



Criminal Court Costs in effect as of January 1, 2018

**Prepared by the
Office of Court Administration
April 2018**

Table of Contents

Category 1 – Costs paid by the Defendant upon Conviction [Costs 1 – 46].....	3
Category 2 – Costs paid by the Defendant upon being placed on Community Supervision [Costs 47 – 50]	20
Category 3 – Costs paid by the Defendant as a Condition of Community Supervision [Costs 51 – 62]	22
Category 4 – Costs paid by the Defendant related to Payment (or Non-Payment) of Costs and Fines [Costs 63 – 73]	26
Category 5 – Costs paid by the Defendant for Failure to Appear [Costs 74 – 79].....	31
Category 6 – Attorney’s Fees paid by the Defendant [Cost 80].....	34
Category 7 – Costs paid by the Defendant for Participation in Special Programs [Costs 81 – 92].....	35
Category 9 – Costs paid by the Defendant associated with Release on Bond [Costs 98 – 103].....	42
Category 10 – Compliance Dismissal Fees paid by the Defendant in Traffic and Boating Cases [Costs 104 – 115]	46
Category 11 – Peace Officer Fees paid by the Defendant regardless of whether the Defendant is Convicted [Costs 116 – 120]	49
Category 12 – Expunction Fees paid by the Defendant in Justice Courts and Municipal Courts [Costs 121 – 124].....	51
Category 13 – Costs paid by the Defendant associated with an Appeal [Costs 125 – 126].....	53
Category 14 – Miscellaneous Costs paid by the Defendant [Costs 127 – 131]	54
Category 15 – Court Reporter Fees paid by the Party ordered to Pay the Fee [Costs 132 – 136].....	56
Category 16 – Criminal Magistrate Fees paid by the Non-Prevailing Party [Costs 137 – 141].....	58
Category 17 – Bail Bond Cost paid by the Surety [Cost 142]	61
Category 18 – Administrative Fee paid by the Defendant for Dismissal Based on Affirmative Defense in CDL Cases [Costs 143]	61

CATEGORY 1 – COSTS PAID BY THE DEFENDANT UPON CONVICTION [COSTS 1 – 46]

