

Frequently Asked Questions regarding SB 346
(Including questions from 9/26 webinar)

Effective Date of SB 346

- 1) It was brought to our attention in a seminar that Gov't Code 51.607(c) states that changes in court costs do not take effect until the following Jan 1 after the effective date. So if the effective date of SB 345 is 1/1/20 will it still take effect in 2020 or should it take effect in 2021?

Reconciling SB 346, Gov't Code § 51.607, Gov't Code § 51.608, and after considering statutory construction provisions, OCA's position is that the bill takes effect January 1, 2020. The Comptroller of Public Accounts has also indicated that the changes in SB 346 are effective January 1, 2020 (see the Texas Register Publication at <https://www.sos.state.tx.us/texreg/pdf/backview/0719/0719ia.pdf>).

Administrative Fee – Failure to Appear and Failure to Pay Fines and Cost (a/k/a OMNI Fee) – Transportation Code § 706.006

- 2) In District Court, will we still charge the 10.00 State portion or just the County 20.00?

On or after January 1, 2020, if a person fails to appear or fails to pay or satisfy a judgment ordering the payment of a fine and cost in the manner the court ordered, the fee is \$10, regardless of the date of the offense. The \$10 stays with the county. If the person fails to appear or fails to pay or satisfy a judgment and that failure to appear or pay occurs prior to January 1, 2020, the fee is \$30, and the county must remit \$20 of that amount to the state.

- 3) We were under the impression the OmniBase fee was assessed based on when it was assessed and not the offense date of citation. Is this correct?

Yes. The amount of this fee is based on the amount in effect at the time the fee is required to be assessed. The fee is required to be assessed when a person fails to appear for a complaint or citation or fails to pay or satisfy a judgment ordering the payment of a fine and cost in the manner ordered by the court and information regarding that failure is provided to DPS, so that DPS can deny renewal of the person's driver's license. There are exceptions to when the fee is required or can be assessed, but those exceptions are not discussed here.

- 4) If an offense is committed prior to Jan 1, but Omni or time payment reimbursement fee is assessed after Jan 1, would the fee still be at old amounts as well?

No. The date of offense is irrelevant for these fees. If the person was required to appear in court or to pay an amount on a date prior to January 1, 2020, and failed to do so, the fee is the amount in effect at the time of the failure to appear or pay, i.e., \$30. If the person was required to appear or pay on or after January 1, 2020, and failed to do

so, the fee is \$10, the amount set by SB 346. See questions Nos. 25-29 below regarding the time payment fee.

I believe that's a plain reading of the bill, but I know DPS has existing agreements with cities re: Omni.

Cities and counties will have to work that out with their vendors. Defendants are not a party to the existing agreements, and cities and counties cannot require defendants to pay more than the law allows.

Cost Assessment – Whose Responsibility, What Amount, etc?

- 5) Whose responsibility is it to figure the court costs for the judgments?

This is a local decision. However, pursuant to Article 42.15, Code Crim. Proc., a judge must conduct an ability to pay hearing during or immediately after imposing the sentence in a case. This hearing will impact how much a defendant will ultimately pay in fines, costs, and reimbursement fees. Under SB 346, there are only two court costs, i.e., the state consolidated court cost (Sec. 133.102, Local Gov't Code) and the local consolidated court cost (Secs. 134.101 – 134.103, Local Gov't Code). These costs are mandatory and established by law. So, unless the court waives or reduces the court costs, these costs are determined by law, and there is no need to calculate the court costs.

- 6) Will the judges be adding all fines/reimbursements that need to be assessed, or will they omit the mandatory fines/reimbursements, because the clerks should know to pick them up since they are mandatory? Or will the judge decide that plus the optional fines?

Article 42.03, Code Crim. Proc., states that the sentence must be pronounced in the defendant's presence. Fines are considered part of the sentence, so every fine that the court wishes to assess, whether mandatory or optional, must be specifically pronounced by the court in the defendant's presence before the fine may be assessed and, in cases involving felony convictions, included on the felony judgment. The total amount of court costs and the total amount of reimbursement fees will be included on the felony judgment but itemized on the bill of costs.

- 7) If a case is appealed from JP to County Court at Law, how do we assess court costs on conviction? Do we use the JP effective dates or CCL effective dates?

