

is not a particularly important issue. I don't think it is deserving of any additional debate. Let me just recommend that we adopt this amendment. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

SENATOR BARRETT: Okay, would you like to close, Senator Barrett.

SENATOR BARRETT: I move the adoption.

SPEAKER NICHOL: Okay, thank you. The question is the adoption of the Barrett amendment. All those in favor vote aye, opposed nay. Record, Mr. Clerk, please.

CLERK: 27 ayes, 0 nays on adoption of Senator Barrett's amendment, Mr. President.

SPEAKER NICHOL: The amendment is adopted.

CLERK: Mr. President, the next amendment is offered by Senator Vard Johnson.

SPEAKER NICHOL: Senator Vard.

SENATOR V. JOHNSON: Mr. Speaker, I guess I have got copies of this amendment which I will get a Page to pass out. It is a very simple amendment. Senator Higgins referred to this issue a little earlier and I followed it up with this amendment and I think Senator Higgins basically supports it. The law says this right now that all judgments and orders for payment of money shall be liens upon real and personal property registered with any county office, so the judgment itself shall be a lien. Now I am just adding the following language that all judgments and orders for payment of money under the law shall be liens "if such payment is delinquent," if such payment is delinquent, meaning simply there will not be liens on property if the fellow is current in the payment to support but there will be liens on the property if the payment is delinquent. Now what that means is this is that a man can be obligated to pay child support or alimony, as the case may be, can be absolutely current on the payment of child support or alimony, as the case may be, and the property that that fellow owns at the time that that fellow was current is simply not exposed to a lien. It doesn't have any judgment lien on it because...the property...because he is current, but if the payments are not current, and, of course, payment records are maintained