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(a)(1) & (2)	§ 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 and aggravated sexual assault, including the sexual assault and aggravated sexual assault of a child; Sexual performance by a child; Possession or promotion of child pornography; Aggravated kidnapping with intent to inflict bodily injury or to violate or abuse sexually; Continuous trafficking of persons; Prohibited sexual conduct; Burglary of habitation with intent/attempt to commit or commission of a felony other than felony theft; Compelling prostitution.</p> <p>\$50.00 cost: (1) for misdemeanor and felony offenses described by Gov't Code, § 411.1471(a)(3), that is offenses under Title 5, Penal Code, but not an offense listed under the Gov't Code, § 411.1471(a)(1), that are punishable as a Class A misdemeanor or higher category of offense, except do not include the Class A misdemeanor offenses of unlawful restraint, assault, and deadly conduct; and (2) for the offenses of indecent exposure, enticing a child, prostitution when the defendant offers or agrees to pay a fee to another person for that person to engage in an act of prostitution, promotion of prostitution, and sale, distribution, or display of harmful material to a minor.</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 (\$250): 90% to the State; 10% as a collection fee to the County General Fund. 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> <p>CD (\$50): 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 costs of collecting and analyzing DNA samples</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: Generally, 90% to the State; 10% to the County (or City) as a collection fee to be deposited in the County (or City) General Fund. However, a county or city may be able to retain an additional \$22.50 if the county or city maintains a certified breath alcohol testing program but does not use the services of a certified technical supervisor employed by DPS and the conviction was an offense under Chapter 49, Penal Code, other than an offense that is a Class C misdemeanor (See Art. 102.016(b), CCP. The State money goes to 12 destinations: (1) crime stoppers assistance [0.2581%]; (2) breath alcohol testing [0.5507%]; (3) Bill Blackwood Law Enforcement Management Institute [2.1683%]; (4) law enforcement officers standards and education [5.0034%]; (5) law enforcement and custodial officer</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>supplemental retirement fund [11.1426%]; (6) criminal justice planning [12.5537%]; (7) Center for the Study and Prevention of Juvenile Crime and Delinquency at Prairie View A&M University [1.2090%]; (8) compensation to victims of crime fund [37.6338%]; (9) emergency radio infrastructure account [5.5904%]; (10) judicial and court personnel training fund [4.8362%]; (11) Correctional Management Institute of Texas and Criminal Justice Center Account [1.2090%]; and (12) fair defense account [17.8448%].</p> <p>SSP: To provide funding for the 12 purposes listed above. If a county or city is entitled to retain the additional \$22.50, it must be used to defray the costs of maintaining and supporting a certified breath alcohol testing program.</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 assault; and Intoxication manslaughter.	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> <p>NOTE: The Second Court of Criminal Appeals declared this fee unconstitutional in <i>Casas v. State</i>, 524 S.W.3d 921 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth 2017, no pet h.). The Sixth Court of Appeals followed suit in <i>Robinson v. State</i>, 2017 Tex. App. LEXIS 9713 (October 10, 2017).</p>
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.	<p>CD: 100% to the County for deposit in the County Child Abuse Prevention Fund.</p> <p>SSP: The money in the Fund can only be used for child abuse prevention programs in the county.</p>
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.	<p>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</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)
									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.
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.	CD: The money is directed to: (A) the law enforcement agency that executed the arrest warrant or capias, if the agency requests of the court, not later than the 15 th 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: (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.” 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.
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.	CD: 100% to the County General Fund. SSP: The fee is “for the services of 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)
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>
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	§102.101(7); and 102.102	Upon conviction.	Offenses under Penal Code, §§ 31.03 (Theft), 31.04 (Theft of Service) or 32.21 (Issuance of Bad Check) if it is shown that the defendant committed	Yes. Conviction	\$30.00 maximum	No. The assessment of this fee is at	<p>CD: The fee is to be paid to the holder of the dishonored check.</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)
		<i>See also</i> Business & Commerce Code, §3.506			the offense by issuing, passing, or forging a check that was subsequently dishonored.	must be in a justice court.		the court's option.	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.
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.	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. 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.”
13	Prosecutor's Fee	CCP, art. 102.008	§102.021(2)	Upon conviction if 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.	Any misdemeanor and any “gambling offense.” The gambling offense may be a felony. However, at this point in time, no gambling offense is classified as a felony.	Yes. Does not apply to convictions in a justice court or in cases where the defendant received deferred adjudication or a deferred disposition.	\$25.00. NOTE: If two or more defendants are tried jointly, only one fee may be assessed.	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: The fee is “for the trying of the case by the district or county attorney.” <i>NOTE:</i> The First Court of Appeals declared the fee unconstitutional on its face because the statute does not provide that the fee must be expended for criminal justice purposes. <i>See Hernandez v. State, 2017 Tex. App. LEXIS 7612.</i>
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	\$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.

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)
						municipal court.			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 Bus Court Cost	CCP, art. 102.014(c)	§ 102.021(7)	Upon conviction (which includes deferred adjudication and deferred disposition).	An offense under Transportation Code, Section 545.066 (Passing a School Bus).	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.	<p>CD: In a municipality with a population of over 850,000, 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.</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	Any offense.	Yes. The fee only applies in a district court, a county court	\$40.00	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</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)
				deferred dispositions.		at law and a county court.			this and there is no limitation on spending the money for this purpose. NOTE: The Fourteenth Court of Appeals declared the fee unconstitutional on its face because the statute does not provide that the fee must be expended for criminal justice purposes. See Johnson v. State, 2018 WL 1476275.
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).	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 prevention 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</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)
									abuse prevention; or (3) expend the additional money for programs designed to enhance public safety and security.
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 Approving a Bond and, if necessary, returning the bond to the courthouse	CCP, art. 102.011(a)(5)	§ 102.021(3)(E)	Upon performance of the peace officer’s service if the defendant has been convicted. The term “convicted” includes deferred adjudication and	For taking and approving a bond or returning the bond to the courthouse for 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 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.

