

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

The meeting was called to order by Representative Bob Frey at  
Chairperson

3:30 ~~xxx~~/p.m. on February 14, 1984 in room 526-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Representative Justice was excused. Representative Erne was absent.

Committee staff present:

Jerry Donaldson, Legislative Research Department  
Mike Heim, Legislative Research Department  
Mary Ann Torrence, Revisor of Statutes' Office  
Nedra Spingler, Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Representative Mary Jane Johnson  
Don Schnacke, Kansas Independent Oil and Gas Association  
Robert Anderson, Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association  
Captain John Round, Overland Park Police Department  
Jim Kaup, League of Kansas Municipalities  
Jim Robertson, Senior Legal Counsel, SRS

Minutes of the meeting of February 9, 1984, were approved.

Hearings were held on HB 2816, HB 2846, HB 2842, HB 2804, and HB 2858.

HB 2842 - An act relating to changing jury foreman to presiding juror.

Representative Mary Jane Johnson said the bill was introduced because the words, "presiding juror", are being used by court order rather than "foreman" in regard to jury trials. Her statement is attached (Attachment No.1).

Representative Solbach moved to report the bill favorably and that it be placed on the Consent Calendar, seconded by Representative Blumenthal. Staff noted the word, "ten", on page 6, line 219, should not have been stricken. Representative Solbach made a substitute motion to amend the bill with this correction, seconded by Representative Matlack. The substitute motion carried. Representative Blumenthal then moved to report HB 2842, as amended, favorably, seconded by Representative Matlack. Motion carried.

HB 2816 - An act relating to oil and gas leases.

The Chairman said he had been requested to introduce the bill by people concerned with oil and gas liens. It provides that all owners of oil and gas wells, which may involve many owners, be notified when any lien is filed so that all owners will know of it if summoned for foreclosure action. He noted the bill included a suggestion from a Yates Center man to treat oil and gas leases the same as real estate for the purpose of judgment lien attachments. Presently, oil and gas wells are considered to be personal property even though they have many of the same characteristics as real property.

In discussion, a member suggested that since many leasehold owners were involved in some wells, the bill should apply only to owners of record. The Chairman had no objection to this.

Don Schnacke, Kansas Independent Oil and Gas Association, had no objection to Section 1 of the bill and agreed with the suggestion concerning owners of record. He objected to Section 2 and suggested that the bill address only producing wells. Also in Section 2, he suggested the element of notice under judgment liens should be the same as Section 1. Mr. Schnacke said the industry does not want or need HB 2816. He believed extending the lien law to personal property would open up the law to other personal property. If the bill was necessary, he requested the Committee to consider amendments in Attachment No. 2.

Concern was expressed regarding the possibility that filing of liens would necessitate stopping production of the well. The Chairman said this could be clarified by saying the lien shall not attach to any produce but only to the leaseholder.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY,

room 526-S, Statehouse, at 3:30 ~~xxx~~ a.m./p.m. on February 14, 1984.

Robert Anderson, Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, said this group has not had time to take a position on the bill. He gave the background of industry requests to federal commissions involving personal property, severance taxes, and flowing taxes through to the consumer. He noted a pending request by Northern Natural Gas Company to the federal commission regarding the Kansas severance tax and wells being treated as personal property. Mr. Anderson believed it would be premature for Kansas to consider wells as real estate until a ruling is made on the request which will be in 60 to 90 days. He said the issue involved \$60 million for Kansas and requested that action on the bill be delayed until it was settled. The suggestion was made that action could be taken on Section 1 but not on the rest of the bill.

HB 2846 - An act relating to municipal court complaints.

Representative Vancrum said the bill amends the Municipal Court Procedure Act to eliminate the need for notarized statements by police officers regarding municipal code violations which is the same as has been done regarding traffic offenses.

Captain John Round, Overland Park Police Department, gave a statement supporting the bill (Attachment No.3). He said exempting traffic offenses had worked well during the two years it has been in effect.

Jim Kaup said the League of Kansas Municipalities had taken an official position in support of HB 2846. Sworn statements from police officers have no function in current law, but if a citizen signs a complaint, it should be verified.

HB 2804 - An act relating to enforcement of support orders from other states.

