

STUDY OF THE NECESSITY OF CERTAIN COURT COSTS AND FEES IN TEXAS

AS DIRECTED BY
SENATE BILL 1908, 83RD LEGISLATURE
(SEPTEMBER 1, 2014)



OFFICE OF COURT ADMINISTRATION
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This report is being published on the Office of Court Administration’s website and in the Texas Register pursuant to Government Code Sec. 72.031, which required the Office of Court Administration (OCA) to:

1. Conduct a study on court fees and costs that identifies each statutory law imposing a court fee or cost in a court in this state;
2. Determine whether each identified fee or cost is necessary to accomplish the stated statutory purpose;
3. Compile a list of the identified fees and costs and of each fee or cost the office determines is necessary;
4. Publish the list on the [OCA] Internet website and in the Texas Register; and
5. Provide a copy of the list and determinations to the governor, lieutenant governor, and speaker of the house of representatives.

The Texas Legislative Council is directed to “prepare for consideration by the 84th Legislature, Regular Session, a revision of the statutes of this state as necessary to reflect the court fees and costs identified by [OCA] as not necessary in the study.”

Background

Senate Bill 1908 was enacted by the 83rd Legislature (Regular Session) in response to calls from certain individuals that the process of imposing court fees and costs never involved a review of existing fees and costs to determine if they were still necessary. This bill established a one-time review mechanism for OCA to study the existing fees and costs and determine whether the fees and costs are “necessary to accomplish the stated statutory purpose.”

The court fee and cost system that has been established in Texas over the past two centuries is quite complex. Other reports have previously indicated this fact.¹ Efforts to simplify the court fee and cost system have resulted in some improvements,² but an extremely complicated system remains. This is highlighted by the fact that there are 143 distinct criminal court costs separated into 17 categories and 211 distinct civil fees separated in 18 categories.

While OCA has regularly compiled court costs and filing fees, this is the first comprehensive effort to collect:

- A listing of all court fees and costs;
- the authorizing statute(s);

¹ Legislative Budget Board. (2013). *Texas State Government Effectiveness and Efficiency Report: Selected Issues and Recommendations*. pp. 294-303.

² Several court costs were consolidated in 1997 and again in 2004, but not all court costs were included. In the 83rd Legislature (R.S.), Senate Bills 389, 390 and 391 provided changes in the law to simplify the administration of the court cost system.

- when the fees or costs are assessed;
- the types of cases in which the fee or cost is assessed;
- the limitation on courts in which the fee or cost can be assessed;
- the amount of the fee or cost;
- whether there is a mandatory or discretionary imposition of the fee or cost;
- where the fee or cost is deposited; and
- the stated statutory purpose for the fee or cost.

After many months of detailed study by several OCA staff, as directed by Government Code Sec. 72.031(b), OCA convened an extensive group of local government representatives on August 14, 2014, to provide consultation regarding this study. A listing of the attendees at the meeting is provided in Attachment C. The feedback of the local government representatives has been considered in the recommendations listed below.

What is “Necessary”?

The law requires OCA to examine court fees and costs to determine which ones are “necessary to accomplish their stated statutory purpose.” The law provides no definition of this phrase or of the term “necessary” in Government Code Sec. 72.031(a)(3). In conducting this study, OCA limited its review to determining the stated statutory purpose or implied purpose for every court fee and cost and whether the court fee or cost is being collected for that purpose. This study assumes that a court fee or cost imposed by statute is necessary if enacted by the legislature for a purpose that is not obsolete. This study does not attempt to make any suggestion as to whether the court fee or cost is appropriate to be collected. Any review of this nature is outside of the scope of this study and more appropriately within the purview of the legislature.

Concerns Raised During this Study

While the charge of the new law is specific, performing this study raised several issues that should be considered by the legislature. Those issues include: 1) some fees and costs have no stated statutory purpose; 2) court fees and costs collected from users of the court system are oftentimes used to fund programs outside of and unrelated to the judiciary; and 3) many court fees and costs are collected for a purpose but not dedicated or restricted to be used exclusively for that intended purpose.

Lack of Stated Statutory Purpose

Some court fees and costs have no explicitly stated statutory purpose. OCA reviewed each fee and attempted to ascertain the purpose of the fee and has listed such where possible. Fees and costs where it was not clear as to the purpose have been identified.

Using Court Fees and Costs to Fund Programs Outside of the Judiciary

Several court fees and costs are used to fund programs outside of the judiciary. Many of those programs are completely unrelated to the functions of the judiciary. This is a troublesome trend. In *Weir v. State*, 278 S.W. 3d 364, 366 (Tex. Crim. App. 2009), the Court of Criminal Appeals held that court costs are to be a “nonpunitive recoupment of the costs of judicial resources expended in the trial of the case.” The Conference of State Court Administrators, a national group of the highest court administration official for each state and territory, recently stated that court fees and costs “should only be used to fund justice system purposes.”³

Most court fees and costs end up being transmitted in whole or in part to the state. However, in Fiscal Year 2013, court cost and filing fees generated over \$408 million in revenue deposited to the state, while the total Article IV general revenue and general revenue-dedicated appropriations in that same fiscal year were just under \$219 million.⁴ On the other hand, court fees and costs are generally insufficient to cover the cost of funding the judiciary at the local government level, with expenditures for the judiciary oftentimes far surpassing collected revenues from court fees and costs.⁵ Thus, court fees and costs that are used to fund programs outside of and unrelated to the judiciary should be reviewed.

Court Fees and Costs Deposited in the General Fund

At a House Appropriations Committee hearing in July 2012, Speaker Joe Straus indicated that “we should make our budget more transparent by spending these fees for their intended purposes or not collecting them at all.” While Speaker Straus was targeting funds used by the legislature for budget certification instead of for their intended purpose, a similar problem exists with court fees and costs. Many of the court fees and costs, whether deposited at the state or local level, are not dedicated fees and are simply deposited in the general fund of the state or local government. Many of the fees are not even restricted to be expended for the stated statutory purpose. Rather, the fees are deposited in the general fund to be appropriated at the discretion of the funding body. This practice should be reviewed.

³ Conference of State Court Administrators. (2012). *2011-2012 Policy Paper: Courts are Not Revenue Centers*.

⁴ Federal funds (\$1.8 million) and Other Funds (\$103.6 million) have been excluded from this total. The total appropriation to the Article IV courts and agencies in Fiscal Year 2013 from all funds was \$324,258,162.

⁵ The trial courts in Texas (district courts, county courts, justice courts and municipal courts) are primarily funded at the local level.

Fees and Costs that are Not Necessary to Accomplish their Stated Statutory Purpose

OCA has compiled a list of all of the court fees and costs in existence as of September 1, 2014.⁶ The listing of the court civil filing fees is provided as Attachment A, and the listing of criminal court costs is provided as Attachment B.⁷ Having studied the existing court fees and costs and consulted with local stakeholders regarding their opinions on the necessity of court fees and costs to accomplish their stated statutory purpose, OCA has determined that all of the court fees and costs are necessary to accomplish their stated statutory purpose except those specifically listed below:

Fee for an Additional Petition for Review of An Appraisal Board Order (*Tax Code Sec. 42.221; Government Code Sec. 101.0617*) – Civil Court Cost No. 89

This fee is charged in obscure situations that are so rare and infrequent that clerks would be unaware of the need to charge the fee.

County Attorney's Fee in Certain Suits Against a Railroad Company (*Transportation Code Sec. 112.059; Government Code Sec. 101.0817 & 101.1216*) – Civil Court Cost No. 109

This fee is charged in obscure situations that are so rare and infrequent that clerks would be unaware of the need to charge the fee.

Fee for Hearing an Application to Secure a Pension (*Texas Civil Statutes, Art. 6219; Government Code Sec. 101.122(b)*) – Civil Court Cost No. 165

This fee is charged in obscure situations that are so rare and infrequent that clerks would be unaware of the need to charge the fee.

Special Harris County Justice Court Cost (*Code of Criminal Procedure, Art. 102.009; Government Code Sec. 102.101(8)*) – Criminal Court Cost No. 23

This court cost has no stated statutory purpose. The Harris County Justice Courts have ceased to assess this court cost and do not believe it is an appropriate court cost to assess.

⁶ Despite our best efforts, the complicated nature of the court fee and cost structure may have resulted in OCA overlooking a court fee or cost.

⁷ Court fees and costs have been assigned a number in the chart for identification purposes only. References to those numbers are made when referencing the fees and costs in the recommendations

Fees and Costs with No Stated or Unclear Statutory Purpose (No Recommendation)

Because the statute directs OCA to determine whether a court fee or cost is necessary to accomplish its stated statutory purpose, it is impossible to determine the necessity of fees or costs without a stated or implied statutory purpose. Those fees are identified below:

- **Nueces County Contempt Fee in Child Support Cases** (*Human Resources Code Sec. 152.1844(e); Government Code Sec. 101.0613(7)*) – Civil Court Cost No. 98
- **Special Fee for Commissioners in Eminent Domain Proceeding** (*Property Code Sec. 21.047(c); Government Code Sec. 101.0816 & 101.1015*) – Civil Court Cost No. 108
- **Protective Order Fee (Traditional)** (*Family Code Sec. 81.003(a); Government Code Sec. 103.0212(1)(F)*) – Civil Court Cost No. 193
- **Agreed Protective Order Fee** (*Family Code 81.003(b)*) - Civil Court Cost No. 194
- **DNA Testing Court Cost – Convictions** (*Code of Criminal Procedure, Art. 102.020; Government Code Sec. 102.021(13), (14)*) – Criminal Court Cost No. 1
- **Additional Court Cost** (*Transportation Code Sec. 542.403; Government Code Sec. 102.0213*) – Criminal Court Cost No. 41
- **Toll Violation Court Cost (when collected in a county with a population of less than 3.3 million)** (*Transportation Code 284.2031; Government Code Sec. 102.0213(3)*) – Criminal Court Cost No. 44
- **Administrative Fee – Failure to Pay Fine and Costs (\$4 Portion of the fee retained by the County or City)** (*Transportation Code Sec. 706.006(b); Government Code Sec. 103.0213(5)*) – Criminal Court Cost No. 64
- **Time Payment Fee (\$12.50 Portion Sent to the State)** (*Local Government Code Sec. 133.103; Government Code Sec. 102.0212(4)*) – Criminal Court Cost No. 65
- **Administrative Fee – Failure to Appear (\$10 and \$4 Portion sent to the State and Local General Funds, respectively)** (*Transportation Code Sec. 706.006(a); Government Code Sec. 103.0213(4)*) – Criminal Court Cost No. 75
- **El Paso County Motion to Waive Speedy Trial Fee** (*Government Code Sec. 54.745; Government Code Sec. 103.0211(3)*) – Criminal Court Cost No. 87
- **Special Expense Fee** (*Code of Criminal Procedure, Art. 45.051(a); Government Code Sec. 103.021(14)*) – Criminal Court Cost No. 96
- **Driving Safety Course Special Request Fee** (*Code of Criminal Procedure, Art. 45.0511(f)(2); Government Code Sec. 103.021(15)(C)*) – Criminal Court Cost No. 97
- **Impounded Vehicle Court Cost** (*Transportation Code Sec. 601.263; Government Code Sec. 102.0213(2)*) – Criminal Court Cost No. 130

Recommendations

Based on the information compiled in this study and the issues identified above, the Office of Court Administration makes the following recommendations:

- Repeal the Fee for an Additional Petition for Review of An Appraisal Board Order.
- Repeal the County Attorney's Fee in Certain Suits Against a Railroad Company.
- Repeal the Fee for Hearing an Application to Secure a Pension.
- Repeal the Special Harris County Justice Court Cost.
- Review the court fees and costs that have an unclear statutory purpose.
- Review the court fees and costs that are used to fund programs outside of and unrelated to the judiciary.
- Review the practice of depositing court fees and costs into the general fund to be appropriated at the discretion of the funding body, rather than restricting the use of or utilizing dedicated accounts for court fees and costs dedicated to a specified purpose.

OCA recognizes that making changes to the court fee and cost structure is a monumental task that will require significant resources and input from state and local officials. If fees are eliminated or modified, alternative funding streams may be required to continue necessary functions of the court system or other programs. This review is a good first step toward making meaningful changes in the court fee and cost system.

Attachment A – List of Civil Court Fees and Costs

**STUDY TO REPEAL CERTAIN COURT COSTS AND FEES –
CIVIL COURT COSTS IN EFFECT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 2014**

**Prepared by the
Office of Court Administration
September 2014**

**Pursuant to
Senate Bill 1908
(83rd Legislative Session)**

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Category 1 – Fees Assessed by the Supreme Court [Costs 1 – 12]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
1	Fee for Application for Petition for Review	Government Code, § 51.005(b)(1)	§ 101.021(1)	Upon filing an application for petition for review	Any civil case	Yes, the fee may only be assessed by the Supreme Court.	\$50.00	Yes, with one exception. The fee is not required if the applicant “is exempt from the bond requirement.”	CD: 100% to the state for deposit in the Judicial Fund. SSP: The State Judicial Fund is used for court-related purposes for the support of the judicial branch of the state, for child support and court management as provided by Government Code, § 21.007, and for basic civil legal services for indigents as provided by Government Code, § 51.943.
2	Fee if application for petition for review is granted	Government Code § 51.005(b)(2)	§ 101.021(2)	Upon the Supreme Court’s granting of an application for a Petition for Review.	Any civil case.	Yes, the fee may only be assessed by the Supreme Court.	\$75.00	Yes, with one exception. The fee is not required if the applicant “is exempt from the bond requirement.”	CD: 100% to the state for deposit in the Judicial Fund. SSP: The State Judicial Fund is used for court-related purposes for the support of the judicial branch of the state, for child support and court management as provided by Government Code, § 21.007, and for basic civil legal services for indigents as provided by Government Code, § 51.943.
3	Fee for motion for leave to file original proceeding	Government Code § 51.005(b)(3)	§ 101.021(3)	Upon filing a motion for leave to file a petition for writ of mandamus, prohibition, injunction, or similar original proceeding.	Any civil case.	Yes, the fee may only be assessed by the Supreme Court.	\$50.00	Yes, with one exception. The fee is not required if the applicant “is exempt from the bond requirement.”	CD: 100% to the state for deposit in the Judicial Fund. SSP: The State Judicial Fund is used for court-related purposes for the support of the judicial branch of the state, for child support and court management as provided by Government Code, § 21.007, and for basic civil legal services for indigents as provided by Government Code, § 51.943.
4	Fee if motion for leave to file original proceeding is granted	Government Code § 51.005(b)(4)	§ 101.021(4)	Upon the Supreme Court’s granting of a motion for leave to file a writ of mandamus, prohibition, injunction, or similar proceeding.	Any civil case.	Yes, the fee may only be assessed by the Supreme Court.	\$75.00	Yes, with one exception. The fee is not required if the applicant “is exempt from the bond requirement.”	CD: 100% to the state for deposit in the Judicial Fund. SSP: The State Judicial Fund is used for court-related purposes for the support of the judicial branch of the state, for child support and court management as provided by Government Code, § 21.007, and for basic civil legal services for indigents as provided by Government Code, § 51.943.
5	Fee for certified	Government	§ 101.021(5)	When certified	Any civil case.	Yes, the fee may	\$75.00	Yes, with one	CD: 100% to the state for deposit in the Judicial Fund.

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
	question from a federal appeals court to the Supreme Court	Code § 51.005(b)(5)		question is directed to the Supreme Court from a federal court of appeals.		only be assessed by the Supreme Court.		exception. The fee is not required if the applicant "is exempt from the bond requirement."	SSP: The State Judicial Fund is used for court-related purposes for the support of the judicial branch of the state, for child support and court management as provided by Government Code, § 21.007, and for basic civil legal services for indigents as provided by Government Code, § 51.943.
6	Fee for case appealed to Supreme Court from district court by direct appeal	Government Code § 51.005(b)(6)	§ 101.021(6)	When case is appealed to Supreme Court from district court by direct appeal.	Any civil case.	Yes, the fee may only be assessed by the Supreme Court.	\$100.00	Yes, with one exception. The fee is not required if the applicant "is exempt from the bond requirement."	CD: 100% to the state for deposit in the Judicial Fund. SSP: The State Judicial Fund is used for court-related purposes for the support of the judicial branch of the state, for child support and court management as provided by Government Code, § 21.007, and for basic civil legal services for indigents as provided by Government Code, § 51.943.
7	Fee for other proceeding filed in Supreme Court	Government Code § 51.005(b)(7)	§ 101.021(7)	When the proceeding is filed in Supreme Court	Any civil case.	Yes, the fee may only be assessed by the Supreme Court.	\$75.00	Yes, with one exception. The fee is not required if the applicant "is exempt from the bond requirement."	CD: 100% to the state for deposit in the Judicial Fund. SSP: The State Judicial Fund is used for court-related purposes for the support of the judicial branch of the state, for child support and court management as provided by Government Code, § 21.007, and for basic civil legal services for indigents as provided by Government Code, § 51.943.
8	Fee for Supreme Court administering an oath	Government Code § 51.005(c)(1)	§ 101.021(8)	When an oath is administered in the Supreme Court and a sealed certificate of the oath is provided.	Any case (or even if there is no case).	Yes, the fee may only be assessed by the Supreme Court.	\$5.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the state for deposit in the Judicial Fund. SSP: The State Judicial Fund is used for court-related purposes for the support of the judicial branch of the state, for child support and court management as provided by Government Code, § 21.007, and for basic civil legal services for indigents as provided by Government Code, § 51.943.
9	Certified Copy Fee	Government Code § 51.005(c)(2)	§ 101.021(9)	When certified copies of records are made in the Supreme Court.	Any case (or even if there is no case).	Yes, the fee may only be assessed by the Supreme Court.	\$5.00 minimum; \$0.50 per page if more than 10 pages.	Yes.	CD: 100% to the state for deposit in the Judicial Fund. SSP: The State Judicial Fund is used for court-related purposes for the support of the judicial branch of the state, for child support and court management as provided by Government Code, § 21.007, and for basic civil legal services for indigents as provided by Government Code, § 51.943.
10	Fee for any official service	Government Code	§ 101.021(10)	When any official service	Any case (or even if there is no case).	Yes, the fee may only be assessed	Reasonable fee fixed by	Yes	CD: 100% to the state for deposit in the Judicial Fund.

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
	performed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court for which a fee is not specified	§ 51.005(c)(3)		is performed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court for which a fee is not otherwise specified.		by the Supreme Court.	order or rule of the Supreme Court.		SSP: The State Judicial Fund is used for court-related purposes for the support of the judicial branch of the state, for child support and court management as provided by Government Code, § 21.007, and for basic civil legal services for indigents as provided by Government Code, § 51.943.
11	Supreme Court Support Account Filing Fee	Government Code § 51.0051	§ 101.021(10-a)	Upon the filing of any application or proceeding in which a filing fee is assessed.	Any civil case.	Yes, the fee may only be assessed by the Supreme Court.	An amount necessary to defray costs and expenses incurred in the operation of the Supreme Court. The amount is to be set by order or rule of the Supreme Court and is not to exceed \$50.00.	Yes.	CD: 100% to the state for deposit in the Supreme Court Support Account in the Judicial Fund. SSP: The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court “may make disbursements from the account for court-related purposes to defray costs and expenses incurred in the operation of the Supreme Court.
12	Attorney License Fee	Government Code § 51.006	§ 101.021(11)	Upon the issuance of an attorney’s license by the Supreme Court.	Does not involve a particular case.	Yes, the fee may only be assessed by the Supreme Court.	\$10.00	Yes	CD: 100% is retained by the Supreme Court. SSP: The fee revenue is to be expended by the Supreme Court to pay for the preparation, issuance, and mailing of the license.

Category 2 – Fees Assessed by the Intermediate Courts of Appeals [Costs 13 – 21]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
13	Appeal Fee	Government Code § 51.207(b)(1)	§ 101.041(1)	Upon the filing of an appeal in the court of appeals.	Any civil case.	Yes, the fee may only be assessed by an intermediate court of appeals.	\$100.00	Yes, with one exception. The fee is not required if the appellant is “exempt from the bond requirement.”	CD: 100% to the state. One-half of the money is directed to the State Judicial Fund. The other one-half of the money is directed to the State General Fund. SSP: The State Judicial Fund is used for court-related purposes for the support of the judicial branch of the state, for child support and court management as provided by Government Code, § 21.007, and for basic civil legal services for indigents as provided by Government Code, § 51.943.
14	Fee for motion for leave to file original proceeding	Government Code § 51.207(b)(2)	§ 101.041(2)	Upon filing a motion for leave to file a petition for writ of mandamus, prohibition, injunction, or similar original proceeding.	Any civil case.	Yes, the fee may only be assessed by an intermediate court of appeals.	\$50.00	Yes, with one exception. The fee is not required if the appellant is “exempt from the bond requirement.”	CD: 100% to the state. One-half of the money is directed to the State Judicial Fund. The other one-half of the money is directed to the State General Fund. SSP: The State Judicial Fund is used for court-related purposes for the support of the judicial branch of the state, for child support and court management as provided by Government Code, § 21.007, and for basic civil legal services for indigents as provided by Government Code, § 51.943.
15	Fee if motion for leave to file original proceeding is granted	Government Code § 51.207(b)(3)	§ 101.041(3)	Upon the Court’s granting of a motion for leave to file a writ of mandamus, prohibition, injunction, or similar proceeding.	Any civil case.	Yes, the fee may only be assessed by an intermediate court of appeals.	\$75.00	Yes, with one exception. The fee is not required if the appellant is “exempt from the bond requirement.”	CD: 100% to the state. One-half of the money is directed to the State Judicial Fund. The other one-half of the money is directed to the State General Fund. SSP: The State Judicial Fund is used for court-related purposes for the support of the judicial branch of the state, for child support and court management as provided by Government Code, § 21.007, and for basic civil legal services for indigents as provided by Government Code, § 51.943.
16	Fee for motion to file or to extend time to file record	Government Code § 51.207(b)(4)	§ 101.041(4)	Upon the filing of a motion to file or motion to extend time to file record.	Any civil case.	Yes, the fee may only be assessed by an intermediate court of appeals.	\$10.00	Yes, with one exception. The fee is not required if the appellant is “exempt from the bond requirement.”	CD: 100% to the state. One-half of the money is directed to the State Judicial Fund. The other one-half of the money is directed to the State General Fund. SSP: The State Judicial Fund is used for court-related purposes for the support of the judicial branch of the state, for child support and court management as provided by Government Code, § 21.007, and for basic civil legal services for indigents as provided by Government Code, § 51.943.

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
17	Fee for intermediate appellate court administering an oath	Government Code § 51.207(c)(1)	§ 101.041(5)	When an oath is administered in the court and a sealed certificate of the oath is provided.	Any case (or even if there is no case).	Yes, the fee may only be assessed by an intermediate court of appeals.	\$5.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the state. One-half of the money is directed to the State Judicial Fund. The other one-half of the money is directed to the State General Fund. SSP: The State Judicial Fund is used for court-related purposes for the support of the judicial branch of the state, for child support and court management as provided by Government Code, § 21.007, and for basic civil legal services for indigents as provided by Government Code, § 51.943.
18	Certified Copy Fee	Government Code § 51.207(c)(2)	§ 101.041(6)	Upon the production of certified copies by the court.	Any case (or even if there is no case).	Yes, the fee may only be assessed by an intermediate court of appeals.	\$5.00 minimum; \$1.00 per page if more than 5 pages.	Yes.	CD: 100% to the state. One-half of the money is directed to the State Judicial Fund. The other one-half of the money is directed to the State General Fund. SSP: The State Judicial Fund is used for court-related purposes for the support of the judicial branch of the state, for child support and court management as provided by Government Code, § 21.007, and for basic civil legal services for indigents as provided by Government Code, § 51.943.
19	Comparing Document Fee	Government Code § 51.207(c)(3)	§ 101.041(7)	Upon the court's comparison of a document with the original document on file for purposes of certification.	Any case (or even if there is no case).	Yes, the fee may only be assessed by an intermediate court of appeals.	\$5.00 minimum; \$1.00 per page if more than 5 pages.	Yes.	CD: 100% to the state. One-half of the money is directed to the State Judicial Fund. The other one-half of the money is directed to the State General Fund. SSP: The State Judicial Fund is used for court-related purposes for the support of the judicial branch of the state, for child support and court management as provided by Government Code, § 21.007, and for basic civil legal services for indigents as provided by Government Code, § 51.943.
20	Fee for official service performed by clerk for which a fee is not specified	Government Code § 51.207(c)(4)	§ 101.041(8)	When clerk performs official service for which a fee is not otherwise specified.	Any case (or even if there is no case).	Yes, the fee may only be assessed by an intermediate court of appeals.	Reasonable fee fixed by order or rule of supreme court	Yes.	CD: 100% to the state. One-half of the money is directed to the State Judicial Fund. The other one-half of the money is directed to the State General Fund. SSP: The State Judicial Fund is used for court-related purposes for the support of the judicial branch of the state, for child support and court management as provided by Government Code, § 21.007, and for basic civil legal services for indigents as provided by Government Code, § 51.943.
21	Supreme Court Support Account Filing Fee (assessed in the courts of appeals)	Government Code § 51.208	§ 101.041(8-a)	Upon the filing of any appeal in which another filing fee is required.	Any appeal in the court of appeals.	Yes, the fee may only be assessed by an intermediate court of appeals.	An amount equal to the additional fee set by the Supreme Court under Gov't Code, § 51.0051.	Yes	CD: 100% to the state for deposit in the Supreme Court Support Account in the Judicial Fund. SSP: The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court "may make disbursements from the account for court-related purposes to defray costs and expenses incurred in the operation of the Supreme Court.

Category 3 – Trial Court Filing Fees [Costs 22 – 96]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
22	Comal County Juvenile Placement Fee	Human Resources Code § 152.0522	§ 101.0613(1), § 101.0813, § 101.141(b)(3)	Upon filing suit.	Any civil suit except fraudulent lien suits and suits with no filing fees.	Yes – applies only in a district court, statutory county court, or justice court in Comal County.	\$4.00 in the district and statutory county courts; \$1.50 in the justice courts.	Yes	CD: 100% retained by the County and directed to the Comal County Juvenile Placement Special Fund.. SSP: “The juvenile board shall use the fund to assist organizations in providing housing facilities or treatment programs for juveniles.”
23	Harris County Child Support Department Fee	Human Resources Code § 152.1074(f)	§ 101.0613(2)	Upon filing suit.	Suits for divorce, annulment or to declare marriage void if the parties are parents of a child.	Yes – applies only in a court in which the Harris County District Clerk collects filing fees in the case.	Not to exceed \$12.00 as set by the commissioners court.	No, a fee “may” be set by the commissioners court.	CD: 100% retained by Harris County. SSP: The money is to be used to recover the costs of the Harris County Child Support Department’s provision of services.
24	Montague County Adoption Suit Fee	Human Resources Code § 152.1752(d)	§ 101.0613(6)	Upon filing suit.	Suits for adoption.	Yes – only in a district court in Montague County.	\$25.00	Yes	CD: 100% to the Montague County Probation Fund. SSP: The funds are to be used to provide “adoption investigation service.”
25	Orange County Divorce Suit Fee	Human Resources Code § 152.1873(a)	§ 101.0613(8)	Upon filing suit.	All new suits for divorce.	Yes – only in a district court in Orange County.	Not less than \$5.00. There is no maximum amount.	Yes	CD: 100% to Orange County. SSP: The money is to be “used to assist in maintaining the child support office.” NOTE: There is no specific statutory direction on which entity is to set the amount of the fee. One may assume the responsibility falls on the juvenile board. This is because the relevant statute is found in that chapter of the Human Resources Code that discusses juvenile boards.
26	Orange County Adoption Suit Fee	Human Resources Code § 152.1874	§ 101.0613(10)	Upon filing suit.	Adoption suits.	Yes – only in a court in Orange County.	Not less than \$25.00. There is no maximum amount.	Yes.	CD: 100% retained by Orange County and is to be placed in the Adoption Investigation Fund. SSP: The Orange County Juvenile Board administers the fund “to maintain adoption investigation services.” NOTE: There is no specific statutory direction on which entity is to set the amount of the fee. One may assume the responsibility falls on the juvenile board. This is because the relevant statute is found in that chapter of the Human Resources Code that discusses juvenile boards.

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27	Wichita County Adoption Suit Fee	Human Resources Code § 152.2496	§ 101.0613	Upon filing suit.	Adoption suits.	Yes – only in a district court in Wichita County.	\$100.00	Yes	CD: 100% to the Wichita County Family Court Services Department for placement in the adoption investigation fund.. SSP: “The juvenile board shall administer the fund to maintain adoption investigation services, including the salaries and expenses of the adoption investigator and assistants and the purchase of supplies and equipment.”
28	Fraudulent Court Record Filing Fee	Civil Practice & Remedies Code § 12.005(a)	§ 101.061(1)	Upon filing suit.	A civil suit to enjoin a violation of Chapter 12 of the Civil Practice & Remedies Code. This chapter prohibits the filing of fraudulent court records or fraudulent liens.	Yes – the action may only be brought in a district court.	\$15.00. This is the only fee that may be charged in these actions other than a fee for service of notice of the action.	Yes. But the statute explicitly states that “[a] plaintiff who is unable to pay the filing fee . . . may file with the court an affidavit of inability to pay.”	CD: 100% retained by the County for deposit in the County General Fund SSP: To cover the clerk’s costs of handling the suit. NOTE: Subsection (d) of Section 12.005 requires the defendant to pay the difference between the \$15.00 filing fee and the regular civil case filing fees at the conclusion of the case if the plaintiff prevails in the case. General Fund
29	Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Fee	Civil Practice & Remedies Code § 152.004	§§ 101.061(3), 101.081(1), 101.101, 101.1211(1)	Upon filing suit.	All new civil suits except: (1) delinquent tax suits; (2) condemnation proceedings; (3) fraudulent lien suits; (4) mental health cases; and (5) suits with no filing fees.	Yes, the fee may only be charged in a county or district court.	Not to exceed \$15.00. The commissioners court sets the amount of the fee.	No – the commissioners court “may” set the court cost.	CD: 100% to the County’s Alternative Dispute Resolution System Fund. SSP: The money may only be used to establish and maintain the county’s alternative dispute resolution system.
30	Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Fee – Justice Courts	Civil Practice & Remedies Code § 152.005	§ 101.141(1)	Upon filing suit.	All new civil suits except: (1) delinquent tax suits; (2) an eviction proceeding, including a forcible detainer, a forcible entry and detainer, or a writ of re-entry; (3) fraudulent lien suits; and (4) suits with no filing fees.	Yes, the fee may only be charged in a justice court.	Not to exceed \$5.00. The commissioners court sets the amount of the fee.	No – the commissioners court “may” set the court cost.	CD: 100% to the County’s Alternative Dispute Resolution System Fund. SSP: The money may only be used to establish and maintain the county’s alternative dispute resolution system.
31	Appellate Judicial System Fee – 1 st and 14 th Court of Appeals	Gov’t Code § 22.2021	§§ 101.0611(1)(A), 101.0811(1)(A), 101.1011(1)(A), 101.1212(1)(A)	Upon filing suit.	All new civil suits except: (1) suits filed by the county; (2) suits for delinquent taxes; (3) fraudulent lien suits; and (4) suits with no filing fees.	Yes. The fee may only be charged in a county court, county court at law, probate court, or district court in the 1 st and 14 th Court of Appeals Districts.	Not more than \$5.00.	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County which forwards the funds to court of appeals “for expenditure by the courts of appeals for the court of appeals district’s judicial system.” SSP: The money goes to “defray the costs and expenses incurred for the operation of the courts of appeals.”

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32	Appellate Judicial System Fee – 2 nd Court of Appeals	Gov't Code § 22.2031	§§ 101.0611(1)(B), 101.0811(1)(B), 101.1011(1)(B), 101.1212(1)(B)	Upon filing suit.	All new civil suits except: (1) suits filed by any governmental entity; (2) suits for delinquent taxes; (3) fraudulent lien suits; and (4) suits with no filing fees.	Yes. The fee may only be charged in a county court, statutory county court, statutory probate court, or district court in the 2 nd Court of Appeals District.	\$5.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County which forwards the funds to court of appeals “for expenditure by the courts of appeals.” SSP: The money goes to “assist the court of appeals for the county in the processing of appeals,” and to “defray costs and expenses incurred in the operation of the court of appeals.”
33	Appellate Judicial System Fee – 3 rd Court of Appeals	Gov't Code § 22.2041	§§ 101.0611(1)(C), 101.0811(1)(C), 101.1011(1)(C), 101.1212(1)(C)	Upon filing suit.	All new civil suits except: (1) suits filed by the county; (2) suits for delinquent taxes; (3) fraudulent lien suits; and (4) suits with no filing fees.	Yes. The fee may only be charged in a county court, county court at law, probate court, or district court in the 3 rd Court of Appeals District.	\$5.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County which forwards the funds to court of appeals “for expenditure by the courts of appeals.” SSP: The money goes to “assist the court of appeals for the county in the processing of appeals,” and to “defray costs and expenses incurred by the county under Section 22.204” [county’s share of supplemental salaries and fringe benefits for the justices of the court of appeals paid by the counties in the court of appeals district].
34	Appellate Judicial System Fee – 4 th Court of Appeals	Gov't Code § 22.2051	§§ 101.0611(1)(D), 101.0811(1)(D), 101.1011(1)(D), 101.1212(1)(D)	Upon filing suit.	All new civil suits except: (1) suits filed by the county; (2) suits for delinquent taxes; (3) fraudulent lien suits; and (4) suits with no filing fees.	Yes. The fee may only be charged in a county court, county court at law, probate court, or district court in the 4 th Court of Appeals District.	Not more than \$5.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County which forwards the funds to court of appeals “for expenditure by the courts of appeals.” SSP: The money goes to “assist the court of appeals for the county in the processing of appeals,” and to “defray costs and expenses incurred by the county under Section 22.205” [no particular costs and expenses are specified in Section 22.205].
35	Appellate Judicial System Fee – 5 th Court of Appeals	Gov't Code § 22.2061	§§ 101.0611(1)(E), 101.0811(1)(E), 101.1011(1)(E), 101.1212(1)(E)	Upon filing suit.	All new civil suits except: (1) suits filed by the county; (2) suits for delinquent taxes; (3) fraudulent lien suits; and (4) suits with no filing fees.	Yes. The fee may only be charged in a county court, county court at law, probate court, or district court in the 5 th Court of Appeals District.	Not more than \$5.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County which is to forward the money to the clerk of the court of appeals. SSP: The money is to be used to assist the court of appeals in the district. The fund may not be used for any other purpose. The appellate judicial system is established to: (1) assist the court of appeals for the county in the processing of appeals; and (2) defray the costs and expenses incurred by the County under Section 22.206 [no particular costs and expenses are specified in Section 22.206].