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)
				deferred disposition.					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	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.
24	Peace Officer Fee – Issuing a Written Notice to Appear or Making an Arrest without a Warrant	CCP, art. 102.011(a)(1)	§ 102.021(3)(A)	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. 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 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.	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 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.
25	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	Any offense.	None.	\$5.00 per person per summons.	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 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.

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)
				deferred disposition.					<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> <p>NOTE: The First Court of Appeals declared this fee unconstitutional in <i>Allen v. State</i>, No. 01-16-00768-CR, 2017 WL 5712602 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 2017, no pet h.); 2017 Tex. App. LEXIS 11015.</p>
26	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” 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>
27	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>

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)
28	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.	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."
29	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 juvenile case manager fund and has required defendants convicted of fine-only misdemeanors 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 City and is directed to the City'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.
30	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	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.

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 has required convicted defendants to pay this fee.			
31	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 “ <u>shall</u> 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 and prevention and drug and alcohol abuse prevention.
32	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.”	CD: 100% of the money is retained by the City. 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.
33	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 the city council if the council chooses to create a	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. 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.”

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)
								municipal court building security fund.	<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>
34	Juror Reimbursement Fee	CCP, art. 102.0045	§ 102.021(1)	Upon conviction (which does not include deferred adjudication and deferred disposition).	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 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</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)
									61.001(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).
35	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>
36	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 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.”</p>
37	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	\$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>

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)
						Comal County.			
38	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.	CD: 100% of the money is retained by the City and deposited in the “Municipal Court Technology Fund.” 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.
39	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 two or more defendants are tried jointly, only one fee may be applied.	Any offense.	Yes. The fee only applies in a justice court and a municipal court.	\$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: 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. NOTE: The Fourteenth Court of Appeals declared the fee unconstitutional on its face because the statute does not provide that the fee must be expended for criminal justice purposes. <i>See Johnson v. State, 2018 WL 1476275.</i>
40	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.
41	Indigent Defense Fee	LGC, § 133.107	§ 102.0212(6)	Upon conviction (which includes	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

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)
				deferred adjudication and deferred disposition).					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."
42	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: Generally, 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 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.
43	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.
44	Moving Violation Fee	CCP, art. 102.022	§ 102.061(8); 102.081(8);	Upon conviction (which includes deferred	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	Yes. Conviction must be in a	\$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

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)
			102.101(9); and 102.121(7); The fee is labeled as the “civil justice fee” in the foregoing sections.	adjudication and deferred disposition).	(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 https://texreg.sos.state.tx.us/fids/201403910-1.html .	county court at law, a county court, a justice court, or a municipal court.			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.
45	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 to make the payment. The judge must also consider the importance of the information to the prosecution 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 paid.
46	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.	CD: 100% to the County or City for deposit in that government’s general fund. 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.

CATEGORY 2 – COSTS PAID BY THE DEFENDANT UPON BEING PLACED ON COMMUNITY SUPERVISION [COSTS 47 – 50]