If the defendant appeals a conviction for a nonjailable misdemeanor from a justice court or a municipal court that is not a municipal court of record to a county court or county court at law and is convicted in that court, the court should assess the court costs in effect for a nonjailable misdemeanor on the date of the conviction, which is the county court at law's effective date (\$62 for the state consolidated court cost and \$14 for the local consolidated court cost, if the conviction occurs on or after

1/1/20, regardless of the date of the offense). The defendant will not be liable for costs in the justice or municipal court.

If the defendant appeals a conviction for a nonjailable misdemeanor from a municipal court of record to a county court or county court at law and the conviction is affirmed, the county court should not assess court costs. Rather, the defendant will be liable for the previously assessed costs in the municipal court of record.

See [AG Opinion No. GA-1063](#)

- 8) Do you have a sample bill of costs you could provide? This is specifically for the district courts.

No. We recommend checking with the County and District Clerks Association of Texas.

- 9) What fees are reimbursable, when are they reimbursable, and when are they not?

Basically, for offenses committed prior to January 1, 2020 but disposed on or after January 1, 2020, if a service was provided or performed during the course of the case, a reimbursement fee may be applied in the amount of that fee or cost at the time of the offense.

- 10) District Court - Offense after 9/1/19 and conviction after 1/1/20 - new costs but we use old fines?

You are correct. Use the old fines in order to avoid any ex post facto issues. See Tex. Const., Art. 1, Sec. 16 and Ex Parte Scott, 471 S.W.2d 54 (Tex. Crim. App. 1971). An ex post facto issue arises when a law changes the punishment for a crime after the crime has been committed. You may also assess any applicable fee that is not currently labeled a "court cost", "cost of court", or "cost on conviction".

- 11) So court costs are going to go from \$99.10 to what? And, the \$66.00 court cost is going to \$76.00?

The current court cost charts (dated 09/01/2019) and the court cost charts effective 01/01/2020 are available on our website at (<http://txcourts.gov/publications-training/publications/filing-fees-courts-costs/>). Please use them to make the requested comparisons.

- 12) So as County Clerk we would charge total court costs of \$270?

Correct. For Class A/B misdemeanor convictions occurring on or after 1/1/20, the court costs are \$270 for all offenses, unless the court waives or reduces the amount after conducting an ability to pay hearing. This amount does not include any fines and fees assessed.

- 13) So the court costs total for a felony criminal case will go up to \$290 starting 1/1/20?

Correct. For all felony convictions occurring on or after 1/1/20, the court costs are \$290 for all offenses, unless the court waives or reduces the

amount after conducting an ability to pay hearing. The amount does not include any fines and fees assessed.

- 14) How much is the court costs for parking offenses?

The court cost for a parking violation is \$14, unless the court waives or reduces the amount after conducting an ability to pay hearing. The amount does not include any fines and fees assessed.

- 15) In district court cases, what offenses would be charged with the state traffic fine?

The State Traffic Fine applies to offenses that are found in Transportation Code, Chapters 541 – 600. There are several felony offenses included in those chapters, including the following:

*Sec. 545.420. RACING ON HIGHWAY
Sec. 547.614. RESTRICTIONS ON AIRBAGS
Sec. 548.603. FICTITIOUS OR COUNTERFEIT INSPECTION
CERTIFICATE OR INSURANCE DOCUMENT
Sec. 550.021. ACCIDENT INVOLVING PERSONAL INJURY
OR DEATH; and
Sec. 545.066. PASSING A SCHOOL BUS*

- 16) Will the defensive driving fee or reimbursement fee go up on January 1, 2020?

If you are referring to the fees imposed under Article 45.0511, Code Crim. Proc., for the driving safety or motorcycle operator course, the amount of the fees did not change. SB 346 simply reclassified the fees.

Juvenile Case Manager

- 17) If we do not have a Juvenile Case Manager, what happens with the money that is being collected and deposited to the local truancy prevention and diversion fund? What will need to happen or what is the process to get a Juvenile Case Manager?

County and municipal courts must collect and allocate the money to the local truancy prevention and diversion fund, even if the county or city does not have a juvenile case manager. A county or city must allow the money to accumulate in the account if the county or city does not have a juvenile case manager. According to Sec. 134.156, Local Gov't Code, the money must be used to finance the juvenile case manager and programs directly related to the duties of the juvenile case manager only. The money cannot be used to supplement the income of an employee whose primary role is not that of a juvenile case manager.

Article 45.056, Code Crim. Proc., sets forth the procedure for establishing the position of a juvenile case manager.

- 18) Would the interest earned on the Local Truancy Prevention and Diversion Fund be swept to general fund as it does on many other funds?