Jim Robertson, Senior Legal Counsel, SRS, and Kansas Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act agent, said the bill would bring Kansas into uniformity with 49 other states. It allows reciprocity in enforcement of arrearages based on another state's order for support. Mr. Robertson's statement is attached (Attachment No.4).

HB 2858 - An act relating to child support judgment dormancy.

Mr. Robertson said the bill was part of 1984 child support legislation and provides exceptions for judgment dormancy and release of records. It provides an additional remedy for support enforcement. Kansas has a 48% enforcement rate, and the problem is growing. He noted the bill is based on the child's right for support. His statement is attached (Attachment No.5). In additional remarks, he said of approximately 90,000 cases, 80% have let the dormancy period lapse due to lack of knowledge and the expense of hiring attorneys to pursue the matter.

There was discussion regarding the intent of subsection (b) and how many years this would involve. Mr. Robertson said the intent was that the age be extended to 23 years, 5 years beyond age 18. It was noted that provisions in HB 2858 are different from those in HB 2804 regarding the dormancy period on alimony. Mr. Robertson had no objection to amendments to make the bills consistent.

Marjorie Van Buren, Office of Judicial Administration, offered amendments to HB 2858 (Attachment No.6).

The Committee took action on several bills.

HB 2800 - An act relating to indigents' defense services.

Representative Solbach moved to report the bill favorably and that it be placed on the Consent Calendar, seconded by Representative Buehler. Motion carried.

HB 2801 - An act relating to out-of-state witness fees.

Representative Miller moved to report the bill favorably and that it be placed on the Consent Calendar, seconded by Representative Knopp. Motion carried.

HB 2802 - An act relating to appeals of sentence.

Representative Miller moved to strike "or sentence" in line 26, seconded by Representative Duncan. It was noted the purpose of the bill is the appeal of the sentence. Representative Miller withdrew his motion and moved to report the bill adversely, seconded by Representative Patrick. Motion carried.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY,  
room 526-S, Statehouse, at 3:30 ~~a.m.~~<sup>p.m.</sup> on February 14, 1984.

HB 2781 - An act relating to meritorious good time credit.

Representative Duncan explained an amendment to the bill (Attachment No.7) which defines meritorious good time credit and is based on the definition used formerly. He moved that the amendment be adopted, seconded by Representative Matlack. Motion carried. Representative Duncan moved to report HB 2781, as amended, favorable for passage, seconded by Representative Solbach. Motion carried.

Introduction of Bills

The Chairman presented two proposals regarding the probate procedures requested by the Judicial Council to be introduced as bills. The motion was made, seconded, and carried that the proposals be introduced as bills (HB 3012 and 3013).

The meeting was adjourned at 5:00 p.m.



TOPEKA

HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES

*Attachment #1  
2-14-84*

MARY JANE JOHNSON  
REPRESENTATIVE, THIRTY SIXTH DISTRICT  
WYANDOTTE COUNTY  
5321 ROSWELL  
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66104

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS  
MEMBER ELECTIONS  
INSURANCE  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
LEGISLATIVE JUDICIAL AND  
CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT

Attachment # 1

FEBRUARY 14, 1984

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, I AM HERE BEFORE YOU TODAY IN REGARD TO HB 2842. THE REASON FOR INTRODUCING THIS LEGISLATION CAME ABOUT AFTER A CONVERSATION I HAD WITH A JUDGE IN WYANDOTTE COUNTY. HE MENTIONED THAT INSTEAD OF REFERRING TO THE FOREMAN OF THE JURY AS FOREMAN, THAT THEY WERE NOW USING THE TERM "PRESIDING JUROR." HE SAID THAT ACCORDING TO PIK (PATTERN INSTRUCTIONS FOR KANSAS) THE CHANGE WAS MADE BY A COURT ORDER.

THE BILL I HAVE INTRODUCED STRIKES THE WORD "FOREMAN" AND INSERTS IN LIEU THEREOF "PRESIDING JUROR" AND ALSO CONTAINS CLEAN UP LANGUAGE.

IN CHECKING WITH JOHNSON, SEDGWICK AND SHAWNEE COUNTIES THEY ARE ALSO USING PIK WHICH CONTAINS THE LANGUAGE "PRESIDING JUROR."