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)
47	Community Supervision Monthly Fee	CCP, art. 42A.652(a)	§ 103.021(9)	Monthly fee once defendant is placed on community supervision.	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."	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." 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.
48	DNA Testing Court Cost – Community Supervision	CCP, art. 102.020(a)(3)	§ 102.021(15)	Upon being placed on community supervision, including deferred adjudication.	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.	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). SSP: The money directed to the DPS is "to help defray the costs of collecting and analyzing DNA samples provided by defendants who are required to pay a court cost under this article [Article 102.020]."
49	Additional Community Supervision Monthly Fee	CCP, art. 42A.653(a)	§ 103.021(10)	The fee is assessed if the defendant is convicted and placed on community supervision for one of the crimes listed in the statute.	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 the payments."	CD: 90% of the money goes 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." SSP: The Sexual Assault Program Fund is a special account in the general revenue fund. The fund consists of fees collected under 42A.653, 508.189, Gov't Code, and Subchapter B, Ch. 102, Bus. & Com Code. The money in the fund 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.
50	Drug or Alcohol Rehabilitation	CCP, art. 102.018(b)	§ 102.021(10)	Upon conviction (which includes deferred	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	None.	An amount equal to the cost of an	Yes, <u>unless</u> court determines the defendant is	CD: 100% of the money stays with the County and is directed to the County's General Fund.

	Evaluation Court Cost			adjudication) 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.)	punishment of the offense of driving while intoxicated as a Class B misdemeanor "with a minimum term of confinement of six days."		evaluation of the defendant described by CCP, Art. 42A.402(a). There is no set dollar amount.	indigent and unable to pay the cost, in which case court <u>may</u> waive the cost.	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.
--	-----------------------	--	--	---	---	--	---	---	--

CATEGORY 3 – COSTS PAID BY THE DEFENDANT AS A CONDITION OF COMMUNITY SUPERVISION [COSTS 51 – 62]

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)
51	Family Violence Center Fee as a Condition of Community Supervision	CCP, art. 42A.504(b)	§ 103.021(8)	If defendant is convicted and placed on community supervision and the court determines the offense involved family violence.	Any offense under Title 5 of the Penal Code. 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.	<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: The apparent purpose is to fund family violence centers.</p>
52	Reimbursement to Victims of Crime Fund	CCP, art. 42A.301(b) (17)	§ 103.021(5)	If defendant is placed on community supervision, the judge can make this a condition of community supervision.	Any case in which the defendant is placed on community supervision. 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>
53	Crime Stoppers Fee as a Condition of Community Supervision	CCP, art. 42A.301(20)	§ 103.021(6)	If defendant is placed on community supervision, the judge can make this a condition of community supervision.	Any case in which the defendant is placed on community supervision. 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)
54	Children's Advocacy Center Fee as a Condition of Community Supervision	CCP, art. 42A.455	§ 103.021(7)	If defendant is charged with or convicted of one of the listed offenses and placed on community supervision, the judge can make this a condition of community supervision.	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.	CD: 100% of the money goes to the designated children's advocacy center. SSP: The apparent purpose is to fund children's advocacy centers.
55	Sex Offender Treatment Fee as a Condition of Community Supervision	CCP, art. 42A.452	§ 103.021(11)	A judge may require a defendant to submit to treatment, specialized supervision, or rehabilitation as a condition of community supervision. 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 placed on community supervision.	None.	All or part of the reasonable and necessary costs of the treatment, specialized supervision, or rehabilitation.	Yes, if the judge makes the required ability-to-pay finding.	CD: 100% of the money is to go to pay for the costs of the sex offender's treatment, specialized supervision, or rehabilitation. SSP: To pay for the costs of the sex offender's treatment, specialized supervision, or rehabilitation.
56	Attorney's Fees as a Condition of Community Supervision	CCP, art. 42A.301(b) (11)	None	If defendant is placed on community supervision, the judge can make this a condition of community supervision.	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.	CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county. SSP: The money is to be used to cover the cost of the legal services provided to the defendant.