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36	Appellate Judicial System Fee – 6 th Court of Appeals	Gov't Code § 22.2071	§§ 101.0611(1)(E-1), 101.0811(1)(E-1), 101.1011(1)(E-1), 101.1212(1)(E-1)	Upon filing suit.	All new civil suits except: (1) suits filed by any governmental entity; (2) suits for delinquent taxes; (3) fraudulent lien suits; and (4) suits with no filing fees.	Yes. The fee may only be charged in a county court, county court at law, probate court, or district court in the 6 th Court of Appeals District.	\$5.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County which is then to forward the money to the clerk of the court of appeals. SSP: The money is to be used to assist the court of appeals for the county in the processing of appeals.
37	Appellate Judicial System Fee – 7 th Court of Appeals	Gov't Code § 22.2081	§§ 101.0611(1)(E-2), 101.0811(1)(E-2), 101.1011(1)(E-2), 101.1212(1)(E-2)	Upon filing suit.	All new civil suits except: (1) suits filed by the county; (2) suits for delinquent taxes; (3) fraudulent lien suits; and (4) suits with no filing fees.	Yes. The fee may only be charged in a county court, statutory county court, probate court, or district court in the 7 th Court of Appeals District.	\$5.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County which is to forward the money to the clerk of the court of appeals. SSP: The money is to be used to assist the court of appeals for the county in the processing of appeals.
38	Appellate Judicial System Fee – 8 th Court of Appeals	Gov't Code § 22.2091	§§ 101.0611(1)(E-3), 101.0811(1)(E-3), 101.1011(1)(E-3), 101.1212(1)(E-3)	Upon filing suit.	All new civil suits except: (1) suits filed by any governmental entity; (2) suits for delinquent taxes; (3) fraudulent lien suits; and suits with no filing fees.	Yes. The fee may only be charged in a county court, statutory county court, probate court, or district court in the 8 th Court of Appeals District.	\$5.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County which is to forward the money to the court of appeals. SSP: The money is to be used to assist the court of appeals for the county in the processing of appeals.

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39	Appellate Judicial System Fee – 9 th Court of Appeals	Gov't Code § 22.2101	§§ 101.0611(1)(F), 101.0811(1)(F), 101.1011(1)(F), 101.1212(1)(F)	Upon filing suit.	All new civil suits except: (1) suits filed by the county; (2) suits for delinquent taxes; (3) fraudulent lien suits; and (4) suits with no filing fees.	Yes. The fee may only be charged in a county court, county court at law, probate court, or district court in the 9 th Court of Appeals District.	\$5.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County which forwards the funds to court of appeals “for expenditure by the court of appeals.” SSP: The money goes to “assist the court of appeals for the county in the processing of appeals,” and to “defray costs and expenses incurred by the county under Section 22.210” [no specific county expenses are listed in Section 22.210].
40	Appellate Judicial System Fee – 11 th Court of Appeals	Gov't Code § 22.2121	§§ 101.0611(1)(G), 101.0811(1)(G), 101.1011(1)(G), 101.1212(1)(G)	Upon filing suit.	All new civil suits except: (1) suits filed by any governmental entity; (2) suits for delinquent taxes; (3) fraudulent lien suits; and (4) suits with no filing fees.	Yes. The fee may only be charged in a county court, statutory county court, probate court, or district court in the 11 th Court of Appeals District.	\$5.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County which forwards the funds to court of appeals “for expenditure by the court of appeals.” SSP: The money goes to “assist the court of appeals for the county in the processing of appeals,” and to “defray costs and expenses incurred by the county under Section 22.212.” Section 22.212 requires Eastland County to furnish and equip suitable rooms for the Court of Appeals.
41	Appellate Judicial System Fee – 12 th Court of Appeals	Gov't Code § 22.2131	§§ 101.0611(1)(G-1), 101.0811(1)(G-1), 101.1011(1)(G-1), 101.1212(1)(G-1)	Upon filing suit.	All new civil suits except: (1) suits filed by any governmental entity; (2) suits for delinquent taxes; (3) fraudulent lien suits; and (4) suits with no filing fees.	Yes. The fee may only be charged in a county court, statutory county court, probate court, or district court in the 12 th Court of Appeals District.	\$5.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County which forwards the funds to court of appeals “for expenditures by the court of appeals.” SSP: The money goes to “assist the court of appeals for the county in the processing of appeals.”

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42	Appellate Judicial System Fee – 13 th Court of Appeals	Gov't Code § 22.2141	§§ 101.0611(1)(H), 101.0811(1)(H), 101.1011(1)(H), 101.1212(1)(H)	Upon filing suit.	All new civil suits except: (1) suits filed by the county; (2) suits for delinquent taxes; (3) fraudulent lien suits; and (4) suits with no filing fees.	Yes. The fee may only be charged in a county court, county court at law, probate court, or district court in the 13 th Court of Appeals District.	Not more than \$5.00.	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County which forwards the funds to court of appeals “for expenditure by the court of appeals.” SSP: The money goes to “assist the court of appeals for the county in the processing of appeals,” and to “defray costs and expenses incurred by the county under Section 22.214” [county’s share of an annual automobile allowance for each Court of Appeals justice (up to \$15,000) and county’s share of supplemental salaries and fringe benefits for the justices].
43	District Clerk Insurance Contingency Fund Fee	Gov't Code § 51.302(e)	§101.0611(3)(A)	Upon filing suit.	All new civil suits except fraudulent lien suits and suits with no filing fees.	Yes, the suit must be one handled by the district clerk.	Not to exceed \$5.00.	No. The commissioners court may set this filing fee to provide money for a district clerk’s contingency fund.	CD: 100% of the money is retained by the County. SSP: The money goes in a contingency fund to provide insurance coverage for a district clerk who determines insurance coverage is unavailable at a reasonable cost.
44	County Clerk Insurance Contingency Fund Fee	Local Government Code § 82.003	§§ 101.0814, 101.1013(2), 101.1214(1)	Upon filing suit.	All new civil suits except fraudulent lien suits and suits with no filing fees.	Yes, the suit must be one handled by the county clerk.	Not to exceed \$5.00.	No. The commissioners court may set this filing fee to provide money for a county clerk’s contingency fund.	CD: 100% of the money is retained by the County. SSP: The money goes in a contingency fund to provide insurance coverage for a county clerk who determines insurance coverage is unavailable at a reasonable cost.
45	Dallas County Civil Court Facility Fee	Gov't Code 51.705	§§ 101.0611(3)(B), 101.0811(7)(B), 101.1011(2)(B), 101.141(b)(2)(A)	Upon filing suit.	All new civil suits except fraudulent lien suits and suits with no filing fees.	Yes. The fee is to be assessed in a “Dallas County civil court” which is “a district court, including a family district court, a probate court, a county court at law, or a justice court” in Dallas County.	Not more than \$15.00 as set by the commissioners court.	Yes, assuming the county commissioners court passes a resolution calling for the fee.	CD: 100% of the money is retained by the County. SSP: The money is deposited “in a special account in the county treasury dedicated to the construction, renovation, or improvement of the facilities that house the Dallas County civil courts.” NOTE: The fee is abolished, by statute, on July 1, 2016.

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46	Bexar County Court Facility Fee	Gov't Code § 51.706	§§ 101.0611(3)(B-1), 101.0811(7)(B-1), 101.1011(2)(B-1)	Upon filing suit.	Any civil suit other than: (a) a suit affecting the parent-child relationship for the adoption of a child or the termination of parental rights; (2) a fraudulent lien suit; and (3) a suit with no filing fees..	Yes. The court must be a district court, statutory probate court, or a county court at law in Bexar County.	Not more than \$15.00 as set by the commissioners court.	Yes, assuming the county commissioners court passes a resolution calling for the fee.	CD: 100% is retained by Bexar County. SSP: The money is to be deposited “in a special account in the county treasury dedicated to the construction, renovation, or improvement of the facilities that house the Bexar County civil and criminal courts.” NOTE: The fee is abolished, by statute, on October 1, 2024.
47	Hays County Court Facility Fee	Gov't Code § 51.707	§§ 101.0611(3)(C), 101.0811(7)(C), 101.1011(2)(C), 101.141(b)(2)(C)	Upon filing suit.	All new civil suits except fraudulent lien suits and suits with no filing fees.	Yes. The court must be a district court, probate court, county court at law, or justice court in Hays County.	Not more than \$15.00 as set by the commissioners court.	Yes, assuming the county commissioners court passes a resolution calling for the fee.	CD: 100% is retained by Hays County. SSP: The money is to be deposited “in a special account in the county treasury dedicated to the construction, renovation, or improvement of the facilities that house the courts collecting the fee.” NOTE: The fee is abolished, by statute, on July 1, 2022.
48	Rockwall County Court Facility Fee	Gov't Code § 51.709 (Version 1)	§§ 101.061191, 101.08119 (as added by SB 1827 in 2013), 101.10118, 101.142	Upon filing suit.	All new civil suits except fraudulent lien suits and suits with no filing fees.	Yes. The court must be a district court, statutory probate court, county court at law, or justice court in Rockwall County.	Not more than \$15.00 as set by the commissioners court.	Yes, assuming the county commissioners court passes a resolution calling for the fee.	CD: 100% is retained by Rockwall County. SSP: The money is to be deposited “in a special account in the county treasury dedicated to the construction, renovation, or improvement of the facilities that house the courts collecting the fee.” NOTE: The fee is abolished, by statute, on July 1, 2025.
49	Travis County Civil Court Facility Fee	Gov't Code § 51.709 (Version 2)	§§ 101.06120, 101.08119 (as added by SB 1891 in 2013), 101.10118	Upon filing suit.	All new civil suits except fraudulent lien suits and suits with no filing fees.	Yes. The court must be a district court, probate court, or county court at law in Travis County.	Not more than \$15.00 as set by the commissioners court.	Yes, assuming the county commissioners court passes a resolution calling for the fee.	CD: 100% is retained by Travis County. SSP: The money is to be deposited “in a special account in the county treasury dedicated to the construction, renovation, or improvement of the facilities that house the courts collecting the fee.” The fee is collected for “the facilities that house the Travis County <u>civil</u> courts.” NOTE: The fee is abolished, by statute, on October 1, 2028.

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50	Clerk's Basic Filing Fee (New Civil Suits)	Gov't Code § 51.317(b)(1), (b-1)	§101.0611(4)	Upon filing suit.	All new civil suits except fraudulent lien suits and suits with no filing fees.	Yes. This fee may only be assessed by a district clerk. Accordingly, the fee only applies to new lawsuits in the district courts or in those cases in the statutory county courts in which the district clerk serves as the clerk of the statutory county court.	\$50.00 for a basic lawsuit. However, the cost increases if there are a large number of plaintiffs. For details on these costs see the "Cost Destination" and "Stated Statutory Purpose" sections.	Yes.	<p>CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund.</p> <p>SSP: Because the money is directed to the County's General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the fee is exacted "for services performed by the clerk."</p> <p>NOTE: The fee schedule is as follows: (1) \$50.00 for a suit with 10 or fewer plaintiffs; (2) \$75.00 for a suit with at least 11 but not more than 25 plaintiffs; (3) \$100.00 for a suit with at least 26 but not more than 100 plaintiffs; (4) \$125.00 for a suit with at least 101 but not more than 500 plaintiffs; (5) \$150.00 for a suit with at least 501 but not more than 1,000 plaintiffs; and (6) \$200.00 for a suit with more than 1,000 plaintiffs.</p>
51	Clerk's Basic Filing Fee (Actions within Existing Civil Suits)	Gov't Code 51.317(b)(2)	§101.0611(5)	Upon filing of the particular action.	<p>All of the following actions within civil suits: (1) cross-actions; (2) counterclaims; (3) interventions; (4) contempt actions; motions for new trial; and (5) third-party petitions.</p> <p>Generally, the fee applies to the foregoing actions in all types of civil suits. There are exceptions, however. The fee does not apply in fraudulent lien suits or in suits with no filing fees. Also, the fee is not to be assessed in contempt actions (<i>i.e.</i>, motions for contempt) in suits affecting the parent-child relationship (SAPCRs).</p>	Yes. This fee may only be assessed by a district clerk. Accordingly, the fee only applies to actions in the district courts or in those cases in the statutory county courts in which the district clerk serves as the clerk of the statutory county court.	\$15.00	Yes.	<p>CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund.</p> <p>SSP: Because the money is directed to the County's General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the fee is exacted "for services performed by the clerk."</p>

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52	District Clerk's Records Management and Preservation Fee	Gov't Code 51.317(b)(4), (c)	§101.0611(7)	Upon filing of the document.	All new civil suits except fraudulent lien suits and suits with no filing fees. Also, the fee is to be charged in all actions within civil cases except: (1) administrative writs of income withholding [see Family Code, §§ 231.202, 232.204]; and (2) the following actions in suits affecting the parent-child relationship (SAPCRs) [see Family Code, § 110.002]: (a) contempt actions; (b) motions to enforce; (c) motion to modify; (d) motion to revoke a stay of license suspension; (e) motion to transfer; (f) notice of application for judicial writ of withholding; and (g) petition for license suspension.	Yes. This fee may only be assessed by a district clerk. Accordingly, the fee only applies to actions in the district courts or in those cases in the statutory county courts in which the district clerk serves as the clerk of the statutory county court.	\$10.00	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited as follows: (1) \$5.00 to the County Records Management and Preservation Fund; and (2) \$5.00 to the District Clerk Records Management and Preservation Fund. SSP: The money directed to the County Records Management and Preservation Fund is to be used for records management and preservation, including automation, in various county offices. The money directed to the District Clerk Records Management and Preservation Fund is to be used for records management and preservation services performed by the district clerk when a case or document is filed in the records office of the district clerk.
53	Court Record Preservation Fee	Gov't Code § 51.708	§§ 101.0611(3)(D), 101.0811(7)(D), 101.1212(4)	Upon filing suit.	All new civil suits except fraudulent lien suits and suits with no filing fees.	Yes. The court must be a county court, a statutory county court, or a district court.	Not more than \$10.00 as set (presumably) by the commissioners court.	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in "a court record preservation account in the county treasury." SSP: "The money in the account may be used only to digitize court records and preserve the records from natural disasters."
54	District Court Records Archive Fee	Gov't Code §§ 51.305, 51.317 (b)(5)	§ 101.0611(7-a)	Upon filing of the document.	All new civil suits except fraudulent lien suits and suits with no filing fees. Also, the fee is to be charged in all cross-actions, counterclaims, interventions, motions for new trial, and third-party petitions. The fee should also be charged on motions for contempt other than motions for contempt in suits affecting the parent-child relationship (SAPCRs).	Yes, the fee may only be assessed in district court.	Not to exceed \$10.00 as set by the county commissioners court.	No. The commissioners court "may" adopt this fee.	CD: 100% of the money goes to the County's District Court Records Technology Fund which is part of the County General Fund. SSP: Money in the County's District Court Records Technology Fund "may be expended only for the preservation and restoration of the district court records archive." The district clerk is to designate those records that are part of the records archive. "The district clerk . . . shall prepare an annual written plan for the preservation and restoration of the district court records archive. The plan may include a proposal for entering into a contract with another person for preservation and restoration services."

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55	Family Protection Fee	Gov't Code § 51.961	§ 101.0611(18)	Upon filing suit.	Suits for dissolution of marriage. Note, however, that the fee may not be assessed if the person filing the suit is protected by an order issued under: (1) Subtitle B, Title 4, Family Code [Protective Orders]; or (2) Article 17.292, Code of Criminal Procedure [Magistrate's Order for Emergency Protection].	None.	Not to exceed \$15.00 as set by the commissioners court.	Yes, the commissioners court "shall" adopt the fee.	CD: 100% to the County for deposit in the County's Family Protection Account. SSP: "The account may be used by the commissioners court of the county only to fund a service provider located in that county or an adjacent county. . . A service provider . . . may provide family violence and child abuse prevention, intervention, family strengthening, mental health, counseling, legal, and marriage preservation services to families that are at risk of experiencing or that have experienced family violence or the abuse or neglect of a child."
56	Statewide E-Filing Fee	Gov't Code § 51.851	§§ 101.0211, 101.0411, 101.06118, 101.08117, 101.10116, 101.12126, 101.1411	Upon filing of the document.	"[A]ny civil action or proceeding requiring a filing fee, including an appeal, and on the filing of any counterclaim, cross-action, intervention, interpleader, or third-party action requiring a filing fee."	The fee is to be charged in the Supreme Court, intermediate courts of appeals, district courts, county court, statutory county courts, statutory probate courts, and justice courts.	\$20.00 in all applicable courts except justice courts; \$10.00 in justice courts.	No. "A court may waive payment of a court cost or fee due for an individual the court determines is indigent."	CD: 100% to the State for deposit "to the credit of the statewide electronic filing system fund established under [Gov't Code] Section 51.852." SSP: "Money in the statewide electronic filing system fund may only be appropriated to the Office of Court Administration of the Texas Judicial System and used to: (1) support a statewide electronic filing technology project for courts in this state; (2) provide grants to counties to implement components of the project; and (3) support court technology projects that have a statewide impact as determined by the office of court administration."
57	General Court Reporter Fee	Gov't Code § 51.601	§ 103.0211(2)	Upon filing suit.	All civil suits except: (1) suits for delinquent taxes; (2) fraudulent lien suits; and (3) suits with no filing fees.	Any court that has an official court reporter in all counties except a county on the Texas-Mexico border that contains a municipality with a population of 500,000 or more. (There is currently only one such county – El Paso County.)	\$15.00	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County for deposit in the County Court Reporter Service Fund. SSP: The fund is administered by the commissioners court "to assist in the payment of court-reporter-related services, that may include maintaining an adequate number of court reporters to provide services to the courts, obtaining court reporter transcription services, closed-caption transcription machines, Braille transcription services, or other transcription services to comply with state or federal laws, or providing any other service related to the functions of a court reporter."

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
58	El Paso County Court Reporter Fee	Gov't Code § 51.601	§ 103.0211(2)	Upon filing suit.	All civil suits except: (1) suits for delinquent taxes; (2) fraudulent lien suits; and (3) suits with no filing fees.	Any court that has an official court reporter in a county on the Texas-Mexico border that contains a municipality with a population of 500,000 or more. (There is currently only one such county – El Paso County.)	\$30.00	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County for deposit in the County Court Reporter Service Fund. SSP: The fund is administered by the commissioners court “to assist in the payment of court-reporter-related services, that may include maintaining an adequate number of court reporters to provide services to the courts, obtaining court reporter transcription services, closed-caption transcription machines, Braille transcription services, or other transcription services to comply with state or federal laws, or providing any other service related to the functions of a court reporter.”
59	Law Library Fee	Local Government Code § 323.023	§§ 101.0615(5), 101.0814((10), 101.1013(5), 101.1214(9)	Upon filing suit.	All civil suits except: (1) suits for delinquent taxes; (2) fraudulent lien suits; and (3) suits with no filing fees.	Yes, the fee may only be assessed in “a county or district court.”	Not to exceed \$35.00 as set by the commissioners court.	Yes, the fee is mandatory.	CD: 100% of the fee is retained by the County for deposit in the County Law Library Fund. SSP: The County Law Library Fund “may be used only for: (1) establishing the law library after the entry of the order creating it; (2) purchasing or leasing library materials, maintaining the library, or acquiring furniture, shelving, or equipment for the library; or (3) purchasing or leasing library materials or acquiring library equipment, including computers, software and subscriptions to obtain access to electronic research networks for use by judges in the county.” There is a limit of \$175,000 annually for purpose (3) above. Additionally, money may be spent for purpose (3) only if authorized by the County’s law librarian (or person responsible for the County’s law library), in consultation with the county auditor.
60	Petition for Nondisclosure Fee	Gov't Code § 411.081 (d)-(h)	§ 103.0211(6)	Upon filing suit.	All petitions for non-disclosure.	No. However, petitions for nondisclosure are required to be filed in the court that placed the defendant on deferred adjudication.	\$28.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the State for deposit in the State’s General Revenue Fund. SSP: No stated purpose. However, there is a presumption that the money helps offset the costs to the Department of Public Safety (DPS) connected with handling orders of nondisclosure.

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61	Clerk's Basic Filing Fee (Actions within SAPCRs)	Family Code § 110.002	§103.0212(1) (H)	Upon filing of the document.	The following actions in suits affecting the parent-child relationship (SAPCRs): (1) contempt actions; (2) motions to enforce; (3) motions to modify; (4) motions to revoke a stay of license suspension; (5) motions to transfer; (6) notices of application for judicial writ of withholding; and (7) petitions for license suspension.	None.	\$15.00. "No other filing fee may be collected or required." <i>But see</i> Family Code, § 110.006 declaring that the Domestic Relations Office (DRO) Initial Operations Fee of up to \$15.00 is not a "filing fee" for purposes of the "no other filing fee" language mentioned above.	No, the clerk "may" collect the fee.	CD: 100% of the money goes to the County's General Fund. SSP: No stated purpose, but the presumption is that the money goes to cover the costs of the clerk's services.
62	Administrative Writ of Income Withholding Fee	Family Code § 158.503	§ 103.0212 (1)(M)	Upon the Title IV-D agency filing of an administrative writ of withholding with the clerk of the court.	Only in suits affecting the parent-child relationship (SAPCRs).	None.	A reasonable fee not to exceed \$15.00 as set by the clerk of the court.	No, the clerk "may" collect the fee.	CD: 100% of the money goes to the County's General Fund. SSP: No stated purpose, but the presumption is that the money goes to cover the costs of the clerk's services.
63	Modifications /Terminations of Withholding Request Fee	Family Code § 158.403		Upon the filing of a "request." by a child support obligee or an agency providing child support services with the clerk of the court.	The cost can be assessed only in a SAPCR in which a child support obligor initiates voluntary withholding and, in response, the child support obligee (or an agency providing child support services) files a "request" with the clerk of the court for the issuance and delivery to the obligor of a: (1) modified writ of withholding that reduces the amount of withholding; or (2) notice of termination of withholding.	None.	A reasonable fee not to exceed \$15.00 as set (apparently) by the clerk of the court.	No, the clerk "may" collect the fee.	CD: 100% of the money goes to the County's General Fund. SSP: No stated purpose, but the presumption is that the money goes to cover the costs of the clerk's services.

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
64	Domestic Relations Office (DRO) Initial Child Support Service Fee	Family Code §§ 110.006, 203.005(a)(2), 203.006	§ 103.026(3)	Upon filing a new suit, a motion to modify, or a motion to enforce. NOTE: This fee is not considered to be a "filing fee" for purposes of Family Code, § 110.002. Accordingly, this fee can be charged upon the filing of motions to modify and motions to enforce.	All suits affecting the parent-child relationship (SAPCRs). NOTE 1: This fee can only be assessed if: (1) the administering entity establishes a County Domestic Relations Office; and (2) the County has a child support enforcement cooperative agreement with the Title IV-D agency; and (3) the administering entity chooses to assess and collect the fee. NOTE 2: "The administering entity may provide for an exemption from the payment of a fee authorized under this section if payment of the fee is not practical or in the interest of justice. Fees that may be exempted . . . include fees related to: (1) spousal and child support payments made under an interstate pact; (2) a suit brought by the Texas Department of Human Services; (3) activities performed by the Department of Protective and Regulatory Services or another governmental agency, a private adoption agency, or a charitable organization; and (4) services for a person who has applied for or who receives public assistance under the laws of this state."	Yes. This fee can only be collected if certain prerequisite conditions have been satisfied. See NOTE 1 in the "Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed" column.	Not to exceed \$36.00 as set by the "administering entity" which is defined as "a commissioners court, juvenile board, or other entity responsible for administering a domestic relations office."	No. See NOTE 2 in the "Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed" column.	CD: 100% of the fee goes to the County Domestic Relations Office. The Domestic Relations Office deposits the money in either: (1) the County General Fund; or (2) the County Domestic Relations Office Fund. SSP: Money directed to the County General Fund can be used for any legal purpose. Money directed to the County Domestic Relations Office Fund is to be used for the services of the Office as authorized by Family Code, § 203.004 which includes such things as collecting and disbursing child support payments, filing suits to establish paternity, and preparing court-ordered social studies.
65	Central Adoption Registry Fee	Family Code § 108.006	§ 103.0212(1)(G)	Upon filing suit.	All new suits requesting the adoption of a child.	None.	\$15.00	Yes.	CD: 100% of the money is to be sent to the Texas Department of State Health Services (Bureau of Vital Statistics) for deposit in a special fund. SSP: The money in the special fund may be used "only to operate and maintain the central file and central registry of the Bureau."
66	SAPCR Transfer Fee	Family Code § 110.005	§ 103.0212(J)	Upon the transfer of a SAPCR suit from County A to County B. The fee is assessed by County B.	Suits affecting the parent-child relationship (SAPCRs). NOTE: This is the only fee that may be assessed upon a transfer of a SAPCR case from one county to another.	None.	\$45.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County General Fund SSP: No stated statutory purpose, but presumably the fee is to cover costs incurred by the clerk in handling what is, in essence, a new case.

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67	Domestic Relations Office (DRO) Initial Operations Fee	Family Code §§ 110.006, 203.005(a)(1), 203.006	§ 103.026(2)	<p>Upon filing a new suit, a motion to modify, or a motion to enforce.</p> <p>NOTE: This fee is not considered to be a “filing fee” for purposes of Family Code, § 110.002. Accordingly, this fee can be charged upon the filing of motions to modify and motions to enforce.</p>	<p>All suits affecting the parent-child relationship (SAPCRs).</p> <p>NOTE 1: This fee can only be assessed if: (1) the administering entity establishes a County Domestic Relations Office; and (2) the County has a child support enforcement cooperative agreement with the Title IV-D agency; and (3) the administering entity chooses to assess and collect the fee.</p> <p>NOTE 2: “The administering entity may provide for an exemption from the payment of a fee authorized under this section if payment of the fee is not practical or in the interest of justice. Fees that may be exempted . . . include fees related to: (1) spousal and child support payments made under an interstate pact; (2) a suit brought by the Texas Department of Human Services; (3) activities performed by the Department of Protective and Regulatory Services or another governmental agency, a private adoption agency, or a charitable organization; and (4) services for a person who has applied for or who receives public assistance under the laws of this state.”</p>	<p>Yes. This fee can only be collected if certain prerequisite conditions have been satisfied. See NOTE 1 in the “Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed” column.</p>	<p>Not to exceed \$15.00 as set by the “administering entity” which is defined as “a commissioners court, juvenile board, or other entity responsible for administering a domestic relations office.”</p>	<p>No. See NOTE 2 in the “Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed” column.</p>	<p>CD: 100% of the fee goes to the County Domestic Relations Office. The Domestic Relations Office deposits the money in either: (1) the County General Fund; or (2) the County Domestic Relations Office Fund.</p> <p>SSP: Money directed to the County General Fund can be used for any legal purpose. Money directed to the County Domestic Relations Office Fund is to be used for the services of the Office as authorized by Family Code, § 203.004 which include such things as collecting and disbursing child support payments, filing suits to establish paternity, and preparing court-ordered social studies.</p>
68	State Consolidated Fee	Local Government Code § 133.151	§ 101.0615(1) (A)	Upon filing suit.	All new civil suits except fraudulent lien suits and suits with no filing fees.	Yes – district courts only.	\$45.00 in family law cases and \$50.00 in all other cases.	Yes	<p>CD: 100% of the money is directed to the State.</p> <p>SSP: “The comptroller shall allocate the fees received under this section to the following accounts and funds so that each receives to the extent practicable, utilizing historical data as applicable, the same amount of money the account would have received if the fees for the accounts and funds had been collected and reported separately: (1) the judicial fund to be used for court-related purposes for the support of the judiciary; and (2) the basic civil legal services account of the judicial fund for use in programs approved by the supreme court that provide basic civil legal services to an indigent.”</p> <p>Also, the county may retain any interest earned on fee.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
69	Indigent Legal Services Fee – District Courts	Local Government Code § 133.152	§ 101.0615(1)(B)	Upon the filing of “any civil action or proceeding requiring a filing fee, including an appeal, and on the filing of any counterclaim, cross-action, intervention, interpleader, or third-party action requiring a filing fee.”	Any civil case.	Yes – district courts only.	\$5.00 in family cases and \$10.00 in all other cases.	Yes.	<p>CD: 95% to State Judicial Fund – Basic Civil Legal Services Account; 5% to County General Fund as a “service fee” for collecting the fee. Also, the county may retain any interest earned on fee.</p> <p>SSP: The money in the Basic Civil Legal Services Account is to be used in “programs approved by the supreme court that provide basic civil legal services to an indigent.”</p>
70	Indigent Legal Services Fee – County-Level Courts and Justice Courts	Local Government Code § 133.153	§§ 101.0814(5), 101.1013(1), 101.0214(10), 101.141(b)(2)(B)	Upon the filing of “any civil action or proceeding requiring a filing fee, including an appeal, and on the filing of any counterclaim, cross-action, intervention, interpleader, or third-party action requiring a filing fee.”	Any civil case/	Yes – statutory county courts, constitutional county courts and justice courts.	\$10.00 in statutory and constitutional county courts; \$6.00 in justice courts.	Yes.	<p>CD: 95% to State Judicial Fund – Basic Civil Legal Services Account; 5% to County General Fund as a “service fee” for collecting the fee. Also, the county may retain any interest earned on fee.</p> <p>SSP: The money in the Basic Civil Legal Services Account is to be used in “programs approved by the supreme court that provide basic civil legal services to an indigent.”</p>
71	Judicial Support Fee	Local Government Code § 133.154	§§ 101.0615(6), 101.0814(6), 101.1214(11)	Upon filing suit.	All new civil suits except fraudulent lien suits and suits with no filing fees.	<p>Yes. The fee may only be assessed in district courts, statutory county courts, and county courts.</p> <p>NOTE: The fee is not to be assessed in a statutory probate court.</p>	\$42.00	Yes.	<p>CD: 100% to the State Judicial Fund.</p> <p>SSP: Money in the Fund is to be used “for court-related purposes for the support of the judiciary.”</p> <p>Also, the county may retain any interest earned on fee.</p>

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72	Courthouse Security Fee	Local Government Code § 291.008	§§ 101.0615(2), 101.0814(7), 101.1214(6)	Upon filing suit.	<p>All new civil suits except: (1) fraudulent lien suits; (2) suits with no filing fees; and (3) suits in which the plaintiff is the clerk’s county.</p> <p>NOTE: “In any civil case brought by the State or a political subdivision of the state . . . in which the state or the political subdivision is the prevailing party, the amount of that fee shall be taxed and collected as a cost of court against each non-prevailing party.”</p>	<p>Yes – the fee is to be assessed only in a county court, county court at law, or a district court.</p> <p>NOTE: The fee is not to be assessed in a statutory probate court.</p>	Not to exceed \$5.00	No, the commissioners court “may” set the fee.	<p>CD: 100% of the fee is retained by the County for deposit in the County Courthouse Security Fund.</p> <p>SSP: Courthouse Security Fund money “may be used only for security personnel, services, and items related to buildings that house the operations of district, county, or justice courts.”</p> <p>The term “security personnel, services, and items” includes: (1) the purchase or repair of x-ray machines and conveying systems; (2) handheld metal detectors; (3) walkthrough metal detectors; (4) identification cards and systems; (5) electronic locking and surveillance equipment; (6) video conferencing systems; (7) bailiffs, deputy sheriffs, deputy constables, or contract security personnel during times when they are providing appropriate security services; (8) signage; (9) confiscated weapon inventory and tracking systems; (10) locks, chains, alarms, or similar security devices; (11) the purchase or repair of bullet-proof glass; (12) continuing education on security issues for court personnel and security personnel; and (13) warrant officers and related equipment.</p>
73	Webb County Security Fee	Local Government Code § 291.009	§§ 101.0615(4), 101.0814(9), 101.1214(8)	Upon filing suit.	<p>All new civil suits except: (1) fraudulent lien suits; and (2) suits with no filing fees.</p> <p>NOTE: “In any civil case brought by the State or a political subdivision of the state in which the state or the political subdivision is the prevailing party, the amount of [the fee] shall be taxed and collected as a cost of court against the non-prevailing party.”</p>	<p>Yes – the fee is to be assessed only in a county court, county court at law, or a district court in Webb County.</p>	Not to exceed \$20.00 as set by the commissioners court.	No, the commissioners court “may” set the fee.	<p>CD: 100% of the fee is retained by Webb County for deposit in a special fund. to be used only for courthouse security.</p> <p>SSP: Money in the Special Fund may be used only for courthouse security.</p> <p>NOTE: This fee may be assessed in addition to the Courthouse Security Fund authorized by Local Government Code § 291.008.</p>

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74	Filing Fee for Original Civil Action - Garnishment after Judgment	Local Government Code § 118.052 (1)(A)(i), § 118.053	§ 101.0814(2)(A)(i), § 101.1214 (2)(A)(i)	Upon filing a garnishment action after judgment.	Garnishment actions that are filed after judgment in the underlying case.	Yes, the fee is to be assessed only in civil cases in: county civil courts which specifically means county courts at law and constitutional county courts. Statutory probate courts are <u>not</u> included.	\$15.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County General Fund. SSP: Because the revenue goes to the County's General Fund, the money can be spent for any lawful purpose. However, the fee is "for all clerical duties performed in connection with the docket, including: (1) filing, registering or recording, docketing, and taxing costs for an application, will, complaint, petition, return, document or proceeding; (2) issuing and recording the return of a citation, notice, subpoena, commission to take depositions, execution while the docket is still open (civil docket), garnishment before judgment (civil docket), order, writ, process, or any other document authorized or required to be issued by the clerk on which a return must be recorded; (3) attendances in court as clerk of the court; (4) impaneling a jury (civil docket); (5) swearing witnesses; (6) approving bonds involved in court action; and (7) administering oaths."
75	Filing Fee for Original Civil Actions other than Garnishments after Judgment	Local Government Code §118.052 (1)(A)(ii), § 118.053	§ 101.0814(2)(A)(ii), § 101.1214 (2)(A)(ii)	Upon filing suit.	All original civil actions other than: (1) probate actions; and (2) post-judgment garnishment actions.	Yes, the fee is to be assessed only in civil cases in: county civil courts which specifically means county courts at law and constitutional county courts. Statutory probate courts are <u>not</u> included.	\$40.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County General Fund. SSP: Because the revenue goes to the County's General Fund, the money can be spent for any lawful purpose. However, the fee is "for all clerical duties performed in connection with the docket, including: (1) filing, registering or recording, docketing, and taxing costs for an application, will, complaint, petition, return, document or proceeding; (2) issuing and recording the return of a citation, notice, subpoena, commission to take depositions, execution while the docket is still open (civil docket), garnishment before judgment (civil docket), order, writ, process, or any other document authorized or required to be issued by the clerk on which a return must be recorded; (3) attendances in court as clerk of the court; (4) impaneling a jury (civil docket); (5) swearing witnesses; (6) approving bonds involved in court action; and (7) administering oaths."

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
76	Filing Fee for Action other than an Original Action	Local Government Code § 118.052 (1)(B), §118.054	§ 101.0814(2)(B) § 101.1214 (2)(B)	Upon filing the action.	Each interpleading, cross action, or action other than the original action.	Yes, the fee is to be assessed only in civil cases in: county civil courts which specifically means county courts at law and constitutional county courts. Statutory probate courts are <u>not</u> included.	\$30.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County General Fund. SSP: Because the revenue goes to the County’s General Fund, the money can be spent for any lawful purpose. However, the fee is “for all clerical duties performed in connection with the docket, including: (1) filing, registering or recording, docketing, and taxing costs for an application, will, complaint, petition, return, document or proceeding; (2) issuing and recording the return of a citation, notice, subpoena, commission to take depositions, execution while the docket is still open (civil docket), garnishment before judgment (civil docket), order, writ, process, or any other document authorized or required to be issued by the clerk on which a return must be recorded; (3) attendances in court as clerk of the court; (4) impaneling a jury (civil docket); (5) swearing witnesses; (6) approving bonds involved in court action; and (7) administering oaths.”
77	Filing Fee for Original Probate Action	Local Government Code § 118.052 (2)(A), § 118.055	§ 101.0814(3)(A) (i - v) § 101.1013(3)(A) (i - v) § 101.1214(3)(A) (i - v)	Upon filing suit (as a general rule). One exception is noted in the “NOTE” under the “Types of Cases in Which Costs are Assessed” column of this entry. Another exception is that “with the permission of the court, the fee may be paid: (1) at the time that the legal or personal representative of the estate qualifies.”	Original probate suits including: (1) probate of a will with independent executor; (2) administration with will attached; (3) administration of an estate; (4) guardianship or receivership of an estate; (5) probate of a will as a muniment of title; (6) community survivors; (7) small estate; (8) declaration of heirship; (9) mental health case; and (10) chemical dependency case. NOTE: The fee for an action involving mental health or chemical dependency services is for the services listed in Sections 571.016, 571.017, 571.018, and 574.008(c), Health and Safety Code, or services under Subchapter C or D, Chapter 462, Health and Safety Code. The fees shall be paid by the person executing the application for mental health or chemical dependency services and are due at the time the application is filed if the services requested relate to services provided or to be provided in a private facility. If the services requested relate to services provided or to be provided in a mental health facility of the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation or the federal government, the county clerk may collect the fees only in accordance with Section 571.018(h), Health and Safety Code.	Yes, the fee is to be assessed only in a county-level court handling a probate matter.	\$40.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County General Fund. SSP: Because the revenue goes to the County’s General Fund, the money can be spent for any lawful purpose. However, the fee is “for all clerical duties in connection with an original action in a probate court.” NOTE: If a Veterans Administration chief attorney is the attorney of record, the court may grant permission for the filing fee to be paid at the time the legal or personal representative of the estate receives funds from which to make the payment.