Local Gov't Code Sec. 113.021(c) states that "interest accruing on the money in the fund is for the benefit of the county in accordance with other law." Since the Local Truancy Prevention and Diversion Fund (as well as most, if not all, of the other local court cost funds) is "for the benefit of the county," the interest earned on those funds can be swept to the general fund. For a more detailed explanation on the principles behind this, please see Attorney General Opinions [JM-632](#) and [JC-0062](#).

Difference between TMCEC and OCA cost charts

- 19) The chart I got from TMCEC has different court costs than what you stated. Please explain.

OCA's court cost charts contain the court costs, fines, and reimbursement fees and is broken down by offense type, whereas TMCEC's version contains only the court costs for certain offense types. If you compare amounts assessed for court costs only, the charts are the same.

Cost and Fee Destinations

- 20) Municipal courts have some REPEALED fees, i.e., Municipal Jury Fee or Local Truancy Funds, so where will these new fines be designated to go?

Please see the Cost and Fee Destination section of the OCA's court cost charts which details where the funds from the court costs, reimbursement fees, and fines should go. You can view the charts at <https://www.txcourts.gov/publications-training/publications/filing-fees-courts-costs/>.

Miscellaneous

- 21) On the Court Cost Chart - what are the sub numbers at the bottom of page referring to?

The sub numbers are known as footnotes. The footnotes are referenced by various sentences or entries in the body of the chart.

- 22) When will the comptroller's fee manual be completed?

The Comptroller publishes this manual, and OCA is unaware of the Comptroller's publication schedule for the manual.

- 23) Has there been a fiscal impact analysis on the anticipated loss of funds due to the inability to charge the new fines and reimbursement fees for offenses committed prior to 1/1/20? Since these were intended to remain the same, just reclassified, it seems that the intent is not the practical result.

For offenses committed prior to 1/1/20 but disposed on or after that date, courts will be able to assess fees that are not currently labeled a "court cost," "cost of court," or "cost on conviction" by the statute authorizing the fee at the amount of the fee on the date of the offense. See the statement (Appendix A, attached) released by OCA on November 14, 2019 regarding what fees and costs may be assessed on

offense occurring prior to 1/1/20. Courts will not be able to assess the new fines due to ex post facto issues.

Time Payment Fee

- 24) I'm confused on the time payment reimbursement fee in regards to deferred disposition with conviction.

The time payment fee, which is imposed after conviction, was transferred from the Local Government Code to the Code of Criminal Procedure and redesignated as Article 102.030. Unlike Local Government Code Section 133.101, the Code of Criminal Procedure does not provide a general definition of "conviction," so each article in the Code of Criminal Procedure that assesses a cost or fee must indicate whether the cost or fee is to be applied to deferred adjudications and deferred dispositions. Article 102.030 imposes the fee on conviction, but it does not indicate that convictions include deferred adjudications and deferred dispositions. Therefore, on and after January 1, 2020, the time payment fee will no longer be assessed if the defendant received deferred adjudication or a deferred disposition.

- 25) If a defendant pays his costs, fees, and fines prior to the 31st day, is the time payment added if additional fees are added after the 31st day, i.e. warrant/service fees for ARPs?

No. The time payment fee is assessed only after a defendant who has been convicted does not fully pay the fines, costs, and reimbursement fees assessed before the 31st day. Costs that are added as part of a revocation are not assessed until a judgment is entered adjudicating that revocation. After adjudication, the defendant has 30 days to pay in order to avoid the time payment fee.

- 26) If the offense is before 9/1/19 and the conviction is after 1/1/20, what is the time payment fee to apply?

The time payment fee is the amount of the fee in effect when the defendant becomes liable for the fee, that is, makes a payment on or after the 31st day that the judgment entered. The date of the offense and the date of conviction are irrelevant. After 1/1/20, if a convicted defendant pays all or part of the judgment on or after the 31st day the judgment entered, the time payment fee is \$15.

- 27) If a defendant is allowed to pay the driving safety fee over more than 30 days, does it get the time payment fee?

No, the defendant has not been convicted in this situation (the adjudication/disposition has been deferred). After 1/1/20, the time payment fee cannot be assessed prior to conviction. If a person is paying the driving safety fee, this usually means that he or she has not been convicted due to the adjudication/disposition having been deferred.

