

CHAPTER 284

ACTIONS INVOLVING TAX TITLES

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**284.01 TAX JUDGMENT OR SALE SET ASIDE; PURCHASER'S LIEN; SALE TO SATISFY.** When in any action or proceeding in court any tax judgment or tax sale shall be adjudged void for any cause occurring after the levy of the taxes embraced in such judgment or sale, except in cases where such taxes have been paid, or the land is exempt from taxation, the court shall require proper evidence showing the amount paid at the tax sale of the parcel in controversy by the holder of the tax certificate, or his assignors, and all subsequent taxes, penalties, interest, and costs, if any, paid by him or them; and shall determine and adjudge the amount of taxes and penalties to which such real estate was subject at the time of the entry of the tax judgment, and all subsequent taxes, penalties, interest, and costs, if any, paid thereon by the holder of the tax certificate, or his assignors, and shall adjudge a lien against such land in favor of such holder for the amount of such taxes, penalties, interest, and costs, with interest thereon at the rate of 12 percent per annum from and after the date of such judgment, sale, or payment, and also adjudge that the land so subject to the lien be sold by the sheriff under the judgment to satisfy the lien and the costs of judgment and sale, in the same manner and with like effect as in the case of the sale of land on execution. In case the tax judgment or tax sale be declared void by reason of the invalidity of the assessment or levy of the taxes embraced therein, and the holder of the tax certificate, or his assignors, have paid any subsequent taxes, penalties, interest, or costs, the court shall determine the amount thereof, and adjudge a lien therefor, and a sale under such judgment, as in this section provided.

[R. L. s. 969] (2185)

**284.02 WHO MAY PURCHASE.** The holder of any tax certificate issued upon such tax judgment or tax sale may appear at any such sheriff's sale and purchase the land embraced therein, and the sheriff shall immediately thereafter execute and deliver to the purchaser a certificate of sale, which shall, within 20 days thereafter, be recorded with the register of deeds. Such certificate shall contain:

- (1) A description of the judgment under which such sale was made;
- (2) A description of the real property sold;
- (3) The price paid;
- (4) The date of sale and the name of the purchaser; and
- (5) The time allowed by law for redemption.

[R. L. s. 970] (2186)

**284.03 REDEMPTION FROM SALE.** The owner or any person interested in any parcel of land sold pursuant to sections 284.01 and 284.02 may redeem the same at any time within one year thereafter by paying to the purchaser, or the clerk of the district court for him, the amount for which the same was sold, with interest thereon at the rate of 12 percent per annum from the date of sale; and the purchaser or the clerk shall execute to such redemptioner a certificate of such redemption. If there be no redemption within the time aforesaid, title to such land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the purchaser.

[R. L. s. 971] (2187)

**284.04 ACTION TO QUIET TITLE.** Any person holding a tax certificate issued under sections 280.03, 280.11, or 280.13 at any time after the expiration of the period of redemption from the tax sale on which such certificate was issued may commence an action in the district court of the county where the land embraced in such certificate lies, to quiet his title thereto, without taking possession of such land; and any person who claims or appears of record to have any interest in or lien upon the same, or any part thereof, may be made defendant. At the time of the commencement of such action the plaintiff shall file a notice of the pendency of the action with the register of deeds, as provided by law. If it shall appear that the plaintiff's title is invalid for any cause other than one which renders the taxes embraced in such certificate void, the court shall not dismiss such action, but ascertain the amount due the plaintiff for all taxes, interest, penalties, and costs embraced in such certificate, and of all subsequent taxes, penalties, interests, and costs paid by him or his assignors, with interest thereon at the rate of 12 percent per annum from the date of such certificate or payment, and adjudge the same to be a lien against such land in favor of such holder, and direct a sale thereof to satisfy such judgment and costs of sale. All the provisions of sections 284.01 to 284.03, relating to the sales therein provided for and to redemptions therefrom, shall be applicable to sales authorized by this section.

[R. L. s. 972] (2188)

NOTE: See section 279.03.