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78	Additional Special Fee in Original Probate Action	Local Government Code § 118.052 (2)(A)(vi), § 118.064	§ 101.0814(3)(A)(vi) § 101.1013(3)(A)(vi) § 101.1214(3)(A)(vi)	Upon filing suit.	Any original action filed “in a probate court.”	Yes, the fee may only be charged in a “probate court.” The term “probate court” is not specifically defined, but is presumed to mean any county-level court exercising probate jurisdiction.	\$5.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County General Fund to be used as set out below. SSP: The money is to be used for “(1) the continuing education of the judge and staff of the probate courts, including the payment of travel and related expenses in attending a continuing judicial education activity of an organization accredited by the supreme court for continuing judicial education; or (2) the contribution of the county to fund the compensation . . . for the presiding judge of the statutory probate courts.” NOTE 1: If the fee produces more revenue than required for the purposes set out above, the commissioners court by order shall reduce the fee to an amount that will not produce more revenue than required. NOTE 2: A judge may not expend funds for continuing education without the approval of the commissioners court.
79	Filing Fee for an Inventory and Appraisal	Local Government Code § 118.052 (2)(B)(i), § 118.056(d)	§§ 101.0814(3)(B)(i) 101.1013(3)(B)(i) 101.1214(3)(B)(i)	Upon the filing of an inventory and appraisal.	A probate case in which an inventory and appraisal is filed “after the 90 th day after the date the personal representative has qualified to serve or, if the court grants an extension under Section 250, Texas Probate Code, after the date of the extended deadline specified by the court.	Yes – the fee is only to be charged in a county-level court exercising probate jurisdiction.	\$25.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County General Fund. SSP: Because the revenue goes to the County’s General Fund, the money can be spent for any lawful purpose. However, the fee is for the particular clerical duty of filing an inventory and appraisal in a probate case after a certain point in the case’s timeline.
80	Filing Fee for an Annual Account or Final Account of an Estate	Local Government Code § 118.052 (2)(B)(iv) § 118.056	§ 101.0814(3)(B)(iv) § 101.1013(3)(B)(iv) § 101.1214 (3)(B)(iv)	Upon the filing of an annual account or a final account with the clerk after a certain point in time in a probate case. See “Type of Cases in which Cost is Assessed” in next column.	Any open probate case in which the filing of the annual account or final account takes place “after the filing of an order approving the inventory and appraisal or after the 120 th day after the date of the initial filing of the action, whichever occurs first.”	This fee may only be assessed by a county clerk in a probate case.	\$25.00 The fee is to be paid in cash.	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: Because the money is directed to the County’s General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the presumption is that the fee goes to cover the costs involved with the clerk’s provision of the service.

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
81	Filing Fee for an Application for Sale of Real or Personal Property	Local Government Code § 118.052 (2)(B)(v) § 118.056	§ 101.0814(3)(B)(v) § 101.1013(3)(B)(v) § 101.1214 (3)(B)(v)	Upon the filing of an application for the sale of real or personal property with the clerk after a certain point in time in a probate case. <i>See</i> "Type of Cases in which Cost is Assessed" in next column.	Any open probate case in which the filing of an application for the sale of real or personal takes place "after the filing of an order approving the inventory and appraisal or after the 120 th day after the date of the initial filing of the action, whichever occurs first."	This fee may only be assessed by a county clerk in a probate case.	\$25.00 The fee is to be paid in cash.	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: Because the money is directed to the County's General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the presumption is that the fee goes to cover the costs involved with the clerk's provision of the service.
82	Filing Fee for an Annual Report or Final Report of the Guardian of a Person	Local Government Code § 118.052 (2)(B)(vi) § 118.056	§ 101.0814(3)(B)(vi) § 101.1013(3)(B)(vi) § 101.1214 (3)(B)(vi)	Upon the filing of an annual report or final report of the guardian of a person with the clerk after a certain point in time in a probate case. <i>See</i> "Type of Cases in which Cost is Assessed" in next column.	Any open probate case in which the filing of an annual report or final report of the guardian of a person takes place "after the filing of an order approving the inventory and appraisal or after the 120 th day after the date of the initial filing of the action, whichever occurs first."	This fee may only be assessed by a county clerk in a probate case.	\$10.00 The fee is to be paid in cash.	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: Because the money is directed to the County's General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the presumption is that the fee goes to cover the costs involved with the clerk's provision of the service.
83	Filing Fee for any document of more than 25 pages not otherwise listed	Local Government Code § 118.052 (2)(B)(vi) § 118.056	§ 101.0814(3)(B)(vii) § 101.1013(3)(B)(vii) § 101.1214 (3)(B)(vi)	Upon the filing of any document of more than 25 pages not listed in Local Government Code § 118.052(2)(B) with the clerk after a certain point in time in a probate case. <i>See</i> "Type of Cases in which Cost is Assessed."	Any open probate case in which the filing of a document of more than 25 pages that is not listed in Local Government Code § 118.052(B) takes place "after the filing of an original answer or response, after the filing of an order approving the inventory and appraisal, or after the 120 th day after the date of the initial filing of the action, whichever occurs first, and before the filing of an adverse action, contest, suit, or pleading seeking affirmative relief."	This fee may only be assessed by a county clerk in a probate case.	\$25.00	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: Because the money is directed to the County's General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the presumption is that the fee goes to cover the costs involved with the clerk's provision of the service.

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
84	Filing Fee for an Adverse Probate Action	Local Government Code § 118.052 (2)(C) § 118.057	§ 101.0814(3)(C) § 101.1013(3)(C) § 101.1214(3)(C)	Upon the filing of an adverse probate action.	Any existing probate case in which an adverse probate action is filed. In an adverse probate action, the movant files an intervention pleading seeking any affirmative relief (other than the filing of a claim). There is no charge for filing an original answer or response that is strictly defensive to a previously filed pleading.	This fee may only be assessed by a county clerk in a probate case.	\$40.00	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: Because the money is directed to the County’s General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the presumption is that the fee goes to cover the costs involved with the clerical additional clerical duties provided by the clerk.
85	Claim Against Estate	Local Government Code § 118.052 (2)(D) § 118.058	§ 101.0814(3)(D) § 101.1013(3)(D) § 101.1214(3)(D)	Upon the filing of a claim in a probate case. The fee is to be paid by the claimant.	Any existing probate case.	This fee may only be assessed by a county clerk in a probate case.	\$2.00	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: Because the money is directed to the County’s General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the presumption is that the fee goes to cover the costs involved with the additional “clerical duties in connection with filing and entering a claim against an estate.”
86	Supplemental Court-Initiated Guardianship Fee in Original Probate Action and Adverse Probate Action	Local Government Code § 118.052 (2)(E) § 118.067	§ 101.0814(3)(E) § 101.1013(3)(E) § 101.1214(3)(E)	Upon the filing of an original probate action and upon the filing of an adverse probate action.	Any existing probate case.	This fee may only be assessed by a county clerk in a probate case.	\$20.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County’s Court-Initiated Guardianship Fund SSP: The funds may only be used to supplement, rather than supplant, other available county funds used to: (1) pay the compensation of a guardians ad litem appointed by a court under Section 683, Texas Probate Code; (2) pay the compensation of an attorney ad litem appointed by a court to represent a proposed ward in a guardianship proceeding initiated under Section 683, Texas Probate Code; and (3) fund local guardianship programs that provide guardians for indigent incapacitated persons who do not have family members suitable and willing to serve as guardians.
87	County Clerk’s Records Management and Preservation Fee	Local Government Code § 118.052 (3)(G) § 118.0546 § 118.0645	§ 101.0814(4)(G) § 101.1013(4)(G) § 101.1214(4)(G)	Upon the filing of any “civil case or ancillary pleading thereto.” Also, upon the filing of “any probate case or adverse probate action.”	Any civil or probate case.	This fee may only be assessed by a county clerk.	\$5.00	Yes.	CD: 100% of the money is retained by the County for deposit in the County’s Records Management and Preservation Fund. SSP: The Fund is to be used “only for records management and preservation purposes in the county as required by [Local Government Code] Chapter 203.” NOTE: The money goes toward records management in all county offices and is not used solely by the county clerk.

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
88	Supplemental Public Probate Administrator Fee	Local Government Code § 118.052(2)(F) § 118.068	§ 101.08145 § 101.103 § 101.12145	Upon the filing of an original probate action and upon the filing of an adverse probate action.	Any existing probate case.	Yes – this fee is only to be assessed in the county-level courts of counties that have appointed a Public Probate Administrator.	\$10.00	Yes.	CD: 100% of the fee is retained by the County and is placed in the County Treasury. SSP: The money is to be used “to fund the expenses of the public probate administrator’s office.
89	Fee for an Additional Petition for Review of an Appraisal Board Order	Tax Code § 42.221	§ 101.0617	Upon the filing of an additional petition for review.	Any subsequent petition for review of an appraisal board order relating to certain regulated property running through or operating in more than one county after the first petition for review relating to the same property is filed for a tax year.	Yes – this fee is only to be collected by a district clerk.	\$5.00	Yes.	CD: 100% of the fee is retained by the County. SSP: No stated statutory purpose.
90	Fee to Support the Judiciary – Statutory County Courts	Gov’t Code § 51.702(a),	§ 101.0811(7)	Upon filing suit.	Any civil case.	Yes, this fee may only be collected in a statutory county court (not including a statutory probate court).	\$40.00	Yes.	CD: 100% of the fee is sent to the State for deposit in the State Judicial Fund. SSP: The fee is “to be used for court-related purposes in support of the judiciary.”
91	Fee to Support the Judiciary – Constitutional County Courts	Gov’t Code § 51.703(a),	§ 101.1212(3)	Upon filing suit.	Any civil case.	Yes, this fee may only be collected in a constitutional county court in which the county judge is entitled to an annual salary supplement for the performance of judicial functions.	\$40.00	Yes.	CD: 100% of the fee is sent to the State for deposit in the State Judicial Fund. SSP: The fee is “to be used for court-related purposes in support of the judiciary.”

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
92	Fee to Support the Judiciary – Statutory Probate Courts	Gov't Code § 51.704(a),	§ 101.1011(2)(A)	Upon filing suit.	Any civil case.	Yes, this fee may only be collected in a statutory probate court.	\$40.00	Yes.	CD: 100% of the fee is sent to the State for deposit in the State Judicial Fund. SSP: The fee is “to be used for court-related purposes in support of the judiciary.”
93	General Justice Court Filing Fee (Services Rendered Before Judgment)	Local Government Code § 118.121(1)	§ 101.151(1)	Upon the filing of an original suit, a counterclaim, a cross action, a third party petition, or an intervention. The fee is to be paid by the party filing the particular document.	Any civil case.	Yes – justice courts only.	\$25.00	Yes.	CD: 100% of the fee is retained by the County and is deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: Because the revenue goes to the County’s General Fund, the money can be spent for any lawful purpose. However, the fee is for the particular clerical duties related to civil cases in the justice court.
94	Fee for Filing Copy of Writ of Withholding to Subsequent Employer	Family Code § 8.267	§ 103.0212(1)(B)	Upon the filing of a writ of withholding with the court clerk after a party has delivered a copy of the writ to a subsequent employer.	Any suit affecting the parent child relationship (SAPCR) involving child support issues.	None.	\$15.00	Yes.	CD: 100% of the fee is retained by the County and is deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: Because the revenue goes to the County’s General Fund, the money can be spent for any lawful purpose. However, the fee is for the services of the clerk in filing the copy of the writ of withholding to a subsequent employer.
95	Fee for Filing Copy of Judicial Writ of Withholding to Subsequent Employer	Family Code § 158.319	§ 103.0212(1)(K)	Upon the filing of a judicial writ of withholding with the court clerk after a party has delivered a copy of the writ to a subsequent employer.	Any suit affecting the parent child relationship (SAPCR) involving child support issues.	None.	\$15.00	Yes.	CD: 100% of the fee is retained by the County and is deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: Because the revenue goes to the County’s General Fund, the money can be spent for any lawful purpose. However, the fee is for the services of the clerk in filing the copy of the judicial writ of withholding to a subsequent employer.

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
96	Fee for Filing Request for Modified Writ of Withholding or Notice of Termination of Withholding	Family Code § 158.403	§ 103.0212(1)(L)	Upon the filing of a request for the clerk to issue and deliver a modified writ of withholding that reduces the amount of withholding or a notice of termination of withholding.	Any suit affecting the parent child relationship (SAPCR) involving child support issues.	None.	A reasonable fee not to exceed \$15.00.	No – the clerk “may” charge the fee.	<p>CD: 100% of the fee is retained by the County and is deposited in the County General Fund.</p> <p>SSP: Because the revenue goes to the County’s General Fund, the money can be spent for any lawful purpose. However, the fee is for the services of the clerk in filing the request.</p>

Category 4 – Non-Filing Fees related to Child Support [Costs 97 – 107]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
97	Montague County Contempt Fee in Child Support Cases	Human Resources Code § 152.1752(c)	§ 101.0613(5)	When a person fails to pay child or spousal support and is held in contempt in a contempt proceeding initiated by the Probation Department.	Any suit in which a person is ordered to pay child or spousal support.	Yes – only in Montague County.	\$15.00	Yes	<p>CD: 100% to the Montague County Probation Fund.</p> <p>SSP: The \$15.00 is to be paid “as attorney’s fees.” Apparently, the money is to go toward the expenses of an attorney in bringing a contempt action against an obligor.</p>
98	Nueces County Contempt Fee in Child Support Cases	Human Resources Code § 152.1844(e)	§ 101.0613(7)	When a person fails to pay child support and is held in contempt.	Any suit in which a person is ordered to pay child support but defaults in paying.	Yes – only in Nueces County.	Not to exceed \$10.00 as set by the commissioners court	No, a fee “may” be set by the commissioners court.	<p>CD: 100% to Nueces County General Fund.</p> <p>SSP: No stated purpose.</p>
99	Nueces County Child Support Service Fee	Human Resources Code § 152.1844	§ 101.0613(3)	When a court orders a person to pay child support. The fee is payable annually and in advance.	Any suit in which a person is ordered to pay child support through the wife and child support division of the Nueces County District Clerk’s Office.	Yes – only in Nueces County	Not to exceed \$5.00 per month as set by the commissioners court.	No, a fee “may” be set by the commissioners court. If a fee is set, the fee may be assessed against the payor or the payee. Also, the fee may be waived entirely.	<p>CD: 100% to Nueces County General Fund.</p> <p>SSP: The assumption is that the money goes toward Nueces County’s costs in providing child support payment services. However, the money is directed to Nueces County’s General Fund and need not be spent only on child support payment services.</p>
100	Collin County Child Support Service Fee	Human Resources Code § 152.0492	§ 101.0613(4)(A)	The fee is added to the obligor’s first child support payment each month.	Any suit in which a person is ordered to pay child or spousal support through the Collin County District Clerk.	Yes – only in Collin County.	Not to exceed \$2.50 per month as set by the Collin County Juvenile Board.	No, a fee “may” be set by the juvenile board.	<p>CD: 100% to the Collin County General Fund.</p> <p>SSP: The assumption is that the money goes toward Collin County’s costs in providing child support payment services. However, the money is directed to Collin County’s General Fund and need not be spent only on child support payment services.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
101	Harris County Child Support Department Transaction Fee	Human Resources Code § 152.1074(g)	None.	Upon the execution of a “transaction” by the Harris County Child Support Department.	Suits for spousal support or suit affecting the parent-child relationship (SAPCR).	Yes – only applies in Harris County.	Not to exceed \$2.00 as set by the commissioners court.	No, a fee “may” be set by the commissioners court.	CD: 100% to the County (to be collected by the Harris County Child Support Department).. SSP: No stated purpose. The implication is that the fee is used by the Harris County Child Support Department to cover the costs of relevant “transactions” A transaction includes: (1) a service related to the location of an absent parent; (2) an accounting of support payments; (3) a computer printout of payment history; and (4) a monthly notification of the nonpayment of support. A transaction does not include the receipt of a child support payment.
102	Johnson County Child Support Service Fee	Human Resources Code § 152.1322	§ 101.0613(4)(B)	The fee is added to the obligor’s first child support payment each month.	Any suit in which a person is ordered to pay child or spousal support through the Johnson County District Clerk.	Yes – only in Johnson County.	\$1.00 per month.	No, a fee “may” be set by the juvenile board.	CD: 100% to the Johnson County General Fund. SSP: The assumption is that the money goes toward Johnson County’s costs in providing child support payment services. However, the money is directed to Johnson County’s General Fund and need not be spent only on child support payment services.
103	Montague County Child Support Service Fee	Human Resources Code § 152.1752(b)	§ 101.0613(4)(C)	The fee is deducted from each payment by the payor.	Any suit in which a person is ordered to pay child or spousal support through the Montague County District Clerk.	Yes – only in Montague County.	\$1.00 per month if payments are monthly or \$0.50 per payment if payments are semimonthly or biweekly.	Yes	CD: 100% to the Montague County Probation Fund. SSP: The assumption is that the money goes toward Montague County’s costs in providing child support payment services. This is because the money is directed to the Montague County Probation Fund and the Child Support Division of the Montague County Probation Department provides assistance to the Montague County District Clerk in collecting child or spousal support payments.
104	Orange County Contempt Fee in Child Support Cases	Human Resources Code § 152.1873(b), (c), (e).	§ 101.0613(9)	When a person is found in contempt of court for: (1) failing to pay child or spousal support; or (2) failing to comply with an order relating to access to or possession of a child.	Suits affecting the parent-child relationship (SAPCRs).	Yes – only in a court in Orange County.	An amount determined by the Orange County District Clerk. There are no minimum or maximum limits.	Yes, generally. However, the costs are not to be assessed against “a person who files a pauper’s affidavit and is found to qualify as a pauper.	CD: 100% retained by Orange County. SSP: “The costs are collected to provide legal services, court costs, and expenses of service in [child] support cases.” NOTE: “The person initiating the contempt procedure shall pay the costs to the clerk of the district court. The court <u>may</u> require a person found in contempt to reimburse the complainant for these costs and other expenses incurred by the complainant in prosecuting the contempt action.”

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
105	Domestic Relations Office Monthly Service Fee	Family Code § 203.005(a)(5)	§ 103.026(4)	When the domestic relations office begins providing services.	Any suit in which a person is ordered to pay child or spousal support through a domestic relations office.	None.	\$3.00 per month charged annually in advance.	No. The administering entity (which is defined as “a commissioners court, juvenile board, or other entity responsible for administering a domestic relations office), “may” authorize a domestic relations office to assess and collect the fee.	CD: 100% to the County General Fund. SSP: The assumption is that the money goes toward the County’s costs in providing child support payment services.
106	Fee for Mailing Order Vacating or Staying an Order Suspending License	Family Code § 232.013	§ 103.026(7)	When the court clerk or Title IV-D agency mails an order suspending license to the appropriate licensing authority.	Child support cases.	None.	\$5.00 for each order mailed.	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County General Fund. SSP: The assumption is that the money goes toward the cost of the mailing by the clerk.

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
107	Smith County Child Support Service Fee	Human Resources Code § 152.2183	§ 103.028(2)	Paid by the child support obligor along with his or her child support payment.	Any suit affecting the parent	Yes – only in a court in Smith County.	Not more than \$2.50.	No. The court “may” allow the Smith County Child Support Office (which is in the district clerk’s office) to assess a monthly fee. Also, there are some exceptions for members of the armed services.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is directed to the Smith County Child Support Fund.</p> <p>SSP: The Smith County Child Support Fund is administered by the Smith County Juvenile Board (with the approval of the Smith County Commissioners Court) “to assist in paying the salaries and expenses of the child support office and the expenses and costs of other family law or juvenile court services.”</p>

Category 5 – Costs Assessed at the Conclusion of the Case [Costs 108 - 133]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
108	Special Fee for Commissioners in Eminent Domain Proceeding	Property Code, § 21.047(c)	§§ 101.0816, 101.1015	Taxed as a cost at the conclusion of the suit.	Eminent domain (<i>i.e.</i> , condemnation) cases.	Must be a court with jurisdiction of an eminent domain proceeding.	\$10.00 or more per special commissioner. There are three special commissioners in a case.	No. The court “may” tax this amount as a cost.	CD: 100% to the County. SSP: No stated purpose.
109	County Attorney’s Fee in certain suits against a Railroad Company	Transportation Code, § 112.059	§§ 101.0817, 101.1216	Taxed as a cost at the conclusion of the suit.	Suits brought by a county attorney against a railroad company to recover a penalty for the railroad’s failure to “keep the portion of the company’s roadbed and right-of-way over or across which a public road runs in proper condition for the use of the traveling public.”	None.	\$10.00 for each suit maintained by the county attorney.	Yes	CD: 100% to the County. SSP: Money is to be directed to the County’s Road and Bridge Fund.
110	Clerk’s Fee for Filing a Report of Divorce or Annulment	Health & Safety Code § 194.002	§ 101.0612	Upon the Court’s granting of a divorce or annulment.	Suits for divorce or annulment.	None.	\$1.00	No. The clerk “may” collect the fee.	CD: 100% to the County’s General Fund. SSP: No stated statutory purpose, but the assumption is that the fee is assessed to cover the clerk’s cost in making the required report to the Bureau of Vital Statistics.
111	Fee for Preserving Record in Hearing before Associate Judge	Gov’t Code § 54A.110	§§ 101.0611(19), 101.0811(12),	Taxed as a cost at the conclusion of the suit.	Any civil case in which: (1) a hearing is held before a civil associate judge under Government Code, Chapter 54A, Subchapter B; (2) there is no court reporter or the parties agree not to use a court reporter during the hearing; and (3) the record is preserved by some other means approved by the associate judge.	The case must originally be in a district court or a statutory county court that is assigned civil cases.	The expense of preserving the record by the alternative means approved by the associate judge.	No. The referring court or the associate judge “may” assess the fee.	CD: 100% to the County’s General Fund. SSP: No stated statutory purpose, but the assumption is that the fee is assessed to cover the cost of preserving the record by the alternative means approved by the associate judge.
112	McLennan County Court at Law Special Court Reporter Fee	Gov’t Code § 25.1572	§101.0811(4)	Taxed as a cost at the conclusion of the suit.	Any case in a county court at law in McLennan County in which the official court reporter is required to take testimony. The fee definitely applies in civil cases (and apparently applies in a criminal case as well).	Yes – only in a county court at law in McLennan County.	\$3.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County’s General Fund. SSP: No stated statutory purpose, but the assumption is that the fee is assessed to cover the cost of the court reporter.

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
113	Hidalgo County Court at Law Special Stenographer Fee	Gov't Code § 25.1102	§ 101.0811(5)(A)	Taxed as a cost at the conclusion of the suit.	Any civil, criminal, or probate case in a county court at law in Hidalgo County in which the official court reporter makes a record of the evidence.	Yes – only in a county court at law in Hidalgo County.	\$20.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County's General Fund. SSP: No stated statutory purpose, but the assumption is that the fee is assessed to cover the cost of the court reporter.
114	Nolan County Court at Law Special Stenographer Fee	Gov't Code § 25.2702	§ 101.08117	Taxed as a cost at the conclusion of the suit.	Any civil, criminal, or probate case in the 1st Multicounty Court at Law in which the official court reporter makes a record of any part of the evidence.	Yes – only in the 1 st Multicounty Court at Law.	\$25.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the General Funds of the three counties that are part of the 1 st Multicounty Court at Law. SSP: No stated statutory purpose, but the assumption is that the fee is assessed to cover the cost of the court reporter.
115	Bexar County Court at Law No. 2 Special Court Reporter Fee	Gov't Code § 25.0172(u)	§ 101.0811(2)	Taxed as a cost at the conclusion of the suit.	Any case.	Yes – only in Bexar County Court at Law No. 2.	\$3.00.	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County's General Fund. SSP: No stated statutory purpose, but the assumption is that the fee is assessed to cover the cost of the court reporter.
116	Bexar County Courts at Law Nos. 3 – 15 Special Court Reporter Fee	Gov't Code § 25.0172(u)	§ 101.0811(8)(A)	Taxed as a cost at the conclusion of the suit.	Any case.	Yes – only in Bexar County Courts at Law Nos. 3 – 15.	The official court reporter's fee (no amount stated in the statute).	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County's General Fund. SSP: No stated statutory purpose, but the assumption is that the fee is assessed to cover the cost of the court reporter.
117	Galveston County Court at Law Special Court Reporter Fee	Gov't Code § 25.0862(i)	§ 101.0811(8)(B)	Taxed as a cost at the conclusion of the suit.	Any case.	Yes – only in a Galveston County Court at Law.	The official court reporter's fees (no amount stated in the statute).	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County's General Fund. SSP: No stated statutory purpose, but the assumption is that the fee is assessed to cover the cost of the court reporter.
118	Parker County Court at Law Special Court Reporter Fee	Gov't Code § 25.1862(i)	§ 101.0811(8)(C)	Taxed as a cost at the conclusion of the suit.	Any case.	Yes – only in a Parker County Court at Law.	The official court reporter's fees (no amount stated in the statute).	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County's General Fund. SSP: No stated statutory purpose, but the assumption is that the fee is assessed to cover the cost of the court reporter.

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
119	Genetic Testing Fee	Family Code § 160.762	§ 103.0212	Taxed as a cost at the conclusion of the proceeding.	An action to hold a party liable for support of a child born under a gestational agreement. A party may be liable if the gestational agreement is not validated as provided by Family Code, Chapter, 160, Subchapter I, and the party is an intended parent under the gestational agreement.	None.	The amount of the cost of genetic testing.	No – the court “may” assess the fee.	CD: Presumably, the money is paid to the clerk of the court who then passes the money on to the entity that performed the genetic testing. SSP: To cover the costs of genetic testing.
120	Costs Related to Finding of Cruelly-Treated Animal	Health and Safety Code § 821.023	§ 103.0214(2)	Taxed as costs at the conclusion of the proceeding.	A civil proceeding initiated by law enforcement regarding the alleged cruel treatment of an animal. The first step in such a proceeding is for law enforcement to apply for a warrant to seize the animal in question. On a showing of probable cause that the animal has been, or is being, mistreated, the judge or magistrate shall issue the warrant and set a hearing. Until the hearing, the animal may be seized and impounded. If, after the hearing, the Court finds that the animal’s owner has cruelly treated the animal, then the Court “shall” order the animal’s owner to pay the following costs: (1) investigation costs; (2) expert witness costs; (3) costs of housing and caring for the animal during the animal’s period of impoundment; (4) costs of conducting any public sale of the animal as ordered by the Court; (5) costs of humanely destroying the animal if destruction is ordered by the Court; and (6) the costs of spaying or neutering the animal if ordered by the Court..	Justice courts and municipal courts are the only courts that can handle these types of cases. However, any judge can issue a warrant to start the process in his or her capacity as a magistrate.	The actual costs of the six costs set out in the “Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed” column of this entry.	Yes.	CD: Presumably, the money is paid to the clerk of the court who then passes the money on to the entity entities that performed the services for which costs are assessed. SSP: To cover the costs related to remedying the cruel treatment of the animal in question.
121	Appraiser’s Fee in Action to Determine Fair Value of Ownership Interest	Business Organizations Code § 10.365	§ 103.022	Taxed as costs at the conclusion of the proceeding.	All suits brought pursuant to Business Organizations Code, Section 10.361 [Proceeding to Determine Fair Value of Ownership Interest and Owners Entitled to Payment; Appointment of Appraisers].	None.	A reasonable fee for an appraiser appointed under Business Organizations Code § 10.361.	Yes.	CD: Presumably, the money is paid to the clerk of the court who then passes the money on to the appraiser. SSP: To cover the costs of the appraiser.

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
122	Court Interpreter Fee	Civil Practice & Remedies Code § 21.051	§ 103.023(1)	Taxed as costs at the conclusion of the proceeding.	Any civil case in which an interpreter is used..	None.	\$3.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County General Fund. SSP: The fee is to go toward the cost of the interpreter.
123	Witness Fee -- General	Civil Practice & Remedies Code § 22.001	§ 103.023(4)	Taxed as costs at the conclusion of the proceeding.	In any civil case in which a witness is subpoenaed to appear and the witness does appear.	None.	\$10.00 for each day the witness attends court. The \$10.00 is to be paid by the party that subpoenas the witness.	No. The witness is entitled to the \$10.00, but there is no requirement that the witness pursue getting the \$10.00.	CD: 100% to the witness. SSP: The fee is for the time spent by the witness in attending court.
124	Witness's Court Attendance Fee – If Subpoenaed by a State Agency	Civil Practice & Remedies Code § 22.0013	None.	Taxed as costs at the conclusion of the proceeding.	In any civil case in which a witness is subpoenaed to appear by a state agency and the witness does appear.	None.	\$1.00 for each day the witness attends court.	No. The witness is entitled to the fees, but there is no requirement that the witness pursue getting the fees.	CD: 100% to the witness. SSP: The fee is for the time spent by the witness in attending court and also for the expenses incurred by the witness.
125	Witness's Mileage Fee – If Subpoenaed by a State Agency	Civil Practice & Remedies Code § 22.0013	None.	Taxed as costs at the conclusion of the proceeding.	In any civil case in which a witness is subpoenaed to appear by a state agency and the witness does appear.	None.	Mileage at the rate provided by law for state employees if the witness uses the witness's personally owned or leased motor vehicle to attend court.	No. The witness is entitled to the fees, but there is no requirement that the witness pursue getting the fees.	CD: 100% to the witness. SSP: The fee is for the time spent by the witness in attending court and also for the expenses incurred by the witness in travelling in his or her own motor vehicle to and from the court proceeding.

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
126	Witness's Transportation Fee – If Subpoenaed by a State Agency	Civil Practice & Remedies Code § 22.0013	None.	Taxed as costs at the conclusion of the proceeding.	In any civil case in which a witness is subpoenaed to appear by a state agency and the witness does appear.	None.	Reimbursement of the witness's transportation expenses if the witness did not use his or her personally owned or leased motor vehicle to attend court.	No. The witness is entitled to the fees, but there is no requirement that the witness pursue getting the fees.	<p>CD: 100% to the witness.</p> <p>SSP: The fee is for the time spent by the witness in attending court and also for the transportation expenses incurred by the witness in travelling to and from court.</p>
127	Witness's Meal and Lodging Expenses – If Subpoenaed by a State Agency	Civil Practice & Remedies Code § 22.0013	None.	Taxed as costs at the conclusion of the proceeding.	In any civil case in which a witness is subpoenaed to appear by a state agency and the witness does appear.	None.	Reimbursement of the witness's meal and lodging expenses while attending court if the court is at least 25 miles from the witness's place of residence.	No. The witness is entitled to the fees, but there is no requirement that the witness pursue getting the fees.	<p>CD: 100% to the witness.</p> <p>SSP: The fee is for the time spent by the witness in attending court and also for the meal and lodging expenses incurred by the witness in connection with the court proceeding.</p>
128	Fee for Certified Copy of Court Appointments from the Secretary of State	Civil Practice & Remedies Code § 126.012	§ 103.023(3)	Taxed as costs at the conclusion of the proceeding.	In any civil case in which: (1) the secretary of state furnishes a certified copy of the appointments to any court in this state on application by the judge or court clerk; and (2) the certified copy is used in a court proceeding.	None.	\$1.50	Yes.	<p>CD: The destination is not entirely clear. Apparently the fee is to directed to the General Fund of the County (or the City if the application to the secretary of state was made by a municipal judge or clerk). Apparently, no money is directed to the secretary of state.</p> <p>SSP: There is no explicit purpose for the fee, but presumably, the fee is assessed to go toward the costs of the court in obtaining the certified copy from the secretary of state's office.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
129	Cost of Preparing Agency Record	Government Code § 2001.177	§ 103.027(a)(4)	Taxed as costs at the conclusion of the proceeding.	Appeals of agency proceedings to a reviewing court.	None.	The cost of preparation of a record of the agency proceeding.	No.	<p>CD: The money is directed to the state agency that prepared record of the agency proceeding.</p> <p>SSP: To cover the costs to the state agency of preparing the record.</p>
130	Costs in Civil Suit to Recover Value of Fish, Shellfish, Reptile, Amphibian, Bird, or Animal	Parks & Wildlife Code § 12.308	§ 103.031	Taxed as costs at the conclusion of the proceeding.	Civil suits under Parks & Wildlife Code, Chapter 12, Subchapter D – Recovery by the State for Value of Fish, Shellfish, Reptile, Amphibian, or Bird	None.	“The actual cost of investigation, reasonable attorney’s fees, and reasonable expert witness fees incurred by the [Parks and Wildlife] department . . . in addition to damages for the value of any fish, shellfish, reptile, amphibian, bird, or animal unlawfully killed, caught, taken, possessed or injured.”	No – the costs “may” be recovered.	<p>CD: The money is directed to the State Parks and Wildlife Department.</p> <p>SSP: Parks and Wildlife credits the money received to “the same operating accounts from which the expenditures occurred.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
131	Costs of Court in Suits Brought by Inmates	Civil Practice and Remedies Code § 14.007	§§ 101.141(a)(4) 101.151(3)	Taxed as costs at the conclusion of the proceeding.	Civil suits filed by inmates. These fees are only to be assessed “if the court finds that: (1) the inmate has previously filed an action in a district, county, justice of the peace, or small claims court; and (2) a final order has been issued that affirms that the action was dismissed as frivolous or malicious under [Civil Practice & Remedies Code] Section 13.001 or Section 14.003 or otherwise.”	None.	The expenses of: (1) service of process; (2) postage; and (3) and transportation, housing, or medical care incurred in connection with the appearance of the inmate in the court for any proceeding.	Yes.	CD: The money is directed to the County’s General Fund. SSP: The money is to help the County recoup the costs associated with the inmate’s civil action.
132	Costs of Attorney Ad Litem	Estates Code §§ 1202.101, 1202.102	§§ 101.0616, 101.0815, 101.1014(4), 101.1216(4)	Taxed as costs at the conclusion of the proceeding.	A proceeding for: (1) the complete restoration of a ward’s capacity; or (2) modification of a ward’s guardianship. The court is required to appoint an attorney ad litem to represent the ward in these cases.	None.	Reasonable compensation for the attorney ad litem.	Yes.	CD: The money goes first to the County and then to the attorney ad litem. SSP: The purpose of the cost is to compensate the attorney ad litem.
133	Costs of Guardian Ad Litem in a Guardianship Proceeding	Estates Code § 1202.102	None.	Taxed as costs at the conclusion of the proceeding.	A guardianship proceeding. A judge May appoint a guardian ad litem to represent the interests of an incapacitated person in a guardianship proceeding.	None.	Reasonable compensation for the guardianship ad litem.	Yes – the guardian ad litem is entitled to reasonable compensation	CD: The money goes first to the County and then to the guardian ad litem. SSP: The purpose of the cost is to compensate the guardian ad litem.