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, I WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR CONSIDERATION OF THIS CLEAN UP LEGISLATION. I WILL BE HAPPY TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS YOU MAY HAVE.

*Atch. 1*



PETROLEUM, INC.

*alla*

800 R. H. GARVEY BLDG.  
300 WEST DOUGLASS  
WICHITA, KANSAS 67202

316/261-5427

February 13, 1984

*Attachment No. 2*  
*2-14-84*

Attachment # 2

Re: HB 2816  
Oil and Gas Liens

Mr. Don Schnacke  
718 Merchants National Bank  
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Don:

This will briefly comment on HB 2816 (Rep. R. Frey bill) amending K.S.A. 55-210 and K.S.A. 60-2202. My comments are as follows:

1. Amendments to K.S.A. 55-210 in Section 1 are acceptable. Requires notice to "all owners of the leasehold" on line 29.
2. Amendments to K.S.A. 60-2202 in Section 2 should be opposed. This section of the bill automatically extends judgment liens (after 11-1-84) to oil and gas leasehold interests in the county where the judgment is rendered, and in other counties where an attested copy of the journal entry of judgment is filed.
3. If this bill can't be stopped, Section 2, line 26 et seq. should be amended as follows:
  - a. Restrict the judgment lien application to producing oil and gas leases. Insert the word producing before the words oil and gas on lines 46, 59, 71 & 80.
  - b. Insert after the word copy in line 61 and after word debtor in line 72 the phrase ", but only after notice of the judgment lien has been given to all owners of the leasehold".
  - c. Insert after words real property on line 85, the phrase "and if applicable, producing oil and gas leasehold interests".
4. The amendments in Section 2(c) beginning on line 87 are acceptable.

Don, please call if you have questions.

Yours very truly,

PETROLEUM, INC.

*Dick*

R. D. Randall  
General Counsel

RDR:lmk

cc: Roger McCoy

- \* d. Insert after word located on line 81, the phrase ", but shall take effect only after notice of the judgement lien has been given to all owners of such producing leaseholds."

*Atch. 2*

HOUSE BILL No. 2816

By Representative R. Frey

*Handwritten notes:*  
...  
...  
...  
...

0016 AN ACT concerning oil and gas leaseholds; relating to certain  
0017 liens thereon; amending K.S.A. 55-210 and 60-2202 and re-  
0018 pealing the existing sections.

0019 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

0020 Section 1. K.S.A. 55-210 is hereby amended to read as fol-  
0021 lows: 55-210. All liens Any lien for labor and materials furnished  
0022 to owners of leaseholds for oil and gas purposes, as may be  
0023 provided by law, shall be enforced in the same manner, and  
0024 notice of the same shall be it given, in the same manner (whether  
0025 by the contractor, subcontractor, the materialman or laborer) as  
0026 may be as provided by law for enforcing and giving notice of  
0027 liens of mechanics and others against real estate. All other liens  
0028 and mortgages on leaseholds, except that notice of the lien shall  
0029 be given to all owners of the leasehold. Any other lien or  
0030 mortgage on a leasehold for oil and gas purposes shall be  
0031 enforced and foreclosed in the same manner as may be provided  
0032 by law for enforcing liens and mortgages a lien or mortgage  
0033 against real estate. After sale of the property, there shall be no  
0034 redemption, and the sheriff shall make a formal conveyance of all  
0035 the property so sold to the purchaser; in one deed of conveyance.

*Handwritten:* OK

0036 Sec. 2: K.S.A. 60-2202 is hereby amended to read as follows:  
0037 60-2202. (a) Any judgment rendered in this state on or after  
0038 January 10, 1977, by a court of the United States; or any judgment  
0039 rendered by a district court of this state on or after such date in an  
0040 action commenced pursuant to under chapter 60 of the Kansas  
0041 Statutes Annotated shall be a lien on the real estate of the  
0042 judgment debtor within the county in which judgment is ren-  
0043 dered. Any judgment rendered in this state on or after No-  
0044 vember 1, 1984, by a court of the United States or by a district