28) If a defendant has requested to take the DSC but does not complete or turn in the required items, and we then set the defendant on the Show Cause docket and the defendant does not appear or send in their certificate or the driving record...After 31 days from the Show cause date can we then add the time payment or "reimbursement fee"?

If the defendant is convicted after the show cause hearing, the time payment fee would apply to any amount paid more than 30 days after the court's judgment of conviction.

Questions RE: Webinar

29) Do I have the option to view this webinar again?

*Yes. You may view the webinar (Deciphering SB 346: Understanding New Criminal Court Cost Structure) at this link:
<https://www.txcourts.gov/publications-training/training-materials/webinars/all-webinars/judicial-council/>.*

30) So the arrow is offense date and the circle is the conviction date?

Yes. (This question references slide Nos. 4 and 5 - The Effective Dates - of the presentation).

31) Just wondering if any vendors were offered the webinar and if they attended.

The webinar was open to the public. We do not know if any vendors attended. However, you may direct any vendor to the webinar posted on our website at this link: <https://www.txcourts.gov/publications-training/training-materials/webinars/all-webinars/judicial-council/>

32) Will you be contacting the case management vendors to notify them of the laws and the changes being made? They need to be able to make the changes without each city or county contacting them to update fees, fines, and court costs.

No, but OCA is happy to assist any case management vendor representative who has questions about the changes.

33) If necessary, will you do a second session?

There are no plans for a second session. However, we will continue to post information and resources on our website. We will update court cost charts as needed. You can find the most recent versions of the charts at this link: <https://www.txcourts.gov/publications-training/publications/filing-fees-courts-costs/>. The Texas Association of Counties will sponsor a webinar on December 3, 2019 at 2 PM. Please contact TAC for information regarding the webinar.

34) Will the PowerPoint be made available to print?

You can view the materials here <http://txcourts.gov/publications-training/training-materials/webinars/all-webinars/judicial-council/>.

35) Where can I find the charts that Margie discussed?

On our website at this link: <https://www.txcourts.gov/publications-training/publications/filing-fees-courts-costs/>

36) Your handout pdfs indicate (red denotes an addition of change); however, your pdf is in black and white. Is there a color pdf that can be downloaded?

Yes.

<https://www.txcourts.gov/publications-training/publications/filing-fees-courts-costs/>

Allocation Rule/Distribution of Cost

37) Court costs are collected first, so that applies to State and Local Cost? Then fines and last reimbursements?

Attorney General Opinion No. ([GA-0147](#)) sets out the costs-first allocation rule in relation to fines when a defendant does not fully pay all of the costs and fines at once. Since reimbursement fees are similar to court costs, OCA believes that these will be treated similarly to court costs. Therefore, the order should be court costs, reimbursement fees, and fines.

38) For all these new fines how are they assessed in the allocation rule?

Money must be allocated to court costs first, on a pro rata basis, then to reimbursement fees, on a pro rata basis, then to fines, on a pro rata basis. This order is consistent with [Texas Attorney General Opinion No. GA-0147](#).

39) What code states that the state needs to be paid and then the county?

There is no Code stating that costs owed to the state has priority over costs owed to local government. See the answer to Question No. 39 above. Costs within each category are treated equally.

Fines

40) You seem to be using the word fine to apply to both the penalty for having committed the offense AND those fines (formerly known as costs) which are now classified as fines? How would one tell the difference?

Under SB 346, there is no difference. There are now multiple fines for many of the offenses – some mandatory, some optional. Fines imposed by SB 346 are part of the punishment for the offense. Effective 1/1/20, the felony judgment will have to identify each fine and the amount imposed. Felony judgment forms (effective 1/1/20) are posted on our website at this link: <https://www.txcourts.gov/rules-forms/forms/>.

41) Will all old and new fines be included in the quarterly report to OCA?

Yes. The total amounts of fines (both the general fine and the new optional and mandatory fines) should be included in the Texas Judicial Council Monthly reports for the Justice and Municipal Courts under the Additional Activity Section.

- 42) Is the Judge specifically supposed to announce each mandatory fine in Court at the time of sentencing?

Article 42.03, Code Crim. Proc., requires the sentence to be pronounced in the defendant's presence. Since fines are considered part of the sentence, all fines that the judge chooses to assess (whether mandatory or optional) should be included in the judgment and orally pronounced in the defendant's presence.

Fees Consolidation

- 43) What fees are included in the New State Consolidated base fees for felonies?

