SENATE BILL No. 322

By Committee on Federal and State Affairs

2-7

AN ACT concerning municipal courts; pertaining to the collection of debts owed and restitution.

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

Section 1. (a) Cities are authorized to enter into contracts in accordance with this section for collection services for debts owed to municipal courts or restitution owed under an order of restitution. On and after July 1, 2007, the cost of collection shall be paid by the defendant as an additional court cost in all cases where the defendant fails to pay any amount ordered by the court and the city utilizes the services of a contracting agent pursuant to this section. The cost of collection shall be deemed an administrative fee to pay the actual costs of collection made necessary by the defendant's failure to pay debts owed to municipal courts and restitution.

- (b) As used in this section:
- (1) "Beneficiary under an order of restitution" means the victim or victims of a crime to whom a municipal court has ordered restitution be paid.
- (2) "Contracting agent" means a person, firm, agency or other entity who contracts with a city to provide collection services hereunder.
- (3) "Cost of collection" means the fee specified in contracts hereunder to be paid to or retained by a contracting agent for collection services. Cost of collection also includes any filing fee required under K.S.A. 60-4303, and amendments thereto, and all expenses incurred to provide the notice in subsection (i).
- (4) "Debt owed to municipal courts" means any assessment of court costs, fines, fees, moneys expended by the city in providing counsel and other defense services to indigent defendants or other charges which a municipal court judge has ordered to be paid to the court, and which remain unpaid in whole or in part, and includes any interest or penalties on such unpaid amounts as provided for in the judgment or by law. "Debt owed to municipal courts" also includes the cost of collection when collection services of a contracting agent hereunder are utilized.
- (c) Any beneficiary under an order of restitution entered by a municipal court after this section takes effect is authorized to utilize the

collection services of a city's contracting agents pursuant to this section for the purpose of collecting all outstanding amounts owed under such order of restitution issued from that court.

- (d) Contracts entered hereunder shall provide for the payment of any amounts collected to the clerk of the municipal court for the court in which the debt being collected originated, after first deducting the collection fee. In accounting for amounts collected from any person pursuant to this section, the municipal court clerk shall credit the person's amount owed in the amount of the net proceeds collected and shall not reduce the amount owed by any person by that portion of any payment which constitutes the cost of collection.
- (e) With the appropriate cost of collection paid to the contracting agent as agreed upon in the contract hereunder, the municipal court clerk shall then distribute amounts collected hereunder as follows:
- (1) When collection services are utilized pursuant to subsection (c), all net amounts shall be applied against the debts owed to the municipal court as specified in the original judgment creating the debt; or
- (2) When collection services are utilized pursuant to subsection (d), all net amounts shall be paid to the beneficiary under the order of restitution designated to receive such restitution, except where that beneficiary has received recovery from the Kansas crime victims compensation board and such board has subrogation rights pursuant to K.S.A. 74-7312 and amendments thereto, in which case all amounts shall be paid to the board until its subrogation lien is satisfied.
- (f) Whenever collection services are being utilized against the same debtor pursuant to both subsections (c) and (d), any net amounts collected by a contracting agent shall be first applied to satisfy debts pursuant to an order of restitution. Upon satisfaction of all such debts, any net amounts received from the same debtor shall then be applied to satisfy debts owed to municipal courts.
- (g) For any defendant convicted in municipal court, all debts owed to the municipal court shall be assessed against the defendant and shall be a judgment against the defendant that may be enforced in the district court serving the jurisdiction in which the city is located. This judgment is enforceable in the district court as a civil judgment under chapter 61 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, for payment of money upon filing the municipal court judgment, affidavit and certificate of mailing as indicated in subsection (i).
- (h) Jury fees are not court costs and shall be paid by the city in all municipal cases appealed for a trial de novo before the district court.
- (i) A copy of any municipal judgment certified by the municipal court in which the judgment was rendered, may be filed in the office of the clerk of any district court of this state. Such copy must be filed by an

attorney licensed to practice law in the state of Kansas. The clerk of the district court shall treat the municipal judgment so filed in the same manner as a judgment of the district court of this state. A judgment filed as provided by this section has the same effect and is subject to the same procedures, defenses and proceedings as a judgment of a district court of this state and may be enforced or satisfied in like manner.

- (1) At the time of the filing of the municipal judgment, the city municipal court clerk shall make and file with the clerk of the district court an affidavit setting forth the name and last known post office address of the judgment debtor who was assessed a debt owed to the municipal court.
- (2) Promptly upon the filing of the municipal judgment and the affidavit, the clerk of the municipal court shall mail notice of the filing of the municipal judgment to the judgment debtor at the address given and shall file a certificate of the mailing with the district court. The notice shall include the name and post office address of the city's contracting agent and the attorney prosecuting the judgment collection for the city. In addition, a judgment creditor owed restitution under the municipal judgment may mail a notice of the filing of the judgment to the judgment debtor and may file a certificate of mailing with the clerk of the district court. Lack of mailing notice of filing by the clerk of the municipal court shall not affect the enforcement proceedings if a certificate of mailing by the judgment creditor has been filed.
 - (j) If the judgment debtor shows the district court:
- (1) That an appeal from the municipal judgment is pending or will be taken, or that a stay of execution has been granted, the district court shall stay enforcement of the municipal judgment until the appeal is concluded, the time for appeal expires, or the stay of execution expires or is vacated, but only upon proof that the judgment debtor has furnished the security for the satisfaction of the judgment required by the city in which it was rendered.
- (2) Any ground upon which enforcement of a judgment of any district court of this state would be stayed, the district court shall stay enforcement of the municipal judgment for an appropriate period, upon requiring the same security for satisfaction of the judgment which is required in this state subject to the provisions of subsection (d) of K.S.A. 60-2103, and amendments thereto.
- 38 (k) The payment of court costs for the filing of municipal court judg-39 ments shall be governed by K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 60-2001 and 60-2005, and 40 amendments thereto.
 - Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.