0045 court of this state in an action commenced under chapter 60 of  
 0046 the Kansas Statutes Annotated shall be a lien on the <sup>Producing</sup>oil and gas  
 0047 leasehold interests of the judgment debtor within the county in  
 0048 which judgment is rendered. Except as provided in subsection  
 0049 (c), the lien shall be effective from the time at which the petition  
 0050 stating the claim against the judgment debtor was filed but not to  
 0051 exceed four months prior to the entry of the judgment. An  
 0052 attested copy of the journal entry of ~~any~~ such judgment or any  
 0053 judgment rendered by a district court prior to January 10, 1977  
 0054 the judgment, together with a statement of the costs taxed against  
 0055 said the debtor in the case, may be filed in the office of the clerk  
 0056 of the district court of any other county upon payment of the  
 0057 five-dollar fee prescribed by K.S.A. 28-170 and amendments  
 0058 thereto, and such the judgment shall become a lien on the real  
 0059 estate and, if applicable, the <sup>Producing</sup>oil and gas leasehold interests of  
 0060 the debtor within that county from the date of filing such the  
 0061 copy. <sup>but only after notice of the judgment lien has been given to all owners</sup>  
 0062 The clerk shall enter such the judgment on the appearance <sup>of the leasehold.</sup>  
 0063 and judgment dockets in the same manner as if rendered in the  
 0064 court in which said the clerk serves. Executions shall be issued  
 0065 only from the court in which the judgment is rendered.

0065 (b) Any judgment rendered by a district court of this state on  
 0066 or after January 10, 1977, in an action commenced pursuant to  
 0067 under chapter 61 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated shall become  
 0068 a lien on the real property of a the judgment debtor when. Any  
 0069 judgment rendered by a district court of this state on or after  
 0070 November 1, 1984, in an action commenced under chapter 61 of  
 0071 the Kansas Statutes Annotated shall be a lien on the <sup>Producing</sup>oil and gas  
 0072 leasehold interests of the judgment debtor. <sup>but only after notice of the judgment lien has been given to all owners</sup>  
 0073 The party in whose favor the judgment was rendered pays the fifteen dollar (\$15) fee  
 0074 as specified in fee prescribed by K.S.A. 28-170 and amendments  
 0075 thereto and the clerk of the district court enters the judgment in  
 0076 the judgment docket. ~~Such~~ The lien shall become a lien only  
 0077 upon the judgment debtor's real property that is located in and,  
 0078 if applicable, <sup>Producing</sup>oil and gas leasehold interests within the county in  
 0079 which the filing is made, but such a filing may be made in any  
 0080 county in which real property or, if applicable, <sup>Producing</sup>oil and gas  
 0081 leasehold interests of the judgment debtor is are located. Upon

0082 the filing of a journal entry of judgment and payment of the fee as  
 0083 hereinbefore provided in this subsection, the clerk of the district  
 0084 court shall enter the same it in the judgment docket. <sup>Such The</sup>  
 0085 lien shall cease to be a lien on, <sup>and: if applicable, producing oil and gas leasehold interests.</sup> the real property of a the judgment  
 0086 debtor at the time provided therefor in article 24 of this chapter.

0087 (c) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section,  
 0088 the filing of a petition or other pleadings against an employee of  
 0089 the state or a municipality which alleges a negligent or wrongful  
 0090 act or omission of the employee while acting within the scope of  
 0091 his or her the employee's employment shall create no lien rights  
 0092 prior to judgment as against the property of the employee prior  
 0093 to judgment, regardless of whether or not it is alleged in the  
 0094 alternative that the employee was acting outside the scope of his  
 0095 or her the employee's employment. A judgment against an em-  
 0096 ployee shall become a lien upon such the employee's property  
 0097 when the judgment is rendered only if it is found that (1) the  
 0098 employee's negligent or wrongful act or omission occurred when  
 0099 the employee was acting outside the scope of his or her the  
 0100 employee's employment or (2) the employee's conduct which  
 0101 gave rise to the judgment was because of actual fraud or actual  
 0102 malice of the employee; in such those cases the lien shall not be  
 0103 effective prior to the date judgment was is rendered. As used in  
 0104 this subsection (c), "employee" shall have the meaning ascribed  
 0105 to such term in has the meaning provided by K.S.A. 1983 Supp.  
 0106 75-6102 and amendments thereto.

