



Fiscal Note

H.B. 91

2026 General Session
Presumption of Indigency Amendments
by Miller, Grant Amjad



General, Income Tax, and Uniform School Funds

JR4-4-101

	Ongoing	One-time	Total
Net GF/ITF/USF (rev.-exp.)	\$0	\$0	\$0

State Government

UCA 36-12-13(2)(c)

Revenues	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Total Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0

Enactment of this legislation likely will not materially impact state revenue.

Expenditures	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Total Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0

Enactment of this legislation likely will not materially impact state expenditures.

	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Net All Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

Local Government

UCA 36-12-13(2)(c)

Inasmuch as more individuals are presumed indigent as a result of this legislation, it could increase costs for public defenders. Costs would vary based on the level of defense as follows: \$900 per case for class C misdemeanors \$1,000 per case for class B misdemeanors, \$2,300 per case for class A misdemeanors, \$3,400 per case for 3rd degree felonies, \$4,100 per case for 2nd degree felonies, and \$8,900 per case for 1st degree felonies.

Individuals & Businesses

UCA 36-12-13(2)(c)

Enactment of this legislation likely will not result in direct expenditures from tax or fee changes for Utah residents and businesses.

Regulatory Impact

UCA 36-12-13(2)(d)

Enactment of this legislation likely will not change the regulatory burden for Utah residents or businesses.

Performance Evaluation

JR1-4-601

This bill does not create a new program or significantly expand an existing program.

Notes on Notes

Fiscal explanations estimate the direct costs or revenues of enacting a bill. The Legislature uses them to balance the budget. They do not measure a bill's benefits or non-fiscal impacts like opportunity costs, wait times, or inconvenience. A fiscal explanation is not an appropriation. The Legislature decides appropriations separately.