Category 6 – Fees for Clerk’s Issuance of Certain Documents [Costs 134 - 149]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
134	District Clerk’s Issuance of a Citation (or writ or process for which a fee is not specified)	Gov’t Code 51.317(b)(3)	§ 101.0611(6)	At the time the suit is filed, if requested.	All new civil suits except fraudulent lien suits and suits with no filing fees.	Yes. This fee may only be assessed by a district clerk. Accordingly, the fee only applies to actions in the district courts or in those cases in the statutory county courts in which the district clerk serves as the clerk of the statutory county court.	\$8.00	Yes.	<p>CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund.</p> <p>SSP: Because the money is directed to the County’s General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the fee is exacted “for services performed by the clerk.”</p> <p>NOTE: The fee includes the issuance of an original and one copy.</p>
135	District Clerk’s Issuance of a Subpoena	Gov’t Code 51.318(b)(1)	§ 101.0611(8)	When issuance of a subpoena is requested or when a subpoena is issued.	All cases.	Yes. This fee may only be assessed by a district clerk. Accordingly, the fee only applies to actions in the district courts or in those cases in the statutory county courts in which the district clerk serves as the clerk of the statutory county court.	\$8.00	Yes.	<p>CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund.</p> <p>SSP: Because the money is directed to the County’s General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the fee is exacted “for services performed by the clerk.”</p> <p>NOTE: The fee includes the issuance of an original and one copy.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
136	District Clerk's Issuance of a Citation and other Documents	Gov't Code 51.318(b)(2)	§ 101.0611(9)	When issuance of the particular document is requested or when the particular document is issued.	All cases. The fee is to be charged for the issuance of the following documents (if no specific fee is specified in Government Code, § 51.317): (1) citation; (2) commission for deposition; (3) writ of execution; (4) order of sale; (5) writ of execution and order of sale; (6) writ of injunction; (7) writ of garnishment; (8) writ of attachment; (9) writ of sequestration; and (10) writ or process not otherwise specified.	Yes. This fee may only be assessed by a district clerk. Accordingly, the fee only applies to actions in the district courts or in those cases in the statutory county courts in which the district clerk serves as the clerk of the statutory county court.	\$8.00	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: Because the money is directed to the County's General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the fee is exacted "for services performed by the clerk." NOTE ONE: The fee includes the issuance of an original and one copy. NOTE TWO: Because an \$8.00 fee for the issuance of a citation is already specified under Government Code, § 51.317(b)(3), the \$8.00 fee for issuance of a citation mentioned here should not be charged. Such a charge would effectively be a double charge.
137	District Clerk's Issuance of Abstract of Judgment	Gov't Code 51.318	§101.0611(12)	When an abstract of judgment is requested or when the abstract of judgment has been prepared.	Any case.	Yes. This fee may only be assessed by a district clerk. Accordingly, the fee only applies to actions in the district courts or in those cases in the statutory county courts in which the district clerk serves as the clerk of the statutory county court.	\$8.00	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: Because the money is directed to the County's General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the fee is exacted "for services performed by the clerk."
138	County Clerk's Issuance of Abstract of Judgment	Local Government Code §§ 118.052 (1)(C)(i), 118.0545	§ 101.0814(2)(C)(i) § 101.1214 (2)(C)(i)	Upon the clerk's issuance of an abstract of judgment.	Any civil, non-probate case.	Yes. This fee may only be assessed by a county clerk so the court must be one that the county clerk serves.	\$5.00	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: Because the money is directed to the County's General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the fee is exacted for the clerk's act of issuing an abstract of judgment.

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
139	County Clerk's Issuance of Execution, Order of Sale, Writ or other Process	Local Government Code §§ 118.052 (1)(C)(ii), 118.0545	§ 101.0814(2)(C)(ii) § 101.1214 (2)(C)(ii)	Upon a request for the clerk to issue one of the subject documents.	Any civil, non-probate case. NOTE: The fee applies only to a writ or process for the issuance of which another fee is not provided by Local Government Code, Chapter 118, Subchapter C.	Yes. This fee may only be assessed by a county clerk so the court must be one that the county clerk serves.	\$5.00	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: Because the money is directed to the County's General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the fee is exacted for the clerk's act of "issuing and recording the return" of an execution, an order of sale, a writ, or another process.
140	County Clerk's Issuance of Letters and Abstracts	Local Government Code § 118.052 (3)(D) § 118.061	§ 101.0814(4)(D) § 101.1013(4)(D) § 101.1214(4)(D)	Upon the clerk's issuance of: (1) Letters Testamentary; (2) Letter of Guardianship; (3) Letter of Administration; or (4) Abstract of Judgment.	Any probate case.	Yes. This fee may only be assessed by a county clerk so the court must be one that the county clerk serves.	\$2.00	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: Because the money is directed to the County's General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the fee is exacted for the clerk's services in issuing the letter or abstract.
141	County Clerk's Issuance of an Original and One Copy of Certain Documents	Local Government Code § 118.052 (3)(A) § 118.059	§ 101.0814(4)(A) § 101.1013(4)(A) § 101.1214(4)(A)	Upon the request for the clerk to issue an original and one copy of a relevant document. <i>See</i> list of relevant documents in "Types of Cases in Which Cost is Assessed" column.	Any civil case – including probate cases. The relevant documents for which the fee is to be charged are: (1) citations; (2) notices; (3) commission to take depositions; (4) executions; (5) orders; (6) writs; (7) processes; or (8) other instruments or paper authorized or required to be issued by the clerk.	Yes. This fee may only be assessed by a county clerk so the court must be one that the county clerk serves.	\$4.00 for an original and one copy. Also, \$4.00 for a subsequent original and one copy.	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: Because the money is directed to the County's General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the fee is exacted for the clerk's services in issuing the documents. NOTE: The fee is assessed for the clerk's act of "issuing an original document and one copy and includes recording the return of the document.
142	Issuance of Abstract of Judgment – Justice Court	Local Government Code § 118.121(2)(B) §118.123(c)	§ 101.151(2)(B)	Upon issuing an abstract of judgment	Any civil matter.	Yes – only in a justice court.	\$5.00	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: Because the money is directed to the County's General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the fee is presumably charged to cover the costs of the court's issuance of an abstract of judgment.

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
143	Issuance of Execution, Order of Sale, Writ of Restitution, or Other Writ or Process – Justice Court	Local Government Code § 118.121(2)(C) §118.123(d)	§ 101.151(a)(2)(C)	Upon issuing a writ of execution, order of sale, writ of restitution, or other writ or process.	Any civil matter.	Yes – only in a justice court.	\$5.00 per page.	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: Because the money is directed to the County’s General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the fee is presumably charged to cover the costs of the court’s issuance of these documents as well as the costs of recording the return on any of the documents.
144	Issuance of Document on which No Return is Required – Justice Court	Local Government Code § 118.121(2)(C) § 118.123(e)	§ 101.151(a)(2)(E)	Upon the placement of an order for the issuance of a relevant document (<i>see</i> next column).	Any case (or even if there is no case). The fee is for the issuance of a certificate, notice, statement, or any other document, except for a certified copy of court papers, that a justice of the peace is authorized or required to issue on which a return is not to be recorded.	Yes – only in a justice court.	\$1.00 for the first page and \$0.25 for each additional page.	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: Because the money is directed to the County’s General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the fee is exacted for the work of the court.
145	Issuance of Writ of Withholding	Family Code § 8.262	§ 103.0212(1)(A)	Upon the filing of a request with the court clerk for the issuance of a writ of withholding.	A suit affecting the parent-child relationship (SAPCR) involving child support issues.	None.	\$15.00	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: This fee is for the services of the clerk. However, because the money is directed to the County’s General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose.
146	Issuance <u>and</u> <u>Delivery</u> of Writ of Withholding	Family Code § 110.004	§ 103.0212(1)(I)	Upon the delivery of the issued writ of withholding to an employer.	A suit affecting the parent-child relationship (SAPCR) involving child support issues.	None.	Not to exceed \$15.00.	No. The clerk “may” charge the fee.	CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: This fee is for the services of the clerk. However, because the money is directed to the County’s General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose.

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
147	Issuance and Delivery of Modified Writ of Withholding or Notice of Termination	Family Code § 8.302	§ 103.0212(1)(C)	Upon the filing with the court clerk of a request for the issuance and delivery to the child support obligor of a: (1) modified writ of withholding that reduces the amount of withholding; or (2) notice of termination of withholding.	A suit affecting the parent-child relationship (SAPCR) involving child support issues.	None.	\$15.00	No. The clerk "may" charge the fee.	<p>CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund.</p> <p>SSP: This fee is for the services of the clerk. However, because the money is directed to the County's General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose.</p>
148	Issuing and Delivering Notice of Termination of Withholding	Family Code § 8.302	§ 103.0212(1)(D)	Upon the court clerk's issuance and delivery of a notice of termination under Family Code § 8.303 to the child support obligor.	A suit affecting the parent-child relationship (SAPCR) involving child support issues.	None.	\$15.00	No. The clerk "may" charge the fee.	<p>CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund.</p> <p>SSP: This fee is for the services of the clerk. However, because the money is directed to the County's General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose.</p>
149	Issuance of Change-of-Name Certificate	Family Code § 45.106	§ 103.0212(1)(E)	Upon the filing of an application with the court clerk for a change-of-name certificate.	Any case in which the applicant has had his or her name changed pursuant to Family Code §§ 6.706 or 45.105.	None.	\$10.00	Yes.	<p>CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund.</p> <p>SSP: This fee is for the services of the clerk in issuing the certificate. However, because the money is directed to the County's General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose.</p>

Category 7 – Jury Fee [Cost 150]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
150	Jury Fee (Statutory)	Gov't Code 51.604	§§ 101.0611(17), 101.0811(6), 101.1011(3), 101.1212(2)	When a party in a case applies for a jury trial.	Any civil case.	Yes. The fee may only be assessed in a district court or a county-level court.	\$30.00 in a district court. \$22.00 in a county-level court. NOTE: These amounts include the jury fee required by Texas Rule of Civil Procedure (TRCP) 216.	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: The purpose of the fee would seem to be to cover some of the extra costs associated with a jury trial. However, because the money is directed to the County's General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose.

Category 8 – Fee Assessed by both the Supreme Court and the Intermediate Courts of Appeals [Cost 151]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
151	Basic Civil Legal Services for Indigents Fee – Supreme Court and Courts of Appeals	Gov't Code § 51.941	§§ 101.021(12), 101.041(9)	Upon the filing of civil action or proceeding requiring a filing fee, including an appeal, and on the filing of any counterclaim, cross-action, intervention, interpleader, or third-party action requiring a filing fee.	Any civil action and proceeding.	Yes. This fee is to be assessed only in the Supreme Court and the intermediate courts of appeals.	\$25.00	Yes.	<p>CD: 100% to the state to be deposited to the credit of the Basic Civil Legal Services Account of the Judicial Fund.</p> <p>SSP: The Basic Civil Legal Services Account is to be used in programs approved by the Supreme Court that provide basic civil legal services to the indigent.</p>

Category 9 – County-Level Court Judge’s Fees [Costs 152 – 165]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
152	Probate of a Will	Local Government Code § 118.101(1)	§ 101.082(1) § 101.102(1) § 101.122(a)(1)	Upon the judge’s act of probating a will.	Probate cases.	Yes – only in county-level courts. NOTE: Not to be collected by county court at law judges in Brazos, Cameron, Ellis, Guadalupe, Harris, Henderson, Liberty, Moore, Nolan, Panola, Parker, Starr, Victoria and Williamson Counties.	\$2.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County General Fund. SSP: No purpose is explicitly stated, but the understanding is that the fee is for the judge’s time in handling the case.
153	Granting Letters	Local Government Code § 118.101(2)	§ 101.082(2) § 101.102(2) § 101.122(a)(2)	Upon the judge’s granting of: (1) letters testamentary; (2) letters of guardianship; or (3) letters of administration.	Probate cases.	Yes – only in county-level courts. NOTE: Not to be collected by county court at law judges in Brazos, Cameron, Ellis, Guadalupe, Harris, Henderson, Liberty, Moore, Nolan, Panola, Parker, Starr, Victoria and Williamson Counties.	\$2.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County General Fund. SSP: No purpose is explicitly stated, but the understanding is that the fee is for the judge’s time in handling the case.

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
154	Order of Sale	Local Government Code § 118.101(3)	§ 101.082(3) § 101.102(3) § 101.122(a)(3)	Upon the judge's signing of an order of sale.	Probate cases.	Yes – only in county-level courts. NOTE: Not to be collected by county court at law judges in Brazos, Cameron, Ellis, Guadalupe, Harris, Henderson, Liberty, Moore, Nolan, Panola, Parker, Starr, Victoria and Williamson Counties.	\$2.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County General Fund. SSP: No purpose is explicitly stated, but the understanding is that the fee is for the judge's time in handling the case.
155	Approval and Confirmation of Sale	Local Government Code § 118.101(4)	§ 101.082(4) § 101.102(4) § 101.122(a)(4)	Upon the judge's approval and confirmation of sale.	Probate cases.	Yes – only in county-level courts. NOTE: Not to be collected by county court at law judges in Brazos, Cameron, Ellis, Guadalupe, Harris, Henderson, Liberty, Moore, Nolan, Panola, Parker, Starr, Victoria and Williamson Counties.	\$2.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County General Fund. SSP: No purpose is explicitly stated, but the understanding is that the fee is for the judge's time in handling the case.

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
156	Decree Refusing Order of Sale or Confirmation of Sale	Local Government Code § 118.101(5)	§ 101.082(5) § 101.102(5) § 101.122(a)(5)	Upon the judge's signing of a decree refusing an order of sale or a decree confirming a sale.	Probate cases.	Yes – only in county-level courts. NOTE: Not to be collected by county court at law judges in Brazos, Cameron, Ellis, Guadalupe, Harris, Henderson, Liberty, Moore, Nolan, Panola, Parker, Starr, Victoria and Williamson Counties.	\$2.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County General Fund. SSP: No purpose is explicitly stated, but the understanding is that the fee is for the judge's time in handling the case.
157	Decree of Partition and Distribution	Local Government Code § 118.101(6)	§ 101.082(6) § 101.102(6) § 101.122(a)(6)	Upon the judge's signing of a decree of partition and distribution.	Probate cases.	Yes – only in county-level courts. NOTE: Not to be collected by county court at law judges in Brazos, Cameron, Ellis, Guadalupe, Harris, Henderson, Liberty, Moore, Nolan, Panola, Parker, Starr, Victoria and Williamson Counties.	\$2.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County General Fund. SSP: No purpose is explicitly stated, but the understanding is that the fee is for the judge's time in handling the case.

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
158	Decree Approving or Setting Aside the Report of a Commissioner of Partition and Distribution	Local Government Code § 118.101(7)	§ 101.082(7) § 101.102(7) § 101.122(a)(7)	Upon the judge's signing of a decree approving or setting aside the report of a commissioner of partition and distribution.	Probate cases.	Yes – only in county-level courts. NOTE: Not to be collected by county court at law judges in Brazos, Cameron, Ellis, Guadalupe, Harris, Henderson, Liberty, Moore, Nolan, Panola, Parker, Starr, Victoria and Williamson Counties.	\$2.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County General Fund. SSP: No purpose is explicitly stated, but the understanding is that the fee is for the judge's time in handling the case.
159	Decree Removing an Executor, Administrator or Guardian	Local Government Code § 118.101(8)	§ 101.082(8) § 101.102(8) § 101.122(a)(8)	Upon the judge's signing of a decree removing an executor, administrator, or guardian.	Probate cases.	Yes – only in county-level courts. NOTE: Not to be collected by county court at law judges in Brazos, Cameron, Ellis, Guadalupe, Harris, Henderson, Liberty, Moore, Nolan, Panola, Parker, Starr, Victoria and Williamson Counties.	\$1.00 The fee is to be paid by the executor, administrator or guardian who is removed.	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County General Fund. SSP: No purpose is explicitly stated, but the understanding is that the fee is for the judge's time in handling the case.

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
160	Fiat or Certificate	Local Government Code § 118.101(9)	§ 101.082(9) § 101.102(9) § 101.122(a)(9)	Upon the judge's signing of a fiat or certificate.	Probate cases.	Yes – only in county-level courts. NOTE: Not to be collected by county court at law judges in Brazos, Cameron, Ellis, Guadalupe, Harris, Henderson, Liberty, Moore, Nolan, Panola, Parker, Starr, Victoria and Williamson Counties.	\$2.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County General Fund. SSP: No purpose is explicitly stated, but the understanding is that the fee is for the judge's time in handling the case.
161	Continuance	Local Government Code § 118.101(10)	§ 101.082(10) § 101.102(10) § 101.122(a)(10)	Upon the judge's signing of a motion for continuance.	Probate cases.	Yes – only in county-level courts. NOTE: Not to be collected by county court at law judges in Brazos, Cameron, Ellis, Guadalupe, Harris, Henderson, Liberty, Moore, Nolan, Panola, Parker, Starr, Victoria and Williamson Counties.	\$1.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County General Fund. SSP: No purpose is explicitly stated, but the understanding is that the fee is for the judge's time in handling the case.

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
162	Orders for which Another Fee is Not Prescribed	Local Government Code § 118.101(11)	§ 101.082(11) § 101.102(11) § 101.122(a)(11)	Upon the judge's signing of an order for which another fee is not prescribed.	Probate cases.	Yes – only in county-level courts. NOTE: Not to be collected by county court at law judges in Brazos, Cameron, Ellis, Guadalupe, Harris, Henderson, Liberty, Moore, Nolan, Panola, Parker, Starr, Victoria and Williamson Counties.	\$2.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County General Fund. SSP: No purpose is explicitly stated, but the understanding is that the fee is for the judge's time in handling the case.
163	Administering Oath or Affirmation with Certificate and Seal	Local Government Code § 118.101(12)	§ 101.082(12) § 101.102(12) § 101.122(a)(12)	Upon the judge's act of administering an oath or affirmation with a certificate and seal.	Probate cases.	Yes – only in county-level courts. NOTE: Not to be collected by county court at law judges in Brazos, Cameron, Ellis, Guadalupe, Harris, Henderson, Liberty, Moore, Nolan, Panola, Parker, Starr, Victoria and Williamson Counties.	\$2.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County General Fund. SSP: No purpose is explicitly stated, but the understanding is that the fee is for the judge's time in handling the case.

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
164	Administering Oath or Affirmation without Certificate and Seal	Local Government Code § 118.101(13)	§ 101.082(13) § 101.102(13) § 101.122(a)(13)	Upon the judge's act of administering an oath or affirmation without a certificate and seal.	Probate cases.	Yes – only in county-level courts. NOTE: Not to be collected by county court at law judges in Brazos, Cameron, Ellis, Guadalupe, Harris, Henderson, Liberty, Moore, Nolan, Panola, Parker, Starr, Victoria and Williamson Counties.	\$0.25	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County General Fund. SSP: No purpose is explicitly stated, but the understanding is that the fee is for the judge's time in handling the case.
165	Hearing an Application to Secure a Pension	Texas Civil Statutes, Article 6219	§ 101.122(b)	Prior to the hearing being held. The fee is to be paid by the applicant.	An application to secure a pension pursuant to Title 109 of the Texas Revised Civil Statutes dealing with pensions.	Yes – only in the constitutional county court. NOTE: Not to be collected by county court at law judges in Brazos, Cameron, Ellis, Guadalupe, Harris, Henderson, Liberty, Moore, Nolan, Panola, Parker, Starr, Victoria and Williamson Counties.	\$2.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County General Fund. SSP: No purpose is explicitly stated, but the fee is charged as “the only fee allowed to the county judge for all the work performed by him in securing a pension.”.

Category 10 – Hearing Fees [Costs 166 - 168]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
166	Beer License Hearing Fee	Alcoholic Beverage Code § 61.31	§ 101.121	When a request for a hearing is made.	An application for a license to manufacture, distribute, store, or sell beer has been filed with the constitutional county judge because a protest to the original application was lodged with the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission.	Yes – only in the constitutional county court.	\$25.00	Yes.	CD: The fee is to be deposited in the County Treasury. SSP: There is no explicit purpose for the fee. However, the presumption is that the money is to be used to cover the costs involved with the county judge conducting the hearing.
167	Habitual Toll Road Violator Filing Fee	Transportation Code § 327.107(c)	§ 103.0321	Upon request for a hearing.	A toll project entity can make a determination that a person is a “habitual violator” in connection with the nonpayment of toll road charges. <i>See</i> Transportation Code, § 372.106. The person can request a hearing in a justice court to challenge the toll project entity’s determination.	Yes – only in a justice court.	\$100.00 to be paid by the party requesting a hearing.	Yes.	CD: The fee is deposited in the County’s General Fund. SSP: Presumably, the fee is used to cover the expenses of the justice court in holding a hearing and handling paperwork associated with the hearing.
168	Vehicle Tow Hearing Fee	Occupations Code § 2308.457	§ 101.141(4), 101.161(1)	Upon Request for a hearing.	The owner or operator of a vehicle that has been removed and placed in a vehicle storage facility or booted without the consent of the owner or operator of the vehicle is entitled to a hearing on whether probable cause existed for the removal and placement or booting.	Yes – only in a justice court.	\$20.00	No – a court “may” charge the fee.	CD: The fee is deposited in the County’s General Fund. SSP: Presumably, the fee is used to cover the expenses of the justice court in holding a hearing and handling paperwork associated with the hearing.

Category 11 – Fees Related to Expunctions in District Court [Costs 169 – 170]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
169	Notice of Expunction Hearing Fee	Code of Criminal Procedure, art. 102.006(a)(2)	§ 103.021(19)	When the person seeking an expunction seeks expunction of a criminal record. Often this fee is paid at the time of filing but the fee is not actually a filing fee.	Expunction cases.	Yes – only in the district courts.	\$1.00 plus postage	Generally, yes. However, the fees shall be waived if: (1) the petitioner seeks expunction of a criminal record that relates to an arrest for an offense of which the person was acquitted, other than an acquittal for an offense described by CCP article 55.01(c); <u>and</u> (2) the petition for expunction is filed not later than the 30 th day after the date of the acquittal.	<p>CD: 100% to the County General Fund.</p> <p>SSP: This fee goes to the County’s General Fund and thus can be used for any lawful purpose. The understanding is that this fee is to cover the costs associated with “each certified mailing of notice of the hearing date” in the expunction case.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
170	Mailing of Expunction Order Fee	Code of Criminal Procedure, art. 102.006(a)(3)	§ 103.021(20)	Upon the mailing the mailing of a certified mailing of certified copies of an order of expunction.	Expunction cases.	Yes – only in the district courts.	\$2.00 plus postage	Generally, yes. However, the fees shall be waived if: (1) the petitioner seeks expunction of a criminal record that relates to an arrest for an offense of which the person was acquitted, other than an acquittal for an offense described by CCP article 55.01(c); <u>and</u> (2) the petition for expunction is filed not later than the 30 th day after the date of the acquittal.	<p>CD: 100% to the County General Fund.</p> <p>SSP: This fee goes to the County’s General Fund and thus can be used for any lawful purpose. The understanding is that this fee is to cover the costs associated with “each certified mailing of notice of the hearing date” in the expunction case.</p>

Category 12 – Clerks’ General Fees [Costs 171 – 184]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
171	District Clerk’s Fee for Approving Bond	Gov’t Code § 51.318(6)	§ 101.0611(13)	When bond is approved.	Any case.	Yes. This fee may only be assessed by a district clerk. Accordingly, the fee only applies to actions in the district courts or in those cases in the statutory county courts in which the district clerk serves as the clerk of the statutory county court.	\$4.00	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: Because the money is directed to the County’s General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the fee is exacted “for services performed by the clerk.”
172	District Clerk’s Certified Copy Fee	Gov’t Code § 51.318(7)	§101.0611(14)	Upon making a certified copy.	Any case (or even if there is no case).	This fee may only be assessed by a district clerk.	Not to exceed \$1.00 as set (presumably) by the district clerk.	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: Because the money is directed to the County’s General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the fee is exacted “for services performed by the clerk.”
173	District Clerk’s Non-Certified Copy Fee	Gov’t Code § 51.318(8)	§101.0611(15)	Upon making a certified copy.	Any case (or even if there is no case).	This fee may only be assessed by a district clerk.	Not to exceed \$1.00 as set (presumably) by the district clerk.	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: Because the money is directed to the County’s General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the fee is exacted “for services performed by the clerk.”
174	District Clerk’s Services-to-Estate Fee	Gov’t Code § 51.3191(1)	§101.0611(16) (A), (B)	Upon performing a service related to the matter of the estate of a deceased person or a minor.	Any relevant case.	Yes, the service must be performed in the district court.	The same fee allowed the county clerk for the service	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: Because the money is directed to the County’s General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the fee is exacted “for services performed by the clerk.”

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
175	District Clerk's Fee for Serving Process by Certified or Registered Mail	Gov't Code § 51.319(2)	§101.0611(16)(C)	Upon a request to serve process by certified or registered mail.	Any case.	This fee may only be assessed by a district clerk.	The same fee a sheriff or constable is authorized to charge for the service under Local Government Code, § 118.131. Just as an example, the current fee for this service in Dallas County is \$65.00.	Yes.	<p>CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund.</p> <p>SSP: Because the money is directed to the County's General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the fee is exacted "for services performed by the clerk."</p>
176	District Clerk's Catch-All Fee	Gov't Code § 51.319(3)	§ 101.0611(16) (D)	Upon the clerk's performance of a service prescribed or authorized by law but for which no fee is set.	Any case.	This fee may only be assessed by a district clerk.	A "reasonable fee."	Yes.	<p>CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund.</p> <p>SSP: Because the money is directed to the County's General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the fee is exacted "for services performed by the clerk."</p>
177	County Clerk's Fee for Approving and Recording a Bond	Local Government Code § 118.052(2) (B)(ii) § 118.056	§ 101.0814(3) (B)(ii) § 101.1013(3) (B)(ii) § 101.1214(3) (B)(ii)	Upon the county clerk's approval and recording of a bond after a certain point in time in a probate case. <i>See</i> "Type of Cases in which Cost is Assessed" in next column.	Any open probate case in which the approval and recording of the bond takes place "after the filing of an order approving the inventory and appraisal or after the 120 th day after the date of the initial filing of the action, whichever occurs first."	This fee may only be assessed by a county clerk in a probate case.	\$3.00	Yes.	<p>CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund.</p> <p>SSP: Because the money is directed to the County's General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the fee is charged for the services of the clerk.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
178	County Clerk's Fee for Administering an Oath	Local Government Code § 118.052 (2)(B)(iii) § 118.056	§§ 101.0814(3)(B)(iii) 101.1013(3)(B)(iii) 101.1214(3)(B)(iii)	Upon the clerk's administration of an oath after a certain point in time in a probate case. See "Type of Cases in which Cost is Assessed" in next column.	Any open probate case in which the administration of the oath takes place "after the filing of an order approving the inventory and appraisal or after the 120 th day after the date of the initial filing of the action, whichever occurs first."	This fee may only be assessed by a county clerk in a probate case.	\$2.00 The fee is to be paid in cash.	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: Because the money is directed to the County's General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the presumption is that the fee goes to cover the costs involved with the clerk's provision of the service.
179	County Clerk's Fee for Serving Process by Certified or Registered Mail	Local Government Code § 118.052 (3)(F) § 118.063	§§ 101.0814(4)(F) 101.1013(4)(F) 101.1214(4)(F)	Upon a request to serve process by certified or registered mail.	Any case.	This fee may only be assessed by a county clerk.	The same fee a sheriff or constable is authorized to charge for the service under Local Government Code, § 118.131. Just as an example, the current fee for this service in Dallas County is \$65.00.	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: Because the money is directed to the County's General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the fee is exacted "for the clerk's service of process by certified or registered mail."

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
180	County Clerk's Certified Copy Fee	Local Government Code § 118.052(3)(B) § 118.060	§ 101.0814(4)(B) § 101.1013(4)(B) § 101.1214(4)(B)	At the time the order for the certified copy is placed.	Any case (or even if there is no case). NOTE: The clerk's certificate is to be placed on each page.	This fee may only be assessed by a county clerk.	\$5.00 for the clerk's certificate and \$1.00 per page for the copy. (So the cost of a one-page document is \$6.00.)	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: Because the money is directed to the County's General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the fee is charged for the clerk's services.
181	County Clerk's Non-Certified Copy Fee	Local Government Code § 118.052 (3)(C) §118.0605	§ 101.0814(4)(C) § 101.1013(4)(C) § 101.1214(4)(C)	At the time the order for the non-certified copy is placed.	Any case (or even if there is no case).	This fee may only be assessed by a county clerk.	\$1.00 per page.	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: Because the money is directed to the County's General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the fee is charged for the clerk's services.
182	Transcript Fee – Justice Court	Local Government Code § 118.121(2)(A) §118.123(b)	§ 101.151(2)(A)	When the transcript is made.	Any civil matter.	Yes – only in a justice court.	\$10.00	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: Because the money is directed to the County's General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the fee is charged for the court's services. The fee is “for making and certifying a transcript of the entries on a docket and, in the case of an appeal or certiorari, for filing the transcript with the original papers of the case in the proper court.”
183	Justice Court's Certified Copy Fee	Local Government Code § 118.121(2)(C) § 118.1235	§101.151(2)(D)	Upon the placement of an order for a certified copy.	Any case (or even if there is no case).	Yes – only in a justice court.	\$2.00 for the first page and \$0.25 for each additional page.	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: Because the money is directed to the County's General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the fee is exacted for the work of the court in making a certified copy of a document.

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
184	Justice Court's Non-Certified Copy Fee	Local Government Code § 118.121(2)(C) § 118.123(e)	§101.151(2)(E)	Upon the placement of an order for a non-certified copy of a document.	Any case (or even if there is no case).	Yes – only in a justice court.	\$1.00 for the first page and \$0.25 for each additional page.	Yes.	<p>CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund.</p> <p>SSP: Because the money is directed to the County's General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the fee is exacted for the work of the court in making a non-certified copy of a document.</p>

Category 13 – Clerks’ Search Fees [Costs 185 – 186]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
185	District Clerk’s Record Search Fee (when docket number not provided)	Gov’t Code § 51.318(b)(3)	§ 101.0611(10)	When the search is requested or when the search has been performed.	Any case (or even if there is no case).	The search is of records held by the district clerk and must be conducted by the district clerk.	\$5.00	Yes.	<p>CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund.</p> <p>SSP: Because the money is directed to the County’s General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the fee is exacted “for services performed by the clerk.”</p>
186	District Clerk’s Record Search Fee (to ascertain record’s existence)	Gov’t Code 51.318(b)(4)	§101.0611(11)	When the search is requested or when the search has been performed.	Any case (or even if there is no case).	The search is of records held by the district clerk and must be conducted by the district clerk.	\$5.00	Yes.	<p>CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund.</p> <p>SSP: Because the money is directed to the County’s General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the fee is exacted “for services performed by the clerk.”</p>

Category 14 – Costs Assessed in Mental Health Cases [Costs 187 – 192]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
187	Fee for Judge's Services	Health & Safety Code § 574.031(j)	§§ 101.0812(2), (8) 101.1012(2), (8), 101.1213(2), (8)	After the hearing.	Any case involving an application for court-ordered mental health services in which a judge holds a hearing.	Yes – only in a statutory or constitutional county court that has the jurisdiction of a probate court in mental illness matters.	Not to exceed \$50.00.	No – the judge “may” assess the fee.	CD: 100% to the County's General Fund. SSP: The fee is intended to compensate the county for the work of the judge in holding the hearing.
188	Fee for Prosecutor's Services	Health & Safety Code § 574.031(k)	§§ 101.0812(3), (10), 101.1012(3), (10) 101.1213(3), (10)	After the hearing.	Any case involving an application for court-ordered mental health services in which a judge holds a hearing.	Yes – only in a statutory or constitutional county court that has the jurisdiction of a probate court in mental illness matters.	Not to exceed \$50.00.	No – the judge “may” assess the fee.	CD: 100% to the County's General Fund. SSP: The fee is intended to compensate the county for the work of the prosecutor related to the hearing.
189	Fees for Persons Appointed to act in Mental Health Case	Health & Safety Code § 571.017, 571.0188	§§ 101.0812(4), 101.1012(4), 101.1213(4)	Taxed as costs at the conclusion of the proceeding.	Mental health cases under Health & Safety Code, Title 7, Subtitle C (Chapters 571 – 578).	Yes – only in a statutory or constitutional county court that has the jurisdiction of a probate court in mental illness matters.	Reasonable compensation to attorneys, physicians, language interpreters, sign interpreters, and associate judges who were appointed to serve in the case.	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County's General Fund. SSP: The money is intended to compensate the attorneys, physicians, language interpreters, sign interpreters, and associate judges who were appointed to serve in the case.

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
190	Patient Transportation Fee – to a Mental Health Facility	Health and Safety Code, § 571.018	§§ 101.0812(5), 101.1012(5), 101.1213(5)	Taxed as costs at the conclusion of the proceeding.	Mental health cases under Health & Safety Code, Title 7, Subtitle C (Chapters 571 – 578).	Yes – only in a statutory or constitutional county court that has the jurisdiction of a probate court in mental illness matters.	The expense of transporting a patient to a mental health facility or to a federal agency. If the transport occurs within one county, the fee may not exceed \$50. There is not limit (other than that the fee must be reasonable) if the transport is between counties.	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County’s General Fund. SSP: The fee is intended to compensate the county for the cost of transporting the patient.
191	Patient Transportation Fee – to a Hearing	Health and Safety Code, § 574.008(d)	§§ 101.0812(6), 101.1012(6), 101.1213(6)	Taxed as costs at the conclusion of the proceeding.	Mental health cases under Health & Safety Code, Title 7, Subtitle C (Chapters 571 – 578).	Yes – only in a statutory or constitutional county court that has the jurisdiction of a probate court in mental illness matters.	The expense of transporting a patient back to the county in which the mental health proceedings originated for a hearing.	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County’s General Fund. SSP: The fee is intended to compensate the county for the cost of transporting the patient.