0107 Sec. 3. K.S.A. 55-210 and 60-2202 are hereby repealed.  
 0108 Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and  
 0109 after its publication in the statute book.

February 14, 1984

TESTIMONY ON HOUSE BILL 2846

Attachment # 3

By John E. Round

Captain, Operations Division, Overland Park Police Department

My name is John Round. I am a member of the Overland Park Police Department. I am here today on behalf of Myron Scafe, Chief of Police, to speak in support of House Bill No. 2846. This bill, if enacted, would eliminate the need for misdemeanor complaints initiated by police officers to be notarized.

During 1983, several thousand misdemeanor prosecutions were initiated by police officers in Overland Park. At the present time, those misdemeanor complaints must be notarized prior to the time that the accompanying Notice to Appear is served on the defendant. This present procedural requirement is burdensome for two reasons. First, the procedure creates unnecessary delay, because often there is no notary immediately available during late night hours, and a defendant is then detained until such time as the documents can be notarized. Second, there is frequently a cost factor relating to overtime salary expenses resulting from calling a notary back to duty after the end of that person's work day.



It is our belief that eliminating this requirement would have no significant impact upon the municipal court system or upon municipal prosecutions. The notarization requirement is purely procedural and appears to serve no real purpose. It does not relate to the substantive issues involved in the courtroom. Courts do not rely upon the notarized complaint -- rather, they have in the past and will continue in the future, to rely upon sworn testimony provided by witnesses.

Once again, on behalf of the Overland Park Police Department, I speak in favor of this bill. I sincerely appreciate the opportunity to appear before this Committee. I would be happy to answer any questions that you might have.

Testimony of J.A. Robertson  
Senior Legal Counsel and  
Kansas URESA Information Agent  
(913) 296-3410

The Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act (URESAs) provides a mechanism for the interstate enforcement of support orders. This Uniform Act has been adopted by all 50 states and several U.S. Territories.

The amendment on lines 0029 and 0030 is proposed to bring the law in Kansas in clear uniformity with all other states which allow for the enforcement of arrearages based on another state's order for support. Currently, Kansas law only allows for the enforcement of arrearages accruing on the basis of a Kansas URESA order. Most other states are enforcing Kansas arrearages pursuant to the URESA. As the law exists in Kansas, we cannot reciprocate as we should.

Sec. 2, line 0072, would amend K.S.A. 60-2310 which concerns restrictions on wage garnishment. At subsection (d) line 0116, garnishments are restricted in a case where an account or debt is assigned. As the law is written, SRS is excepted from this restriction when support has been assigned that agency by an ADC recipient. As the law currently exists, the Kansas Title IV-D child Support Enforcement Unit can garnish to enforce assigned support but Kansas prosecuting attorneys may be limited under existing garnishment restrictions from garnishing to enforce a support debt which has been assigned to another state's Title IV-D support enforcement agency. Such a garnishment may be necessary to enforce a sister state's assigned rights when a Kansas URESA order is not being complied with. Most other states routinely use the garnishment process to enforce judgments taken on behalf of Kansas. Once again, this amendment is necessary to provide reciprocity.

Testimony of: J.A. Robertson  
CSE Senior Legal Counsel  
(913) 296-3410

Case law in Kansas has traditionally upheld the principal that child support is a right that belongs to the child. Smith v Simmons, 4 Kan App. 2d 60, held "a child has a separate cause of action to enforce his own right to support." Also in the case of Doughty v Engler, 112 Kan 583 the Kansas Supreme Court stated that the right to support is "a chose which is vested in the child."

Further the courts have uniformly held that a parent cannot waive or take any action which would compromise the child's right to support (Myers v Anderson, 145 Kan 775).

Therefore, if support is a child's right that cannot be eliminated because of a parent's actions or inactions, support judgments which belong to the child should not be allowed to become dormant and void until the child has the legal capacity to enforce his or her rights as an adult.

Historically, in Kansas and in most other states, the rights possessed by minors have not been allowed to lapse because of time.