**284.05 WHEN DEFENDANT A MINOR, WARD, OR INSANE.** If any defendant in any action mentioned in sections 284.01 to 284.04 was the owner of record of any of the lands involved in any such action during the period of three years next after the sale thereof for non-payment of taxes, and was a minor, an insane person, an idiot, or person in captivity or in any country with which the United States was at war, and the period of redemption from such sale by such person has not expired, the court shall dismiss such action as to such person.

[R. L. s. 973] (2189)

**284.06 PLAINTIFF TO PAY TAXES IN ACTION TO SET ASIDE.** In any action or proceeding brought to vacate or set aside any tax judgment or tax certificate, or to remove a cloud upon any title created by any tax certificate, or to determine an adverse claim based upon any such certificate when land has been sold to an actual purchaser, or the right of the state has been assigned, pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, the plaintiff shall, at the commencement of such action or proceeding, except when the only claim made in the complaint is that the taxes for which the certificate was issued had been paid before sale, or that the land described therein was exempt, pay into court, for the benefit of the holder of such certificate or assignment, the amount for which such land was sold or assigned, and the amount of all subsequent taxes, penalties, and costs, if any, paid by him or his assignors, with interest on all such amounts at the rate of 12 percent per annum from the time of such sale or payment. If the judgment be in favor of the plaintiff, the court shall direct the payment of the money so paid in to the holder of such certificate or assignment; if in favor of the defendant, it shall direct the return of such money to the plaintiff.

[R. L. s. 974] (2190)

**284.07 COUNTY AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE TO BE PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE.** The county auditor's certificate of forfeiture filed as provided by section 281.23, subdivision 8, and acts supplemental thereto, or by any other law hereafter enacted providing for the filing and recording of such a certificate or a certified copy of such certificate or of the record thereof, shall, for all purposes, be prima facie evidence that all requirements of the law respecting the taxation and forfeiture of the lands therein described were complied with, and that at the date of the certificate absolute title to such lands had vested in the state by reason of forfeiture for delinquent taxes, as set forth in the certificate.

[1939 c. 341 s. 1] (2190-1)

**284.08 ACTIONS TO TRY TITLE; VENUE; LIS PENDENS; SERVICE.** Any person claiming adversely to the state, or its successor in interest, any right, title, or interest in or lien upon any land claimed to have been forfeited to the state for taxes may maintain an action against the state, or its successor in interest, for the purpose of determining the title to such land and the adverse claims and the rights of the parties, respectively, therein. Such action shall be brought in the district court of the county in which the land lies. The complaint shall be filed in the office

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of the clerk of court before the commencement of the action. A notice of the pendency of the action, describing the land, shall be filed for record in the office of the register of deeds of the county, or, in the case of registered land, shall be filed with the registrar of titles, and the action shall not be deemed to be commenced unless, in addition to other requirements, such notice is so filed. In the case of such lands held by the state in trust for its taxing districts and agencies, the summons, together with a copy of the complaint, shall be served upon the county auditor, also upon the county attorney, who shall defend the action. In the case of such lands otherwise held by the state the summons, together with a copy of the complaint, shall be served upon the attorney general, who shall defend the action.

[1939 c. 341 s. 2] (2190-2)

**284.09 ACTION WITHIN ONE YEAR; EXCEPTIONS; DISABILITY.** Except as otherwise herein provided, no cause of action or defense shall be asserted or maintained upon any claim adverse to the state, or its successor in interest, respecting any lands claimed to have been forfeited to the state for taxes, unless such cause of action or defense is asserted in an action commenced within one year after the filing of the county auditor's certificate of forfeiture, as provided by section 281.23, subdivision 8, and acts supplemental thereto, or by any other law hereafter enacted providing for the filing and recording of such a certificate; provided, that if such certificate of forfeiture was filed before the passage of Laws 1939, Chapter 341, such cause of action or defense may be asserted in an action commenced within one year after the passage of Laws 1939, Chapter 341. Any person under disability to sue when such certificate was filed or when Laws 1939, Chapter 341, was passed, as the case may be, may assert such cause of action or defense in an action commenced at any time within one year after the removal of the disability. The limitations hereof shall apply to all cases where land is claimed to have been forfeited to the state for taxes, except as follows:

(1) Cases where the alleged forfeiture is invalid because of jurisdictional defects in the proceedings;

(2) Cases where the land was exempt from taxation;

(3) Cases where the taxes upon which the alleged forfeiture was based were in fact paid prior to forfeiture;

(4) Cases where the land at and ever since the time of forfeiture has been in the actual, open, continuous, and exclusive possession of the owner at the time of forfeiture, or his successors in interest, claiming adversely to the state or its successor in interest, in which case the running of the period of limitations hereunder shall be suspended as to such owner, or his successor in interest, during the time of such possession, but no longer.

