Ct. App. 1990).

Sub. (1) (d) applies to all state banks, not just Wisconsin chartered state banks. To hold otherwise would discourage banks chartered in states other than Wisconsin from lending money to investors hoping to invest in Wisconsin projects and likely trigger the cost of capital for Wisconsin projects to rise. Lowell Management Services, Inc. v. Security Bank of Kansas City, 457 N.W.2d 604 (Ct. App. 1990).

706.12 Uniform vendor and purchaser risk act. (1) Any contract made in this state for the purchase and sale of real estate shall be interpreted as including an agreement that the parties shall have the following rights and duties, unless the contract expressly provides otherwise:

(a) If, when neither the legal title nor the possession of the subject matter of the contract has been transferred, all or a material part thereof is destroyed without fault of the purchaser or is taken by eminent domain, the vendor cannot enforce the contract, and the purchaser is entitled to recover any portion of the price that the purchaser has paid.

(b) If, when either the legal title or the possession of the subject matter of the contract has been transferred, all or any part thereof is destroyed without fault of the vendor or is taken by eminent

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domain, the purchaser is not thereby relieved from a duty to pay the price, nor is the purchaser entitled to recover any portion thereof that the purchaser has paid.

(2) This section shall be so construed as to make uniform the law of those states which enact it.

(3) This section may be cited as the uniform vendor and purchaser act.

History: 1975 c. 422; 1993 a. 486.

706.13 Slander of title. (1) In addition to any criminal penalty or civil remedy provided by law, any person who submits for filing, entering in the judgment and lien docket or recording, any lien, claim of lien, lis pendens, writ of attachment, financing statement or any other instrument relating to a security interest in or the title to real or personal property, and who knows or should have known that the contents or any part of the contents of the instrument are false, a sham or frivolous, is liable in tort to any person interested in the property whose title is thereby impaired, for punitive damages of $1,000 plus any actual damages caused by the filing, entering or recording.

(2) This section applies to any person who causes another person to act in the manner specified in sub. (1).

(3) This section does not apply to a register of deeds or other government employee who acts in the course of his or her official duties and files, enters or records any instrument relating to title on behalf of another person.

History: 1979 c. 221; 1995 a. 224; 1997 a. 27.

Enactment of this section did not create a cause of action nor destroy the common-law right of recovery. Schlytter v. Leopergear, 62 Wis. 2d 661, 215 N.W.2d 352 (1974).

When a lawsuit is commenced under this section, conditional rather than absolute privilege applies to the filing of a lis pendens. Kensington Development v. Israel, 142 Wis. 2d 894, 419 N.W.2d 241 (1988).

The filling of a lis pendens is not privileged when there is no relationship between the filing and the underlying action. Larson v. Zilz, 151 Wis. 2d 637, 445 N.W.2d 699 (Ct. App. 1989).

To recover for slander of title, it is not necessary in all cases to prove the loss of an actual sale. The trial court must consider whether it is reasonable under the circumstances to require proof that the slander prevented a particular sale, and if not, the court must determine the degree of particularity required. Tym v. Ludwig, 196 Wis. 2d 373, 538 N.W.2d 600 (Ct. App. 1995), 94–2859.

706.14 Transitional and curative provisions. The operation or effect of a conveyance made or recorded in accordance with the provisions of any prior law of this state, or thereafter validated, perfected or cured under any such prior law, shall not be impaired by any provision of this chapter.

706.15 Liens against public officials or employees. No lien may be filed, entered or recorded against the real or personal property of any official or employee of the state or any political subdivision of the state, relating to an alleged breach of duty by the official or employee, except after notice and a hearing before a court of record and a finding by the court that probable cause exists that there was a breach of duty.

History: 1979 c. 221; 1995 a. 224.

706.20 Disclosure duty; immunity for providing notice about the sex offender registry. (1) Except as provided in sub. (2), an owner of an interest in real property has no duty to disclose to any person in connection with the sale, exchange, purchase or rental of the real property any information related to the fact that a particular person is required to register as a sex offender under s. 301.45 or any information about the sex offender registry under s. 301.45.

(2) If, in connection with the sale, exchange, purchase or rental of real property, a person requests of an owner of an interest in the real property information related to whether a particular person is required to register as a sex offender under s. 301.45 or any other information about the sex offender registry under s. 301.45, the owner has a duty to disclose such information, if the owner has actual knowledge of the information.

(3) Notwithstanding sub. (2), the owner is immune from liability for any act or omission related to the disclosure of information under sub. (2) if the owner in a timely manner provides to the person requesting the information written notice that the person may obtain information about the sex offender registry and persons registered with the registry by contacting the department of corrections. The notice shall include the appropriate telephone number and Internet site of the department of corrections.

History: 1999 a. 89.

706.22 Prohibition on imposing time-of-sale, purchase, or occupancy requirements. (1) Definitions. In this section:

(a) "Actions with respect to the property" include such actions as having an inspection made by an employee of or, contractor with, the local governmental unit; making improvements or repairs; removing junk or debris; mowing or pruning; performing maintenance or upkeep activities; weatherproofing; upgrading electrical systems; paving; painting; repairing or replacing appliances; replacing or installing fixtures or other items; and any fee for failing to comply with building code or other property condition standards.

