



**151st GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
FISCAL NOTE**

---

<b>BILL:</b>	<b>HOUSE BILL NO. 244</b>
<b>AS AMENDED BY:</b>	<b>HA 2</b>
<b>SPONSOR:</b>	<b>Representative Lynn</b>
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>	<b>AN ACT TO AMEND TITLE 10, TITLE 11, TITLE 21, AND TITLE 29 OF THE DELAWARE CODE RELATING TO FINES, FEES, COSTS, ASSESSMENTS, AND RESTITUTION.</b>

---

**Assumptions:**

1. This Act becomes effective upon signature by Governor.
2. This Act provides for the following:
  - a. prohibits a court from imposing a fine, fee, cost, or assessment on a juvenile defendant without the means to pay;
  - b. prohibits a court or the Department of Transportation (DeIDOT) from suspending a driver's license for nonpayment of a fine, fee, cost, assessment, or restitution;
  - c. prohibits a court from charging a penalty, assessment, or fee to a defendant for the cancellation of a warrant issued due to the defendant's nonpayment of a fine, fee, cost, assessment, or restitution;
  - d. prohibits a court from imposing an additional fee on a defendant for payments that are made at designated periodic intervals or late, or when probation is ordered to supervise a defendant's payment;
  - e. eliminates the Public Defender fee and the Probation Supervision fee;
  - f. requires the Judiciary and the Delaware Criminal Justice Information System (DELJIS) to report on the sum collected from fines, fees, costs, assessments, and restitution and make a public report of these totals; and
  - g. creates the Criminal Legal System Imposed Debt Study Group to review the impact that court-imposed financial obligations have on defendants and survivors of crime and make recommendations to promote access, fairness, and transparency in the imposition and collection of court-imposed financial obligations.
3. Presently, if the Judiciary does not suspend fines and court costs, collections for these costs go to the General Fund. Delaware Code has other established fines, fees, and costs or assessments made upon defendants that presently cannot be suspended by the courts. Some of these funds are distributed to the Victims Compensation Fund, the DELJIS Fund, the Videophone Fund, the Court Security Fund, the Fund to Combat Violent Crime, the Ambulance Fund, and the Transportation Trust Fund (TTF). The total revenue loss for these funds is indeterminable as amounts are subject to the number of fees waived and the likelihood of that individual's ability to pay.
  - a. According to the 2019 Annual Report of the Delaware Judiciary, in Fiscal Year 2019, the Judiciary receipted \$11,675,228 in General Fund revenue and \$2,830,278 in revenue submitted to counties and municipalities. The Judicial Branch also collects statutorily mandated fees on behalf of other agencies or organizations, such as the DELJIS Fund, the Ambulance Fund, and Victim Compensation, totaling approximately \$10 million additional each year.

- b. Future years may see a reduction in Voluntary Assessment Center (VAC) collections as the courts would be prohibited from assessing late fees. The Judicial Branch and DeIDOT, Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) would also be prohibited from suspending a driver’s license as a penalty for nonpayment. The Judiciary estimates that every 10% reduction in VAC collections results in a \$1,000,000 revenue loss.
- 4. Upon enactment, the Judiciary estimates a minimum General Fund (GF) revenue loss annually of \$1,195,800 due to the provisions of this Act that prohibit and eliminate the following fines or fees and is as follows:
  - a. \$7,500 associated with fines assessed among juvenile defendants;
  - b. \$75,600 associated with fees assessed for the cancellation of a warrant issued due to nonpayment;
  - c. \$320,000 by eliminating the Public Defender fee; and
  - d. \$792,700 by eliminating the Probation Supervision fee.
- 5. Upon enactment, the Judiciary estimates a Non-Appropriated Special Fund (NSF) revenue loss annually of \$267,000 used for Justice of the Peace Court (JP Court) technology-related expenses.
  - a. \$220,000 loss to the JP Court by eliminating late fees for the VAC;
  - b. \$47,000 loss to the JP Court by eliminating the e-payment convenience fee.
- 6. Upon enactment, the Administrative Office of the Courts will need a minimum appropriation of \$216,000 to maintain the kiosk program once the convenience fee is eliminated. To date, there have been no appropriations for the kiosk program.
- 7. This Act prohibits a court or DMV from suspending a driver’s license as a penalty for nonpayment of a fine, fee, cost, or assessment and from charging a fee to do so. Presently, the DMV charges a \$50 reinstatement fee when a defendant’s license has been suspended as a penalty due to nonpayment. In Fiscal Year 2018, the DMV issued 12,861 suspensions, resulting in \$643,050 in reinstatement fees receipted to the TTF. It is estimated that future year revenue losses to the TTF could average \$700,000 annually.
- 8. This Act would require various programming and system modifications among the Judicial Information Center, DELJIS, and the DMV to ensure compliance. It is estimated that these coding changes would cost approximately \$100,000 in one-time programming expenses.

**Cost:**

	<b>One-Time</b>	<b>Recurring Costs</b>	<b>GF Revenue Loss</b>	<b>NSF Revenue Loss</b>	<b>TTF Revenue Loss</b>
<b>Fiscal Year 2023:</b>	\$100,000	\$216,000	Minimum \$1,195,800	\$267,000	\$700,000
<b>Fiscal Year 2024:</b>		\$216,000	Minimum \$1,195,800	\$267,000	\$700,000
<b>Fiscal Year 2025:</b>		\$216,000	Minimum \$1,195,800	\$267,000	\$700,000

---

Prepared by Jason R. Smith  
Office of the Controller General