[1939 c. 341 s. 3] (2190-3)

**284.10 CLAIMANT TO DEPOSIT TAXES IN COURT.** In any action respecting lands claimed to have been forfeited to the state for taxes, no cause of action or defense asserted by any party adversely to the state, or its successor in interest, based in whole or in part upon any ground other than the claim that the land was tax exempt or that the taxes have been paid, shall be entertained unless the party asserting the same shall, at the time of filing his complaint or answer, as the case may be, deposit with the clerk of the court in which the action is pending, for the use of the state and its successor in interest, if any, as their interests may appear, a sum equal to the amount of the taxes and special assessments, with interest, penalties, and costs thereon, accrued against the land at the time of forfeiture, together with interest at the rate of four percent per annum on such sum from the date of forfeiture to the date of filing the complaint or answer. If the forfeiture of the land to the state be invalidated by the court's decision, the court shall order the sum to be applied on the lien to be determined in such cases as hereinafter provided. If the forfeiture be not invalidated by the decision, the court shall order the sum returned to the depositor.

[1939 c. 341 s. 4] (2190-4)

**284.11 STATE MAY BRING ACTION TO QUIET TITLE.** The title of the state, or its successor in interest, to any lands claimed to have been absolutely forfeited to the state for delinquent taxes may be quieted and all adverse claims thereto and the rights of all parties therein, respectively, may be determined, and, in the case of registered lands, the issuance of new certificates of title thereto may be obtained, by action brought by the state, or its successor in interest, as herein provided; provided, that before any such action shall be commenced the county auditor's

certificate of forfeiture shall be filed as provided by section 281.23, subdivision 8, and acts supplementary thereto, or by any other law hereafter enacted providing for the filing and recording of such a certificate.

[1939 c. 341 s. 5] (2190-5)

**284.12 COUNTY ATTORNEY OR ATTORNEY GENERAL TO BRING ACTION.** Actions respecting lands held by the state in trust for its taxing districts and other agencies shall be brought by the county attorney at the direction of the county board of the county in which the lands lie. Expenses of such actions shall be paid from the forfeited tax sale fund and charged against the shares of the taxing districts or agencies in which the lands lie, or from the general fund, as the county board may direct. Actions respecting lands held otherwise by the state shall be brought by the attorney general, and the expenses thereof shall be paid from such funds as may be appropriated and available therefor.

[1939 c 341 s 6; 1969 c 399 s 1] (2190-6)

**284.13 VENUE; LANDS INCLUDED.** Every such action shall be brought in the district court of the county in which the lands lie. The state may include in one action all of the land in any county claimed to have been absolutely forfeited to the state for taxes, or any part or parts thereof. Any person who has succeeded to the interest of the state under such claim of forfeiture may include in one action all of the land in any county wherein he has acquired such interest, or any part or parts thereof.

[1939 c. 341 s. 7] (2190-7)

**284.14 CONTENTS OF COMPLAINT.** The complaint shall set forth a description of the lands, shall allege that the state, or its successor in interest, as the case may be, is the absolute owner thereof, in fee simple, as a result of absolute forfeiture thereof to the state for delinquent taxes, and shall pray that the plaintiff's title and all adverse claims to such lands and the rights of all parties therein, respectively, be determined, and, in the case of registered lands, the complaint shall state that the same are registered and shall pray that a new certificate or certificates of title be issued to the person or persons entitled thereto. The complaint may contain any other allegations or provisions pertinent to the issues. In describing the lands, two or more adjacent parcels may be consolidated in a single description, if deemed expedient.