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
192	Expert Testimony Fee	Health and Safety Code, § 574.010	§§ 101.0812(7), 101.1012(7), 101.1213(7)	Taxed as costs at the conclusion of the proceeding.	Mental health cases under Health & Safety Code, Title 7, Subtitle C (Chapters 571 – 578).	Yes – only in a statutory or constitutional county court that has the jurisdiction of a probate court in mental illness matters.	Court-approved expenses	No – the Court “may” authorize reimbursement to the attorney ad litem for court-approved expenses incurred in obtaining expert testimony. The fee may only be assessed if the patient is indigent.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is directed to the County.</p> <p>SSP: The fee is intended to compensate the attorney ad litem for expenses incurred in obtaining expert testimony.</p>

Category 15 – Protective Order Fees [Costs 193 – 195]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
193	Protective Order Fee (Traditional)	Family Code, § 81.003(a)	§ 103.0212(1)(F)	<p>Upon a finding that a person has committed family violence.</p> <p>The order to pay is to be contained in the protective order. The fee is to be paid by the party against whom the protective order is rendered.</p> <p>Please note that the applicant for a protective order is not to be charged any fee.</p>	Applications for protective orders.	None.	\$16.00 plus “the standard fees charged by the clerk of the court in a general civil proceeding for the cost of serving the order, the costs of court, and all other fees, charges, or expenses incurred in connection with the protective order.”	Generally yes. However, the fee is not to be assessed upon a showing of good cause or if the party against the protective order is indigent.	<p>CD: 100% to the County’s General Fund.</p> <p>SSP: No stated purpose.</p>
194	Agreed Protective Order Fee	Family Code, § 81.003(b)	None.	<p>Upon a Court’s rendering of an agreed protective order.</p> <p>The order to pay is to be contained in the protective order. The fee is to be paid by the party against whom the protective order is rendered.</p>	Applications for protective orders.	None.	\$16.00 plus “the standard fees charged by the clerk of the court in a general civil proceeding for the cost of serving the order, the costs of court, and all other fees, charges, or expenses incurred in connection with the protective order.”	No. The court “may” order a party to pay.	<p>CD: 100% to the County’s General Fund.</p> <p>SSP: No stated purpose.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
195	Attorney's Fees in Protective Order Case	Family Code §§ 81.005, 81.006	None.	Upon the Court's assessment of reasonable attorney's fees against a party found to have committed family violence or a party against whom an agreed protective order is rendered.	Applications for protective orders.	None.	Reasonable attorney's fees. Also, in setting the amount of attorney's fees, the court shall consider the income and ability to pay of the person against whom the fee is assessed.	No. The Court "may" assess attorney's fees.	<p>CD: To the County.</p> <p>SSP: The statute (Section 81.006) reads as follows.</p> <p>"The amount of fees collected under this chapter as compensation for the fees: (1) of a private attorney shall be paid to the private attorney who may enforce the order for fees in the attorney's own name; (2) of a prosecuting attorney shall be paid to the credit of the county fund from which the salaries of the employees of the prosecuting attorney are paid or supplemented; and (3) of an attorney employed by the Department of Family and Protective Services shall be deposited in the [State] general revenue fund to the credit of the Department of Family and Protective Services."</p>

Category 16 – Costs Unrelated to Actual Court Case [Costs 196 - 199]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
196	Filing an application for registration of death	Health & Safety Code 193.007	§101.0812(1), 101.1012(1), 101.1213(1)	Upon the filing of an application for a record of death with the statutory probate court that occurred in Texas, but was not registered within one year of the date of death.	No court “case” is involved. Rather, this is an application with a court for a death certificate.	Yes – the county probate court.	\$1.00	Yes.	CD: The court retains 50% of the fee; the other 50% of the fee goes to the court clerk. . SSP: There is no statutory directive as to how the 50% of the fee retained by the county probate court is to be used. The 50% of the fee directed to the court clerk is “allocated to the clerk of the court for recording the (death) certificate.”
197	County Clerk’s Fee for Safekeeping of a Will	Local Government Code § 118.052 (3)(E), § 118.062, Estates Code § 252.001	§§ 101.0814(4)(E), 101.0815, 101.1013(4)(E), 101.1014(1), 101.1214(4)(E), 101.1216(1)	Upon a person’s filing of a will for safekeeping with the clerk.	There is no “case.” This is just s service offered by a county clerk to any person who wishes for the clerk to hold his or her will. There is some question as to whether this is even a “court cost,” but the fee is listed in that portion of the Local Government Code dealing with “Fees of Clerk of County Court.” <i>See</i> Local Government Code, Chapter 118, Subchapter C.	This fee may only be assessed by a county clerk.	\$5.00	Yes.	CD: 100% is retained by the County and is to be deposited in the County General Fund. SSP: Because the money is directed to the County’s General Fund, the money can be spent for any legal purpose. However, the presumption is that the fee goes to cover the costs involved with the clerk’s provision of the service.
198	Filing of Petition for Creation of a Municipal Civic Center Authority	Local Government Code § 281.013	§ 101.1214(5)	Upon filing the petition.	Not an actual court case, but more of an administrative action presided over by the constitutional county judge.	The petition can only be filed with the county judge.	\$200.00 deposit. If the deposit exceeds the costs of giving notice of a hearing on the petition, then the difference is to be refunded.	Yes.	CD: The money is deposited with the County. SSP: The purpose of the deposit is to cover the costs of the notice required by Local Government Code § 281.014 which reads as follows: “The county judge shall issue a notice of the date, time, and place of the hearing that informs all persons of their right to appear and contest the form and allegations of the petition and the desirability of or need for the creation of the proposed authority. Before the 10 th day before the date of the hearing, the notice must be published at least one time in a newspaper having general circulation in the county.”
199	Appeal from Commissioners Court Findings regarding Establishment of a Water Control and Preservation District	Texas Civil Statutes, Article 7818	§ 101.1217	Upon the filing of an appeal.	Any appeal to a district court. The appeal is heard by the district judge, but this is not a typical court case.	District Court	\$100.00 appeal bond.	Yes.	CD: The bond is payable to the county judge. SSP: The bond is conditioned upon due prosecution of the appeal and payment of all costs incident thereto.

Category 17 – Miscellaneous Fees [Costs 200 - 210]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
200	Fraudulent Court Record Service Fee	Civil Practice & Remedies Code § 12.005(b)	§ 101.061(2)	Upon requesting service of the petition in the case.	A civil suit to enjoin a violation of Chapter 12 of the Civil Practice & Remedies Code. This chapter prohibits the filing of fraudulent court records or fraudulent liens.	Yes – this fee only applies in a district court because the action may only be brought in a district court.	Not to exceed \$20.00 if the service of notice of the action is delivered in person. The cost of postage if service is by registered or certified mail.	Yes. But the statute explicitly states that “[a] plaintiff who is unable to pay . . . for service of notice may file with the court an affidavit of inability to pay.”	CD: 100% retained by the County for deposit in the County General Fund. SSP: To cover the costs of serving notice.
201	Extra Costs to Inmate for Filing Malicious or Frivolous Suit	Civil Practice & Remedies Code § 14.007	§§ 101.061(6), 101.081(4), 101.1211(4)	At any time after an inmate: (1) files a cause of action; (2) the Court orders the inmate to pay court costs; and (3) the Court finds the inmate has previously filed a civil action that was dismissed as malicious or frivolous.	Any civil action (other than an action under the Family Code) brought by an inmate in which: (1) he or she files an affidavit or unsworn declaration of inability to pay costs; (2) the Court finds the inmate has previously filed an action in district, county, or justice court; and (3) a final order has been issued that affirms that the previously-filed action was dismissed as frivolous or malicious.	Any court except a municipal court.	The amount of expenses incurred by TDCJ, the jail, or the private facility operator related to the inmate’s cause of action including: (1) service of process; (2) postage; and (3) transportation, housing, or medical care incurred by the inmate in connection with a court proceeding.	Yes – But only if the Court has chosen to order an inmate who has filed a claim (<i>i.e.</i> , cause of action) to pay court costs.	CD: We assume that 100% of the money is paid to the County for eventual redistribution to various entities that may have incurred costs in connection with the inmate’s case. SSP: The assumption is that this money is used to compensate TDCJ, any jail, and any private facility operator for expenses incurred by such an entity in connection with the inmate’s lawsuit.
No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And

			Code Provision			which Cost can be Assessed			Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
202	Brazoria County Court at Law Special Fees Prescribed for District Judges	Gov't Code § 25.0222(g)	§ 101.0811(3)	Depends on the particular district judge's fee at issue. The "statutory county court judge shall assess the fees prescribed by law for district judges according to the nature of the matter."	All relevant cases.	Yes – only in the Brazoria County Court at Law.	Depends.	Depends.	Depends.
203	Kaufman County Statutory County Court Fees Prescribed as if Case had been filed in District Court	Gov't Code § 25.1312(g)	None.	"When administering a case for the statutory county court, the district clerk shall charge civil fees and court costs as if the case had been filed in the district court."	All civil cases.	Yes – only in statutory county courts in Kaufman County.	Depends.	Depends.	Depends.
204	Rockwall County Court at Law Fees Prescribed as if Case had been Filed in District Court	Gov't Code § 25.02012(g)	§ 101.0611(2)	"When administering a case for the county court at law, the district clerk shall charge civil fees and court costs as if the case had been filed in the district court."	All civil cases.	Yes – only in Rockwall County Courts at Law.	Depends.	Depends.	Depends.
No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)

						can be Assessed			
205	Fee for Notifying Agencies of Order Making Sex Offender Registration Information Non-Public	Code of Criminal Procedure, art. 62.353	§ 103.024(3)	When the Court grants the motion (see next column) and the clerk prepares to send a copy of the order to each agency that the person has proved to the juvenile court has information about the person that is available to the public.	A person who has registered as a sex offender for an adjudication of delinquent conduct in a juvenile case, may file a motion in the juvenile court seeking an exemption from the requirement to register or seeking an order that the registration become non-public. Only if the juvenile court grants the motion can the fees be assessed.	Yes – the kind of motion from which this fee can be ordered must be a district or county-level court acting in its capacity as a juvenile court.	\$20.00 for each agency the person designates. (The clerk of the court is to send a copy of the order by certified mail to each designated agency.)	Yes.	CD: 100% of the fee goes to the general fund of the County. SSP: The purpose of the fee is to reimburse the County for the cost of sending copies of the order to the relevant agencies by certified mail.
206	Fee for Record Custodian's Production or Certification of Record	Civil Practice & Remedies Code § 22.004	§ 103.023(2)	The party requesting production or certification of the record is to pay the fee at the time the subpoena, request for production, or other instrument is served.	First, the case must be a civil case. Second, the custodian of a record must receive a request for production or certification of a record pursuant to a subpoena, a request for production, or another instrument issued under the authority of a tribunal. Third, the custodian of the record must produce or certify the record.	None.	\$1.00 total. If the records custodian produces or certifies more than one record, the fee is still \$1.00.	No. The records custodian is "entitled" to the fee, but the statute does not say the fee must be assessed.	CD: 100% to the records custodian. SSP: The fee is for the services of the records custodian in complying with the request. NOTE: This fee is in addition to any other fee imposed by law for the production or certification of a record.
207	Non-Resident Attorney Fee	Government Code § 82.0361	§ 103.027(a)(3)	At the time a non-resident attorney requests permission to participate in proceedings in a court in Texas.	Any case.	None.	\$250.00 for each case in which he attorney requests to participate.	Yes. However, the statute authorizes the Supreme Court to adopt rules to waive or reduce the \$250 fee for a nonresident attorney who seeks to represent an indigent person.	CD: The fee is paid to the State Board of Law Examiners. CCP: The fee is not retained by the Board of Law Examiners. Rather, the money is directed to the Basic Civil Legal Services Account of the State's Judicial Fund "for use in programs approved by the supreme court that provide basic civil legal services to the indigent."
No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)

208	E-Filing Transaction Fee	Government Code § 72.031(c)	§ 103.027(b)	The fee is assessed for each “electronic filing transaction.” Such a transaction is the simultaneous electronic filing of one or more documents related to a proceeding before a Texas court.	Any case.	Assessed None.	\$2.00	No. A local government or an appellate court “may” charge the fee. Additionally, courts are instructed to waive the fee for an individual the court determines to be indigent.	CD: 100% of the fee is retained by the County or City or appellate court. An appellate court is defined to include the supreme court, the court of criminal appeals, and the courts of appeals. SSP: The fee is to be charged only if “necessary to recover the actual system operating costs reasonably incurred by the local government or appellate court to: (A) accept electronic payment methods; or (B) interface with other technology information systems.” Fees collected under this statute are to be used only for these purposes.”[T]he fee does not include an amount to recover local government or appellate court employee costs, other than costs for directly maintaining the system.”
209	Sheriff’s and Constables’ Fees in Civil Cases	Local Government Code § 118.131	§ 103.030(1)	Upon performance of the particular service.	Only in civil cases. These fees are for the services of sheriff’s and constables for performing services such as serving citation, issuing subpoenas, and serving writs of execution, garnishment, etc.	None.	The amount of the cost for these services is set by the commissioners court in each county. Accordingly, the fees vary from county to county. The State Comptroller publishes an annual list detailing the fees in each county.	Yes.	CD: 100% of the fees go to the County’s General Fund. SSP: The fees are intended to cover the cost of the various services performed by sheriffs and constables.
No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
210	Nueces County	Gov’t Code	None.	When serving as	All civil cases.	Yes – only in	Depends.	Depends.	Depends.

	Court at Law Fees Prescribed as if Case had been Filed in District Court	§ 25.1802(n)		the clerk of the county courts at law in some (but not all) cases, the district clerk shall charge the same fees as are allowed in district court cases.		Nueces County Courts at Law.			
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Category 18 – Fees in Juvenile Cases [Costs 211 – 221]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
211	Teen Dating Violence Court Program – Fee for Administering Program	Family Code § 54.0325(g)	§ 103.0212(2)(I)	When the Court orders the child to participate in a teen dating violence court program.	Any case handled by a juvenile court in which the child: (1) has not previously been referred to juvenile court for allegedly engaging in conduct constituting dating violence, family violence, or an assault; (2) is alleged to have engaged in conduct that would constitute a misdemeanor and that involved dating violence.	Yes – this cost can only be assessed by a court acting in its capacity as a juvenile court.	Not to exceed \$10.00.	No. The court “may” require payment of the fee.	CD: 100% of the money is directed to the County’s General Fund. SSP: The fee is to cover the court’s costs of administering Family Code, Section 54.0325.
212	Teen Dating Violence Court Program – Fee for Program Performing its Duties	Family Code § 54.0325(h)	§ 103.0212(2)(J)	When the Court orders the child to participate in a teen dating violence court program.	Any case handled by a juvenile court in which the child: (1) has not previously been referred to juvenile court for allegedly engaging in conduct constituting dating violence, family violence, or an assault; (2) is alleged to have engaged in conduct that would constitute a misdemeanor and that involved dating violence.	Yes – this cost can only be assessed by a court acting in its capacity as a juvenile court.	\$10.00	No. The court “may” require payment of the fee.	CD: 100% of the money is directed to the Teen Dating Violence Court Program. SSP: The fee is to cover the Program’s costs for performing its duties under Family Code, Section 54.0325.
213	Deferred Prosecution in Juvenile Case – Monthly Fee	Family Code § 54.03	§ 103.0212(2)(A)	When a child is placed into a deferred prosecution program.	Any case involving a child in which a preliminary investigation under Family Code, Section 53.01 results in a determination that further proceedings in the case are authorized.	Yes – this cost can only be assessed by a court acting in its capacity as a juvenile court.	\$15.00 per month maximum.	No. In order to charge this fee, the county’s juvenile board must adopt a fee schedule for deferred prosecution services and rules for the waiver of a fee for financial guidelines. The juvenile board is not required to adopt a fee schedule. If the juvenile board does adopt a fee schedule, then the fee must either be assessed or waived.	CD: 100% of the money is to be deposited in a special county fund. SSP: Money in the special county fund “may be used only for juvenile probation or community-based juvenile corrections services or facilities in which a juvenile may be required to live while under court supervision.”

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
214	Juvenile Probation Diversion Fund Fee	Family Code § 54.0411	§ 103.0212(2)(C)	At the conclusion of a disposition hearing.	Juvenile cases in which a disposition hearing is conducted.	Yes – this cost can only be assessed by a court acting in its capacity as a juvenile court.	\$20.00	No. The court must assess this cost but only if, after giving the child, parent, or other person responsible for the child’s support a reasonable opportunity to be heard, the court determines that there is no financial hardship in ordering payment.	<p>CD: 90% of the fee is directed to the State for deposit in a special fund known as the Juvenile Probation Diversion Fund. The county retains the other 10% of the fee as a service fee.</p> <p>SSP: The Legislature is to “determine and appropriate the necessary amount from the juvenile probation diversion fund to the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission for the purchase of services the commission considers necessary for the diversion of any juvenile who is at risk of commitment to the Texas Youth Commission.”</p>
215	Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Fee	Family Code § 54.0461	§ 103.0212(2)(D)	When the child is adjudicated as having engaged in the particular delinquent conduct.	Only in juvenile cases in which the child is adjudicated as having engaged in delinquent conduct that violates Penal Code, Section 28.08 (Graffiti).	Yes – this cost can only be assessed by a court acting in its capacity as a juvenile court.	\$50.00	No. The court must assess this cost <u>unless</u> the court finds that the child, parent, or other person responsible for the child’s support is unable to pay the fee. If the court makes such a finding, the court “may” waive the fee.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is deposited to the credit of the County Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Fund provided for under Code of Criminal Procedure, article 102.0171.</p> <p>SSP: The County Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Fund may be used only to: (1) repair damage caused by the commission of offenses under Section 28.08, Penal Code; (2) provide educational and intervention programs and materials, including printed educational materials for distribution to primary and secondary school students, designed to prevent individuals from committing offenses under Section 28.08, Penal Code; (3) provide to the public rewards for identifying and aiding the apprehension and prosecution of offenders who commit offenses under Section 28.08, Penal Code; (4) provide funding for teen recognition and teen recreation programs; (5) provide funding for local teen court programs; (6) provide funding for the local juvenile probation department; and (7) provide educational and intervention programs designed to prevent juveniles from engaging in delinquent conduct.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
216	Juvenile Probation Monthly Probation Fee	Family Code § 54.061	§ 103.0212(2)(E)	Upon the child being placed on juvenile probation.	Juvenile cases in which a child is placed on juvenile probation.	Yes – this cost can only be assessed by a court acting in its capacity as a juvenile court.	Not more than \$15.00 per month during the term of the child’s probation.	No. The court must assess this cost <u>unless</u> the court finds that the child, parent, or other person responsible for the child’s support is financially unable to pay the fee. If the court makes such a finding, the court “may” waive the fee.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is to be deposited in the county treasury to the credit of a special fund.</p> <p>SSP: The Special Fund “may be used only for juvenile probation or community-based juvenile corrections services or facilities in which a juvenile may be required to live while under court supervision.</p>
217	DNA Testing Fee – Child Committed to TYC	Family Code § 54.0462	§ 103.0212(2)(G)	Upon the child being adjudicated as having engaged in delinquent conduct and being committed to a facility operated by, or under contract with, the Texas Youth Commission.	First, the case must be one in which a child is adjudicated as having engaged in delinquent conduct that constitutes the commission of a felony. Second, the child must be required to provide a DNA sample under Family Code, Section 54.0409 or other law.	Yes – this cost can only be assessed by a court acting in its capacity as a juvenile court.	\$50.00.	No. The court must assess this cost <u>unless</u> the court finds that the child, parent, or other person responsible for the child’s support is financially unable to pay the fee. If the court makes such a finding, the court “may” waive the fee.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is to go to the State Comptroller who shall credit the funds to the Department of Public Safety (DPS).</p> <p>SSP: The purpose of the directing the funds to DPS is “to help defray the cost of any analyses performed on DNA samples provide by children with respect to whom a court cost is collected under [Section 54.0462].”</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
218	DNA Testing Fee – Child <u>Not</u> Committed to TYC	Family Code § 54.0462	§ 103.0212(2)(H)	Upon the child being adjudicated as having engaged in delinquent conduct (but not committed to a facility operated by, or under contract with, the Texas Youth Commission).	First, the case must be one in which a child is adjudicated as having engaged in delinquent conduct that constitutes the commission of a felony. Second, the child must be required to provide a DNA sample under Family Code, Section 54.0409 or other law.	Yes – this cost can only be assessed by a court acting in its capacity as a juvenile court.	\$34.00	No. The court must assess this cost <u>unless</u> the court finds that the child, parent, or other person responsible for the child’s support is financially unable to pay the fee. If the court makes such a finding, the court “may” waive the fee.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is to go to the State Comptroller who shall credit the funds to the Department of Public Safety (DPS).</p> <p>SSP: The purpose of the directing the funds to DPS is “to help defray the cost of any analyses performed on DNA samples provide by children with respect to whom a court cost is collected under [Section 54.0462].”</p>
219	Fee for Participation in an Educational Program on the Dangers of Students Sharing Visual Material Depicting Minors Engaged in Sexual Conduct	Family Code § 54.0404	None.	Upon the child being ordered to participate in the educational program.	First, the case must be one in which the juvenile court finds a child to have engaged in conduct indicating a need for supervision described by Family Code, Section 51.03(b)(8) – conduct that violates Penal Code, Section 43.261 [Electronic Transmission of Certain Visual Material Depicting a Minor]. Second, the juvenile court must have ordered the child to attend and successfully complete an educational program on the dangers of students sharing visual material depicting minors engaging in sexual conduct.	Yes – this cost can only be assessed by a court acting in its capacity as a juvenile court.	The costs for the child to attend the educational program.	Yes, but only if the court determines that the child, parent or other person is financially able to make payment.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is to be directed to the entity providing the educational program.</p> <p>SSP: To cover the cost of the educational program.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) And Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
220	Cost of Supporting the Child Outside of the Home at a TYC facility	Family Code § 54.06(a)	None.	At any time after the Court has placed the child outside the child's home.	Juvenile cases in which the child is placed outside the child's home in a Texas Youth Commission (TYC) facility.	Yes – this cost can only be assessed by a court acting in its capacity as a juvenile court.	A reasonable sum for the support, in whole or in part, of the child.	No. The court must assess this cost but only if, after giving the child, parent, or other person responsible for the child's support a reasonable opportunity to be heard, the Court determines the cost should be assessed. The Court also has the option to waive assessment of the cost.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is to be directed to the Texas Youth Commission for deposit in a special account in the State's General Revenue Fund.</p> <p>SSP: Money in the Special Fund "may be appropriated only for the care of children committed to" TYC.</p> <p>NOTE: The Court can order that if the child is entitled to receive child support from a parent, the child "assign" the child's right to the child support to the Texas Youth Commission.</p>
221	Cost of Supporting the Child Outside of the Home at a Facility other than a TYC facility	Family Code § 54.06(a)	None.	At any time after the Court has placed the child outside the child's home.	Juvenile cases in which the child is placed outside the child's home in facility other than a Texas Youth Commission (TYC) facility.	Yes – this cost can only be assessed by a court acting in its capacity as a juvenile court.	A reasonable sum for the support, in whole or in part, of the child.	No. Court must assess cost, but only if, after giving the child, parent, or other person responsible for the child's support a reasonable opportunity to be heard, the Court determines the cost should be assessed.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is to be directed to the local juvenile probation department.</p> <p>SSP: The money is "to be used only for residential care and other support."</p> <p>NOTE: The Court can order that if the child is entitled to receive child support from a parent, the child "assign" the child's right to the child support "to the local juvenile probation department to be used for residential care and other support of the child."</p>

Attachment B – List of Criminal Court Fees and Costs

**STUDY TO REPEAL CERTAIN COURT COSTS AND FEES –
CRIMINAL COURT COSTS IN EFFECT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 2014**

**Prepared by the
Office of Court Administration
September 2014**

**Pursuant to
Senate Bill 1908
(83rd Legislative Session)**

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No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
1	DNA Testing Court Cost - Convictions	CCP, art. 102.020	§ 102.021(13), (14)	Upon conviction (which includes deferred adjudication).	<p>\$250 cost for felony offenses listed in Gov't Code, § 411.1471(a)(1): Continuous sexual abuse of young child or children; Indecency with a child; Sexual assault of a child; Aggravated sexual assault of a child; Sexual performance by a child; Possession or promotion of child pornography; Aggravated kidnapping with intent to commit bodily injury or to violate or abuse sexually; Continuous trafficking of persons; Sexual assault or aggravated sexual assault other than sexual assault of a child; Prohibited sexual contact; Burglary of habitation with intent/attempt to commit or commission of a felony other than felony theft; Compelling prostitution.</p> <p>\$50.00 cost for misdemeanor offenses listed in Gov't Code, § 411.1471(a)(3): Public Lewdness; Indecent Exposure.</p>	None.	\$250.00 or \$50.00	No. The Court may waive the cost if the court finds the defendant is indigent and unable to pay the cost.	<p>CD: 90% to the State; 10% as a collection fee to the County General Fund.</p> <p>The State money is to be directed as follows: 65% to the Criminal Justice Planning Account in the General Revenue Fund and 35% to the State Highway Fund.</p> <p>SSP: No stated purpose.</p>
2	Consolidated Court Cost	LGC, § 133.102	§ 102.0212(1), (2), (3)	Upon conviction (which includes deferred adjudication and deferred disposition).	All felonies (\$133.00). All Class A and B misdemeanors (\$83.00). Non-jailable misdemeanor offenses, including a criminal violation of a municipal ordinance, other than a conviction relating to a pedestrian or the parking of a motor vehicle (\$40.00).	None.	\$133.00 or \$83.00 or \$40.00	Yes.	<p>CD: 90% to the State; 10% as a collection fee to the County (or City) General Fund. The State money goes to 14 destinations: (1) abused children's counseling [0.0088%]; (2) crime stoppers assistance [0.2581%]; (3) breath alcohol testing [0.5507%]; Bill Blackwood Law Enforcement Management Institute [2.1683%]; (5) law enforcement officers standards and education [5.0034%]; (6) comprehensive rehabilitation [9.8218%]; (7) law enforcement and custodial officer supplemental retirement fund [11.1426%]; (8) criminal justice planning [12.5537%]; (9) Center for the Study and Prevention of Juvenile Crime and Delinquency at Prairie View A&M University [1.2090%]; (10) compensation to victims of crime fund [37.6338%]; (11) emergency radio infrastructure account [5.5904%]; (12) judicial and court personnel training fund [4.8362%]; (13) Correctional Management Institute of Texas and Criminal Justice Center Account [1.2090%]; and (14) fair defense account [8.0143%].</p> <p>SSP: To provide funding for the 14 purposes listed above.</p>
3	EMS Trauma Fund Cost	CCP, art. 102.0185	§ 102.021(11)	Upon conviction (which includes deferred adjudication and deferred disposition).	Offenses under Penal Code, Chapter 49 except for §§ 49.02, 49.031. Thus, DWI; DWI with child passenger; Flying while intoxicated; Boating while intoxicated; Assembling or operating an amusement ride while intoxicated; Intoxication	None.	\$100.00	Yes.	<p>CD: 90% to the State; 10% as a collection fee to the County General Fund. The State money is directed to the account established under Health & Safety Code, § 773.006.</p> <p>SSP: The account funds emergency medical services, trauma facilities, and trauma care systems.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
					assault; and Intoxication manslaughter.				
4	Child Abuse Prevention Fund Court Cost	CCP, art. 102.0186	§ 102.021(12)	Upon conviction (which includes deferred adjudication).	The following offenses: (1) Continuous sexual abuse of young child or children; (2) Indecency with a child; (3) Sexual assault of a child; (4) Aggravated sexual assault of a child; (5) Sexual performance by a child; (6) Employment harmful to children; and (7) Possession or promotion of child pornography.	None.	\$100.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County for deposit in the County Child Abuse Prevention Fund. SSP: The money in the Fund can only be used for child abuse prevention programs in the county.
5	Drug Court Cost	CCP, art. 102.0178	§ 102.021(18)	Upon conviction (which includes deferred adjudication).	Any felony or Class A or B misdemeanor under Penal Code, Chapter 49 (DWI and related offenses) or Health & Safety Code, Chapter 481 (drug offenses).	None.	\$60.00	Yes.	CD: In counties that have established a drug court program, the money is divided as follows: (1) 50% to the County to be used exclusively for the development and maintenance of drug court programs operated within the County; (2) 40% to the State to the credit of the Drug Court Account in the State General Revenue Fund to help fund drug court programs established under Chapters 122-125 of the Government Code; and (3) 10% as a service fee to the County General Fund. In counties that have not established a drug court program, 10% is retained by the County as a service fee (County General Fund) and 90% is directed to the State to the credit of the drug court account as mentioned above. SSP: “The Drug Court Account money goes to the Criminal Justice Division of the Governor’s Office for distribution to drug court programs that apply for the money.
6	Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Graffiti Eradication Fee	CCP, art. 102.0171(a)	§§ 102.041(7); 102.061(6); and 102.081(6)	Upon conviction (which includes deferred adjudication and deferred disposition).	Offense under Penal Code, Section 28.08 (Graffiti) if the conviction occurred in a county-level court or a district court.	Yes. Conviction must be in a county court, county court at law, or district court.	\$50.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the County for deposit in the County Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Fund. SSP: The money can be used only for 7 purposes: (1) repair damage from graffiti offenses; (2) provide educational and intervention programs and materials designed to prevent individuals from committing graffiti offenses; (3) rewards to the public for aiding in the apprehension and prosecution of graffiti offenders; (4) funding for teen recognition and recreation programs; (5) teen court funding; (6) funding for local juvenile probation departments; and (7) provide educational and intervention programs designed to prevent juveniles from engaging in delinquent conduct.

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
7	Peace Officer Fee – Executing or Processing an issued Arrest Warrant, Capias, or Capias Pro Fine	CCP, art. 102.011(a)(2)	§ 102.021(3)(B)	Upon performance of the peace officer’s service if the defendant has been convicted. The term “convicted” includes deferred adjudication and deferred disposition. This service can occur after conviction (such as will always be the case with a capias pro fine).	Any offense.	None.	\$50.00	Yes.	<p>CD: The money is directed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) the law enforcement agency that executed the arrest warrant or capias, if the agency requests of the court, not later than the 15th day after the date of the execution of the arrest warrant or capias, the imposition of the fee on conviction; or (B) the law enforcement agency that processed the arrest warrant or capias, if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the arrest warrant or capias was not executed; or (ii) the executing law enforcement agency failed to request the fee within the period required by Paragraph A.” <p>SSP: The intent of the statute is to reimburse peace officers for their work in connection with the case. However, the money is directed to the General Fund (at both the State and local level. Thus, the money need not be spent only on law enforcement.</p>
8	Clerk’s Fee	CCP, art. 102.005(a)	§ 102.041(2); 102.061(2); and 102.081(2).	Upon conviction (which includes deferred adjudication and deferred disposition).	Any offense.	Yes. Conviction must be in a county-level court or a district court.	\$40.00	Yes.	<p>CD: 100% to the County General Fund.</p> <p>SSP: The fee is “for the services of the clerk.”</p>
9	Peace Officer Fee – Serving a Writ not otherwise listed in article 102.011	CCP, art. 102.011(a)(4)	§ 102.021(3)(D)	Upon performance of the peace officer’s service if the defendant has been convicted. The term “convicted” includes deferred adjudication and deferred disposition.	Any offense.	None.	\$35.00	Yes.	<p>CD: Generally, 100% of the money stays with the county or city which the Court serves. The money goes to the General Fund of the County or City.</p> <p>The exception is if the service is performed by a peace officer employed by the State (<i>e.g.</i>, DPS, Parks & Wildlife, etc.). In such an instance, the City or County keeps 80% of the fee and directs the money to the County’s (or City’s) General Fund. The other 20% of the money is sent to the State for deposit in the State’s General Revenue Fund.</p> <p>SSP: The intent of the statute is to reimburse peace officers for their work in connection with the case. However, the money is directed to the General Fund (at both the State and local level. Thus, the money need not be spent only on law enforcement.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
10	State Traffic Fine	Transportation Code, § 542.4031	None.	Upon conviction (or upon pleading guilty or nolo contendere if this is earlier than conviction). Conviction includes deferred adjudication and deferred disposition.	Any offense under Subtitle C of Title 7 of the Transportation Code. Subtitle C is known as "Rules of the Road" and includes Chapters 541 - 600.	None.	\$30.00	Yes.	<p>CD: 5% (plus any interest earned while holding the money before remitting the funds to the State) to the County General Fund (or the City General Fund) as a service fee for collection and 95% to the State. The money is directed to the State as follows: (1) 67% to the credit of the undedicated portion of the general revenue fund; and (2) 33% to the credit of the designated trauma and emergency medical services account under Section 780.003, Health & Safety Code. If and when the amount directed to the State general revenue fund in (1) above plus the amount directed to the State general revenue fund under Health & Safety Code, Section 780.002(b) (the driver responsibility program) equals \$250 million for the year, the 67% is to be directed to the credit of the Texas Mobility Fund.</p> <p>NOTE: The statute calls this \$30.00 amount a "fine." However, both the Comptroller and the Office of Court Administration treat this amount as a court cost. But the \$30.00 amount is not listed in the Government Code provisions that list all court costs and filing fees.</p> <p>SSP: The account established under § 780.003 is "to fund designated trauma facilities, county and regional emergency medical services, and trauma care systems." Money may also be appropriated from the account "to maximize the receipt of federal funds under the medical assistance program established under Chapter 32, Human Resources Code and to fund provider reimbursement payments as provided by Health & Safety Code, Section 780.003(j).</p>
11	Dishonored Check Fee	CCP, art. 102.0071 <i>See also</i> Business & Commerce Code, §3.506	§102.101(7); and 102.102	Upon conviction.	Offenses under Penal Code, §§ 31.03 (Theft), 31.04 (Theft of Service) or 32.41 (Issuance of Bad Check) if it is shown that the defendant committed the offense by issuing or passing a check that was subsequently dishonored.	Yes. Conviction must be in a justice court.	\$30.00 maximum	No. The assessment of this fee is at the court's option.	<p>CD: The fee is to be paid to the holder of the dishonored check.</p> <p>SSP: The fee is in lieu of a processing fee that the holder of a dishonored check may charge under Business and Commerce Code, Section 3.506.</p>
12	Records Management Fee	CCP, art. 102.005(f)	§§ 102.041(3); 102.061(3); and 102.081(3)	Upon conviction (which includes deferred adjudication and deferred disposition).	Any offense.	Yes. Conviction must be in a county court, county court at law, or district court.	\$25.00	Yes.	<p>CD: 100% to the County. \$22.50 to the County Records Management and Preservation Fund. \$2.50 to the records management and preservation fund of the clerk of the court.</p> <p>SSP: The \$22.50 is "for records management and preservation, including automation, in various county offices." The \$2.50 is "for records management and preservation services performed by the clerk."</p>
13	Prosecutor's Fee	CCP, art.	§102.021(2)	Upon conviction if	Any misdemeanor and any "gambling offense."	Yes.	\$25.00.	Yes.	CD: 100% of the money stays with the County (or the City)

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
		102.008		the case was tried by the district or county attorney. The term “trying of the case” has not been defined. We assume the term includes all cases handled by district and county attorneys, regardless of whether the case actually goes to trial.	The gambling offense may be a felony. However, at this point in time, no gambling offense is classified as a felony.	Conviction must be in a court other than a justice court. For convictions in municipal court, the fee should not be charged if the only prosecutor involved in the case was a municipal prosecutor.	NOTE: If two or more defendants are tried jointly, only one fee may be assessed.		and is directed to the County’s (or the City’s) General Fund. SSP: The fee is “for the trying of the case by the district or county attorney.”
14	School Crossing Zone Cost	CCP, art. 102.014(c)	§102.021(6)	Upon conviction	Any offense under Subtitle C, Title 7, of the Transportation Code (known as Rules of the Road) if the offense occurred within a school zone.	Yes. The cost “shall be assessed only in a municipality.” We interpret this language to mean that the cost may only be assessed on a conviction in municipal court.	\$25.00	Yes.	CD: 100% of the money stays with the City. SSP: Money collected in a municipal court in a city with a population of more than 850,000 is to be deposited in the “Municipal Child Safety Trust Fund” established under Chapter 106, Local Government Code. Money in the above-mentioned fund is to be used to provide school crossing guard services as provided by Chapter 343, Local Government Code. After payment of the expenses of the school crossing guard services, any remaining money in the fund may be used for programs designed to enhance child safety, health, or nutrition, including child abuse intervention and prevention and drug and alcohol abuse prevention. Money collected in a municipal court in a city with a population of less than 850,000 must be used for a school crossing guard program if the City operates one. If the City does not operate a school crossing guard program (or if the money received from court costs from municipal court cases exceeds the amount necessary to fund the program), the City may: (1) deposit the money in an interest-bearing account; (2) expend the additional money for programs designed to enhance child safety, health, or nutrition, including child abuse prevention and drug and alcohol abuse prevention; or (3) expend the additional money for programs designed to enhance public safety and security.
15	Passing School	CCP, art.	§ 102.021(7)	Upon conviction	An offense under Transportation Code, Section	Yes. The	\$25.00	Yes.	CD: In a municipality with a population of over 850,000, 100%

