852.01  Basic rules for intestate succession.  (1)  Who are heirs.  Except as modified by the decedent’s will under s. 852.10 (1), any part of the net estate of a decedent that is not disposed of by will passes to the decedent’s surviving heirs as follows:

(a)  To the spouse or domestic partner:

1.  If there are no surviving issue of the decedent, or if the surviving issue are all issue of the surviving spouse or surviving domestic partner and the decedent, the entire estate.

2.  If there are surviving issue one or more of whom are not issue of the surviving spouse or surviving domestic partner, one-half of decedent’s property other than the following property:

   a.  The decedent’s interest in marital property.

   b.  The decedent’s interest in property held equally and exclusively with the surviving spouse or surviving domestic partner as tenants in common.

(b)  To the issue, per stirpes, the share of the estate not passing to the spouse or surviving domestic partner, under par. (a), or the entire estate if there is no surviving spouse or surviving domestic partner.

(c)  If there is no surviving spouse, surviving domestic partner, or issue, to the parents.

(d)  If there is no surviving spouse, surviving domestic partner, issue, or parent, to the brothers and sisters and the issue of any deceased brother or sister per stirpes.

(e)  If there is no surviving spouse, surviving domestic partner, issue, parent, or issue of a parent, to the grandparents and their issue as follows:

1.  One-half to the maternal grandparents equally if both survive, or to the surviving maternal grandparent, if both maternal grandparents are deceased, to the issue of the maternal grandparents or either of them, per stirpes.

2.  One-half to the paternal relations in the same manner as to the maternal relations under subd. 1.

3.  If either the maternal side or the paternal side has no surviving grandparent or issue of a grandparent, the entire estate to the decedent’s relatives on the other side.

(2m)  Survivorship requirement.  Survivorship under sub. (1) is determined as provided in s. 854.03.

(2n)  Heir who kills decedent.  If a person under sub. (1) killed the decedent, the inheritance rights of that person are governed by s. 854.14.

(3)  Escheat.  If there are no heirs of the decedent under subs. (1) and (2), the net estate escheats to the state to be added to the capital fund of the state.


NOTE: See notes in 1995 Wis. Act 37 (marital property trailer bill) and 1991 Wis. Act 224.

Cross-reference: See ss. 863.37 (2) and 863.39 (1) for deposit of funds with state treasurer.

852.02  Related rules.  (1)  Assignment of home to surviving spouse or surviving domestic partner.  Except as otherwise provided by law, the surviving spouse or surviving domestic partner of a decedent is entitled to a net estate free from liability for the decedent’s debts to the extent of the estate that the decedent and the surviving spouse or surviving domestic partner had in common as of the decedent’s death.  The net estate is to be used to pay debts and expenses of last illness and funeral expenses and to provide for the support and maintenance of the surviving spouse or surviving domestic partner.

(2)  Debts to decedent.  The debts of the decedent that do not qualify for payment from the net estate under sub. (1) are the responsibility of the decedent’s heirs.


NOTE: See notes in 1995 Wis. Act 37 (marital property trailer bill) and 1991 Wis. Act 224.

Cross-reference: See ss. 863.37 (2) and 863.39 (1) for deposit of funds with state treasurer.

852.05  Status of child born to unmarried parents for purposes of intestate succession.  (1)  A child born to unmarried parents, or the child’s issue, is treated in the same manner as a child, or the issue of a child, born to married parents with respect to intestate succession from and through the child’s parents or a substantially similar law of another state.

(a)  To the surviving parent or a person through the surviving parent:

1.  If the child is born during the marriage of the child’s parents and if the child is born before the marriage is annulled, dissolved, or declared invalid.

2.  If the child is born after the marriage of the child’s parents is annulled, dissolved, or declared invalid.

3.  If the status of a child born to unmarried parents who is legally adopted is governed by s. 854.20.

(b)  The status of a child born to unmarried parents who is not legally adopted is governed by s. 854.20.

(2)  Right to disclaim intestate share.  A child born to unmarried parents has the right to disclaim the intestate share of the child’s parents under s. 852.05 (1).  A person who disclaims the intestate share acquires from the other parent the equivalent right to distribute the decedent’s property.

(3)  Inheritance by a parent who abandons a child.  A parent who abandons a child has no interest in the child’s personal property or real property under s. 852.05 (1) (b).