[1939 c. 341 s. 8] (2190-8)

**284.15 DEFENDANTS; UNKNOWN CLAIMANTS.** The owners of such lands at the time of forfeiture, all persons in actual possession of such lands, claiming adversely to the plaintiff, and all other persons claiming any interest in or lien thereon adverse to the plaintiff, so far as shown of record or known to the attorney for the plaintiff, shall be made defendants in the action; provided, that failure to join any person as a defendant shall not impair the effect of the action as to those joined. It shall not be necessary to specify in which parcels of land the defendants, respectively, are interested. The plaintiff may also add to the names of the defendants in the summons, complaint, and other papers in the action the following: "also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien, or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein," and all such persons and parties shall thereupon be deemed to be joined as defendants, and, upon being served as herein provided, shall be bound and concluded by the judgment.

[1939 c. 341 s. 9] (2190-9)

**284.16 COMPLAINT; SUMMONS.** The complaint shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court. The summons shall be issued by the attorney for the plaintiff, and shall be in substantially the same form as in other civil actions relating to determination of titles, except that it shall require each defendant to file his answer with the clerk of the court within the time allowed for answering, instead of serving the same upon the attorney for the plaintiff, and shall contain, in addition to other provisions required by law, the following:

"And you are hereby notified that the object of said action, among other things, is to determine the title and adverse claims to the lands hereinafter described, claimed to have been absolutely forfeited to the state for delinquent taxes, and to obtain the issuance to the persons entitled thereto of new certificates of title to any of such lands which have been registered, and that such action affects the following described lands situated in the county of ....., State of Minnesota:

(Insert description of lands)."

[1939 c. 341 s. 10] (2190-10)

**284.17 SERVICE OF SUMMONS; MAILING; PUBLICATION; LIS PENDENS; RETURN.** The summons shall be served in the manner provided by law for the service of summons in other civil actions in the district court, except as otherwise herein provided. The summons shall be served upon all persons who are not residents of the state and upon those designated as "all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien, or interest in the lands described in the complaint herein" by publication for three consecutive weeks in a qualified legal newspaper published in the county in which the action is pending; provided, that personal service without the state may be made on any non-resident defendant in the manner provided by law. No affidavit of non-residence, notice of lis pendens, or sheriff's return need be filed before the commencement of the publication or before the making of personal service without the state. At least 20 days before the trial of action, the attorney for the plaintiff shall mail a copy of the summons to each nonresident defendant whose post-office address he has been able to ascertain by diligent search and inquiry, of which the affidavit of the attorney, filed with the clerk, shall be conclusive evidence. The return of the sheriff that after diligent search he has been unable to find any defendant within the county and that such defendant cannot be found therein, together with the affidavit of plaintiff's attorney that he believes that such defendant is not a resident of the state, filed with the clerk at any time before the trial, shall be prima facie evidence that the facts therein stated are true and that such defendant is not a resident of the state.

[1939 c. 341 s. 11] (2190-11)

**284.18 REGISTERED LANDS; FILING WITH REGISTRAR.** In case any of the lands involved in the action are registered, a copy of the summons, embracing a description of the registered lands but omitting the unregistered lands, shall be filed with the registrar of titles, and such further notice shall be given as the court may direct before the issuance of any new certificate of title shall be ordered; provided, that failure to file such copy of the summons or to give such other notice shall not otherwise affect the validity of the proceedings.

[1939 c. 341 s. 12] (2190-12)

**284.19 ANSWERS; CONTENTS; PROCEDURE.** The defendants in the action may answer separately, or such of them as are jointly interested in any particular parcel or parcels of land may answer jointly. No answer merely alleging the defendant's title or denying the plaintiff's title generally shall be sufficient, but every answer shall describe the particular parcel or parcels of land in or upon which the defendant claims an interest or lien, together with the nature of such interest or lien, and shall state specifically the grounds upon which such claim is based and the grounds upon which the plaintiff's title is claimed to be defective or void. The answer may contain any other allegations or provisions pertinent to the issues. Every answer shall be filed with the clerk within the time allowed for answering the summons, unless the time be extended by agreement of plaintiff's attorney or by order of the court. Before the trial the clerk shall make and file his certificate as to all defendants who have not answered or otherwise appeared, and such certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated.