- (1) The common law action for support in a paternity case has been exempted from the operation of the statute of limitations of K.S.A. 38-1104. The child's mother may only bring the action to establish support within one year after the child's birth. However, the child's right to bring the action continues until the age of majority (Huss v DeMott, 215 Kan 450).
- (2) K.S.A. 60-508 and K.S.A. 60-515 concern the limitation of legal actions because of the passage of time. These statutes both delay the effect of statutes of limitations on minors until they become adults. The rationale for such law is that the minor should have full legal capacity to sue in his/her own name before being precluded from bringing suit.
- (3) Colorado, Missouri, and Ohio are examples of states with dormancy periods long enough to allow legal action to enforce support in the child's own name as an adult.

Many custodial parents who do not receive support as ordered cannot afford to take the legal action necessary to preserve the accruing support judgments within five years after divorce or within any length of time for that matter. The payment of child support is often an issue of great emotion. Many parents who are ordered to pay support make every possible effort to keep their whereabouts unknown to the children and custodial parent. For example, just within the Kansas Child Support Enforcement caseload, we currently have in excess of 20,000 cases with an absent parent whose whereabouts is unknown. Aside from these cases, our system located another 9,000 absent parents through our Kansas and Federal parent locator mechanisms. Needless to say, when the obligor cannot be found, the obligee would be unable to

take any legal action to keep judgments alive. There is absolutely no equitable reason why the mere passage of time should be allowed to absolve the debt of a parent to his/her child - especially since the child has no legal capacity in its own behalf to enforce past due judgments.

The courts and the legislature have always created law which operates in the child's best interests. The dormancy of judgment provisions in K.S.A. 60-2403 are more protective of the interests of a parent who refuses to support their child. As the statute currently operates, a parent's support duties may be mitigated to the detriment of the child during a time when the child has no legal representation (the custodial parent not having any statutory or non-statutory requirement to revive or keep alive any judgment). Such a practice raises some constitutional questions concerning the rights of children.



# HOUSE BILL No. 2858

By Committee on Public Health and Welfare

016 AN ACT concerning judgments; when dormant; release of rec-  
017 ords; amending K.S.A. 60-2403 and repealing the existing  
018 section.

019 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

020 Section 1. K.S.A. 60-2403 is hereby amended to read as fol-  
021 lows: 60-2403. (a) *Except as provided in subsection (b), if exe-*  
022 *cution, including any garnishment proceeding and any proceed-*  
023 *ing in aid of execution, shall not be sued out within five (5) years*

024 *from the date of any judgment, including judgments in favor of*  
025 *the state or any municipality in the state, that has been or may*  
026 *hereafter be rendered, in any court of record in this state, or*  
027 *within five (5) years from the date of any order reviving such*  
028 *judgment, or if five (5) years have intervened between the date of*  
029 *the last execution issued on such judgment and the time of suing*  
030 *out another writ of execution thereon, such judgment, including*  
031 *court costs and fees therein shall become dormant, and shall*  
032 *cease to operate as a lien on the estate of the judgment debtor.*

033 *When a judgment shall become becomes dormant as herein*  
034 *provided, and shall so remain remains so for a period of two (2)*  
035 *years, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court to release said*

036 *judgment of record and the clerk shall make an entry on the*  
037 *appearance and judgment dockets wherein the judgment ap-*  
038 *pear of record, reciting, "this judgment including all court costs*  
039 *and fees therewith is barred under provisions of K.S.A. 60-2403,*  
040 *and amendments thereto, and is hereby released of record."*

041 (b) *The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to child*  
042 *support judgments until five years after the child for whom*  
043 *support was ordered attains the age of majority.*

044 Sec. 2. K.S.A. 60-2403 is hereby repealed.

tax warrants and any other

When requested to do so, clerks of the court shall provide a release for a judgment which has had no activity for seven years.

it shall no longer be a judgment of record.

Attachment # 6

Atch. 6

Attachment # 6  
2-14-84

6

HOUSE BILL 2781

Attachment # 7

Amendment to K.S.A. 1983 Supp. 22-3717

(n) In addition to authorized good time credits provided in subsection (m), an inmate who is eligible to earn regular good time credits may receive meritorious good time credits in increments of not more than ninety (90) days per incident. These credits may be awarded by the secretary of corrections when an inmate has acted in an heroic or outstanding manner in coming to the assistance of another person in a life threatening situation; in preventing injury or death to a person; in preventing the destruction of property or in taking actions which result in a financial savings to the state.