(4)  Inheritance from decedent’s estate.  If a child born to unmarried parents is entitled to inherit from the decedent’s estate, the child’s interests are to be treated in the same manner as the intestate succession of the child’s issue as if the child’s issue were entitled to inherit from the decedent’s estate.

852.10  Disinheritance from intestate share.  (1)  A parent who abandons a child under s. 852.05 (3) or commits an unpardonable sin under s. 852.12 (2) is not entitled to inherit from the decedent’s estate.

(2)  In the absence of an act of abandonment or unpardonable sin, a parent is not entitled to inherit from the decedent’s estate if the decedent by will or the laws of intestate succession create a more advantageous interest in the decedent’s estate to the child’s issue than to the parent.

(3)  Rights of an alien to acquire or hold land in the state are subject to the requirements of s. 767.805 (1) (b) and s. 767.805 (1) (c).  The rights of an alien to acquire or hold land in the state are subject to the requirements of s. 767.805 (1) (b) and s. 767.805 (1) (c).
852.05 INTESTATE SUCCESSION

Although a paternity proceeding may not be maintained posthumously, sub. (1) does not deny equal protection or due process to posthumous nonmarital children. In re Estate of Blumreich, 84 Wis. 2d 545, 267 N.W.2d 870 (1978).


One claiming to be a nonmarital child under sub. (1) must first prove that status and overcome any presumption of paternity in effect. In Matter of Estate of Schneider, 150 Wis. 2d 286, 441 N.W.2d 335 (Ct. App. 1989).

Section 893.88, limiting only an action for the establishment of paternity, does not preclude a motion for the purpose of determining paternity in a probate proceeding. DiBenedetto v. Jaskolski, 2003 WI App 70, 261 Wis. 2d 723, 661 N.W.2d 869, 01−2189.

852.09 Assignment of home to surviving spouse or surviving domestic partner. If the intestate estate includes an interest in a home, assignment of that interest to the surviving spouse or surviving domestic partner is governed by s. 861.21.

History: 1993 a. 486; 1997 a. 188; 2009 a. 28.

852.10 Disinheritance from intestate share. (1) A decedent’s will may exclude or limit the right of an individual or class to succeed to property passing by intestate succession.

(2) The share of the intestate estate that would have passed to the individual or class described in sub. (1) passes as if the individual or each member of the class had disclaimed his or her intestate share under s. 854.13.

(3) This section does not apply if the individual or all members of the class described in sub. (1) predecease the testator.

History: 1993 a. 486; 1997 a. 188.

852.11 Advancement. The effect of a lifetime gift by the decedent on the intestate share of an heir is governed by s. 854.09.

History: 1993 a. 486; 1997 a. 188.

852.12 Debts to decedent. If an heir owes a debt to the decedent, s. 854.12 governs the treatment of that debt.

History: 1997 a. 188; 2003 a. 216.

852.13 Right to disclaim intestate share. Any person to whom property would otherwise pass under s. 852.01 may disclaim all or part of the property as provided under s. 854.13.

History: 1973 c. 233; 1977 c. 309; 1997 a. 188.

852.14 Inheritance by a parent who abandons a child. (1) In this section, “abandoned” means failed without cause to do all of the following for at least one year immediately before the death of a minor child:

(a) Communicate with the minor.
(b) Care for the minor as required by law or court order.
(c) Provide for the minor’s maintenance or support as required by law or court order.

(2) (a) A personal representative of a minor who died intestate who has actual knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the minor was abandoned by a parent shall file a petition with the probate court with jurisdiction for a determination that the parent abandoned the child.

(b) Any interested person may file a petition with a probate court with jurisdiction for a determination that a parent of a minor who died intestate abandoned the minor.

(3) Notwithstanding s. 852.01 (1), if a court determines that a parent abandoned his or her minor child and the child died intestate while a minor, the parent may not inherit from the child’s estate under s. 852.01. If a parent is barred from inheriting from a child’s estate under this section, the child’s estate passes under s. 852.01 as if the parent predeceased the child.

(4) A parent who is barred from inheriting from a child’s estate under sub. (3) is not considered an heir of the child beginning on the date a court determined that the parent abandoned the child.

History: 2015 a. 224.