The following court costs were consolidated into the new state consolidated court costs for felonies and the individual court costs repealed by SB 346:

- *Judicial Support Fee - \$6 (Local Gov't Code Sec. 133.105)*
- *Jury Reimbursement Fee - \$4 (Code of Crim Proc Art. 102.0045)*
- *Drug Court Fee - \$60 (Code of Crim Proc Art. 102.0178)*
- *DNA Testing Fee - \$250/\$50/\$34 (Code of Crim Proc Art. 102.020)*
- *Indigent Defense Fee - \$2 (Local Gov't Code Sec. 133.107)*
- *Statewide Electronic Filing Fee - \$5 (Gov't Code Sec. 51.851)*

Waive/Reduce Cost

- 44) The county judge's ability to reduce or waive the fine and court costs appears to create the potential for conflict between the prosecutor and the judge in a plea deal that is offered to the defendant and, in the past, either accepted or rejected. Please clarify or opine.

SB 346 does not create a new conflict. Art. 26.13, Code of Crim. Proc., requires the judge to admonish the defendant of the range of punishment for the offense and that the recommendation of the prosecutor is not binding on the court. If there is a plea agreement, the judge is required to inform the defendant whether he or she will follow or reject the agreement in open court and before any finding on the plea. If the judge intends to reject the agreement, the defendant should be allowed to withdraw the plea of guilty or nolo contendere.

When a judge chooses to reduce or waive the fine, court costs, or reimbursement fees, he or she is reducing or waiving those which have been assessed. Art. 42.15, Code of Crim. Proc., requires a judge "during or immediately after imposing a sentence in a case in which the defendant entered a plea in open court" to "inquire whether the

defendant has sufficient resources or income to immediately pay all or part of the fine and costs." Based upon this inquiry, the judge can order a payment plan, order community service in lieu of payment, waive the fine and costs in full or in part (see Art. 43.091 or 45.0491, Code of Crim. Proc.), or any combination of these methods.

In this situation, the judge is still accepting or rejecting the plea deal but reducing or waiving the fine or costs that have been assessed during or immediately after the sentence.

Specialty Courts

- 45) The new Local Gov't Code Sec. 134.101 spells out the distribution of the local costs by percentage. However, we do not have a specialty court. I've tried looking in SB 346 for clarification about specialty courts. Can you point me to any provisions in SB 346 that defines specialty courts or what to do with that percentage if we don't have those courts?

Even if a county does not have a specialty court, the treasurer must deposit the money into a specialty court account in the county treasury. If no such account exists, the county must create the account in the county treasury (see Sec. 134.151 of SB 346). The money will remain in that account until it is used by the county to fund a specialty court program. If the county does not have a specialty court, the money will accumulate in the account until it is used by the county to fund a specialty court program (See Sec. 134.153, Local Gov't Code). Your county can use the money for a regional specialty court program, if one exists. The money in the account cannot be used for anything else; however, interest from the account may be swept to the county general fund (see question #18 above). For a definition of "specialty court," see Government Code Sec. 121.001. In short, specialty courts are established under Chapters 121-126 of the Government Code and include adult drug courts, family drug courts, veterans treatment courts, mental health courts, commercially sexually exploited persons courts, and public safety employees treatment courts. A specialty court is required to follow the provisions of Sec. 121.002, Gov't Code, including notice to OCA and compliance with programmatic best practices approved by the Texas Judicial Council. For more information on specialty courts, please contact Anissa Johnson ((512) 463-1625) at the Office of Court Administration.

If you have questions regarding SB 346 or any costs imposed on a defendant, contact Margie Johnson at (512) 936-1183 or margie.johnson@txcourts.gov.

APPENDIX A
OCA REIMBURSEMENT FEE STATEMENT (11-14-2019)

Reimbursement Fees Statement (11-14-2019)

OCA has received several questions and requests for reconsideration regarding its position that after January 1, 2020, the effective date of SB 346, current court costs/fees for services that have been renamed “reimbursement fees” by SB 346 cannot be assessed on convictions for offenses committed before January 1, 2020. OCA based its position on the following: 1) the fees for services historically have often been referred to as court costs, 2) court costs assessed on convictions after January 1, 2020 must be based on the court costs structure imposed by SB 346, 3) SB 346 does not include these fees as court costs - they have been renamed “reimbursement fees,” and 4) fees added or amended by SB 346 can only be assessed for offenses that occur after January 1, 2020.