[1939 c. 341 s. 13] (2190-13)

**284.20 CLAIMANTS FILE NAMES WITH CLERK OF COURT; ENTITLED TO COPIES.** Any person having or claiming an interest in any land in any county may, upon payment of a fee of 50 cents, file with the clerk of court of the county a statement of his name, place of residence, post-office address, and a description of the land in which he has or claims an interest. The clerk shall preserve all such statements, maintain an alphabetical index thereof, and furnish certificates thereof in like manner as certificates of judgments, upon payment of like fees. Every such statement shall be prima facie evidence and constructive notice of the name, residence, address, and claim of interest therein set forth to all persons interested in any action hereunder respecting the lands described in the statement. Service of summons, notices, or other process in any action hereunder respecting such lands may be made upon the maker of the statement at the place of residence stated, if within the state, as if the same were his house of usual abode. If the residence stated be without the state, a copy of the summons and any other paper required to be mailed in the action shall be mailed to the maker of the statement at the address therein stated. Any such statement may be withdrawn by the maker at any time by written notice to the clerk of court.

[1939 c. 341 s. 14] (2190-14)

**284.21 PRESENT LAWS TO GOVERN.** So far as applicable and not inconsistent herewith, all provisions of law relating to actions for the determination of titles in the district court shall apply to and govern actions under sections 284.07 to 284.26.

[1939 c. 341 s. 15] (2190-15)

**284.22 DEFECTS IN PROCEEDINGS; LAW LIBERALLY CONSTRUED.** The title of the state to land forfeited for delinquent taxes shall not be held invalid in any action or proceeding by reason of any failure, omission, error, or defect in the proceedings respecting the taxation of such land or the forfeiture thereof unless the court shall determine that such failure, omission, error, or defect was fatal to the jurisdiction of the authorities in the proceedings, or that the rights of the owner or other party in interest were substantially prejudiced. All provisions of law in that behalf shall be construed liberally in favor of the state and its officers and agents. The burden of proving that the title of the state, or its successor in interest, is invalid in any such case shall rest upon the party so asserting.

[1939 c. 341 s. 16] (2190-16)

**284.23 QUITCLAIM DEEDS TO STATE; DISCLAIMER.** Any person having or claiming an interest in or lien upon land claimed to have been forfeited to the state for delinquent taxes may execute and deliver to the state a quitclaim deed to the land, conveying all his right, title, and interest therein, in form approved by the attorney general; or, if an action respecting such land has been commenced against such person by the state, or its successor in interest, such person may either execute and deliver such deed, or may answer in the action, disclaiming any interest in or lien upon the land. If the state has conveyed the land, the deed shall inure to the benefit of the state's successor in interest. In either of the cases mentioned in this section, if a deed be delivered or disclaimer made at any time before the entry of judgment in an action brought by the state, or its successor in interest, as herein provided, the plaintiff shall not recover costs personally against the person executing such deed or disclaimer.

[1939 c. 341 s. 17] (2190-17)

**284.24 OPENING JUDGMENTS.** No judgment in any action brought hereunder by the state, or its successor in interest, shall be opened, vacated, or set aside for the purpose of permitting any defendant upon whom personal service of the summons was made either within or without the state, and who was in default, to come in and defend the action at any time. No judgment in any such action shall be opened, vacated, or set aside for the purpose of permitting any defendant upon whom service of the summons was made by publication, and who was in default, to come in and defend such action unless application therefor be made before the time to appeal from the judgment has expired. Upon the expiration of the time to appeal, the judgment shall become conclusive and shall not thereafter be opened at the instance of any defaulting defendant; provided, that this shall not impair the effect of the judgment prior to such time.