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)
57	Community Corrections Facility Fee as a Condition of Community Supervision	CCP, art. 42A.301(b) (12)	None.	If and when a judge makes paying toward the defendant's room and board in a community corrections facility a term of community supervision.	Any case in which a defendant is placed on community supervision and, as a term of community supervision, 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.	CD: 100% of the money is retained by the County. SSP: The apparent purpose of the fee is to reimburse the county for money spent on housing the defendant in a community corrections facility.
58	Support Payment for Defendant's Dependents as a Condition of Community Supervision	CCP, art. 42A.301(b)(9)	None.	If and when a judge makes paying toward the support of the defendant's dependents a term of community supervision.	Any offense.	None.	A percentage of the defendant's income.	No. This is an optional term of community supervision.	CD: 100% of the money is directed to the defendant's dependents. SSP: The purpose of the payments is to provide financial support for the dependents of the defendant.
59	Reimbursement of Law Enforcement Expenses as a Condition of Community Supervision	CCP, art. 42A.301(b) (18)	None.	If and when a judge makes reimbursing a law enforcement agency for certain expenses a condition of community supervision. 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.	CD: 100% of the money is directed to the law enforcement agency in question. SSP: The purpose of the payments is to provide reimbursement to the law enforcement agency.

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)
60	Psychological Counseling for Victim as a Condition of Community Supervision	CCP, art. 42A.301(b) (19)	None.	If and when a judge makes paying the victim's counseling costs a term of community supervision. 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.	All or part of the reasonable and necessary costs incurred by the victim for the designated counseling.	No. This is an optional term of community supervision.	CD: 100% of the money is directed to the victim. SSP: The purpose of the payments is to provide reimbursement to the victim for the costs of counseling related to the offense.
61	Reimbursement of Interpreter Expense as a Condition of Community Supervision	CCP, art. 42A.301(b) (23)	None.	If and when a judge makes reimbursing the county for compensation paid to an interpreter in the case a condition of community supervision.	Any offense.	None.	The amount of the compensation paid to the interpreter.	No. This is an optional term of community supervision.	CD: 100% of the money is directed to the county. 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.
62	Reimbursement of County Jail Confinement Expenses – Condition of Community Supervision	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 plea. The day confinement begins is not counted.	No. This is an optional term of community supervision. The judge may not require reimbursement if defendant is indigent and must consider 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.

CATEGORY 4 – COSTS PAID BY THE DEFENDANT RELATED TO PAYMENT (OR NON-PAYMENT) OF COSTS AND FINES [COSTS 63 – 73]

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)
63	Administrative Fee (aka Omni Fee) – failure to pay fine and costs (Driver’s License)	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, unless the court with jurisdiction over the underlying offense makes a finding that the defendant is indigent. The statute provides a presumption of indigency. <i>See</i> § 706.006(d).	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. 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 or the \$10.00 directed to the County’s or City’s General Fund.
64	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.	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. The money directed to the County (or the City) is to be deposited in the General Fund of the County (or the City), but \$2.50 of that money is to be used for a special purpose. SSP: The \$2.50 must be used for the special purpose of improving the efficiency of the administration of justice in the County or City. 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.”
65	Scofflaw Fee (Cities) – Failure to Pay (Motor Vehicle Registration)	Transportation Code, § 702.003	None.	Upon issuance of a warrant by a municipality for a defendant’s failure to pay a fine on a complaint that involves the violation of a traffic law, if the City has a contract with the County or TDMV.	Traffic law cases.	Yes. This fee can only be assessed in a municipal court.	\$20.00	No. Imposition of the fee is optional.	CD: 100% of the money stays with the City and is deposited into the General Fund of the City. SSP: The fee may only be used to reimburse the county tax assessor-collector (or the TDMV) for its expenses for providing services under the contract between the City and the County (or the TDMV). Under the contract, the City provides information to the County (or the TDMV) that will allow the tax assessor-collector (or the TDMV) to determine whether to refuse to register the defendant’s motor vehicle.