After further review and discussion with clerks, county officials, and other interested stakeholders, OCA agrees that though these fees historically have been referred to as court costs, they are in fact fees for reimbursement and only a couple of them are actually defined as or labeled a court cost in statute. SB 346’s addition of the word “reimbursement” in the statutes regarding fees that are not currently labeled as a court cost in statute was done for clarification purposes, and those fees have in fact always been fees for reimbursement of services, not court costs. The assessment of fees and fines for convictions that **occur on or after January 1, 2020, for offenses committed prior to January 1, 2020**, must be based on the law in effect on the date of the offense (see Sec. 5.01 of SB 346). Therefore, the following fees¹ for reimbursement of services can still be assessed when applicable:

- 1) Community Supervision Fee – CCP, art. 42A.652(a)
- 2) Execute or Process Arrest Warrant, Capias, or Capias Pro Fine CPF – CCP, art. 102.011(a)(2)
- 3) Serve Writ – CCP, art. 102.011(a)(4)
- 4) Take and Approve Bond – CCP, art. 102.011(a)(5)
- 5) Convey Witness (charge per day) – CCP, art. 102.011(c)
- 6) Arrest without Warrant or Issue Notice to Appear – CCP, art. 102.011(a)(1)
- 7) Summon Witness (charge per witness each time summoned) – CCP, art. 102.011(a)(3)
- 8) Commitment to Jail – CCP, art. 102.011(a)(6)

¹ This statement specifically addresses the assessment of fees for services performed that SB 346 clarified to be “reimbursement fees.” However, the same analysis applies to the assessment of other fees and fines that have been reclassified as fines under SB 346 that were in effect as fees before January 1, 2020. Therefore, these fees may still be charged for offenses committed prior to January 1, 2020, where the conviction is on or after January 1, 2020: 1) Add’l Monthly Fee for Certain Sex Offenders – CCP, art. 42A.653; 2) Children’s Advocacy Center Payment – CCP, art. 42A.455; 3) Family Violence Payment – CCP, art. 42A.504(b); 4) Repayment of Reward – CCP, arts. 37.073 & 42.152; 5) Repayment of Reward as Cond CS – CCP, art. 42A.301(b)(20); and 6) Admin Fee (FTP) – TC, § 706.006(b).

Additionally, the State Traffic Fine (Transportation Code, Sec. 542.40310) was amended by HB 2048 (86th Legislature) effective September 1, 2019. Convictions on offenses that occurred prior to September 1, 2019, must assess the amount in effect prior to September 1, 2019.

- 9) Release from Jail – CCP, art. 102.011(a)(6)
- 10) Summon Jury – CCP, art. 102.011(a)(7)
- 11) Mileage Fees for certain Conveyances and Travel (29¢/mile) – CCP, art. 102.011(b)
- 12) Meals/Lodging Expenses for certain Conveyances and Travel – CCP, art. 102.011(b)
- 13) Overtime Costs for Testifying at Trial – CCP, art. 102.011(i)
- 14) Sex Offender Treatment Fee as Cond CS – CCP, art. 42A.452
- 15) Compensation to Victims of Crime Account (formerly, Fund) – CCP, art. 42A.301(b)(17)
- 16) Attorney's Fees as Cond CS – CCP, art. 42A.301(b)(11)
- 17) Restitution Installment Fee – CCP, art. 42.037(g)
- 18) Time Payment Fee – LGC, § 133.103 -- \$25.00
- 19) Transaction Fee – CCP, art. 102.072 – not to exceed \$2.00
- 20) County Scofflaw Fee (Failure to Pay or Appear) – TC, § 502.010
- 21) Administrative Fee (Omni Fee) – Transportation Code, § 706.006(b) -- \$30.00
- 22) Fee for Processing Certain Payments – LGC, §§ 132.002, 132.003
- 23) Pretrial Intervention Reimbursement Fee (CSCD) – CCP, art. 102.012(a)
- 24) Pretrial Intervention Related Fee (CSCD) – CCP, art. 102.012(b)
- 25) Psychological Counseling Victim as Cond CS – CCP, art. 42A.301(b)(19)
- 26) Reimbursement of Law Enforcement Expenses as Cond CS – CCP, art. 42A.301(b)(18)

Though the following may appear to be fees for reimbursement of services, they are currently labeled court costs in statute and may not be charged for convictions on or after January 1, 2020, if the conviction is for an offense that occurred before January 1, 2020:

- 1) Attorney's Fees – CCP, art. 26.05
- 2) Visual Recording Fee – CCP, art. 102.018(a)