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
	Bus Court Cost	102.014(c)		(which includes deferred adjudication and deferred disposition).	545.066 (Passing a School Bus).	cost “shall be assessed only in a municipality.” We interpret this language to mean that the cost may only be assessed on a conviction in municipal court.			<p>of the money is retained by the City and deposited in the “Municipal Child Safety Trust Fund” established as required by Chapter 106, Local Government Code.</p> <p>In a municipality with a population less than 850,000, 100% of the money is retained by the City for certain specified purposes.</p> <p>SSP: Money in the Municipal Child Safety Trust Fund is to be used to provide school crossing guard services as provided by Chapter 343, Local Government Code. After payment of the expenses of the school crossing guard services, any remaining money in the fund may be used for programs designed to enhance child safety, health, or nutrition, including child abuse intervention and prevention and drug and alcohol abuse prevention.</p> <p>Money collected in a municipal court in a city with a population of less than 850,000 must be used for certain specified purposes. The money is to be used for a school crossing guard program if the City operates one. If the City does not operate a school crossing guard program (or if the money received from court costs from municipal court cases exceeds the amount necessary to fund the program), the City may: (1) deposit the money in an interest-bearing account; (2) expend the additional money for programs designed to enhance child safety, health, or nutrition, including child abuse prevention and drug and alcohol abuse prevention; or (3) expend the additional money for programs designed to enhance public safety and security.</p>
16	Jury Fee – District Court, County Court at Law, and County Court	CCP, Art. 102.004	§§ 102.041(1); 102.061(1); and 102.081(1).	Upon “conviction” by a jury (includes deferred adjudications and deferred dispositions).	Any offense.	Yes. The fee only applies in a district court, a county court at law and a county court.	\$20.00	Yes.	<p>CD: 100% of the money stays with the County and is directed to the County’s General Fund.</p> <p>SSP: Presumably, the money is to be used to pay for the costs related to a jury. However, the statute does not explicitly state this and there is no limitation on spending the money for this purpose.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
17	School Non-Attendance Fee	CCP, art. 102.014(d)	§102.021(8)	Upon conviction (which includes deferred adjudication and deferred disposition).	An offense under Education Code, Section 25.093 (Parent Contributing to Nonattendance) or Education Code, Section 25.094 (Failure to Attend School).	None.	\$20.00	Yes.	<p>CD: 100% of the money stays with the relevant local government (either the County or the City).</p> <p>SSP: Money collected in a justice court, county court, or district court, is to be used to fund school crossing guard programs in the relevant County. If the County does not operate a school crossing guard program, then the county may: (1) remit fee revenues to school districts in its jurisdiction for the purpose of providing school crossing guard services; (2) fund programs the County is authorized by law to provide which are designed to enhance child safety, health, or nutrition, including child abuse prevention and intervention and drug and alcohol abuse prevention; (3) provide funding to the sheriff's department for school-related activities; (4) provide funding to the county juvenile probation department; or (5) deposit the money in the general fund of the county.</p> <p>Money collected in a municipal court in a city with a population of more than 850,000 is to be deposited in the "Municipal Child Safety Trust Fund" established under Chapter 106, Local Government Code. Money in the above-mentioned fund is to be used to provide school crossing guard services as provided by Chapter 343, Local Government Code. After payment of the expenses of the school crossing guard services, any remaining money in the fund may be used for programs designed to enhance child safety, health, or nutrition, including child abuse intervention and prevention and drug and alcohol abuse prevention.</p> <p>Money collected in a municipal court in a city with a population of less than 850,000 must be used for a school crossing guard program if the City operates one. If the City does not operate a school crossing guard program (or if the money received from court costs from municipal court cases exceeds the amount necessary to fund the program), the City may: (1) deposit the money in an interest-bearing account; (2) expend the additional money for programs designed to enhance child safety, health, or nutrition, including child abuse prevention and drug and alcohol abuse prevention; or (3) expend the additional money for programs designed to enhance public safety and security.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
18	Judicial Fund Court Cost – Statutory County Court	Gov’t Code, § 51.702	§ 102.0211(1)	Upon conviction (which includes deferred adjudication).	Any offense other than an offense regulating pedestrians or the parking of motor vehicles.	Yes. Conviction must be in a statutory county court.	\$15.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the State for deposit in the Judicial Fund. SSP: The State’s Judicial Fund is used for court-related purposes for support of judicial branch of the state, for child support and court management as provided by § 21.007, Government Code and for basic legal services to the indigent as provided by § 51.943, Government Code.
19	Judicial Fund Court Cost – County Court	Gov’t Code, § 51.703	§ 102.0211(2)	Upon conviction (which includes deferred adjudication).	Any offense other than an offense regulating pedestrians or the parking of motor vehicles.	Yes. Conviction must be in a county court.	\$15.00	Yes.	CD: 100% to the State for deposit in the Judicial Fund. SSP: The State’s Judicial Fund is used for court-related purposes for support of judicial branch of the state, for child support and court management as provided by § 21.007, Government Code and for basic legal services to the indigent as provided by § 51.943, Government Code.
20	Visual Recording Cost	CCP, art. 102.018(a)	§102.021(9)	Upon conviction (which includes deferred adjudication and deferred disposition).	An offense relating to the driving or operating of a motor vehicle under Penal Code, Section 49.04 if subsequent to the defendant’s arrest, a law enforcement agency visually recorded the defendant with an electronic device.	None.	\$15.00	Yes.	CD: 100% of the money stays with the County and is directed to the County’s General Fund. SSP: Presumably, the money is to be used to pay for the visual recordings of defendants by law enforcement. However, the statute does not explicitly state this and there is no limitation on spending the money for this purpose.
21	Restitution Installment Fee	CCP, art. 42.037(g)	§§ 102.021(16)	When a convicted defendant is ordered to pay restitution in specified installments.	Any offense.	None.	\$12.00	No. The imposition of this fee is optional with the Court.	CD: 50% of the money (\$6.00) is to be paid by the Defendant to the State’s “Compensation to Victims of Crime Fund.” The other 50% of the money (\$6.00) is to be retained by the court. SSP: The \$6.00 retained by the court is “for costs incurred in collecting the specified installments.” As a practical matter, the court does not retain the \$6.00, but rather the money is directed to the County’s General Fund. The statute does not explain why the other \$6.00 is directed to the Compensation to Victims of Crime Fund.
22	Peace Officer Fee – Taking and	CCP, art. 102.011(a)(5)	§ 102.021(3)(E)	Upon performance of the peace	Any offense.	None.	\$10.00	Yes.	CD: Generally, 100% of the money stays with the county or city which the Court serves. The money goes to the General

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	Approving a Bond and, if necessary, returning the bond to the courthouse			officer's service if the defendant has been convicted. The term "convicted" includes deferred adjudication and deferred disposition.					Fund of the County or City. The exception is if the service is performed by a peace officer employed by the State (e.g., DPS, Parks & Wildlife, etc.). In such an instance, the City or County keeps 80% of the fee and directs the money to the County's (or City's) General Fund. The other 20% of the money is sent to the State for deposit in the State's General Revenue Fund. SSP: The intent of the statute is to reimburse peace officers for their work in connection with the case. However, the money is directed to the General Fund (at both the State and local level. Thus, the money need not be spent only on law enforcement.
23	Special Harris County Justice Court Cost	CCP, art. 102.009	§ 102.101(8)	Upon conviction.	Any offense.	Yes – only in a justice court in a county with a population of 3.3 million or more.	Not to exceed \$7.00	No – optional with the County.	CD: 100% to the County's General Fund. SSP: No stated purpose.
24	Judicial Support Fee	LGC, § 133.105	§ 102.0212(5)	Upon conviction (which includes deferred adjudication and def. disposition).	Any offense other than an offense relating to a pedestrian or the parking of a motor vehicle.	None.	\$6.00	Yes.	CD: \$0.60 to the County (or City) for deposit into the County (or City) General Fund. \$5.40 to the State for deposit in the Judicial Fund. SSP: The \$0.60 directed to the County or City goes "to promote the efficient operation of the municipal or county courts and the investigation, prosecution, and enforcement of offenses that are within the jurisdiction of the courts." The \$5.40 directed to the State's Judicial Fund is used for court-related purposes for support of judicial branch of the state, for child support and court management as provided by § 21.007, Government Code and for basic legal services to the indigent as provided by § 51.943, Government Code.
25	Peace Officer Fee – Issuing a Written Notice to Appear or Making	CCP, art. 102.011(a)(1)	§ 102.021(3)(A)	Upon performance of the peace officer's service if the defendant has	Any offense. Note, however, that offenses initiated by the filing of a complaint such as Failure to Appear [Penal Code, Section 38.10] and Violation of Promise to	None.	\$5.00	Yes.	CD: Generally, 100% of the money stays with the county or city which the Court serves. The money goes to the General Fund of the County or City. The exception is if the service is performed by a peace officer

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	an Arrest without a Warrant			been convicted. The term “convicted” includes deferred adjudication and deferred disposition.	Appear [Transportation Code, Section 543.009] are not included. The reason these offenses are not included is that no notice to appear is issued by law enforcement.				<p>employed by the State (<i>e.g.</i>, DPS, Parks & Wildlife, etc.). In such an instance, the City or County keeps 80% of the fee and directs the money to the County’s (or City’s) General Fund. The other 20% of the money is sent to the State for deposit in the State’s General Revenue Fund.</p> <p>SSP: The intent of the statute is to reimburse peace officers for their work in connection with the case. However, the money is directed to the General Fund (at both the State and local level. Thus, the money need not be spent only on law enforcement.</p>
26	Peace Officer Fee – Summoning a Witness	CCP, art. 102.011(a)(3)	§ 102.021(3)(C)	Upon performance of the peace officer’s service if the defendant has been convicted. The term “convicted” includes deferred adjudication and deferred disposition.	Any offense.	None.	\$5.00 per person per summons.	Yes.	<p>CD: Generally, 100% of the money stays with the county or city which the Court serves. The money goes to the General Fund of the County or City.</p> <p>The exception is if the service is performed by a peace officer employed by the State (<i>e.g.</i>, DPS, Parks & Wildlife, etc.). In such an instance, the City or County keeps 80% of the fee and directs the money to the County’s (or City’s) General Fund. The other 20% of the money is sent to the State for deposit in the State’s General Revenue Fund.</p> <p>SSP: The intent of the statute is to reimburse peace officers for their work in connection with the case. However, the money is directed to the General Fund (at both the State and local level. Thus, the money need not be spent only on law enforcement.</p>
27	Peace Officer Fee – Commitment or Release.	CCP, art. 102.011(a)(6)	§ 102.021(3)(F)	Upon performance of the peace officer’s service if the defendant has been convicted. The term “convicted”	Any offense.	None.	\$5.00	Yes.	<p>CD: Generally, 100% of the money stays with the county or city which the Court serves. The money goes to the General Fund of the County or City.</p> <p>The exception is if the service is performed by a peace officer employed by the State (<i>e.g.</i>, DPS, Parks & Wildlife, etc.). In such an instance, the City or County keeps 80% of the fee and</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
				includes deferred adjudication and deferred disposition.					<p>directs the money to the County's (or City's) General Fund. The other 20% of the money is sent to the State for deposit in the State's General Revenue Fund.</p> <p>SSP: The intent of the statute is to reimburse peace officers for their work in connection with the case. However, the money is directed to the General Fund (at both the State and local level. Thus, the money need not be spent only on law enforcement.</p>
28	Peace Officer Fee – Summoning a Jury	CCP, art. 102.011(a)(7)	§ 102.021(3)(G)	Upon performance of the peace officer's service if the defendant has been convicted. The term "convicted" includes deferred adjudication and deferred disposition.	Any offense.	None.	\$5.00	Yes.	<p>CD: Generally, 100% of the money stays with the county or city which the Court serves. The money goes to the General Fund of the County or City.</p> <p>The exception is if the service is performed by a peace officer employed by the State (<i>e.g.</i>, DPS, Parks & Wildlife, etc.). In such an instance, the City or County keeps 80% of the fee and directs the money to the County's (or City's) General Fund. The other 20% of the money is sent to the State for deposit in the State's General Revenue Fund.</p> <p>SSP: The intent of the statute is to reimburse peace officers for their work in connection with the case. However, the money is directed to the General Fund (at both the State and local level. Thus, the money need not be spent only on law enforcement.</p>
29	Statewide E-Filing Court Cost	GC, § 51.851(d)	§§ 102.0415; 102.0615; and 102.082	Upon conviction (which includes deferred adjudication and deferred disposition).	Any offense.	Yes. Conviction must be in a district court, county court, or statutory county court.	\$5.00	No. The court may waive the cost if the court finds the defendant is indigent.	<p>CD: 100% to the State for deposit "to the credit of the statewide electronic filing system fund established under [Gov't Code] Section 51.852."</p> <p>SSP: "Money in the statewide electronic filing system fund may only be appropriated to the Office of Court Administration of the Texas Judicial System and used to: (1) support a statewide electronic filing technology project for courts in this state; (2) provide grants to counties to implement components of the project; and (3) support court technology projects that have a statewide impact as determined by the office of court administration."</p>
30	Juvenile Case Manager Court Cost – Municipal Court	CCP, art. 102.0174(b)	§102.121(6)	Upon conviction (which includes deferred adjudication and deferred disposition).	Any fine-only misdemeanor handled by the municipal court.	Yes. Conviction must be in a municipal court in a city in which the city council has created a	Not to exceed \$5.00.	No. The court may waive the imposition of this fee in the case of financial hardship.	<p>CD: 100% of the money stays with the City and is directed to the City's Juvenile Case Manager Fund.</p> <p>SSP: Money from the Fund may only be used to finance the salary, benefits, training, travel expenses, office supplies, and other necessary expenses relating to the position of a juvenile case manager employed under CCP, article 45.056. The fund may not be used to supplement the income of an employee</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
						juvenile case manager fund and has required defendants convicted of fine-only misdemeanors to pay this fee.			whose primary role is not that of a juvenile case manager.
31	Juvenile Case Manager Court Cost – Justice Court and County-Level Court	CCP, art. 102.0174(c)	§§ 102.061(7); 102.081(7); and 102.101(6).	Upon conviction (which includes deferred adjudication and deferred disposition).	Any fine-only misdemeanor offense.	Yes. Conviction must be in a county court at law, county court, or justice court in a county in which the commissioner's court has created a juvenile case manager fund and has required convicted defendants to pay this fee.	Not to exceed \$5.00.	No. The court may waive the imposition of this fee in the case of financial hardship.	CD: 100% of the money stays with the County and is directed to the County's Juvenile Case Manager Fund. SSP: Money from the Fund may only be used to finance the salary, benefits, training, travel expenses, office supplies, and other necessary expenses relating to the position of a juvenile case manager employed under CCP, article 45.056. The fund may not be used to supplement the income of an employee whose primary role is not that of a juvenile case manager.
32	Municipal Parking Offense Court Cost – City Population over 850,000	CCP, art. 102.014(a)	§103.021(23)(A)	“on each parking violation”	Violation of any municipal parking ordinance.	Yes – municipal courts only.	\$2.00 to \$5.00	Yes. The city council “shall by order assess a court cost.”	CD: 100% of the money is retained by the City and deposited in the “Municipal Child Safety Trust Fund” established as required by Chapter 106, Local Government Code. SSP: Money in the Fund is to be used to provide school crossing guard services as provided by Chapter 343, Local Government Code. After payment of the expenses of the school crossing guard services, any remaining money in the fund may be used for programs designed to enhance child safety, health, or nutrition, including child abuse intervention

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
									and prevention and drug and alcohol abuse prevention.
33	Municipal Parking Offense Court Cost – City Population under 850,000	CCP, art. 102.014(b)	§103.021(23)(B)	“on each parking violation”	Violation of any municipal parking ordinance.	Yes – municipal courts only.	\$0.01 to \$5.00	No. The city council “ <u>may</u> by order assess a court cost.”	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the City.</p> <p>SSP: The money must be used for a school crossing guard program if the City operates one. If the City does not operate a school crossing guard program (or if the money received from court costs from municipal court cases exceeds the amount necessary to fund the program), the City may: (1) deposit the money in an interest-bearing account; (2) expend the additional money for programs designed to enhance child safety, health, or nutrition, including child abuse prevention and drug and alcohol abuse prevention; or (3) expend the additional money for programs designed to enhance public safety and security.</p>
34	Court Security Fee	CCP, art. 102.017	§§ 102.041(5) 102.041(6) 102.061(5) 102.081(5) 102.101(4) 102.121(4)	Upon conviction (which includes deferred adjudication and deferred disposition).	Any felony conviction in district court (\$5.00) Any misdemeanor conviction in justice court (\$4.00) Any misdemeanor conviction in a county-level court or a district court (\$3.00) Any misdemeanor conviction in a municipal court (\$3.00)	Yes. Felony conviction must be in a district court. There is no fee assessed on a felony conviction in any other court.	\$5.00 or \$4.00 or \$3.00.	Yes – in district courts and county-level courts. No – in municipal courts. The \$3.00 fee “may” be required by	<p>CD: 100% of the money stays with the County (or the City). In cities, the money is to be deposited in the Municipal Court Building Security Fund. In counties, the money is generally to be deposited in the Courthouse Security Fund. An exception in the county situation exists if the county has one or more justice courts located in a building (or buildings) other than the county courthouse. In such a situation, 1/4 of the money retained by the County is to be deposited into the Justice Court Building Security Fund. The remaining 3/4 of the money is to be deposited into the Courthouse Security Fund.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
								the city council if the council chooses to create a municipal court building security fund.	<p>SSP: Money deposited into the Municipal Court Building Security Fund “may be used only for security personnel, services, and items related to buildings housing municipal court operations.</p> <p>Money deposited into the Courthouse Security Fund “may be used only for security personnel, services, and items related to buildings that house the operations of district, county, or justice courts.”</p> <p>Money deposited into the Justice Court Building Security Fund “may be used only for the purpose of providing security personnel, services, and items for a justice court located in a building that is not the county courthouse.”</p> <p>The term “security personnel, services, and items” includes: (1) the purchase or repair of x-ray machines and conveying systems; (2) handheld metal detectors; (3) walkthrough metal detectors; (4) identification cards and systems; (5) electronic locking and surveillance equipment; (6) video conferencing systems; (7) bailiffs, deputy sheriffs, deputy constables, or contract security personnel during times when they are providing appropriate security services; (8) signage; (9) confiscated weapon inventory and tracking systems; (10) locks, chains, alarms, or similar security devices; (11) the purchase or repair of bullet-proof glass; (12) continuing education on security issues for court personnel and security personnel; and (13) warrant officers and related equipment.</p>
35	Juror Reimbursement Fee	CCP, art. 102.0045	§ 102.021(1)	Upon conviction.	Any offense other than an offense relating to a pedestrian or the parking of a motor vehicle.	None.	\$4.00	Yes.	<p>CD: 90% to the State; 10% as a service fee for collection to the County General Fund (or City General Fund). The State money gets directed to the “Jury Service Fund.”</p> <p>NOTE: “If, at any time, the unexpended balance of the jury service fund exceeds \$10 million, the comptroller shall transfer the amount in excess of \$10 million to the fair defense account.” CCP, art. 102.0045(c).</p> <p>SSP: Money in the Jury Service Fund is to be used to reimburse counties for the cost of juror services as provided by Section 61.0015, Government Code. Pursuant to Section 61.0015(a), the State is required to reimburse a County “\$34 per day for the reimbursement paid under Section 61.001 to a</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
									<p>person who reports for jury service in response to the process of a court for each day or fraction of each day after the first day in attendance in court in response to the process.”</p> <p>NOTE: Although this court cost is assessed and collected upon conviction in a municipal court, no part of the money directed to the State is returned to municipalities. Jurors in the district courts, county-level courts, and justice courts are required to be reimbursed for their service. <i>See</i> Tex. Gov’t Code, Section 61.001(a). Municipal courts, however, are not required to reimburse municipal court jurors for their service. <i>See</i> Tex. Gov’t Code. § 61.001(c).</p>
36	County and District Court Technology Fee	CCP, art. 102.0169	§§ 102.041(4); 102.061(4); and 102.081(4).	Upon conviction (which includes deferred adjudication).	Any offense.	Yes. Conviction must be in a district court, county court, or statutory county court.	\$4.00	Yes.	<p>CD: 100% of the money stays with the County and is to be deposited in the County and District Court Technology Fund.</p> <p>SSP: The fund is used only to finance” (1) the cost of continuing education and training for county and district court judges and clerks regarding technological enhancements for those courts; and (2) the purchase and maintenance of technological enhancements for a county court, statutory county court, or district court, including: (A) computer systems; (B) computer networks; (C) computer hardware; (D) computer software; (E) imaging systems; (F) electronic kiosks; and (G) docket management systems.</p>
37	Justice Court Technology Fee	CCP, art. 102.0173	§102.101(5)	Upon conviction (which includes deferred disposition).	Any misdemeanor offense.	Yes. Conviction must be in a justice court.	\$4.00	Yes.	<p>CD: 100% of the money stays with the County and is deposited in the “Justice Court Technology Fund.”</p> <p>SSP: The fund may only be used to finance: (1) the cost of continuing education and training for justice court judges and clerks regarding technological enhancements for justice courts; and (2) the purchase and maintenance of technological enhancements for a justice court, including: (A) computer systems; (B) computer networks; (C) computer hardware; (D) computer software; (E) imaging systems; (F) electronic kiosks; (g) electronic ticket writers; and (H) docket management systems.</p> <p>Pursuant to special bracketed legislation, in Guadalupe County</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
									the commissioners court may approve use of the fund “to assist a constable’s office or other county department with a technological enhancement [as detailed above] if the enhancement directly relates to the operation or efficiency of the justice court.”
38	Comal County Juvenile Placement Special Fund Court Cost	Human Resources Code, § 152.0522	§§ 102.042; 102.062; and 102.103.	Upon conviction.	Any offense.	Yes. This fee may only be assessed in a district court, statutory county court, or justice court in Comal County.	\$4.00 in district court or a statutory county court. \$1.50 in a justice court.	Yes.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is to be deposited in the Comal County Juvenile Placement Special Fund.</p> <p>SSP: The Comal County Juvenile Board shall use the Fund money to assist organizations in providing housing facilities or treatment programs for juveniles.</p>
39	Municipal Court Technology Fee	CCP, art. 102.0172	§102.121(5); and 102.141.	Upon conviction (which includes deferred disposition and deferred adjudication).			Not to exceed \$4.00.	No. The city council “may” create a municipal court technology fund and “may” require a defendant to pay a technology fee.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the City and deposited in the “Municipal Court Technology Fund.”</p> <p>SSP: Money in the Fund may only be used to finance the purchase of or to maintain technological enhancements for a municipal court or municipal court of record, including: (1) computer systems; (2) computer networks; (3) computer hardware; (4) computer software; (5) imaging systems; (6) electronic kiosks; (7) electronic ticket writers; and (8) docket management systems.</p>
40	Jury Fee – Justice Court and Municipal Court	CCP, Art. 102.004	§§ 102.101(1); 102.101(2); 102.101(3); 102.121(1); 102.121(2); and 102.121(3).	Upon: (1) conviction by jury; or (2) conviction by judge if the defendant had requested a jury and failed to withdraw the request within 24 hours before the time of trial. “Convictions” include deferred adjudications and deferred dispositions. If	Any offense.	Yes. The fee only applies in a justice court and a municipal court.	\$3.00	Yes.	<p>CD: 100% of the money stays with the County (or the City) and is directed to the County’s (or the City’s) General Fund.</p> <p>SSP: Presumably, the money is to be used to pay for the costs related to a jury. However, the statute does not explicitly state this and there is no limitation on spending the money for this purpose.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
				two or more defendants are tried jointly, only one fee may be applied.					
41	Additional Court Cost	Transportation Code, § 542.403	§102.0213	Upon conviction (which includes deferred adjudication and deferred disposition).	Any misdemeanor offense under Transportation Code, Title 7, Subtitle C (Chapters 541 – 600). Subtitle C is known as “Rules of the Road.”	None.	\$3.00	Yes.	CD: 100% of the money stays with the County (or the City) and is directed to the County’s (or the City’s) General Fund. SSP: No stated purpose.
42	Indigent Defense Fee	LGC, § 133.107	§ 102.0212(6)	Upon conviction (which includes deferred adjudication and deferred disposition).	Any offense other than an offense relating to a pedestrian or the parking of a motor vehicle.	None.	\$2.00	Yes.	CD: 90% to the State; 10% as a service fee for collection to the County General Fund (or City General Fund). The State money gets directed to the “Fair Defense Account” established under Section 79.031 of the Government Code. SSP: Money in the Fair Defense Account is to be used “to fund indigent defense representation.”
43	Truancy Prevention Court Cost	CCP, art. 102.015	§103.034	Upon conviction (which includes deferred disposition).	Any offense other than an offense relating to a pedestrian or the parking of a motor vehicle.	Yes. Conviction must be in a justice court or a municipal court.	\$2.00	Yes.	CD: <u>Generally</u> , 100% to the State for deposit to the credit of a dedicated account in the general revenue fund to be known as the “Truancy Prevention and Diversion Fund.” An <u>exception</u> to the requirement to send 100% of the money to the State exists for those counties and cities that have established (or are attempting to establish) a juvenile case manager program. These counties and cities have the option of retaining 50% of the money. The other 50% of the money would be directed to the State to be used as described in the paragraph above. SSP: The legislature may appropriate money from the Truancy Prevention and Diversion Fund only to the criminal justice division of the governor’s office for distribution to local governmental entities for truancy prevention and intervention services. Local governmental entities may request funds from the criminal justice division of the governor’s office to provide

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
									such services. Counties and cities that retain 50% of the money do so for the purpose of operating or establishing a juvenile case manager program.
44	Toll Violation Court Cost	Transportation Code, § 284.2031	§ 102.0213(3)	Upon conviction which includes deferred disposition.	An offense under any of the three following Transportation Code provisions: (1) § 284.070 [Nonpayment of Toll on a County Project]; (2) § 284.0701 [Failure to Pay the Proper Toll and Administrative Cost in response to a mailed written notice of nonpayment]; and (3) § 284.203 [Operation of a Motor Vehicle in Violation of a Commissioners Court Order Adopted Under Transp. Code, §284.202(a)].	Yes – this fee cannot be assessed in a municipal court. Also, this cost may only be assessed in a county with a population of 3.3 million or more or a county adjacent to such a county.	\$1.00	No. This is an optional fee assessed only if the County chooses to do so.	CD: In a county with a population of 3.3 million or more, money shall be deposited in a special fund in the county treasury to be administered by the county attorney or district attorney. In all other counties, the money is to be deposited into the County’s General Fund. SSP: Expenditures from the special fund mentioned above shall be at the sole discretion of the attorney and may be used only to defray the salaries and expenses the prosecutor’s office, but in no event may the county attorney or district attorney supplement his or her own salary from the fund. There is no stated purpose for the money collected in counties with populations of less than 3.3 million.
45	Moving Violation Fee	CCP, art. 102.022	§ 102.061(8); 102.081(8); 102.101(9); and 102.121(7); The fee is labeled as the “civil justice fee” in the foregoing sections.	Upon conviction (which includes deferred adjudication and deferred disposition).	Any offense that: (1) involves the operation of a motor vehicle; and (2) is classified as a “moving violation” by the Department of Public Safety (DPS) under Section 708.052, Transportation Code. Subsection (c) of Section 708.052 requires the DPS to promulgate a rule designating the offenses that constitute moving violations. The list of moving violations can be found at 37 Tex. Admin. Code §15.89(b). The list is available online at http://info.sos.state.tx.us/fids/201003483-1.html .	Yes. Conviction must be in a county court at law, a county court, a justice court, or a municipal court.	\$0.10	Yes.	CD: 90% to the State; 10% as a collection fee to the County (or City) General Fund. The State money is deposited to the credit of the “Civil Justice Data Repository” fund in the State’s general revenue fund. SSP: The State money is “to be used only by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement to implement duties under Section 1701.162, Occupations Code.” The Commission’s duties involve the audit of certain law enforcement agency records.
46	Repayment of Crime Stoppers’ Reward	CCP, arts. 37.073, 42.152	§ 103.021(4)	Upon conviction if the judge orders the defendant to repay all or part of the reward.	Felony cases in which a reward was paid by a crime stoppers organization.	None, but the case must be a felony case.	All or part of the amount of the reward.	No. The judge “may” order a payment but is to consider “the ability of the defendant	CD: 100% of the money is retained by the County. \$7.00 of the reward amount is to be retained by the clerk of the court as a processing fee. SSP: The apparent purpose of that part of the reward repayment other than the \$7.00 for processing is to reimburse the crime stoppers organization for the reward the organization

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								to make the payment. The judge must also consider the importance of the information to the prosecution of the defendant.	paid.
47	Disposition of Confiscated Game Court Cost	Parks & Wildlife Code, § 12.110	§ 102.0214	Upon conviction.	Unlawful Possession of a Game Bird, Fowl, Animal, Game Fish or Exotic Animal.	None.	Actual cost of any storage, care, feeding, cold storage, or processing necessary for any unlawfully taken, shipped, or processed game bird, fowl, animal, game fish or exotic animal.	Yes.	<p>CD: 100% to the County or City for deposit in that government's general fund.</p> <p>SSP: Apparent purpose is to cover the cost of the storage, care, feeding, cold storage or processing necessary for any unlawfully taken shipped or processed game bird, fowl, animal, game fish or exotic animal.</p>

CATEGORY 2 – COSTS PAID BY THE DEFENDANT UPON BEING PLACED ON COMMUNITY SUPERVISION [COSTS 48 – 51]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
48	Community Supervision Monthly Fee	CCP, art. 42.12, Section 19(a)	§ 103.021(9)	Monthly fee once defendant is placed on probation.	Any offense.	None.	\$25.00 to \$60.00 per month during the period of community supervision.	No. “The judge may waive or reduce the fee or suspend a monthly payment of the fee if the judge determines that payment of the fee would cause the defendant a significant financial hardship.”	<p>CD: 100% of the money goes to “the special fund of the county treasury to be used for the same purpose for which state aid may be used under Chapter 76, Government Code.”</p> <p>SSP: Chapter 76 of the Government Code concerns Community Supervision and Corrections Departments. Thus, the purpose of this fee is to support the operations of community supervision and corrections departments.</p>
49	DNA Testing Court Cost – Community Supervision	CCP, art. 102.020	§ 102.021(15)	Upon being placed on community supervision.	Any case in which the defendant is convicted of a felony, placed on community supervision, and ordered to provide a DNA sample as a condition of community supervision. Such a condition of community supervision is mandatory if the defendant has not previously submitted a DNA sample under other state law.	None.	\$34.00	No. The court may waive the cost if the court finds the defendant is indigent and unable to pay the cost.	<p>CD: 90% to the State; 10% as a collection fee to the County General Fund. The State money is to be directed to the Department of Public Safety (DPS).</p> <p>SSP: The money directed to the DPS is “to help defray the cost of any analyses performed on DNA samples provided by defendants who are required to pay a court cost under this article [Article 102.020].”</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
50	Additional Community Supervision Monthly Fee	CCP, art. 42.12, Section 19(e),(f)	§ 103.021(10)	Monthly fee once defendant is placed on probation for one of the relevant crimes.	Indecent Exposure – Penal Code § 21.08 Indecency with a Child – Penal Code § 21.11 Sexual Assault – Penal Code § 22.011 Aggravated Sexual Assault – Penal Code § 22.021 Prohibited Sexual Conduct – Penal Code § 25.02 Sexual Performance by a Child – Penal Code § 43.25 Possession or Promotion of Child Pornography -- § 43.26	None.	\$5.00 per month during the period of community supervision.	Yes. However, “[t]he court shall consider the ability of the defendant to make payments in ordering the defendant to make payments under [Article 42.12]. CCP, art. 42.12(b).”	<p>CD: There are two different versions of the same statute [CCP, art. 42.02, Section 19(f)] dealing with where this money is directed. Both versions say the money is to originally be paid to the community supervision and corrections department (CSCD) supervising the defendant.</p> <p>Under the first version of the statute, the CSCD then sends 100% of the money goes to the State Comptroller who is to deposit the money “in the special revenue fund to the credit of the sexual assault program fund established under Section 44.0061, Health and Safety Code.” However, Chapter 44 of the Health and Safety Code no longer exists.</p> <p>Under the second version of the statute, the CSCD sends 90% of the money to the State while 10% of the money is retained by the county as a collection fee. The money directed to the State is to be deposited “in the sexual assault program fund under Section 420.008, Government Code.” This statute currently does exist.</p> <p>SSP: Under both versions of the statute, the money ends up in a fund known as the Sexual Assault Program Fund. Section 420.008 of the Government Code details how this money may be used. The money can be directed to several different governmental entities (mainly State agencies or departments) for various projects and services related to problems associated with sexual assault and domestic violence.</p>
51	Drug or Alcohol Rehabilitation Evaluation Court Cost	CCP, art. 102.018(b)	§ 102.021(10)	Upon conviction if the defendant is ordered to undergo an evaluation. (The purpose of the evaluation is to determine a course of conduct necessary for the rehabilitation of the defendant’s drug or alcohol dependence condition.)	Any “offense relating to the driving or operating of a motor vehicle punishable under Section 49.04(b), Penal Code.” Section 49.04(b) calls for punishment of the offense of driving while intoxicated as a Class B misdemeanor “with a minimum term of confinement of six days.”	None.	An amount equal to the cost of an evaluation of the defendant described by CCP, art. 42.12, Section 13(a)(1). There is no set dollar amount.	Yes, <u>unless</u> court determines the defendant is indigent and unable to pay the cost, in which case court <u>may</u> waive the cost.	<p>CD: 100% of the money stays with the County and is directed to the County’s General Fund.</p> <p>SSP: Presumably, the money is to be used to pay for the evaluations. However, the statute does not explicitly state this and there is no limitation on spending the money for this purpose.</p>

