

2023 Kansas Statutes

60-2414. Redemption of real property. (a) Right of redemption by defendant owner. Except as stated in subsection (m) and as otherwise provided by law, the defendant owner may redeem any real property sold under execution, special execution or order of sale, at any time within 12 months from the day of sale, for the amount paid by the current holder of the certificate of purchase, including expenses incurred by the holder of the certificate of purchase in accordance with subsection (d), together with interest at the rate provided for in subsection (e)(1) of K.S.A. 16-204, and amendments thereto, costs and taxes to the date of redemption. The defendant owner in the meantime shall be entitled to the possession of the property. If the court finds after hearing, either before or after sale, upon not less than 21 days' notice to all parties, that the property has been abandoned, or is not occupied in good faith, the period of redemption for the defendant owner may be shortened or extinguished by the court. The right of redemption shall not apply to oil and gas leaseholds. Except for mortgages covering agricultural lands or for mortgages covering single or two-family dwellings owned by or held in trust for natural persons owning or holding such dwelling as their residence, the mortgagor may agree in the mortgage instrument to a shorter period of redemption than 12 months or may wholly waive the period of redemption.

(b) Redemption by lien creditor. Except as provided in subsection (m), for the first three months of the redemption period, if any, the right of the defendant owner or successors and assigns to redeem is exclusive. If no redemption is made by the defendant owner during the time in which the defendant owner has the exclusive right to redeem, any creditor referred to in subsection (c) may redeem the property during the balance of the redemption period remaining. If the defendant owner has waived the right of redemption, a creditor shall have a right to redeem the property for a period of three months from the date of the judicial sale. If the defendant owner has agreed to a period of redemption of three months or less, a creditor shall have a right to redeem for a period of three months from the date of expiration of the defendant owner's redemption period. If the court shortens or extinguishes the period of redemption because of abandonment or lack of good faith occupation as provided in subsection (a), the court shall specify in the order a time not to exceed three months during which a creditor may redeem. The first creditor redeeming must pay only the amount of the successful sale bid, the expenses incurred by the holder of the certificate in accordance with subsection (d), together with interest at the rate provided for in subsection (e)(1) of K.S.A. 16-204, and amendments thereto, costs and taxes to the date of redemption. After redemption by a creditor, no further redemption shall be allowed except by the defendant owner or such owner's successors and assigns. If a creditor redeems during the period of redemption for the defendant owner, the defendant owner shall have the balance of such period, but in no event less than 14 days from the filing of the affidavit required in subsection (f), to redeem from the creditor. When the defendant owner or such owner's successors and assigns redeem subsequent to redemption by a creditor, the defendant owner or such owner's successors and assigns shall pay an amount equal to the redemption amount paid by such creditor, plus the amount required by subsection (f), and expenses incurred by the creditor in accordance with subsection (d), together with interest at the rate provided for in subsection (e)(1) of K.S.A. 16-204, and amendments thereto, costs and taxes to the date of redemption.

(c) Creditors who may redeem. Any creditor whose claim is or becomes a lien prior to the expiration of the time allowed by law for the redemption by creditors may redeem. A mortgagee may redeem upon the terms prescribed by this section before or after the debt secured by the mortgage falls due.

(d) Terms of redemption; rights of parties. During the period allowed for redemption, the holder of the certificate of purchase or the creditor who has redeemed may pay the taxes on the lands sold, insurance premiums on the improvements thereon, other sums necessary to prevent waste, and interest or sums due, upon any prior lien or encumbrance on the real property. Upon the redemption of the property, the holder of the certificate or the creditor who has redeemed shall

be entitled to repayment of all sums thus paid, together with interest at the rate provided for in subsection (e)(1) of K.S.A. 16-204, and amendments thereto. All expenses incurred by the holder of the certificate or the creditor who has redeemed shall be as shown by receipts or vouchers filed in the office of the clerk of the district court.

(e) Effect of failure of debtor to redeem; deficiency. If the defendant owner or such owner's successors or assigns fail to redeem as provided in this section, the holder of the certificate of purchase or the creditor who has redeemed prior to the expiration of the redemption period will hold the property absolutely. If it is held by a redeeming creditor, the lien and the claim out of which it arose will be held to be extinguished, unless the redeeming creditor is unwilling to hold the property and credit the defendant owner with the full amount of the redeeming creditor's lien and, at the time of redemption, files with the clerk of the district court a statement of the amount that the redeeming creditor is willing to credit on the claim. If the redeeming creditor files such a statement and the defendant owner or such owner's successors and assigns fail to redeem, the creditor's claim shall be extinguished by the amount in the statement. The sheriff, at the end of the redemption period, shall execute a deed to the current owner of the certificate of purchase or the creditor who has redeemed prior to the expiration of the redemption period.