[1939 c. 341 s. 18] (2190-18)

**284.25 LIEN FOR TAXES.** Subdivision 1. **What facts determined by the court.** When, in any action or proceeding in court, the forfeiture to the state for taxes of any parcel of land which shall have been sold as provided by law is invalidated, except in the cases where such forfeiture is invalidated because the land was exempt from taxation or because all taxes were paid prior to forfeiture, the court shall determine, upon such hearing and evidence as it may require, the following facts:

- (1) The amount of all taxes, special assessments, penalties, interest, and costs, if any, which were due against the land at the time of the supposed forfeiture;
- (2) The amount of all subsequent taxes and special assessments that would have been assessed and levied against the land but for the supposed forfeiture;
- (3) The amount of all taxes paid by the purchaser, his heirs, representatives, or assigns, since the sale;
- (4) The value of any improvements made on the land by the state before the sale;
- (5) The value of any improvements made on the land by the purchaser, his heirs, representatives, or assigns, after the sale;
- (6) The net rental income received by the state, or its agencies, from the land prior to the sale thereof, after deducting all expenses of maintenance and repairs;
- (7) The amount of the purchase price or portion thereof actually paid by the purchaser, his heirs, representatives, or assigns.

**Subd. 2. Items included in lien.** Except as otherwise herein provided, the court shall thereupon adjudge and declare a lien in favor of the purchaser, his heirs, representatives, or assigns, upon the land for the total amount of the foregoing items numbered (1) to (5), with interest on the respective items thereof from the time the same accrued or were paid by the purchaser, as the case may be, at four per cent per annum, less the amount of item number (6).

**Subd. 3. In favor of state.** In all cases where the sum of items numbered (1) to (5), with interest as aforesaid, less item (6), exceeds the total amount of items (3), (5), and (7), with interest as aforesaid, the court shall deduct the amount of the excess from the lien in favor of the purchaser and adjudge and declare a lien for such excess in favor of the state, which shall be deemed to be a party to the proceeding for that purpose.

**Subd. 4. Priority.** The court shall adjudge that the land be sold by the sheriff to satisfy, first, the lien of the purchaser, his heirs, representatives, or assigns, and, second, the lien of the state, if any, together with the costs of the judgment and sale, in the same manner and with like effect as in the case of sale of land on execution.

**Subd. 5. Refundment.** In case the amount of item (7), with interest as aforesaid, exceeds the total amount of items (1), (2), and (4), with interest as aforesaid, less item (6), the purchaser, his heirs, representatives, or assigns, shall be entitled to refundment of the excess from the forfeited tax sale fund, payable by warrant of the county auditor upon order of the court.

**Subd. 6. Proceeds of sale, payment.** When land shall be sold in any such proceeding to satisfy a lien adjudged in favor of the state, the sheriff shall pay the proceeds of such sale, after payment of prior liens adjudged in the proceeding, and costs, to the county auditor, who shall note upon the tax records the receipts of such sum and the purpose thereof, pursuant to the judgment of the court, and shall deposit the same with the county treasurer, to the credit of the forfeited tax sale fund.

**Subd. 7. State may bid in land.** At any sale of such land to satisfy a lien adjudged in favor of the state, the county auditor, with the approval of the county board, may bid in the land in the name of the state, paying the amount required out of the forfeited tax sale fund, and if the land be sold to the state and be not redeemed, it shall be held and disposed of as in case of lands forfeited for taxes.

[1939 c. 341 s. 19] (2190-19)

#### 284.251 DETERMINATION OF LIEN AGAINST LAND IN FAVOR OF STATE.

**Subdivision 1. Proceeding to forfeit land to state for non-payment of taxes declared invalid.** Upon a judgment in any court declaring that a proceeding to forfeit land to the state for non-payment of taxes is invalid, unless the forfeiture is declared invalid because the land was exempt from taxation at the time the taxes were assessed or because all taxes were paid prior to the time of the supposed forfeiture, and if the land involved has not been sold by the state as provided by law, the court entering the judgment shall, upon such notice and hearing as it may determine, declare and adjudge a lien against the land in favor of the state in an amount to be determined in accordance with this section, based upon the following facts:

- (1) The amount of all taxes, special assessments, penalties, interest and costs, if any, which were due against the land at the time of the supposed forfeiture;
- (2) The amount of all subsequent taxes and special assessments that would have been assessed against the land but for the supposed forfeiture;
- (3) The value of the improvements made on the land by the state prior to the time the action to test the validity of the forfeiture proceeding was begun;
- (4) The net rental income from the land and the net profit from the sale of products therefrom after deducting all expenses incurred in the production of the rentals or profits, received by the state, or its agencies, prior to the time that the action to test the validity of the forfeiture proceeding was begun.