(b) "Local governmental unit" means any of the following:

1. A political subdivision of this state.
2. A special purpose district in this state.
3. An agency or corporation of a political subdivision or special purpose district in this state.
4. A combination or subunit of any entity under subs. 1. to 3.
5. An employee or committee of any entity under subs. 1. to 4.

(2) Requirements tied to sale, purchase, or taking occupancy of property prohibited. (a) Except as provided in par. (b), no local governmental unit may by ordinance, resolution, or any other means do any of the following:

1m. Restrict the ability of an owner of real property to sell or otherwise transfer title to or refinance the property by requiring the owner or an agent of the owner to take certain actions with respect to the property or pay a related fee, to show compliance with taking certain actions with respect to the property, or to pay a fee for failing to take certain actions with respect to the property, at any of the following times:

a. Before the owner may sell, refinance, or transfer title to the property.

b. At the time of the sale or refinancing of, or the transfer of title to, the property.

c. Within a certain period of time after selling, refinancing, or transferring title to the property.

2m. Restrict the ability of a person to purchase or take title to real property by requiring the person or an agent of the person to take certain actions with respect to the property or pay a related fee, to show compliance with taking certain actions with respect to the property, or to pay a fee for failing to take certain actions with respect to the property, at any of the following times:

a. Before the person may complete the purchase of or take title to the property.

b. At the time of completing the purchase of or taking title to the property.

c. Within a certain period of time after completing the purchase of or taking title to the property.

3m. Restrict the ability of a purchaser or transferee of title to residential real property to take occupancy of the property by requiring the purchaser or transferee or an agent of the purchaser or transferee to take certain actions with respect to the property or pay a related fee, to show compliance with taking certain actions with respect to the property, or to pay a fee for failing to take certain actions with respect to the property, at any of the following times:

a. Before the purchaser or transferee may take occupancy of the property.
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b. At the time of taking occupancy of the property.

c. Within a certain period of time after taking occupancy of the property.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not do any of the following:

1. Prohibit a local governmental unit from requiring a real
   property owner or the owner’s agent to take certain actions with
   respect to the property not in connection with the purchase, sale,
   or refinancing of, or the transfer of title to, the property.

2. Prohibit a local governmental unit from enforcing, or other-
   wise affect the responsibility, authority, or ability of a local gov-
   ernmental unit to enforce, a federal or state requirement that does
   not do any of the things a local governmental unit is prohibited from
   doing under par. (a).

3. Prohibit a local governmental unit in effect on March 2, 2016,
   an ordinance, resolution, or policy that is inconsistent with
   sub. (2) (a) 1m., the ordinance, resolution, or policy does not apply
   and may not be enforced.

4. If a local governmental unit in effect on July 14, 2015, an
   ordinance, resolution, or policy that is inconsistent with sub. (2)
   (a) 2m. or 3m., the ordinance, resolution, or policy does not apply
   and may not be enforced.

NOTE: 2015 Wis. Acts 176 and 391 each created a paragraph numbered s.
706.22 (3) (b). The language of this paragraph in both acts is identical and
and directed the Legislative Reference Bureau to insert the effective date of the para-
graph into the statutory text. Upon the enactment of Act 176, the Legislative
Reference Bureau inserted March 2, 2016, the effective date of the paragraph
under that act. The creation of the same language by Act 391, effective April 28,
2016, did not change the initial effective date of the language of this paragraph.

History: 2015 a. 55, 176, 391.

State Law Preempts Municipal Property Inspection Ordinances. Finnerty & Hag-

706.25  **Uniform real property electronic recording act.**

(1) **DEFINITIONS.** In this section:

(a) “Document” means information that satisfies all of the fol-

1. The information is inscribed on a tangible medium or it is
   stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in per-
   ceivable form.

2. The information is eligible to be recorded in the land
   records maintained by the register of deeds.

(b) “Electronic” means relating to technology having electri-

(c) “Electronic document” means a document that is received

(d) “Electronic signature” means an electronic sound, symbol,

(e) “Paper document” means a document that is received by

(f) “Person” means an individual, corporation, business trust,

(g) “State” means a state of the United States, the District of

(2) **VALIDITY OF ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS.** (a) If a law requires,

(b) If a law requires, as a condition for recording, that a docu-

(c) A requirement that a document or a signature associated

(d) Every document that a register of deeds accepts for

(e) To keep the standards and practices of registers of deeds in

2017−18 Wisconsin Statutes updated through 2019 Wis. Act 186 and through all Supreme Court and Controlled Substances Board Orders filed before and in effect on April 24, 2020. Published and certified under s. 35.18. Changes effective after April 24, 2020, are designated by NOTES. (Published 4−24−20)
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changes in the statutes that the council finds necessary or advisa-
ble.

(5) UNIFORMITY OF APPLICATION AND CONSTRUCTION. In apply-
ing and construing this section, consideration must be given to the
need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject
matter among states that enact it.

(6) RELATION TO ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES IN GLOBAL AND
NATIONAL COMMERCE ACT. (a) Except as provided in par. (b), this
section modifies, limits, and supersedes the federal Electronic
Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, 15 USC 7001,
et seq.

(b) This section does not modify, limit, or supersede 15 USC
7001 (c) or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices
described in 15 USC 7003 (b).

(7) SHORT TITLE. This section may be cited as the Uniform
Real Property Electronic Recording Act.

History: 2005 a. 421; 2009 a. 98.