



**Fiscal Note**  
**2nd Sub. H.B. 423 (Gray)**  
 2026 General Session  
 Hit and Run and DUI Offense Amendments  
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**General, Income Tax, and Uniform School Funds**

JR4-4-101

	Ongoing	One-time	Total
Net GF/ITF/USF (rev.-exp.)	\$ (54,600)	\$ 59,300	\$ 4,700

**State Government**

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

Revenues	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Court Security Account (GFR)	\$0	\$700	\$700
General Fund	\$0	\$73,600	\$73,600
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$74,300</b>	<b>\$74,300</b>

Enactment of this bill could result in ongoing General Fund revenue of \$73,600 from the assessment of fines and criminal surcharge fees beginning in FY 2027. This could also result in a \$700 ongoing revenue increase to Court Security beginning in FY 2027. To the extent a judge orders participation in a 24-7 sobriety program, enactment of this legislation could increase dedicated credits to the Department of Public Safety by \$60 per individual enrolled for supply fees. The aggregate revenue from the 24-7 program is unknown as judges decide participation on a case-by-case basis.

Expenditures	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Dept. of Public Safety Rest. Acct., One-time	\$8,800	\$0	\$0
General Fund	\$0	\$128,200	\$128,200
General Fund, One-time	\$0	\$(59,300)	\$(20,600)
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$8,800</b>	<b>\$68,900</b>	<b>\$107,600</b>

Enactment of this bill could cost a total of \$45,300 from the General Fund in FY 2027, \$84,000 in FY 2028, \$90,900 in FY 2029, \$97,700 in FY 2030, and \$104,600 in each year thereafter. The cost breakdown is as follows: 1. Courts - \$6,500 ongoing beginning in FY 2027 for case processing; 2. Department of Corrections - \$38,000 in FY 2027, \$76,000 in FY 2028, \$82,100 in FY 2029, \$88,200 in FY 2030, and \$94,300 in each year thereafter; 3. Board of Pardons and Parole - \$800 in FY 2027, \$1,500 in FY 2028, \$2,300 in FY 2029, \$3,000 in FY 2030, and \$3,800 in each year thereafter. This assumes the following increases: 1. Prison - 1 additional 2-year commitments.

Enactment of this legislation could cost the Department of Public Safety \$10,400 ongoing from the General Fund beginning in FY 2027 for drug testing. To the extent a judge orders participation in a 24-7 sobriety program, enactment of this legislation could cost the Department of Public Safety \$60 in dedicated credits per individual enrolled for supply costs. The aggregate supply costs from the 24-7 program is unknown as judges decide participation on a case-by-case basis. This could also cost the Department about \$8,800 one-time from the TFR - Public Safety Restricted Account in FY 2026 for

programming changes. This bill could also cost the Courts \$13,200 ongoing from the General Fund for new judgement processing requirements that they report that they can absorb.

	<i>FY 2026</i>	<i>FY 2027</i>	<i>FY 2028</i>
<b>Net All Funds</b>	<u>\$ (8,800)</u>	<u>\$ 5,400</u>	<u>\$ (33,300)</u>

**Local Government**

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

Enactment of this bill could result in an ongoing fine revenue decrease by an estimated \$2,300 beginning in FY 2027. Local government entities could experience the following estimated expenditure impacts beginning in FY 2027: 1. Prosecutors - \$25,200 increase; 2. Public Defense - \$48,800 increase; 3. County Jails - unknown; 4. Local Justice Court - unknown increase. To the extent a judge orders participation in a 24-7 sobriety program, enactment of this legislation could increase fee revenue and corresponding costs to a participating county by \$90 per enrolled individual for program administration and daily testing supplies. The aggregate costs and revenue collected by counties from the 24-7 program is unknown as judges decide participation on a case-by-case basis.

**Individuals & Businesses**

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

Individuals cited for violations could pay up to \$1,900 per case for an aggregated cost of \$72,000 in fines and surcharge fees beginning in FY 2027. To the extent a judge orders participation in a 24-7 sobriety program, enactment of this legislation could cost an enrolled individual \$150 for the administration fee and daily testing supplies. The aggregate costs to individuals of the 24-7 program is unknown as judges decide on a case-by-case basis.

**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.