**Subd. 2. Adjudication of lien.** Except as otherwise herein provided, the court shall thereupon declare and adjudge a lien in favor of the state upon the land for the total amount of the foregoing items numbered (1) to (3), with interest on the respective items thereof from the time the same accrued or were paid by the state, as the case may be, at six percent per annum, less the amount of item number (4).

**Subd. 3. Enforcement of lien.** Such lien may be enforced by an action in the district court of the county in which the land involved or some part thereof is situated, which action shall be begun and conducted in the same manner as pro-

vided by law for the enforcement of a judgment by execution as provided by Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 550 except as herein otherwise provided.

**Subd. 4. Sale of land to satisfy lien.** When lands shall be sold in any such proceeding to satisfy a lien adjudged in favor of the state, the sheriff shall pay the proceeds of such sale, after payment of costs, to the county auditor, who shall note upon the tax records the receipt of such sum and the purpose thereof, pursuant to the judgment of the court, which sum shall be apportioned in the manner provided in Minnesota Statutes, Section 282.08, for the apportionment of the net proceeds from the sale or rental of forfeited land.

**Subd. 5. Bid by county auditor at sale of land to satisfy lien.** At any sale of such land to satisfy a lien adjudged in favor of the state, the county auditor, with the approval of the county board, may bid in the land in the name of the state, paying the amount required out of the forfeited tax sale fund, and if the land be sold to the state and be not redeemed, it shall be held and disposed of as in case of lands forfeited for taxes.

[1957 c 844 s 1]

**284.26 TO BE SUPPLEMENTARY.** Except so far as may be necessary to give effect to their provisions, sections 284.07 to 284.26 shall be deemed supplementary to and not exclusive of other laws dealing with the same subject matter. The provisions of such other laws, so far as applicable and not inconsistent with sections 284.07 to 284.26, shall remain in force, subject to the provisions thereof.

[1939 c. 341 s. 20] (2190-20)

**284.27 COUNTY MAY QUIET TITLE.** In all cases where a prospective purchaser advances the expense therefor the county auditor may employ a special attorney to act for the state in prosecuting to judgment an action to quiet title and a proceeding to register title of any tract of land which the prospective purchaser is interested in purchasing when the state shall have first procured a Torrens certificate of title therefor; or for the purpose of procuring a new certificate of title in favor of the state by the necessary proceeding for that purpose where the title to the land is already registered under the Torrens system.

[1939 c. 328 s. 10] (2139-27n)

**284.28 TAX FORFEITED LANDS; LIMITATIONS ON ADVERSE CLAIMS, TAX FORFEITED LAND ASSURANCE ACCOUNT.** Subdivision 1. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, no cause of action or defense, claiming that the forfeiture to the state of any land for nonpayment of taxes is invalid because of any jurisdictional defect, shall be asserted or maintained upon any claim adverse to the state, or its successor in interest, respecting any lands claimed to have been forfeited to the state for taxes, unless such cause of action or defense is asserted in an action commenced within one year after the filing of the county auditor's certificate of forfeiture, as provided by section 281.23, subdivision 8, and acts supplementary thereto, or by any other law enacted after January 1, 1970 providing for the filing and recording of such certificates; provided, that if such certificate of forfeiture was filed before January 1, 1970 such cause of action or defense may be asserted in an action commenced within one year after January 1, 1970.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, no cause of action or defense, claiming that any auditor's certificate of sale or state assignment certificate arising from the nonpayment of taxes on a parcel of land is invalid because of any jurisdictional defect, shall be asserted or maintained upon any claim adverse to the holder of the certificate or his successors in interest, or to the state or its successor in interest, respecting any such land, unless such cause of action or defense is asserted in an action commenced within one year after the filing of proof of service of the auditor's notice of expiration of the time for redemption, as provided by section 281.21, and acts supplementary thereto, or by any other law enacted after January 1, 1970, providing for notice of expiration of time for redemption and the filing thereof; provided, that if proof of filing of the notice of expiration of time for redemption was filed before January 1, 1970, such action or defense may be asserted in an action commenced within one year after January 1, 1970.

