

SUPREME COURT OF UTAH

Checkrite Recovery Services v. King

52 P.3d 1265 (Utah 2002) · Decided July 30, 2002

SUMMARY

The Utah Supreme Court interprets Utah Code section 7-15-1(7)(b) regarding recovery in civil actions involving dishonored checks. It holds that the phrase “all costs of collection, including all court costs and reasonable attorneys’ fees” permits recovery of collection costs in addition to court costs, and reverses and remands for amendment of the judgment.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	Supreme Court of Utah
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Justice Howe; Chief Justice Durham; Justice Russon; Justice Wilkins
JURISDICTION	Utah
DECIDED	July 30, 2002
DISPOSITION	reversed_and_remanded
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Checkrite Recovery Services appealed from a default judgment in its favor after the trial court awarded the principal amount of dishonored checks, statutory damages, court costs, and attorney fees, but refused to award additional collection costs.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	The court reviewed the meaning of the governing statute as a question of statutory interpretation.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Published Utah Supreme Court opinion
PARTIES	Checkrite Recovery Services v. Deborah M. King

TOPICS

- statutory interpretation
- commercial litigation
- remedies
- damages

PRACTICE AREAS

- statutory interpretation
- commercial litigation
- remedies

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether Utah Code Ann. section 7-15-1(7)(b)(ii), which permits recovery of "all costs of collection, including all court costs and reasonable attorneys' fees" in a civil action on a dishonored check, authorizes recovery of collection costs in addition to court costs.

HOLDINGS

1. The phrase "all costs of collection, including all court costs and reasonable attorneys' fees" includes collection costs in addition to court costs and reasonable attorney fees.

KEY QUOTATIONS

"We conclude that section 7-15-1(7)(b)(ii), which provides for the recovery in a civil action on a dishonored check for "all costs of collection, including court costs and reasonable attorneys' fees," includes costs of collection in addition to any court costs." (52 P.3d at 1267)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Deborah M. King wrote nine checks to different payees, and the checks were dishonored upon presentment. Checkrite sought recovery under Utah's dishonored-check statute, including \$180.72 in collection costs calculated at \$20.08 per check. The trial court awarded the check amounts, statutory damages, court costs, and attorney fees, but excluded the collection costs.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Checkrite obtained a default judgment against King for the principal amount of nine dishonored checks, statutory damages, court costs, and attorney fees. The trial court declined to include \$180.72 in collection costs, relying on a policy followed by some Third District judges. The Utah Supreme Court reversed and remanded for amendment of the judgment.

DISPOSITION

reversed_and_remanded

REMAND INSTRUCTIONS

The trial court was instructed to amend the judgment to include Checkrite's collection costs in addition to all court costs.

CASES CITED

- Cherry Creek Sch. Dist. v. Voelker, 859 P.2d 805, 813 (Colo. 1998)
- Bd. of County Comm'rs v. Bassett, 8 P.3d 1079, 1083 (Wyo. 2000)

OPINION

HOWE, J.

HOWE, Justice: {1 Plaintiff Checkrite Recovery Services appeals from a default judgment that it was awarded against defendant Deborah M. King for \$245.04 representing the principal amount of nine checks which she wrote to different payees, but which checks were dishonored upon presentment.

The judgment also included \$735.12 in damages, \$76 in costs of court, and \$150 in reasonable attorney fees. The trial court, however, refused to include in the judgment costs of collection incurred by plaintiff in the amount of *1266\$180.72, which breaks down to nine checks at \$20.08 per check. 1 2 The sole issue presented by this appeal is the meaning of "all costs of collection, including all court costs and reasonable attorneys' fees," which are recoverable under Utah Code Ann. § 7-15-1(7)(b)(@ii) (2001) in a suit against the issuer of a dishonored check.