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 (Counties) – Failure to Pay (Motor Vehicle Registration)	Transportation Code, § 502.010	None.	Upon the defendant’s failure to pay a fine, fee, or tax to the County by the date due, if the County has a contract with the Texas Department of Motor Vehicles (TDMV). There is a limit on how many times this fee can be imposed for the same unpaid fine, fee, or tax. The fee may not be assessed for more than two years in a row and any subsequent fine, fee, or tax that becomes past due during that two year period may not be used as a reason to assess another fee under this section either before or after that two year period unless the vehicle is no longer subject to refusal of registration.	Any offense.	Yes – this fee cannot be assessed in a municipal court.	\$20.00	No. Imposition of the fee is optional, but the County must have a contract with TDMV before it can assess the fee.	<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 TDMV) 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. TDMV will only perform services under a contract between the County and TDMV.</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)
67	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 not exceeding \$5 for each payment transaction; or at a rate reasonably related to the expense incurred in processing a payment, but the rate may not exceed 5% of the amount 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>
68	Transaction Fee	CCP, art. 102.072	§ 103.021(24) The fee is labeled “Administrative Fee” in the foregoing statute and the CCP.	Upon any transaction made by a community supervision and corrections department or by an officer listed in article 103.003, CCP, relating to the collection of fines, fees, restitution, or other costs imposed by a court.	Any offense.	This fee is not assessed in municipal courts, as municipal court clerks are not listed as an officer who can collect money payable under Title 2 of the Code of CCP.	May not exceed \$2.00 for each transaction	No. The imposition of this fee is optional with the officer or department collecting fines, fees, restitution or other costs.	<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 article 103.0033, CCP, 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>

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	Additional Administrative Cost	Transportation Code, § 284.2032	None.	In a county with a population of at least 3.3 million when collecting a toll or charge for each event of nonpayment of a toll or charge imposed under Transportation Code, § 284.069.	Offense of Nonpayment of Toll under Transportation Code, §284.069.	Yes – this fee cannot be assessed in a municipal court	\$1.00 for each event of nonpayment for a required toll or charge.	No. This is an optional fee assessed only if the County chooses to do so.	<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>
70	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	<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)
								underlying fine or costs.	
71	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.
72	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.
73	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 74 – 79]

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)
74	Administrative Fee (aka Omni Fee) – failure to appear (Driver’s License)	Transportation Code, § 706.006(a)	§ 103.0213(4)	If a person fails to appear (FTA) for a citation or complaint reported to DPS, unless: (1) the person is acquitted of the underlying charge (UC); (2) the UC is dismissed w/ prejudice for lack of evidence; (3) the FTA was reported in error; (4) or the case regarding the underlying case is closed and the FTA report has been destroyed pursuant to a record retention policy.	Any offense in which the charging instrument is a complaint or 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 – to be paid when: (1) judgment on the UC is entered; (2) the UC is dismissed; or (3) bond or other security is posted to reinstate the UC on the court’s docket.	Yes, unless the court w/ jurisdiction over the underlying offense makes a finding that the defendant is indigent. The statute provides a presumption of indigency. <i>See</i> § 706.006(d).	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. 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 or the \$10 directed to the County’s or City’s General Fund.
75	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.	CD: 100% of the money is retained by the municipality. SSP: “Money collected from the special expense shall be paid into the municipal treasury for the use and benefit of the municipality.”
76	Scofflaw Fee (Cities) – Failure to Appear (Motor Vehicle Registration)	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, if the City has a contract with the County or TDMV.	Traffic law cases.	Yes. This fee can only be assessed in a municipal court.	\$20.00	No. Imposition of the fee is optional.	CD: 100% of the money stays with the City and is deposited into the General Fund of the City. SSP: The fee may only be used to reimburse the county tax assessor-collector (or the TDMV) for its expenses for providing services under the contract between the City and the County (or the TDMV). Under the contract, the City provides information to the County (or the TDMV) that will allow the tax assessor-collector (or the TDMV) to determine whether to refuse to register the defendant’s motor vehicle.