**Subd. 2.** In cases where the lands are and ever since the time of filing the auditor's certificate of forfeiture under section 281.23, subdivision 8, or filing of service of notice of expiration of redemption under section 281.21, have been in the actual, open, continuous, and exclusive possession of the owner, or his successors in interest, claiming adversely to the state or its successors in interest, the running of the



period of limitations provided in subdivision 1 shall be suspended as to such owner, or his successors in interest, during the time of such possession, but no longer.

Subd. 3. Any person, partnership, corporation, or claimant failing to commence an action or assert a defense within the time prescribed by subdivision 1 shall be conclusively presumed to have abandoned all right, title, and interest in the lands described in the county auditor's certificate of forfeiture or notice of expiration of redemption, which certificate of forfeiture when filed under section 281.23, subdivision 8, or notice of expiration of redemption when filed under section 281.21, shall constitute notice of the forfeiture of the lands affected to all persons having or claiming an interest therein. If no action or defense is asserted and *lis pendens* recorded within the time prescribed by subdivision 1, a certificate of sale or state assignment certificate recorded with the register of deeds has the force and effect of a patent after the expiration of the period prescribed by subdivision 1, subject to the rights of persons described in subdivision 2 and any rights set forth in the certificate of sale or state assignment certificate.

Subd. 4. Subdivision 1 shall not apply to any action or proceeding pending on January 1, 1970.

Subd. 5. Any person, partnership, corporation, or claimant who, without negligence on his part, sustains any loss or damage by reason of any omission, mistake, or misfeasance of any public officer or employee in the performance of his duties under the laws relating to forfeiture of lands for taxes which results in a jurisdictional defect and who is thereby wrongfully deprived of any land or of any interest therein, is precluded from bringing an action for the recovery of such land, or of any interest therein, or from enforcing any claim or lien upon the same, but may institute an action in the district court to recover compensation for such loss or damage out of the assurance account provided in subdivision 6. The right provided by this subdivision to institute action to recover compensation from the assurance account does not apply to persons having the right to recover compensation pursuant to section 508.76.

Subd. 6. There is established in the state treasury a tax forfeited land assurance account. This account is composed of money appropriated by the legislature for this purpose and all money deposited in the state treasury and credited to the account pursuant to this subdivision. Money in the state treasury credited to the tax forfeited land assurance account from all sources is annually appropriated to the state treasurer for the purpose of paying claims ordered by the district court to be paid from the fund. At the time of sale of a parcel of tax forfeited land, the county auditor shall charge and collect in full an amount equal to three percent of the total sale price of land, which amount is in addition to the total sale price of the land. Before filing a notice of expiration of time for redemption, in cases where an auditor's certificate of sale or a state assignment certificate has been issued, the county auditor shall charge and collect in full from the holder of the certificate an amount equal to three percent of the appraised value of the property for tax purposes. The amounts so collected by the auditor shall be deposited in the state treasury and credited to the tax forfeited land assurance account. No person shall recover from the assurance account any sum greater than the fair market value of the land or interest in land at the time of filing of the county auditor's certificate of forfeiture or notice of expiration of redemption, less the amount of all delinquent taxes, penalties, costs, and interest which would have been due and owing if the person was redeeming the parcel of land.

Subd. 7. In any action brought to recover loss or damage from the tax forfeited land assurance account, the state treasurer, in his official capacity, shall be named as defendant. If the assurance account is insufficient to pay the amount of any judgment, in full, the unpaid balance thereof shall bear interest at the legal rate and be paid out of the first money coming into the assurance fund from any legislative appropriation and the collection of money by county auditors. The attorney general or, at the attorney general's request, the county attorney of the county in which the land or a major part of it lies, shall defend the state treasurer in all such actions.

Subd. 8. Any action or proceeding to recover damages out of the assurance fund shall be commenced within six years after the expiration of the period within which claims may be asserted pursuant to subdivision 1, and not afterwards. If, within this six year period or the period within which claims may be asserted pursuant to subdivision 1, the person entitled to bring such action or proceeding is under legal disability, such person, or anyone claiming under him, may commence such action or proceeding within two years after such disability is removed.