

# NINETY-THIRD LEGISLATURE

### Legislative Document

### No. 621

H. P. 926 House of Representatives, February 6, 1947. Referred to Committee on Judiciary. Sent up for concurrence and ordered printed.

HARVEY R. PEASE, Clerk.

Presented by Mr. Weeks of South Portland.

## STATE OF MAINE

### IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED FORTY-SEVEN

#### AN ACT Relating to Collector's and Treasurer's Deed.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine, as follows:

**R. S., c. 81, § 155, amended.** Section 155 of chapter 81 of the revised statutes, as amended by section 3 of chapter 94 of the public laws of 1945, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

'Sec. 155. In actions to test validity of sale of real estate for taxes, collector's or treasurer's deed, prima facie evidence; further proceedings. In the trial of any action at law or in equity, involving the validity of any sale of real estate for non-payment of taxes, it shall be sufficient for the party claiming under it, in the 1st instance, to produce in evidence the collector's or treasurer's deed, duly executed and recorded, which shall be prima facie evidence of his title, and if the other party claims and offers evidence to show that such sale was invalid and ineffectual to convey the title, the party claiming under it shall have judgment in his favor so far as relates to said tax title, if he then produces the assessment, signed by the assessors, and their warrant to the collector, and proves that such collector or treasurer complied with the requirements of law in selling such real estate; and in all such actions involving the validity of sales made after the 26th day of April, 1895, the collector's return to the town clerk shall be prima facie evidence of all facts therein set forth. After the passage of 6 years from the date of a collector's or treasurer's deed, duly executed and recorded, it shall be conclusively presumed that the deed is legally valid.'