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)
77	Schofflaw Fee (Counties) – Failure to Appear (Motor Vehicle Registration)	Transportation Code, § 502.010	None.	Upon the defendant’s failure to appear in connection with a complaint, citation, information, or indictment in a court in 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	No. Imposition of the fee is optional, but the County must have a contract with the Texas Department of Motor Vehicles (TDMV) before it can assess the fee.	<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 TDMV) 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. TDMV will only perform services under a contract between the County and TDMV.</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	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.	CD: 100% of the money is directed to the collection vendor. SSP: The fee is assessed for the purpose of compensating the vendor.
79	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.”	CD: 100% of the money stays with the County (or the City). 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.

CATEGORY 6 – ATTORNEY’S FEES PAID BY THE DEFENDANT [COST 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)
80	Attorney’s Fees	CCP, art. 26.05(g);(g-1)	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 to pay for legal services can be issued anytime during the pendency of the case, at the time of conviction, or while the defendant is serving his or her sentence. However, if the court wants to enter the order during the time that the defendant is serving his or her confinement or community supervision, the court must provide written notice to the defendant and an opportunity for the defendant to present evidence on the ability to pay.	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 81 – 92]

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	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.	CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county or city.. SSP: The money must be used only for purposes specific to the drug court program.
82	Veterans Court Program Fee	Gov't Code, § 124.005(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.	CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county. SSP: The money must be used only for purposes specific to the veterans court program.
83	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.	CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county or city. 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.

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	Commercially Sexually Exploited Persons Court Program	Government Code §126.006	§ 103.027(9)	Upon the defendant becoming a participant in a commercially sexually exploited persons court program.	Cases in which a defendant is charged with an offense under Penal Code, Section 43.02(a) Prostitution.	None.	A reasonable amount not to exceed \$1,000. The fees charged must be based on the participant's ability to pay.	No. The fee may be assessed.	CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county or city. 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.
85	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.	CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county and put in a special fund. SSP: The money is "to be used solely to administer the pretrial intervention program."
86	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.	CD: 100% of the money is to be collected by the clerk and paid into the county's general fund. SSP: No stated purpose.
87	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 pay or reimburse a CSCD for any expenses incurred in order to participate in or to successfully	No. The court "may" order the defendant to pay.	CD: 100% of the money is to be paid to the court as a supervision fee. 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.

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	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 42A.652, Code of Criminal Procedure.	Any offense.	None.	\$25.00 to \$60.00 per month	No.	CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county. 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.
89	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.	CD: 100% of the money stays with the County (or the City) and is deposited in the country treasury (or the municipal treasury). SSP: The purpose of the fee is to cover the cost to the teen court for performing its duties under CCP, article 45.052.

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)
90	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.	CD: 100% of the money stays with the County (or the City) and is deposited in the country treasury (or the municipal treasury). 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).
91	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.	CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county or city.. SSP: The money must be used only for purposes specific to the drug court program.
92	Drug Court Program Fee for Testing, Counseling, and Treatment	Gov't Code, § 124.005(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.	CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county. SSP: The money must be used only for purposes specific to the veterans court program.

Category 8 – Costs paid by the Defendant related to Deferred Disposition or Driving Safety in Justice and Municipal Courts [Costs 93 – 97]

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)
93	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)
94	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>
95	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)
96	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>
97	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 98 – 103]

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)
98	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>
99	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 a personal bond office.	Any offense.	Yes. If a defendant is granted a personal bond under Art. 45.016 (fine-only offenses), the court cannot assess this fee. Also, 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.	Yes, but 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)
100	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>
101	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)
102	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)
103	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 104 – 115]