T3 In order to resolve this issue, it is helpful to examine the entire statutory scheme contained in section 7-15-1 which provides for the civil liability of issuers of dishonored checks. An examination of the specific provisions of the statute discloses the following: (a) During the first 15 days after notice is given to the issuer of a dishonored check, the holder or his agent may demand the amount of the check, plus a \$20 service charge. § 7-15-1(2)(b). (b) After fifteen days and up to thirty days after notice, the holder or his agent may demand the amount of the check, the \$20 service charge, and collection costs not exceeding \$20. § 7-15-1(4). (c) After thirty days, the holder or his agent may offer not to file a civil action and may demand the amount of the check, the \$20 service charge, collection costs not exceeding \$20, and the greater of \$50 or triple the check amount, which amount may not exceed the check amount plus \$250; and if the holder or his agent retains an attorney, reasonable attorneys' fees not to exceed \$50. § 7-15-1(6)(a). (d) If the holder of the check brings suit and prevails, he may recover the amount of the check, interest, all costs of collection, including all court costs and reasonable attorneys' fees, and damages equal to the greater of \$100 or triple the amount of the check not to exceed the check amount plus \$500 dollars. § 7-15-1(7)(b). {4 The trial judge in the instant case, following a policy set by some of the judges of the third district court, refused to include in plaintiff's judgment against defendant any costs of collection and restricted the costs recoverable by plaintiff to costs of court of \$76.

15 It is readily evident that the statutory scheme provides for an escalation of recoverable amounts as time elapses without payment of the dishonored check and as additional steps are taken to recover the check amount. During the first fifteen days after notice of the dishonored check, the only additional amount recoverable is a \$20 service charge.

After fifteen days, and up to thirty days after notice, the \$20 service charge and collection costs not exceeding \$20 may be additionally recovered. After thirty days, but before a civil action is filed, the \$20 service charge, collection costs not exceeding \$20, the greater of \$50 or triple the check amount, but not to exceed the amount of the check plus \$250, and if an attorney has been retained, attorneys' fees not to exceed \$50 are recoverable.

Finally, if suit is brought, the holder of the check may recover the amount of the check, interest, damages equal to the greater of \$100 or triple the check amount, but not to exceed the check amounts plus \$500 and "all costs of collection, including all court costs and reasonable attorneys' fees." T6 It is to be noted that when suit is brought, the \$20 service charge can no longer be recovered nor "collection costs not to exceed \$20."

Therefore, we are persuaded that "all costs of collection, including all court costs and reasonable attorneys' fees" must, indeed, include more than court costs and must include costs of collection which are no longer limited to \$20. It would be anomalous to construe the statutory scheme to allow recovery of collection costs early in the collection process, but deny recovery of them when a civil action is necessitated with its attendant increase in time devoted to the collection effort.

The "damages" which are recoverable in a civil action do not include any costs of collection. Damages are expressly required to be paid to and become the property of the original payee of the check who is prohibited from contracting for anyone else to receive any part of the damages. § 7-15-(7)(d)(ii). *1267T7 There is an additional reason why "all costs of collection, including all court costs," are not limited to court costs.

In *Cherry Creek School District v. Voelker*, 859 P.2d 805, 813 (Colo.1998), the Colorado Supreme Court held that "a statutory definition of a term as "'including' certain things does not restrict the meaning to those items included" (citing 78 Am.Jur.2d Statutes § 212, at 406 (1974)). "Rather," continued the court, "the word 'include' is ordinarily used as a word of extension or enlargement."

This rule of construction is widely employed by courts in this country as evidenced by numerous cases cited in *Words and Phrases*, Vol. 20A, 152 (construing the word "including" as being a word of enlargement and not of limitation). See *Bd. of County Comm'rs v. Bassett*, 8 P.3d 1079, 1083 (Wyo.2000) (stating that "includes" implies the conclusion that there are other items includable, though not specifically enumerated).

CONCLUSION T8 We conclude that section 7-15-1(7)(b)(it), which provides for the recovery in a civil action on a dishonored check for "all costs of collection, including court costs and reasonable attorneys' fees," includes costs of collection in addition to any court costs.

The judgment appealed from is reversed, and the case is remanded to the trial court with instructions to amend the judgment to include costs of collection incurred by plaintiff in addition to all court costs. T9 Chief Justice DURHAM, Justice RUSSON, and Justice WILKINS concur in Justice HOWE's opinion. {10 Having disqualified himself, Associate Chief Justice DURRANT does not participate herein.