(f) Mode of redemption. The party redeeming shall pay the money into the office of the clerk of the district court for the use of the persons entitled to it. The clerk shall give a receipt for the money, stating the purpose for which it is paid. The clerk shall also enter the transaction on the appearance docket of the case, showing the amount paid. A redeeming creditor, or agent of the creditor, shall also file an affidavit stating as nearly as practicable the amount still unpaid due on the claim of that creditor and any lesser amount the creditor is willing to credit on the claim in accordance with subsection (e). The creditor's claim, or such lesser amount as the creditor is willing to credit on the claim in accordance with subsection (e), shall be added to the redemption amount to be paid by the defendant owner or such owner's successors and assigns.

(g) Redemption of property sold in parcels, or undivided portions. Whenever the property has been sold in parcels, any distinct portion of that property may be redeemed by itself. If a creditor has redeemed, the amount of the creditor's claim or such lesser amount as the creditor is willing to credit on the claim as stated in the affidavit under subsection (f) shall be added to each parcel sold pro rata in proportion to the amount for which it was originally sold. When the interests of several tenants in common have been sold on execution the undivided portion of any or either of them may be redeemed separately.

(h) Transfer of right of redemption. The rights of the defendant owner in relation to redemption may be assigned or transferred, and the assignee or transferee shall have the same right of redemption as the defendant owner. The assigned or transferred right of redemption shall not be subject to levy or sale on execution.

(i) Holder of legal title. The holder of the legal title at the time of issuance of execution or order of sale shall have the same right of redemption upon the same terms and conditions as the defendant in execution and shall be entitled to the possession of the property the same as the defendant in execution.

(j) Injury or waste after sale. After the sheriff makes the deed to the purchaser or party entitled to a deed under sale as provided in this section, the purchaser or party may assert a claim for damages against any person committing or permitting any injury or waste upon the property purchased after the sale and before possession is delivered under the conveyance.

(k) Second sale not permitted. Real estate once sold upon order of sale, special execution or general execution shall not again be liable for sale for any balance due upon the judgment or decree under which it is sold, or any judgment or lien inferior thereto, including unadjudicated junior liens filed after the petition is filed in the district court to foreclose the senior lien against the real estate.

(l) Injunction or receiver to protect property. The holder of the certificate of purchase shall be entitled to prevent any waste or destruction of the premises purchased. For that purpose the court, on proper showing, may issue an injunction or, when required to protect the premises against waste, appoint a receiver who shall

hold the premises until the purchaser is entitled to a deed. The receiver may rent, control and manage the premises but the income during that time, except the fees and expenses of the receiver and the amount that is necessary to keep up repairs, prevent waste and pay real estate taxes and insurance premiums, shall go to the person who otherwise would be entitled to possession during the period of redemption.

(m) Owners reduced redemption period. In the event a default occurs in the conditions of the mortgage or instrument of the most senior lien foreclosed before 1/3 of the original indebtedness secured by the mortgage or lien has been paid, the court shall order a redemption period of three months. If, after proper showing, the court finds that the total outstanding amount of all mortgages or liens is less than 1/3 of the market value of the property, the court shall order a redemption period of 12 months. If the court finds after a hearing with not less than 21 days' notice to all parties, that the defendant owner has involuntarily lost such owner's primary source of income after the date of the foreclosure sale and prior to expiration of a three-month period of redemption, the court may extend the three-month period of redemption an additional three months. If the court orders a redemption period of six months or less, the right of the defendant owner or successors and assigns to redeem is exclusive for the first two months of the redemption period. This subsection shall not apply in the event redemption rights have been shortened, waived or terminated pursuant to subsection (a).

History: L. 1963, ch. 303, 60-2414; L. 1970, ch. 221, § 1; L. 1972, ch. 225, § 1; L. 1977, ch. 207, § 1; L. 1983, ch. 200, § 2; L. 1992, ch. 320, § 1; L. 1994, ch. 230, § 1; L. 2010, ch. 135, § 183; L. 2013, ch. 123, § 3; July 1.