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	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.	None.	Not to exceed \$20.00.	Yes. If the prerequisites for the dismissal are met (must remedy defect before or on the 20 th working day after citation date or before 1 st appearance, whichever is later, and before or on the 40 th working day after applicable deadline under law regarding inspection requirements), court must dismiss the charge and assess the fee.	<p>CD: 100% of the money stays with the county or city and is deposited into the General Fund of the County or City.</p> <p>SSP: Presumably, the fee is assessed to cover the costs associated with the court handling the case.</p>
105	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), the court must dismiss the charge and assess the fee. If the parking placard has been expired for more than 60 days, the court “may” dismiss the charge.	<p>CD: 100% of the money stays with the county or city and is deposited into the General Fund of the County or City.</p> <p>SSP: Presumably, the fee is assessed to cover the costs associated with the court handling the 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)
106	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.
107	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.
108	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.
109	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.
110	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)
111	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.
112	Compliance Dismissal Fee – Attaching or Displaying on a Vehicle Certain License Plates	Transportation Code, § 504.945(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 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.
113	Compliance Dismissal Fee – Operation of Vehicle without Two Valid License Plates	Transportation Code, § 504.943(d)	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 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.
114	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. SSP: Presumably, the fee is assessed to cover the costs associated with the court handling the case.
115	Compliance Dismissal Fee – Motor Vehicle Registration Certificate not Properly Displayed	Transportation Code, § 502.473	§ 103.0213(2-a)	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. 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 116 – 120]

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)
116	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 (<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>
117	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 (<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> <p>NOTE: The First Court of Appeals declared this fee unconstitutional in <i>Allen v. State</i>, No. 01-16-00768-CR, 2017 WL 5712602 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 2017, no pet h.); 2017 Tex. App. LEXIS 11015.</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)
118	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>
119	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.	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.	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>
120	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 121 – 124]

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	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)</p> <p>SSP: The fee is assessed “to defray the cost of notifying state agencies of orders of expungement.”</p>
122	Expunction Filing Fee	CCP, art. 102.006 (a-1)	§ 103.02101	Upon submitting an ex parte petition for an expunction	When trying to expunge a criminal record in a justice or municipal court of record under Chapter 55, CCP.	Yes – this fee may only be assessed in justice and municipal courts.	\$100	Yes. But, the fee must be waived if acquittal or successful completion of a veterans treatment court program.	<p>CD: 100% of the money is retained by the County (in justice court cases) or the City (in municipal court cases)</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)
123	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>
124	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 125 – 126]

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)
125	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>
126	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 127 – 131]

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)
127	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.	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. 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.”
128	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.	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 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.

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	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.
130	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 stated purpose is to reimburse the County for housing the defendant in the county jail during his or her sentence.
131	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 132 – 136]

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)
132	Stenographer's Fee in 1 st Multicounty County Court at Law	Gov't Code, § 25.2702	§§ 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>
133	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>
134	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)
135	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>
136	Tarrant County Criminal 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 137 – 141]

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)
137	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."	CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county. SSP: The money is to be used to defray the costs of the criminal law magistrate.
138	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."	CD: 100% of the money is retained by the county. SSP: The money is to be used to defray the costs of the criminal law magistrate.

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	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>
140	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)
141	Travis County Criminal Magistrate Fee	Gov't Code, § 54.983	§ 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 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)
142	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. The cost is not required on the posting of a personal or cash bond.	Yes.	<p>CD: 90% to the State; 10% retained by the County.</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>

Category 18 – Administrative Fee paid by the Defendant for Dismissal Based on Affirmative Defense in CDL Cases [Costs 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	Administrative Fee –For Dismissal Based on Affirmative Defense	Transportation Code, § 522.011(f)	§ 103.0213(6)	If the case is dismissed because the Defendant produced in court the commercial learner’s permit or driver’s license that was issued to the Defendant and valid at the time of the offense.	Driving without a commercial driver’s license or permit. Transportation Code, 522.011	None.	Not to exceed \$10.00	No. Imposition of the fee is optional. The Court may assess it.	<p>CD: 100% of the money stays with the county or city and is deposited into the General Fund of the County or City.</p> <p>SSP: Presumably, the fee is assessed to cover the costs associated with the court handling the case.</p>