CATEGORY 3 – COSTS PAID BY THE DEFENDANT AS A CONDITION OF COMMUNITY SUPERVISION [COSTS 52 – 63]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
52	Family Violence Center Fee as a Condition of Probation	CCP, art. 42.12, Section 11(g)	§ 103.021(8)	If defendant is placed on probation, this <u>must</u> be made a condition of probation.	Any offense under Penal Code, Title 5, that the court determines involves family violence. Title 5 offenses include offenses under Chapter 19 (Criminal Homicide), Chapter 20 (Kidnapping, Unlawful Restraint, and Smuggling of Persons), Chapter 20A (Trafficking of Persons), Chapter 21 (Sexual Offenses) and Chapter 22 (Assaultive Offenses).	None.	\$100.00.	Yes. However, “[t]he court shall consider the ability of the defendant to make payments in ordering the defendant to make payments under [Article 42.12]. CCP, art. 42.12(b).”	<p>CD: 100% of the money goes to a designated family violence center that receives state or federal funds and that serves the county in which the court is located.</p> <p>SSP: There apparent purpose is to fund family violence centers.</p>
53	Reimbursement to Victims of Crime Fund	CCP, art. 42.12, Section 11(a)(18)	§ 103.021(5)	If defendant is placed on probation, the judge can make this a condition of probation.	Any case in which the defendant is placed on probation. There need not necessarily have been any payment from the Victims of Crime Fund to a victim of the defendant’s crime.	None.	In a case in which the Victims of Crime Fund made a payment to a victim of the defendant’s offense – the amount of the payment. If there was no such payment to a victim, then a maximum of \$50 for a misdemeanor, and a maximum of \$100 for a felony.	No. This is an optional term of community supervision.	<p>CD: 100% of the money goes to the State’s Compensation to Victims of Crime Fund.</p> <p>SSP: The purpose of the fee is to reimburse the State’s Compensation to Victims of Crime Fund for payments made to victims from the Fund.</p>
54	Crime Stoppers Fee as a Condition of Probation	CCP, art. 42.12, Section 11(a)(21)	§ 103.021(6)	If defendant is placed on probation, the judge can make this a condition of probation.	Any case in which the defendant is placed on probation. There need not necessarily have been any payment of a reward by a crime stoppers organization.	None.	An amount not to exceed \$50.00.	No. This is an optional term of community supervision.	<p>CD: 100% of the money goes to the designated crime stoppers organization.</p> <p>SSP: The apparent purpose is to fund crime stoppers organizations.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
55	Children's Advocacy Center Fee as a Condition of Probation	CCP, art. 42.12, Section 11(g)	§ 103.021(7)	If defendant is placed on probation, the judge can make this a condition of probation.	Indecency with a Child [Penal Code, §21.11] or Sexual Assault of a Child [Penal Code, § 22.011(a)(2)].	None.	An amount not to exceed \$50.00.	No. This is an optional term of community supervision.	<p>CD: 100% of the money goes to the designated children's advocacy center.</p> <p>SSP: The apparent purpose is to fund children's advocacy centers.</p>
56	Sex Offender Treatment Fee as a Condition of Probation	CCP, art. 42.12, Section 11(i)	§ 103.021(11)	A judge may require a defendant to submit to treatment, specialized supervision, or rehabilitation as a condition of probation. Upon finding the defendant can pay, the judge shall order this payment.	Any offense for which the defendant has been labeled as a sex offender and has been placed on community supervision.	None.	All or part of the reasonable and necessary costs of the treatment, supervision, or rehabilitation.	Yes, if the judge makes the required ability-to-pay finding.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is to go to pay for the costs of the sex offender's treatment, specialized supervision, or rehabilitation.</p> <p>SSP: To pay for the costs of the sex offender's treatment, specialized supervision, or rehabilitation.</p>
57	Attorney's Fees as a Condition of Probation	CCP, art. 42.12, Section 11(a)(11)	None	If defendant is placed on probation, the judge can make this a condition of probation.	Any case in which an attorney has been appointed to represent an indigent defendant.	None.	The amount of the compensation paid to appointed counsel or, if the defendant was represented by a public defender, the amount that would have been paid to an appointed attorney had the county not had a public defender's office.	No. This is an optional term of community supervision.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county.</p> <p>SSP: The money is to be used to cover the cost of the legal services provided to the defendant.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
58	Community Corrections Facility Fee as a Condition of Probation	CCP, art. 42.12(a)(2)	None.	If and when a judge makes paying toward the defendant's room and board in a community corrections facility a term of probation.	Any case in which a defendant is placed on probation and, as a term of probation, the defendant is ordered to remain under custodial supervision in a community corrections facility.	None.	A percentage of the defendant's income.	No. This is an optional term of community supervision.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the County.</p> <p>SSP: The apparent purpose of the fee is to reimburse the county for money spent on housing the defendant in a community corrections facility.</p>
59	Support Payment for Defendant's Dependents as a Condition of Probation	CCP, art. 42.12(a)(13)	None.	If and when a judge makes paying toward the support of the defendant's dependents a term of probation.	Any offense.	None.	A percentage of the defendant's income.	No. This is an optional term of community supervision.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is directed to the defendant's dependents.</p> <p>SSP: The purpose of the payments is to provide financial support for the dependents of the defendant.</p>
60	Reimbursement of Law Enforcement Expenses as a Condition of Probation	CCP, art. 42.12(a)(19)	None.	If and when a judge makes reimbursing a law enforcement agency for certain expenses a condition of probation. The particular expenses are those for the analysis, storage, or disposal of raw materials, controlled substances, chemical precursors, drug paraphernalia, or other materials seized in connection with the offense.	Any offense.	None.	The amount of the specified law enforcement expenses.	No. This is an optional term of community supervision.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is directed to the law enforcement agency in question.</p> <p>SSP: The purpose of the payments is to provide reimbursement to the law enforcement agency.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
61	Psychological Counseling for Victim as a Condition of Probation	CCP, art. 42.12(a)(20)	None.	If and when a judge makes paying the victim's counseling costs a term of probation. The particular costs are for psychological counseling made necessary by the offense or for counseling and education relating to acquired immune deficiency syndrome or human immunodeficiency virus made necessary by the offense.	Any offense.	None.	The cost of the counseling.	No. This is an optional term of community supervision.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is directed to the victim.</p> <p>SSP: The purpose of the payments is to provide reimbursement to the victim for the costs of counseling related to the offense.</p>
62	Reimbursement of Interpreter Expense as a Condition of Probation	CCP, art. 42.12(a)(24)	None.	If and when a judge makes reimbursing the county for compensation paid to an interpreter in the case a condition of probation.	Any offense.	None.	The amount of the compensation paid to the interpreter.	No. This is an optional term of community supervision.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is directed to the county.</p> <p>SSP: The purpose of the payments is to provide reimbursement to the County for amounts paid to an interpreter who provides services in the case.</p>
63	Reimbursement of County Jail Confinement Expenses – Condition of Probation	CCP, art. 42.038(b)	None.	If and when a judge makes reimbursing the county for the defendant's confinement an additional condition of community supervision.	Any misdemeanor case in which the defendant is convicted or placed on deferred adjudication, and, as a term of community supervision, the defendant is ordered to submit to a period of confinement in the county jail.	None.	\$25.00 per day for each day the defendant is confined in jail after the date of conviction or the date of the defendant's guilty or nolo contendere plea. The day confinement begins is not counted.	No. This is an optional term of community supervision. Also, a judge may not require reimbursement if the defendant is indigent. Additionally, the judge must consider the defendant's financial circumstances.	<p>CD: 100% of the money stays with the county and is deposited into the County's General Fund.</p> <p>SSP: The intent of the fee is to go toward the cost of housing the defendant in the county jail during his or her sentence.</p>

CATEGORY 4 – COSTS PAID BY THE DEFENDANT RELATED TO PAYMENT (OR NON-PAYMENT) OF COSTS AND FINES [COSTS 64 – 74]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
64	Administrative Fee (aka Omni Fee) – failure to pay fine and costs	Transportation Code, § 706.006(b)	§ 103.0213(5)	At the time the County or City makes a report to DPS that a defendant who has been ordered to pay a fine and costs has failed to pay the fine and costs in the manner ordered by the court.	Any offense.	None.	\$30.00	Yes.	<p>CD: \$20.00 is to be directed to the State and \$10 is to be deposited in the County’s (or City’s) General Fund. Of the \$20 directed to the State, \$10 is credited to the DPS. The remaining \$10.00 goes to the State’s General Fund.</p> <p>SSP: The \$10.00 directed to DPS is “to implement Chapter 706 of the Transportation Code. Chapter 706 outlines the procedure for DPS to deny the renewal of the driver’s license of a person who has failed to pay fines and costs. There is no stated purpose for the \$10.00 directed to the State’s General Fund. Of the \$10.00 retained by the County or City, \$6.00 is paid to OmniBase Services, Inc. OmniBase Services is a private vendor with which DPS has contracted to assist with implementing Chapter 706 of the Transportation Code. There is no stated purpose for the remaining \$4.00 that goes to the County’s (or the City’s) General Fund.</p>
65	Time Payment Fee	LGC, §133.103	§102.0212(4)	When a person who has been convicted (which includes deferred adjudication and deferred disposition) “pays any part of a fine, court costs, or restitution on or after the 31 st day after the date on which a judgment is entered assessing the fine, court costs, or restitution.	Any offense.	None.	\$25.00	Yes.	<p>CD: 50% of the money (\$12.50) is sent to the State and the other 50% of the money (\$12.50) is retained by the County (or the City). The money directed to the State is to be deposited to the credit of the State’s General Fund. As for the 50% of the money retained by the County or the City, 80% (\$10.00) goes to the General Fund of the County or City. The remaining 20% (\$2.50) is also to be deposited in the General Fund of the County or City, but this money is to be used for a special purpose.</p> <p>SSP: The special purpose for the \$2.50 deposited in the County’s (or City’s) General Fund is “for the purpose of improving the efficiency of the administration of justice in the county or municipality.” Please note also that the County or City is to “prioritize the needs of the judicial officer who collected the fees when making expenditures . . . and use the money deposited to provide for those needs.”</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
66	Scofflaw Fee (Cities) – Failure to Pay	Transportation Code, § 702.003	None.	Upon the issuance of a warrant by a municipality for the defendant’s failure to pay a fine on a complaint that involves the violation of a traffic law. (The fee is only assessed if the City has a contract with the County or with DPS.)	Traffic law cases.	Yes. This fee can only be assessed in a municipal court.	\$20.00	No. Imposition of the fee is optional.	<p>CD: 100% of the money stays with the City and is deposited into the General Fund of the City.</p> <p>SSP: The fee may only be used to reimburse the county tax assessor-collector (or the DPS) for its expenses for providing services under the contract between the City and the County (or the DPS). Under the contract, the City provides information to the County (or the DPS) that will allow the tax assessor-collector (or the DPS) to determine whether to refuse to register the defendant’s motor vehicle.</p>
67	Scofflaw Fee (Counties) – Failure to Pay	Transportation Code, § 502.010	None.	Upon the defendant’s failure to pay a fine, fee, or tax to the County by the date due.	Any offense.	Yes – this fee cannot be assessed in a municipal court.	\$20.00 under § 502.010(f) as amended by Acts 2011, ch. 1094 . An unspecified amount under the same section as amended by Acts 2011, ch. 1296.	No. Imposition of the fee is optional.	<p>CD: 100% of the money stays with the County and is deposited into the General Fund of the County.</p> <p>SSP: The fee may only be used to reimburse the county tax assessor-collector (or the DPS) for its expenses in providing services related to its action in refusing to register (or allow the renewal of registration) of a vehicle owned by the defendant. DPS will only perform services under a contract between the County and DPS.</p>
68	Electronic Payment Handling Fee	Local Government Code, §§ 132.002(d), 132.003(c)	§ 103.030(5)	Upon payment of fines and court costs by electronic means.	Any offense.	Yes – this fee is to be assessed only on payments connected with cases in the district courts, county courts at law, and justice courts.	Flat rate of \$5 or less for each payment transaction or a rate reasonably related to the government officer’s expense that is 5% or less of the amount of the fee, court cost, or other charge being paid.	No. The commissioners court may authorize this handling fee.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county.</p> <p>SSP: The money is to be used to cover the cost of processing a payment by electronic means.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
69	Transaction Fee	CCP, art. 102.072	<p>§ 103.021(24)</p> <p>The fee is labeled as an “administrative fee” by the foregoing statute.</p>	<p>Upon any transaction made by a community supervision and corrections department or by an officer listed in CCP, article 103.003 relating to the collection of fines, fees, restitution, or other costs imposed by a court.</p>	Any offense.	<p>This fee is not assessed in municipal courts where fines and court costs are collected by municipal court clerks. These clerks are not included among those who can charge a fee for making a transaction related to the collection of fines, fees, or restitution.</p>	Not to exceed \$2.00	<p>No. The imposition of this fee is optional with the officer or department collecting fines, fees, restitution or other costs.</p>	<p>CD: 100% of the money stays with the County and is directed to the County’s General Fund. The collecting entity can be a district attorney, a county attorney, a district clerk, a county clerk, a sheriff, a constable, or a justice of the peace. Also, a commissioners court of a county that has implemented a collections improvement program under CCP, article 103.0033 may be a collecting entity. Additionally, a community supervision and corrections department and a county treasurer may collect court costs with the written approval of the relevant court clerk or fee officer.</p> <p>SSP: Presumably, the fee is assessed to cover the costs of a collection transaction handled by the collecting entity. However, there is no requirement that the money be directed to the collecting entity.</p>
70	Additional Administrative Cost	Transportation Code, § 284.2032	None.	<p>When collecting a toll or charge for each event of nonpayment of a toll or charge imposed under Transportation Code, § 284.069.</p>	Offense of Nonpayment of Toll under Transportation Code, §284.069.	<p>Yes – this fee cannot be assessed in a municipal court. Also, this cost may only be assessed in a county with a population of 3.3 million or more.</p>	\$1.00 for each event of nonpayment for a required toll or charge.	<p>No. This is an optional fee assessed only if the County chooses to do so.</p>	<p>CD: The money is to be deposited in a special fund in the county treasury to be administered by the county attorney.</p> <p>SSP: Expenditures from the special fund mentioned above shall be at the sole discretion of the county attorney and may be used only to defray the salaries and expenses the attorney’s office, but in no event may the county attorney supplement his or her own salary from the fund.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
71	Third Party Collections Fee – Unpaid Fines, Court Costs and Restitution	CCP, art. 103.0031	§ 103.021(25)	When a financial obligation that is more than 60 days past due is referred to the collections vendor.	Any criminal conviction in which: (1) the defendant was ordered to pay a fine, court costs, or restitution; (2) one of the foregoing financial obligations is more than 60 days past due; and (3) the financial obligation has been referred to a vendor for collection.	None.	30% of total amount of each item that: (1) is more than 60 days past due; and (2) has been referred to a vendor for collection.	No. There first must be a contract between the county commissioners court (or the city council) and a collection vendor. Second, the commissioners court (or city council) must authorize the assessment of the collection fee. Also, please note that a defendant is not liable for the collection fee if the court determines the defendant is indigent, or has insufficient resources or income, or is otherwise unable to pay all or part of the underlying fine or costs.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is directed to the collection vendor.</p> <p>SSP: The fee is assessed for the purpose of compensating the vendor.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
72	Credit Card Processing Fee – County and Precinct Officers	Local Government Code, §§ 132.002(a), 132.003(a)	§ 103.030(3)	Upon payment of fines and court costs by credit card.	Any offense.	Yes – this fee is to be assessed only on payments connected with cases in the district courts, county courts at law, and justice courts.	An amount reasonably related to the expense incurred in processing the payment by credit card – up to 5% of the amount paid.	No. The commissioners court “may” authorize a county or precinct officer to collect and retain a fee for processing the payment by credit card.	CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county. SSP: The money is to be used to cover the expense of processing the payment by credit card.
73	Credit Card Processing Fee – Municipal Officials	Local Government Code, §§ 132.002(b), 132.003(a)	§ 103.030(4)	Upon payment of fines and court costs by credit card.	Any offense.	Yes – this fee is to be assessed only on payments connected with cases in the municipal courts.	An amount reasonably related to the expense incurred in processing the payment by credit card – up to 5% of the amount paid.	No. The governing body of the municipality “may” authorize the collection of this fee.	CD: 100% of the money is retained by the municipality. SSP: The money is to be used to cover the expense of processing the payment by credit card.
74	Credit Card Transaction Fee – County and Precinct Officers	Local Government Code, §§ 132.003(d)	§ 103.030(6)	Upon payment of fines and court costs by credit card if a vendor charges the county a transaction fee for accepting the credit card payment.	Any offense.	Yes – this fee is to be assessed only on payments connected with cases in the district courts, county courts at law, and justice courts.	“[a]n amount equal to the amount of any transaction fee charged to the county by a vendor providing services in connection with payments made by credit card.	No. The commissioners court “may” authorize the collection of this fee.	CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county. SSP: The money is to be used to cover the transaction fees charged by vendors in connection with payments made by credit card.

Category 5 – Costs paid by the Defendant for Failure to Appear [Costs 75 – 80]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
75	Administrative Fee (aka Omni Fee) – failure to appear	Transportation Code, § 706.006(a)	§ 103.0213(4)	If the County or City reports to DPS that the defendant has failed to appear in response to a complaint or citation, then the defendant is to pay the cost when: (1) judgment is entered on the underlying offense; (2) the underlying offense is dismissed; or (3) bond is posted to reinstate the charge on the docket. No fee is to be assessed if the defendant is acquitted.	Any offense in which the charging instrument is a complaint or in which a citation is used in lieu of a formal charging instrument. These cases will be Class C misdemeanors and other fine-only misdemeanor offenses.	None. However, cases in which this fee is assessed will typically be handled in justice courts and municipal courts.	\$30.00	Yes.	<p>CD: \$20.00 is to be directed to the State and \$10 is to be deposited in the County’s (or City’s) General Fund. Of the \$20 directed to the State, \$10 is credited to the DPS. The remaining \$10.00 goes to the State’s General Fund.</p> <p>SSP: The \$10.00 directed to DPS is “to implement Chapter 706 of the Transportation Code. Chapter 706 outlines the procedure for DPS to deny the renewal of the driver’s license of a person who has failed to appear. There is no stated purpose for the \$10.00 directed to the State’s General Fund. Of the \$10.00 retained by the County or City, \$6.00 is paid to OmniBase Services, Inc. OmniBase Services is a private vendor with which DPS has contracted to assist with implementing Chapter 706 of the Transportation Code. There is no stated purpose for the remaining \$4.00 that goes to the County’s (or the City’s) General Fund.</p>
76	Special Expense for Issuance and Service of Certain Arrest Warrants	CCP, art. 45.203	§ 103.024(2)	Upon the issuance and service of an arrest warrant for one of the two relevant offenses.	An offense under Penal Code, § 38.10 (Bail Jumping and Failure to Appear - FTA) or Transportation Code, § 543.009 (Violation of Promise to Appear – VPTA).	Yes – this fee may only be assessed in municipal court.	Not to exceed \$25.00.	No. The governing body of a municipality “may” pass an ordinance calling for this special expense.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the municipality.</p> <p>SSP: “Money collected from the special expense shall be paid into the municipal treasury for the use and benefit of the municipality.”</p>
77	Scofflaw Fee (Cities) – Failure to Appear	Transportation Code, § 702.003	None.	Upon the issuance of a warrant by a municipality for the defendant’s failure to appear on a complaint that involves the violation of a traffic law. (The fee is only assessed if the City has a contract with County or DPS.)	Traffic law cases.	Yes. This fee can only be assessed in a municipal court.	\$20.00	No. Imposition of the fee is optional.	<p>CD: 100% of the money stays with the City and is deposited into the General Fund of the City.</p> <p>SSP: The fee may only be used to reimburse the county tax assessor-collector (or the DPS) for its expenses for providing services under the contract between the City and the County (or the DPS). Under the contract, the City provides information to the County (or the DPS) that will allow the tax assessor-collector (or the DPS) to determine whether to refuse to register the defendant’s motor vehicle.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
78	Scofflaw Fee (Counties) – Failure to Appear	Transportation Code, § 502.010	None.	Upon the defendant’s failure to appear in connection with a complaint, citation, information, or indictment in a court on which a criminal proceeding is pending against the motor vehicle owner.	Any offense.	Yes – this fee cannot be assessed in a municipal court.	\$20.00 under § 502.010(f) as amended by Acts 2011, ch. 1094 . An unspecified amount under the same section as amended by Acts 2011, ch. 1296.	No. Imposition of the fee is optional.	<p>CD: 100% of the money stays with the County and is deposited into the General Fund of the County.</p> <p>SSP: The fee may only be used to reimburse the county tax assessor-collector (or the DPS) for its expenses in providing services related to its action in refusing to register (or allow the renewal of registration) of a vehicle owned by the defendant. DPS will only perform services under a contract between the County and DPS.</p>
79	Third Party Collections Fee – Failure to Appear	CCP, art. 103.0031	§103.021(25)	When: (1) the defendant voluntarily agrees to pay the amount that is communicated to the accused as acceptable to the court under its standard policy for the resolution of the case; or (2) the defendant is ordered to pay a fine, court costs, or restitution after a plea or trial.	Any offense for which the defendant fails to appear.	None.	30% of the amount that is communicated to the accused as acceptable to the court under its standard policy for resolution of the case, if the accused voluntarily agrees to pay that amount; or (2) the amount ordered to be paid by the court after plea or trial.	No. There must first be a contract between the county commissioners court (or the city council) and a collection vendor. Second, commissioners court (or city council) must authorize the assessment of the collection fee. Also, note that a defendant is not liable for the collection fee if the court determines he or she is indigent, or has insufficient resources or income, or is otherwise unable to pay all or part of the fine or costs.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is directed to the collection vendor.</p> <p>SSP: The fee is assessed for the purpose of compensating the vendor.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
80	Failure to Appear for Jury Trial Cost	CCP, art. 45.026	§103.021(12)	When a party who does not waive a jury trial fails to appear for that jury trial. No conviction is required.	Any charged offense.	Yes. This cost may only be assessed in a justice court or a municipal court.	“the costs incurred for impaneling the jury”	No. The “court may release a party from the obligation to pay costs under this section for good cause.”	<p>CD: 100% of the money stays with the County (or the City).</p> <p>SSP: The money goes to the County’s (or the City’s) General Fund as opposed to a special fund of some kind. But the money is intended to recoup the expenses incurred for the impaneling of a jury.</p>

Category 6 – Attorney’s Fees paid by the Defendant [Cost 81]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
81	Attorney’s Fees	CCP, art. 26.05(g)	None.	If and when the trial court determines that the defendant has the financial resources that enable him or her to offset in whole or in part the cost of the legal services provided. The court’s order can be issued upon conviction or during the pendency of the case.	Any case in which an attorney has been appointed to represent an indigent defendant.	None.	All or part of the costs of the legal services provided.	Yes, but only upon the court making a determination that the defendant has adequate financial resources.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county.</p> <p>SSP: The money is to be used to cover the cost of the legal services provided to the defendant.</p>

Category 7 – Costs paid by the Defendant for Participation in Special Programs [Costs 82 – 93]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
82	Drug Court Program Fee	Gov't Code, § 123.004(a)(1)	§ 103.0271(1)	Upon the defendant becoming a participant in a drug court program.	Any offense.	None.	Not to exceed \$1,000.	No. The fee may be assessed. The fees charged must be based on the participant's ability to pay.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county or city..</p> <p>SSP: The money must be used only for purposes specific to the drug court program.</p>
83	Veterans Court Program Fee	Gov't Code, § 124.0054(a)(1)	§ 103.0271(3)	Upon the defendant becoming a participant in a veterans court program.	Any offense.	None, but because veterans courts can only be operated by counties, the fee appears to be inapplicable in municipal courts.	Not to exceed \$1,000.	No. The fee may be assessed. The fees charged must be based on the participant's ability to pay.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county.</p> <p>SSP: The money must be used only for purposes specific to the veterans court program.</p>
84	First Offender Prostitution Prevention Program Fee	Health & Safety Code, § 169.005	§ 103.0292 (as added by SB 462, 83 rd Legislative Session)	Upon the defendant becoming a participant in a first offender prostitution prevention program.	Cases in which a defendant is charged with an offense under Penal Code, Section 43.02(a)(2) – Solicitation of Prostitution.	None.	A reasonable amount not to exceed \$1,000.	No. The fee may be assessed. The fees charged must be based on the participant's ability to pay.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county or city.</p> <p>SSP: The money is used primarily to cover the costs of counseling and services. An amount equal to 10% of the amount paid to cover the costs of counseling and services is to be directed to the county's (or city's) general fund to cover costs associated with the grant program described by Government Code, Section 531.383. An amount equal to 5% of the amount paid to cover the costs of counseling and services is to be directed to the county or city that established the program to cover costs associated with the provision of training to law enforcement personnel on domestic violence, prostitution, and trafficking of persons.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
85	Prostitution Prevention Program Fee	Health & Safety Code, § 169A.005	§ 103.0292 (As added by SB 484, 83 rd Legislative Session)	Upon the defendant becoming a participant in a prostitution prevention program.	Cases in which a defendant is charged with an offense under Penal Code, Section 43.02(a)(1) – Offering to Engage in Prostitution.	None.	A reasonable amount not to exceed \$1,000.	No. The fee may be assessed. The fees charged must be based on the participant's ability to pay.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county or city.</p> <p>SSP: The money is used primarily to cover the costs of counseling and services. An amount equal to 10% of the amount paid to cover the costs of counseling and services is to be directed to the county's (or city's) general fund to cover costs associated with the grant program described by Government Code, Section 531.383. An amount equal to 5% of the amount paid to cover the costs of counseling and services is to be directed to the county or city that established the program to cover costs associated with the provision of training to law enforcement personnel on domestic violence, prostitution, and trafficking of persons.</p>
86	Pretrial Intervention Expense Reimbursement Fee	CCP, art. 102.0121	§ 103.021(22)(b)	When a defendant participates in a pretrial intervention program.	Any offense.	None.	Not to exceed \$500.00.	No. The prosecuting attorney "may" collect a fee.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county and put in a special fund.</p> <p>SSP: The money is "to be used solely to administer the pretrial intervention program."</p>
87	El Paso County Motion to Waive Speedy Trial Fee	Gov't Code, § 54.745	§ 103.0211(3)	Upon a defendant's filing of a motion to waive his or her speedy trial rights. Such a motion is required to be filed in order for a defendant in El Paso County to enter into a pretrial diversion program.	Any offense.	Courts in El Paso County.	\$100.00	Yes, unless the court for good cause waives the fee or any part of the fee under guidelines that may be set by local administrative rules.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is to be collected by the clerk and paid into the county's general fund.</p> <p>SSP: No stated purpose.</p>
88	Pretrial Intervention Supervision Fee	CCP, art. 102.012	§ 103.021(22)(a)	When a court orders a defendant to participate in a pre-trial intervention program.	Any offense.	None.	Not more than \$60.00 per month plus expenses incurred as a result of the defendant's participation in the pre-trial intervention program.	No. The court "may" order the defendant to pay.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is to be paid to the court as a supervision fee.</p> <p>SSP: The fee is paid as a condition of participating in the pre-trial intervention program, but other than that there is no stated purpose for the fee.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
89	Community Supervision Administrative Fee	Gov't Code, § 76.015	§ 103.0211(5)	Upon participating in a program operated by the CSCD or upon receiving services from the CSCD if the defendant is not paying a monthly fee under Section 19, Article 42.12, Code of Criminal Procedure.	Any offense.	None.	\$25.00 to \$60.00 per month	No.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county.</p> <p>SSP: The statute does not declare that this money must be spent on community supervisions and corrections department. But the assumption is that the money should be used for this purpose.</p>
90	Teen Court Duties Fee	CCP, art. 45.052(g), (i) and Family Code, § 54.032(g), (h).	§ 103.021(17); 103.0212(2)(F).	Upon a request by the defendant to attend a teen court program.	Any offense to which a defendant (who is under the age of 18 or enrolled full time in an accredited secondary school program leading to a high school diploma) pleads guilty or nolo contendere with the defendant's parent, guardian, or managing conservator present.	Yes. The fee can only be assessed in a justice court, a municipal court, or a juvenile court..	If the court is located in the Texas-Louisiana Border Region (as defined by Government Code, § 2056.002(e)(2), then the fee is \$20.00. If the court is in any other county, then the fee is not to exceed \$10.00.	No. The court "may" impose the fee.	<p>CD: 100% of the money stays with the County (or the City) and is deposited in the country treasury (or the municipal treasury).</p> <p>SSP: The purpose of the fee is to cover the cost to the teen court for performing its duties under CCP, article 45.052.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
91	Teen Court Administration Fee	CCP, art. 45.052(e), (i) and Family Code, § 54.032(e), (h).	§§ 103.021(16); 103.0212(2)(B).	Upon a request by the defendant to attend a teen court program.	Any offense to which a defendant (who is under the age of 18 or enrolled full time in an accredited secondary school program leading to a high school diploma) pleads guilty or nolo contendere with the defendant's parent, guardian, or managing conservator present.	Yes. The fee can only be assessed in a justice court, a municipal court, or a juvenile court.	The amount of the fee is set by the court. If the court is located in the Texas-Louisiana Border Region as defined by Government Code, § 2056.002(e)(2), then the fee is \$20.00. If the court is in any other county, then the fee is not to exceed \$10.00.	No. The court "may" impose the fee.	<p>CD: 100% of the money stays with the County (or the City) and is deposited in the country treasury (or the municipal treasury).</p> <p>SSP: The purpose of the fee is to cover the costs of administering CCP, Article 45.052 (Dismissal of Misdemeanor Charge on Completion of Teen Court Program).</p>
92	Drug Court Program Fee for Alcohol or Controlled Substance Testing, Counseling, and Treatment	Gov't Code, § 123.004(a)(2)	§ 103.0271(2)	Upon the defendant undergoing controlled substance testing, counseling or treatment as part of a drug court program.	Any offense.	None.	An amount necessary to cover the costs of the testing, counseling and treatment.	No. The fee may be assessed. The fees charged must be based on the participant's ability to pay.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county or city..</p> <p>SSP: The money must be used only for purposes specific to the drug court program.</p>
93	Drug Court Program Fee for Testing, Counseling, and Treatment	Gov't Code, § 124.0054(a)(2)	§ 103.0271(4)	Upon the defendant undergoing testing, counseling or treatment as part of a veterans court program.	Any offense.	Veterans courts exist only in counties; there is no fee in municipal courts.	An amount necessary to cover the costs of the testing, counseling and treatment.	No - fee "may" be assessed. The fees charged must be based on the participant's ability to pay.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county.</p> <p>SSP: The money must be used only for purposes specific to the veterans court program.</p>

Category 8 – Costs paid by the Defendant related to Deferred Disposition or Driving Safety in Justice and Municipal Courts [Costs 94 – 98]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
94	Driving Record Fee	CCP, art. 45.0511(c-1)	§ 103.021(15)(A)	Upon the imposition of a requirement by the judge that the defendant requesting to take a driving safety course or a motorcycle operator training course pay a fee for the court to request that DPS provide the judge with a copy of the defendant’s driving record. The judge need not impose the above requirement and may, alternatively, require the defendant to obtain his or her own DPS driving record.	<p>If the defendant is 25 years of age or older, then the offense must: (1) be within the jurisdiction of a justice or municipal court; (2) involve the operation of a motor vehicle; and (3) be an offense under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Section 472.022, Transportation Code (Disobeying a Warning Sign or Driving Around a Barricade); (B) Subtitle C, Title 7, Transportation Code (Rules of the Road violations); or (C) Section 729.001(a)(3), Transportation Code (Operation of Motor Vehicle by Minor in Violation of Traffic Laws). <p>If the defendant is under the age of 25, then the offense must: (1) be within the jurisdiction of a justice or municipal court; (2) involve the operation of a motor vehicle; and (3) be classified as a moving violation.</p>	None. While the offense must be “within the jurisdiction of a justice of municipal court,” the fee is not limited to cases in these courts.	<p>The sum of the fee called for by: (1) Section 521.048, Transp. Code [\$10.00]; and (2) the state electronic Internet portal fee [currently \$2.00].</p> <p>So, the current amount of fee is \$12.00.</p>	No. The assessment of this fee is at the court’s option.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is remitted to the State.</p> <p>SSP: The \$10.00 that is assessed under Transportation Code, Section 521.048 is to be credited to the DPS. Presumably, this is for the work of the DPS in providing the defendant’s driving record. The \$2.00 electronic internet portal fee is also to be credited to the DPS. However, the \$2.00 must be used to support the “State Electronic Internet Portal” project. <i>See</i> Gov’t Code, §§ 2054.003(15), 2054.2591.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
95	Driving Safety Course Administrative Fee	CCP, art. 45.0511(f)(1)	§ 103.021(15)(B)	Upon a defendant's request to take a driving safety course or a motorcycle operator training course under article 45.0511(b). A request is required to take either course. <i>See</i> CCP, art. 45.0511(b)(3). The Court is required to grant a request when all six requirements under article 45.0511(b) are satisfied.	<p>If the defendant is 25 years of age or older, then the offense must: (1) be within the jurisdiction of a justice or municipal court; (2) involve the operation of a motor vehicle; and (3) be an offense under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Section 472.022, Transportation Code (Disobeying a Warning Sign or Driving Around a Barricade); (B) Subtitle C, Title 7, Transportation Code (Rules of the Road violations); or (C) Section 729.001(a)(3), Transportation Code (Operation of Motor Vehicle by Minor in Violation of Traffic Laws). <p>If the defendant is under the age of 25, then the offense must: (1) be within the jurisdiction of a justice or municipal court; (2) involve the operation of a motor vehicle; and (3) be classified as a moving violation.</p>	None. While the offense must be "within the jurisdiction of a justice of municipal court," the fee is not limited to cases in these courts.	Not to exceed \$10.00.	No. The assessment of this fee is at the court's option.	<p>CD: 100% of the money stays with the County or the City and is directed to the County's (or the City's) General Fund.</p> <p>SSP: The fee is "to cover the cost of administering" article 45.0511.</p>
96	Special Expense Fee	CCP, art. 45.051(a)	§ 103.021(14)	Upon the court placing the defendant on deferred disposition.	Any fine-only misdemeanor offense.	None. However, cases in which this fee is assessed will typically be handled in justice courts and municipal courts.	Not to exceed the amount of the fine that could be imposed on the defendant as punishment for the offense.	No. "The judge may elect not to impose the special expense fee for good cause shown by the defendant."	<p>CD: 100% of the money stays with the County or the City.</p> <p>SSP: There is no stated purpose for this fee. But the statute states that "the judge shall require that the amount of the special expense be credited toward the payment of the amount of the fine imposed by the judge." Please note, however, that if the defendant successfully complies with the conditions of deferred disposition, there is no conviction and there is no fine. In such a case, the special expense fee is not returned to the defendant. Rather, the special expense fee goes to the County's (or the City's) General Fund.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
97	Driving Safety Course Special Request Fee	CCP, art. 45.0511(f)(2)	§ 103.021(15)(C)	Upon a defendant's <u>request</u> to take a driving safety course or a motorcycle operator training course under art. 45.0511(d). The request is a "special request" because certain requirements entitling the defendant to take a course have not been satisfied. <i>See</i> CCP, art. 45.0511(b)(3).	<p>If the defendant is 25 years of age or older, then the offense must: (1) be within the jurisdiction of a justice or municipal court; (2) involve the operation of a motor vehicle; and (3) be an offense under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Section 472.022, Transportation Code (Disobeying a Warning Sign or Driving Around a Barricade); (B) Subtitle C, Title 7, Transportation Code (Rules of the Road violations); or (C) Section 729.001(a)(3), Transportation Code (Operation of Motor Vehicle by Minor in Violation of Traffic Laws). <p>If the defendant is under the age of 25, then the offense must: (1) be within the jurisdiction of a justice or municipal court; (2) involve the operation of a motor vehicle; and (3) be classified as a moving violation.</p>	None. While the offense must be "within the jurisdiction of a justice of municipal court," the fee is not limited to cases in these courts.	Not to exceed the maximum amount of the fine for the offense.	No. The assessment of this fee is at the court's option. NOTE: The granting of the special request in the first place is also at the option of the court.	<p>CD: 100% of the money stays with the County or the City and is directed to the County's (or the City's) General Fund. There is no stated purpose for the fee.</p> <p>SSP: None.</p>
98	Testing and Assessment Cost in Deferred Disposition Case	CCP, art. 45.051(b)	§ 103.021(13)	Upon the defendant being placed on deferred disposition <u>and</u> being ordered to pay for the costs of any diagnostic testing, psychological assessment, or participation in an education program that is ordered by the court.	Cases handled by justice and municipal courts in which the defendant is placed on deferred disposition.	Only in justice courts and municipal courts.	Cost of the diagnostic testing, psychological assessment, or participation in an education program.	No. This is an optional term of deferred disposition.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is to be paid either directly to the entity providing the services or as a court cost. If the money is paid as a court cost then the money presumably goes to the County that then directs the money to the entity providing the services.</p> <p>SSP: The purpose of the fee is to pay for the costs of any diagnostic testing, psychological assessment, or participation in an education program that has been ordered by the court.</p>

Category 9 – Costs paid by the Defendant associated with Release on Bond [Costs 99 – 104]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
99	Verification of Ignition Interlock Device Fee	CCP, art. 17.441	§ 103.021(3)	When a magistrate releases a defendant charged with a relevant offense on bond <u>and</u> requires the defendant to have an ignition interlock device installed <u>and</u> designates an agency to verify the installation of the device and to monitor the device. No conviction is necessary.	A subsequent offense under Penal Code, Sections 49.04 – 49.06 or an offense under Penal Code, Section 49.07 or 49.08.	The fee is triggered by the action of a magistrate (as opposed to the action of a judge).	Not to exceed \$10.00 per month. The amount is to be set by the county auditor to cover the cost incurred by the agency in conducting the monthly services.	Yes.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the County or the City.</p> <p>SSP: The apparent purpose of the fee is to pay the agency verifying the installation of the ignition interlock device and monitoring the use of the device.</p>
100	Personal Bond Fee	CCP, art. 17.42, Sec. 4	§ 103.021(1)	At the time the defendant is released on a personal bond upon the recommendation of a personal bond office. Note: not all counties have personal bond offices.	Any offense.	None. But please note that the only court that can assess this fee is the court before which the case is pending. This fee is not assessed by a magistrate who initially sets bond.	The greater of \$20.00 or 3% of the amount of the bail fixed for the accused.	No. “The court may waive the fee or assess a lesser fee if good cause is shown.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the County (or counties).</p> <p>SSP: The fee revenue “may be used solely to defray expenses of the personal bond office, including defraying the expenses of extradition.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
101	Electronic Monitoring Cost as Condition of Release on Personal Bond	CCP, art. 17.43	§ 103.021(2)	When defendant is released on personal bond by a magistrate who requires submission to electronic monitoring as a condition of release. The fee can also be assessed as a court cost at conclusion of the case. No conviction is necessary.	Any offense.	The fee is triggered by the action of a magistrate (as opposed to the action of a judge).	The cost of the electronic monitoring.	No. This is a cost that “may be assessed.”	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the County or the City.</p> <p>SSP: The apparent purpose of the fee is to pay for the cost of electronic monitoring of persons who have been released from custody on personal bonds.</p>
102	Electronic Monitoring Cost or Controlled Substance Testing Cost as Condition of Release on Bond	CCP, art. 17.44	None	When defendant is released on bond by a magistrate who requires submission to electronic monitoring or weekly controlled substance testing as a condition of release. The fee can also be assessed as a court cost at conclusion of the case. No conviction is necessary for this fee to be assessed.	Any offense.	The fee is triggered by the action of a magistrate (as opposed to the action of a judge).	The cost of the electronic monitoring or the controlled substance testing.	No. This is a cost that “may be assessed.”	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the County or the City.</p> <p>SSP: The apparent purpose of the fee is to pay for the cost of electronic monitoring or controlled substance testing of persons who have been released from custody on a bond.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
103	Victim's Electronic Receptor Device Fee	CCP, art. 17.49(b)(3)	§ 103.021(3-b)	When a magistrate releases a defendant charged with a relevant offense on bond <u>and</u> requires the defendant as a condition of release to carry or wear a global positioning monitoring system device <u>and</u> requires the defendant to pay the costs associated with providing the victim of the offense with an electronic receptor device. No conviction is necessary for this fee to be assessed.	Any offense involving family violence as defined by Family Code, Section 71.004.	The fee is triggered by the action of a magistrate (as opposed to the action of a judge).	The cost associated with providing the victim of the offense with an electronic receptor device.	As a general rule, assessment of the cost is mandatory if the magistrate orders the defendant to pay the costs associated with providing the victim with an electronic receptor device. There is an exception. If the magistrate determines the defendant is indigent, then the magistrate "may, based on a sliding scale established by local rule, require the defendant to pay costs . . . in an amount less than the full amount of the costs."	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the County or the City.</p> <p>SSP: The apparent purpose of the fee is to pay for the costs associated with providing the victim of the offense with an electronic receptor device.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
104	Global Positioning Monitoring System Fee	CCP, art. 17.49(b)(2)	§ 103.021(3-a)	When a magistrate releases a defendant charged with a relevant offense on bond <u>and</u> requires the defendant as a condition of release to carry or wear a global positioning monitoring system device <u>and</u> requires the defendant to pay the costs associated with carrying or wearing a global positioning monitoring system device. No conviction is necessary for this fee to be assessed.	Any offense involving family violence as defined by Family Code, Section 71.004.	The fee is triggered by the action of a magistrate (as opposed to the action of a judge).	The cost associated with operating a global positioning monitoring system in relation to the defendant.	As a general rule, assessment of the cost is mandatory if the defendant is ordered to wear a global positioning monitoring system device. (An order to wear the device is discretionary with the magistrate.) There is an exception. If the magistrate determines the defendant is indigent, then the magistrate “may, based on a sliding scale established by local rule, require the defendant to pay costs . . . in an amount less than the full amount of the costs associated with operating the global positioning monitoring system in relation to the defendant.”	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the County or the City.</p> <p>SSP: The apparent purpose of the fee is to pay for the costs associated with the operation of the global positioning monitoring system.</p>

Category 10 – Compliance Dismissal Fees paid by the Defendant in Traffic and Boating Cases [Costs 105 – 116]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
105	Compliance Dismissal Fee – Expired Inspection Sticker	Transportation Code, § 548.605	§ 103.0213(3)	Upon the defendant remedying the defect (by getting a new inspection sticker) and requesting a dismissal.	Driving with an Expired Inspection Certificate. Transportation Code, § 548.602. NOTE: The statute authorizing this dismissal and the accompanying fee will be repealed effective March 2, 2015.	None.	Not to exceed \$20.00.	Yes. If the prerequisites for the dismissal are met (and the inspection certificate has not been expired for more than 60 days), then the court must dismiss the charge and must charge the fee. If the inspection certificate has been expired for more than 60 days, then the court “may” dismiss the charge.	CD: 100% of the money stays with the county or city and is deposited into the General Fund of the County or City. SSP: Presumably, the fee is assessed to cover the costs associated with the court handling the case.
106	Compliance Dismissal – Expired Disabled Parking Placard	Transportation Code, § 681.013	None.	Upon the defendant remedying the defect (by renewing an expired disabled parking placard) in a timely fashion and requesting a dismissal.	Standing a vehicle on which license plates issued under Transportation Code, § 504.201 or § 504.202 are not displayed and a disabled parking placard is not displayed in a parking space designated for persons with disabilities. Transportation Code, § 681.011(b)(1).	None.	Not to exceed \$20.00.	Yes. If the prerequisites for the dismissal are met (and the disabled parking placard has not been expired for more than 60 days), then the court must dismiss the charge and must charge the fee. If the parking placard has been expired for more than 60 days, then the court “may” dismiss the charge.	CD: 100% of the money stays with the county or city and is deposited into the General Fund of the County or City. SSP: Presumably, the fee is assessed to cover the costs associated with the court handling the case.

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
107	Compliance Dismissal Fee – Expired Vehicle Registration	Transportation Code, § 502.407	§ 103.0213(1)	Upon remedying the defect (with an up-to-date vehicle registration) in a timely manner and seeking to have the charge dismissed.	Operation of Vehicle with Expired License Plate (Transportation Code, § 502.407).	Yes – only in Justice Court or Municipal Court.	Not to exceed \$20.00.	No. The fee is optional with the judge. Also, dismissal of the charge is optional with the judge.	CD: 100% of the money stays with the county or city and is deposited into the General Fund of the County or City. SSP: Presumably, the fee is assessed to cover the costs associated with the court handling the case.
108	Compliance Dismissal Fee – Expired Driver’s License	Transportation Code, § 521.026(a)	§ 103.0213(2)	Upon remedying the defect (by getting a current driver’s license) in a timely manner and seeking to have the charge dismissed.	Driving with an Expired Driver’s License. Transportation Code, §§ 521.021, 521.461.	None.	Not to exceed \$20.00.	No. The fee is optional with the judge. Also, dismissal of the charge is not mandatory, but is instead optional with the judge.	CD: 100% of the money stays with the county or city and is deposited into the General Fund of the County or City. SSP: Presumably, the fee is assessed to cover the costs associated with the court handling the case.
109	Compliance Dismissal Fee – Failure to Report Change of Address or Name on Driver’s License	Transportation Code, § 521.054(d)	None.	Upon remedying the defect (by timely informing DPS of name and address changes) and seeking to have the charge dismissed.	Failure to Report Change of Address or Name on Driver’s License. Transportation Code, § 521.054.	None.	Not to exceed \$20.00.	No. “The court may waive the administrative fee if the waiver is in the interest of justice.”	CD: 100% of the money stays with the county or city and is deposited into the General Fund of the County or City. SSP: Presumably, the fee is assessed to cover the costs associated with the court handling the case.
110	Compliance Dismissal Fee – Violate Driver’s License Restriction or Endorsement	Transportation Code, § 521.221(d)	None.	Upon request for a dismissal of the charges. The court can grant a dismissal only if certain other facts are shown. Transportation Code, § 521.221(d).	Operation of a Motor Vehicle in Violation of a Restriction or without a required Endorsement. Transportation Code, § 521.221(c).	None.	Not to exceed \$10.00.	Yes. But dismissal of the charge is not mandatory.	CD: 100% of the money stays with the county or city and is deposited into the General Fund of the County or City. SSP: Presumably, the fee is assessed to cover the costs associated with the court handling the case.
111	Compliance Dismissal Fee – Operation of Vehicle with Defective Required Equipment	Transportation Code, § 547.004(c)	None	Upon remedying the defect and seeking to have the charge dismissed before the defendant’s first court appearance.	Operation or Movement of an Unsafe Vehicle. Transportation Code, § 547.004.	None.	Not to exceed \$10.00.	Yes. But dismissal of the charge is not mandatory.	CD: 100% of the money stays with the county or city and is deposited into the General Fund of the County or City. SSP: Presumably, the fee is assessed to cover the costs associated with the court handling the case.

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
112	Compliance Dismissal – Operating a Vessel with an Expired Certificate of Number	Parks & Wildlife Code, § 31.127(f)	None.	Upon defendant remedying the defect in a timely fashion and requesting a dismissal of the charge.	Operating a Vessel with an Expired Certificate of Number. Parks & Wildlife Code, § 31.021.	None.	Not to exceed \$10.00.	Yes. But dismissal of the charge is not mandatory.	CD: 100% of the money stays with the County and is deposited into the General Fund of the County. Parks & Wildlife Code, §31.128(b), (c). SSP: Presumably, the fee is assessed to cover the costs associated with the court handling the case.
113	Compliance Dismissal Fee – Attaching or Displaying on a Vehicle Certain License Plates	Transportation Code, § 509.945(d)	None.	Upon remedying the defect before the defendant's first court appearance and seeking to have the charge dismissed.	Improper Attachment to (or Display on) a motor vehicle of a license plate (Transportation Code, § 509.945(a)(3), (5), (6), (7).	None.	Not to exceed \$10.00.	Yes. But dismissal of the charge is not mandatory.	CD: 100% of the money stays with the County and is deposited into the General Fund of the County. Parks & Wildlife Code, §31.128(b), (c). SSP: Presumably, the fee is assessed to cover the costs associated with the court handling the case.
114	Compliance Dismissal Fee – Operation of Vehicle without Two Valid License Plates	Transportation Code, § 509.943	None.	Upon remedying the defect (by displaying two valid license plates) and seeking to have the charge dismissed.	Operation of a Motor Vehicle on a Public Highway without Two Valid License Plates. Transportation Code § 504.943.	None.	Not to exceed \$10.00.	Yes. But dismissal of the charge is not mandatory.	CD: 100% of the money stays with the County and is deposited into the General Fund of the County. Parks & Wildlife Code, §31.128(b), (c). SSP: Presumably, the fee is assessed to cover the costs associated with the court handling the case.
115	Compliance Dismissal Fee – Display of Out-of-Date Motor Vehicle Registration Certificate	Transportation Code, § 502.475(c)	None.	Upon remedying the defect (by removing the out-of-date registration insignia) in a timely manner and seeking to have the charge dismissed.	Attachment to (or Display on) a Motor Vehicle of a Registration Insignia that is assigned for a period other than the registration period in effect. Transportation Code § 502.475(a)(3).	None.	Not to exceed \$10.00.	Yes. But dismissal of the charge is not mandatory.	CD: 100% of the money stays with the County and is deposited into the General Fund of the County. Parks & Wildlife Code, §31.128(b), (c). SSP: Presumably, the fee is assessed to cover the costs associated with the court handling the case.
116	Compliance Dismissal Fee – Motor Vehicle Registration Certificate not Properly Displayed	Transportation Code, § 502.473	None.	Upon remedying the defect (by properly displaying a registration insignia) and seeking to have the charge dismissed.	Operation of a Vehicle without Registration Insignia. Transportation Code § 502.473.	None.	Not to exceed \$10.00.	Yes. But dismissal of the charge is not mandatory.	CD: 100% of the money stays with the County and is deposited into the General Fund of the County. Parks & Wildlife Code, §31.128(b), (c). SSP: Presumably, the fee is assessed to cover the costs associated with the court handling the case.

Category 11 – Peace Officer Fees paid by the Defendant regardless of whether the Defendant is Convicted [Costs 117 – 121]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
117	Peace Officer Fee – Attachment of Witness on Order of Court outside the County	CCP, art. 102.011(c)	§ 102.021(4)	For the daily fee, the conveying of a witness by a peace officer. For the travel expenses, the making of a sworn statement by the relevant officer detailing the travel expenses incurred by the most practical public conveyance and the approval of that statement by the judge.	Any offense.	None.	\$10.00 per day or part of day spent by the officer conveying the witness plus all actual, necessary travel expenses.	Yes.	<p>CD: Generally, 100% of the money stays with the county or city which the Court serves. The money goes to the General Fund of the County or City.</p> <p>The exception is if the service is performed by a peace officer employed by the State (e.g., DPS, Parks & Wildlife, etc.). In such an instance, the City or County keeps 80% of the fee and directs the money to the County’s (or City’s) General Fund. The other 20% of the money is sent to the State for deposit in the State’s General Revenue Fund.</p> <p>SSP: The intent of the statute is to reimburse peace officers for their work in connection with the case. However, the money is directed to the General Fund (at both the State and local level. Thus, the money need not be spent only on law enforcement.</p>
118	Peace Officer Fee – Mileage	CCP, art. 102.011(b)	§ 102.021(3)(I)	Upon traveling to perform one of the three services listed in CCP, art. 102.011 (b) and returning from performing that service.	Any offense. The three services that can be performed by law enforcement and give rise to this mileage fee are as follows: (1) conveying a prisoner after conviction to the county jail; (2) conveying prisoner arrested on a warrant or capias issued in another county to the court or jail of the county; and (3) traveling to execute criminal process, to summon or attach a witness, and to execute process not otherwise described by article 102.011.	None.	\$0.29 per mile.	Yes.	<p>CD: Generally, 100% of the money stays with the county or city which the Court serves. The money goes to the General Fund of the County or City.</p> <p>The exception is if the service is performed by a peace officer employed by the State (e.g., DPS, Parks & Wildlife, etc.). In such an instance, the City or County keeps 80% of the fee and directs the money to the County’s (or City’s) General Fund. The other 20% of the money is sent to the State for deposit in the State’s General Revenue Fund.</p> <p>SSP: The intent of the statute is to reimburse peace officers for their work in connection with the case. However, the money is directed to the General Fund (at both the State and local level. Thus, the money need not be spent only on law enforcement.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
119	Peace Officer Fee – Serving Process and Attending an Examining Trial	CCP, art. 102.011(d)	§ 102.021(3)(J)	Upon the peace officer’s act of serving process and attending an examining trial.	Any offense.	None.	The same fees allowed for those services in the trial of a felony or misdemeanor, not to exceed \$5.00.	Yes.	<p>CD: Generally, 100% of the money stays with the county or city which the Court serves. The money goes to the General Fund of the County or City.</p> <p>The exception is if the service is performed by a peace officer employed by the State (<i>e.g.</i>, DPS, Parks & Wildlife, etc.). In such an instance, the City or County keeps 80% of the fee and directs the money to the County’s (or City’s) General Fund. The other 20% of the money is sent to the State for deposit in the State’s General Revenue Fund.</p> <p>SSP: The intent of the statute is to reimburse peace officers for their work in connection with the case. However, the money is directed to the General Fund (at both the State and local level. Thus, the money need not be spent only on law enforcement.</p>
120	Peace Officer Fee – Meals and Lodging	CCP, art. 102.011(b)	None.	Upon incurring necessary and reasonable expenses for meals and lodging while traveling to perform one of the three services listed in CCP, art. 102.011 (b) and returning from performing that service.	<p>Any offense.</p> <p>The three services that can be performed by law enforcement and give rise to this mileage fee are as follows: (1) conveying a prisoner after conviction to the county jail; (2) conveying prisoner arrested on a warrant or capias issued in another county to the court or jail of the county; and (3) traveling to execute criminal process, to summon or attach a witness, and to execute process not otherwise described by article 102.011.</p>	None.	All necessary and reasonable expenses for meals and lodging to the extent such expenses meet the requirements of Section 611.001, Government Code.	Yes.	<p>CD: Generally, 100% of the money stays with the county or city which the Court serves. The money goes to the General Fund of the County or City.</p> <p>The exception is if the service is performed by a peace officer employed by the State (<i>e.g.</i>, DPS, Parks & Wildlife, etc.). In such an instance, the City or County keeps 80% of the fee and directs the money to the County’s (or City’s) General Fund. The other 20% of the money is sent to the State for deposit in the State’s General Revenue Fund.</p> <p>SSP: The intent of the statute is to reimburse peace officers for their work in connection with the case. However, the money is directed to the General Fund (at both the State and local level. Thus, the money need not be spent only on law enforcement.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
121	Peace Officer Fee – Overtime Costs for Testifying at Trial	CCP, art. 102.011(i)	§ 102.021(5)	When a peace officer testifies in (or travels to and from testifying in) the case of a defendant who is required to pay fees under article 102.011.	Any offense.	None.	Cost of overtime paid to a peace officer for time spent testifying in the trial of the case od for traveling to and from testifying.	Yes.	<p>CD: Generally, 100% of the money stays with the county or city which the Court serves. The money goes to the General Fund of the County or City.</p> <p>The exception is if the service is performed by a peace officer employed by the State (<i>e.g.</i>, DPS, Parks & Wildlife, etc.). In such an instance, the City or County keeps 80% of the fee and directs the money to the County’s (or City’s) General Fund. The other 20% of the money is sent to the State for deposit in the State’s General Revenue Fund.</p> <p>SSP: The intent of the statute is to reimburse peace officers for their work in connection with the case. However, the money is directed to the General Fund (at both the State and local level. Thus, the money need not be spent only on law enforcement.</p>

Category 12 – Expunction Fees paid by the Defendant in Justice Courts and Municipal Courts [Costs 122 – 125]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
122	Expunction Filing Fee for Crimes Committed by Children – Justice and Municipal Courts	CCP, art. 45.0216	§ 103.021(20-a)	At the time the defendant submits a written expunction request to the court.	<p>A person may apply to the court for an expunction on or after the person’s 17th birthday if the person was convicted when the person was a child (age 10 to 16) of not more than one: (1) misdemeanor punishable by fine only; or (2) a penal ordinance of a political subdivision.</p> <p>Additionally, a person may apply to the court for an expunction on or after the person’s 17th birthday if the person was convicted in only once of the offense of Electronic Transmission of Certain Material Depicting Minor (Penal Code, § 43.261). This offense may only be committed by a minor (younger than 18).</p>	Yes – this fee may only be assessed in justice and municipal courts.	\$30.00	Yes.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the County (in justice court cases) and for the City (in municipal court cases).directed to the collection vendor.</p> <p>SSP: The fee is assessed “to defray the cost of notifying state agencies of orders of expungement.”</p>
123	Expunction Filing Fee for Failure to Attend School Offenses – Justice and Municipal Courts	CCP, art. 45.055	§ 103.021(20-b)	At the time the defendant submits a written expunction request to the court.	<p>A person may apply to the court for an expunction on or after the person’s 18th birthday if the person was convicted of not more than one violation of Failure to Attend School (Education Code, § 25.094).</p> <p>Additionally, a defendant who has been convicted more than once of Failure to Attend School may apply for (and be granted) an expunction if: (1) the court finds that the person has successfully complied with the conditions imposed on the individual by the court under CCP, article 45.054; or (2) before the person’s 21st birthday, the person presents to the court proof that the person has obtained a high school diploma or a high school equivalency certificate.</p>	Yes – this fee may only be assessed in justice and municipal courts.	\$30.00	Yes.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the County (in justice court cases) and for the City (in municipal court cases).directed to the collection vendor.</p> <p>SSP: The fee is assessed “to defray the cost of notifying state agencies of orders of expungement.”</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
124	Expunction Filing Fee for Tobacco Offenses by Minors	Health & Safety Code, § 161.255(a)	§ 103.0214(1)	At the time the defendant applies to the court in which he or she was convicted for an expunction.	A person may apply for (and be granted) an expunction if the court finds that the person has satisfactorily completed the tobacco awareness program or tobacco-related community service ordered by the court.	None. However, the offense of a minor possessing, purchasing, or consuming tobacco is a fine-only misdemeanor typically handled by justice and municipal courts.	\$30.00	Yes.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the County (in justice court cases) and for the City (in municipal court cases).directed to the collection vendor.</p> <p>SSP: The fee is assessed “to defray the cost of notifying state agencies of orders of expungement.”</p>
125	Expunction Filing Fee for Alcohol Violations by Minors	Alcoholic Beverage Code, § 106.12	§ 103.0215	At the time the defendant applies to the court in which he or she was convicted for an expunction.	Any person convicted of not more than one violation of an Alcoholic Beverage Code offense while the person was a minor, on attaining the age of 21, may apply to the court in which he was convicted to have the conviction expunged.	None. However, age-based alcoholic beverage offenses are typically handled by justice and municipal courts.	\$30.00	Yes.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the County (in justice court cases) and for the City (in municipal court cases).directed to the collection vendor.</p> <p>SSP: The fee is assessed “to defray the cost of notifying state agencies of orders of expungement.”</p>

Category 13 – Costs paid by the Defendant associated with an Appeal [Costs 126 – 127]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
126	Clerk’s Record Preparation Fee in Appeal from Municipal Court of Record	Gov’t Code, § 30.00014(f)	§ 102.142(1)	Upon preparation of the clerk’s record in an appeal from a municipal court of record. If the case is reversed on appeal, the fee shall be refunded to the defendant.	Any offense.	Yes – only in a municipal court of record.	\$25.00. Note: this \$25.00 fee does not include the fee for an actual transcription of the proceedings.	Yes.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the municipality and is directed to the City’s General Fund..</p> <p>SSP: The presumed purpose for the fee is to contribute toward the cost of preparing the clerk’s record.</p>
127	Appellate Court Docket Fee – El Paso Municipal Court of Record	Gov’t Code, § 30.00147	§ 102.142(2)	Upon the filing of an appeal bond with the trial court clerk to appeal a case from the El Paso Municipal Court of Record.	Any offense.	Yes – only in the El Paso Municipal Court of Record.	\$25.00	No. The El Paso Municipal Court of Record shall waive the fee if finding, after a hearing, that the defendant is unable to pay the fee.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the municipality and is directed to the City’s General Fund..</p> <p>SSP: The fee is described as an “appellate court docket fee.” The presumed purpose for the fee is to contribute toward the clerk’s cost of doing paperwork associated with the appeal.</p>

Category 14 – Miscellaneous Costs paid by the Defendant [Costs 128 – 130]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
128	Hot Check Fee	CCP, art. 102.007	§ 103.021(21)	When the prosecuting attorney “collects and processes” a check that has been: (1) issued in a manner that constitutes a relevant offense; or (2) has been forged.	Section 31.03, Penal Code (Theft) Section 31.04, Penal Code (Theft of Service) Section 32.41, Penal Code (Issuance of Bad Check) Section 32.21, Penal Code (Forgery).	None.	\$10 if the face amount of the check does not exceed \$10; \$15 if the face amount of the check is greater than \$10 but does not exceed \$100; \$30 if the face amount of the check is greater than \$100 but does not exceed \$300; \$50 if the face amount of the check is greater than \$300 but does not exceed \$500; \$75 if the face amount of the check is greater than \$500.	No. The county attorney, district attorney, or criminal district attorney “may” collect a fee.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is to be paid to the county attorney, district attorney, or criminal district attorney whose office collects and processes a hot check.</p> <p>SSP: The fees are “deposited in a special fund to be administered by the county attorney, district attorney, or criminal district attorney.” The money is to be used at the sole discretion of the prosecuting attorney “only to defray the salaries and expenses of the prosecutor’s office, but in no event may the county attorney, district attorney, or criminal district attorney supplement his or her own salary from this fund.”</p>
129	Peace Officer Fee – Attendance of Prisoner in a Habeas Corpus Case	CCP, art. 102.011(a)(8)	§ 102.021(3)(H)	Upon holding a convicted defendant if the defendant has been remanded to custody or held to bail.	Any offense.	None.	\$8.00 per day.	Yes.	<p>CD: Generally, 100% of the money stays with the county or city which the Court serves. The money goes to the General Fund of the County or City.</p> <p>The exception is if the service is performed by a peace officer employed by the State (e.g., DPS, Parks & Wildlife, etc.). In such an instance, the City or County keeps 80% of the fee and directs the money to the County’s (or City’s) General Fund. The other 20% of the money is sent to the State for deposit in the State’s General Revenue Fund.</p> <p>SSP: The intent of the statute is to reimburse peace officers for their work in connection with the case. However, the money is directed to the General Fund (at both the State and local level. Thus, the money need not be spent only on law enforcement.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
130	Impounded Vehicle Court Cost	Transportation Code, § 601.263	§ 102.0213(2)	Upon the impoundment of a convicted defendant's vehicle.	The second or subsequent conviction for an offense under Section 601.191, Transportation Code [Operation of Motor Vehicle in Violation of Motor Vehicle Liability Insurance Requirement].	None.	\$15.00	Yes.	CD: 100% of the money stays with the county or city and is deposited into the General Fund of the County or City. SSP: None.
131	Reimbursement of County Jail Confinement Expenses – Executed Sentence	CCP, art. 42.038(a)	None.	Upon judge's order that the sentence be executed.	Any misdemeanor case in which the defendant is convicted, ordered to serve a term of confinement in the county jail, and the sentence is ordered to be executed.	None.	\$25.00 per day for each day the defendant is confined in jail after the date of conviction or the date of the defendant's guilty or nolo contendere plea. The day confinement begins is not counted.	No. The court "may" require the defendant to make such a payment. Also, a judge may not require reimbursement if the defendant is indigent. Additionally, the judge must consider the defendant's financial circumstances.	CD: 100% of the money stays with the county and is deposited into the County's General Fund. SSP: The intent of the fee is to go toward the cost of housing the defendant in the county jail during his or her sentence.
132	Reimbursement by Prisoner of Medical, Dental or other Health-Related Services	CCP, art. 104.002(d)	None.	When the services are rendered.	Any case that results in the defendant being in a county jail and receiving medical, dental or other health-related services.	None.	The cost of the services.	Yes.	CD: 100% of the money stays with the county and is deposited into the County's General Fund. SSP: The intent of the fee is to go toward the costs incurred by the County or the hospital district in providing the medical, dental, or other health-related services to the defendant.

Category 15 – Court Reporter Fees paid by the Party ordered to Pay the Fee [Costs 133 – 137]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
133	Stenographer's Fee in 1 st Multicounty County Court at Law	Gov't Code, § 25.0702	§§ 102.0619	Upon a record of any part of the evidence in the case being made by the court's official court reporter. No conviction appears to be required.	Any offense.	Yes – only in the 1 st Multicounty County Court at Law serving Fisher, Mitchell and Nolan Counties.	\$25.00	Yes.	<p>CD: The fee is to be paid into the general funds of the three counties.</p> <p>SSP: The presumed purpose of the fee is to provide for the salary of the court's court reporter.</p>
134	Dallas County Criminal Court Reporter Trial Court Fee	Gov't Code, § 25.0593(k)	§ 103.0211(1)(A)	When the official court reporter takes testimony in the case. The statute says "the clerk shall collect a \$3 fee as costs in the case." The statute does not specify who is to pay the fee. Apparently, a conviction is not required for the fee to be assessed.	Any offense.	Dallas County Criminal Courts	\$3.00	Yes.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county and put in the county treasury.</p> <p>SSP: Presumably, the money goes to pay for the court reporter, but the statute does not require that the money be spent for this purpose.</p>
135	Dallas County Criminal Court of Appeals Court Reporter Fee	Gov't Code, § 25.0594	§ 103.0211(1)(B)	When the official court reporter takes testimony in the case. The statute says "the clerk shall collect a \$3 fee as costs in the case." The statute does not specify who is to pay the fee. Apparently, a conviction is not required for the fee to be assessed.	Any offense.	Dallas County Criminal Courts of Appeals	\$3.00	Yes	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county and put in the county treasury.</p> <p>SSP: Presumably, the money goes to pay for the court reporter, but the statute does not require that the money be spent for this purpose.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
136	McLennan County Court at Law Court Reporter Fee	Gov't Code, § 25.1572	§ 103.0211(1)(C)	When the official court reporter is required to take testimony in the case. The statute says "the clerk shall assess a \$3 fee as costs in the case." The statute does not specify who is to pay the fee. Apparently, a conviction is not required for the fee to be assessed.	Any offense.	McLennan County Courts at Law	\$3.00	Yes.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county and put in the county treasury.</p> <p>SSP: Presumably, the money goes to pay for the court reporter, but the statute does not require that the money be spent for this purpose.</p>
137	Tarrant County Criminal Court Court Reporter Fee	Gov't Code, § 25.2223	§ 103.0211(1)(D)	When the official court reporter takes testimony in the case. The statute says "a fee of \$3 shall be taxed as costs in the case as costs in the case." The statute does not specify who is to pay the fee. Apparently, a conviction is not required for the fee to be assessed.	Any offense.	Tarrant County Criminal Courts	\$3.00	Yes.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is to be collected by the clerk and paid into the county treasury.</p> <p>SSP: Presumably, the money goes to pay for the court reporter, but the statute does not require that the money be spent for this purpose.</p>

Category 16 – Criminal Magistrate Fees paid by the Non-Prevailing Party [Costs 138 – 142]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
138	Bexar County Criminal Magistrate Fee	Gov't Code, § 54.913	§ 103.0211(4)(A)	At the conclusion of a case that has been referred to a magistrate.	Any offense.	District Courts in Bexar County	The cost of the magistrate	No. "The court shall determine if the nonprevailing party is able to defray the costs of the magistrate. If the court determines that the nonprevailing party is able to pay those costs, the court shall tax the magistrate's fees as costs against the nonprevailing party."	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county.</p> <p>SSP: The money is to be used to defray the costs of the criminal law magistrate.</p>
139	Dallas County Criminal Magistrate Fee	Gov't Code, § 54.313	§ 103.0211(4)(B)	At the conclusion of a case that has been referred to a magistrate.	Any offense.	Dallas County district courts that give preference to criminal cases, Dallas County criminal district courts, and Dallas County criminal courts.	The cost of the magistrate	No. "The court shall determine if the nonprevailing party is able to defray the costs of the magistrate. If the court determines that the nonprevailing party is able to pay those costs, the court shall tax the magistrate's fees as costs against the nonprevailing party."	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county.</p> <p>SSP: The money is to be used to defray the costs of the criminal law magistrate.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
140	Lubbock County Criminal Magistrate Fee	Gov't Code, § 54.883	§ 103.0211(4)(C)	At the conclusion of a case that has been referred to a magistrate.	Any offense.	Lubbock County district courts and county courts at law.	The cost of the magistrate	No. "The court shall determine if the nonprevailing party is able to defray the costs of the magistrate. If the court determines that the nonprevailing party is able to pay those costs, the court shall tax the magistrate's fees as costs against the nonprevailing party."	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county.</p> <p>SSP: The money is to be used to defray the costs of the criminal law magistrate.</p>
141	Tarrant County Criminal Magistrate Fee	Gov't Code, § 54.663	§ 103.0211(4)(D)	At the conclusion of a case that has been referred to a magistrate.	Any offense.	Tarrant County district courts that give preference to criminal cases, Tarrant County criminal district courts, and Tarrant County criminal courts.	The cost of the magistrate	No. "The court shall determine if the nonprevailing party is able to defray the costs of the magistrate. If the court determines that the nonprevailing party is able to pay those costs, the court shall tax the magistrate's fees as costs against the nonprevailing party."	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county.</p> <p>SSP: The money is to be used to defray the costs of the criminal law magistrate.</p>

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
142	Travis County Criminal Magistrate Fee	Gov't Code, § 54.663	§ 103.0211(4)(E)	At the conclusion of a case that has been referred to a magistrate.	Any offense.	District courts and county courts at law in Travis County that give preference to criminal cases.	The cost of the magistrate	No. "The court shall determine if the nonprevailing party is able to defray the costs of the magistrate. If the court determines that the nonprevailing party is able to pay those costs, the court shall tax the magistrate's fees as costs against the nonprevailing party."	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county.</p> <p>SSP: The money is to be used to defray the costs of the criminal law magistrate.</p>

Category 17 – Bail Bond Cost paid by the Surety [Cost 143]

No.	Court Cost Name	Authorizing Statute	Corresponding Government Code Provision	When Cost is Assessed	Types of Cases in which Cost is Assessed	Limitation on Courts in which Cost can be Assessed	Amount of Cost	Mandatory Imposition	Cost Destination (CD) and Stated Statutory Purpose (SSP)
143	Bail Bond Cost Paid by Surety	Gov't Code, § 41.258	§ 103.027(2)	Upon the posting of a bond (other than a personal bond or a cash bond) by a surety. The fee is paid by the surety.	Any offense other than a misdemeanor punishable by fine only.	None.	\$15.00 by each surety posting the bail bond, provided that the cost does not exceed \$30.00 for all bonds posted at that time for the individual.	Yes.	<p>CD: 90% to the State; 10% retained by the County. The State money is directed as follows: (1) 2/3 to the</p> <p>SSP: The State money is directed as follows: (1) 2/3 to the assistant prosecutor supplemental fund; and (2) 1/3 to the Fair Defense Account. The money in the assistant prosecutor supplemental fund goes to provide salary supplements for assistant prosecutors.</p>

Attachment C - Local Government Representatives Consulted

Name	Representing
Jim Allison	County Judges and Commissioners Association
Bob Bass	County Judges and Commissioners Association
Steve Bresnen	El Paso County
Michelle Brinkman	Travis County District Clerk
Loretta Cammack	Nacogdoches County District Clerk
Robby Chapman	Texas Municipal Court Training Center
Hon. David Cobos	Justice of the Peace and Constables Association
Patricia Cummings	Texas Criminal Defense Lawyers Association
John Dahill	Conference of Urban Counties
Rob Daniel	Texas Justice Court Training Center
Richard Dulany	Bexar County Public Defender
Shannon Edmonds	Texas District and County Attorneys Association
Nanette Forbes	Texas Association of Counties
Laura Garcia	Texas Association of Counties
Marc Hamlin	Brazos County District Clerk
Jim Huggler	Attorney, Tyler
Teresa Kiel	Guadalupe County Clerk
David R. Lee	Attorney, Houston
Hon. Greg Magee	Texas Justice Court Judges Association
Cynthia Mitchell	Denton County Clerk
Carl Reynolds	Council of State Governments
Joshua Tackett	Navarro County District Clerk
Ryan Turner	Texas Municipal Court Education Center
Laura Weiser	Texas Center for the Judiciary
Caroline Woodburn	Potter County District Clerk
Bryan Zubay	Texas Fair Defense Project