



Fiscal Note

H.B. 429

2021 General Session
Tobacco Sales to Minors Amendments
by Nelson, M.



General, Education, and Uniform School Funds

JR4-4-101

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

State Government

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

Revenues	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Total Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0

To the extent that more people are convicted of a Class C misdemeanor instead of an infraction as a result of this bill and pay their financial obligation, this could increase revenue/case in the following amounts: (1) General Fund \$36. To the extent that more people are convicted of a Class B misdemeanor instead of a Class C misdemeanor as a result of this bill and pay their financial obligation, this could increase revenue/case in the following amounts: (1) General Fund \$220. To the extent that more people are convicted of a Class A misdemeanor instead of a Class C misdemeanor as a result of this bill and pay their financial obligation, this could increase revenue/case in the following amounts: (1) General Fund \$990; (2) Court Security \$15.

Expenditures	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Total Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0

To the extent that more people are convicted of a Class A misdemeanor instead of a Class C misdemeanor, enactment of this legislation could increase personnel costs to Courts by \$400/case in processing costs.

	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Net All Funds	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>

Local Government

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

To the extent that more people are convicted of a Class C misdemeanor instead of an Infraction, enactment of this bill could increase revenue to local governments by about \$103/case for fines/fees and could also cost justice courts an unknown amount in court processing costs. To the extent that more people are convicted of a Class B misdemeanor instead of a Class C misdemeanor, enactment of this bill could increase revenue to local governments by about \$120/case for fines/fees and could also cost justice courts an unknown amount in court processing costs. To the extent that more people are convicted of a Class A misdemeanor instead of a Class C misdemeanor, enactment of this bill could increase revenue to local governments by about \$150/case for fines/fees. This bill could also reduce costs to justice courts an unknown amount in court processing costs. This could also cost local prosecutors \$440/case and county jails about \$83/day/offender in incarceration costs. .

Individuals & Businesses

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

To the extent that individuals are charged with a Class C misdemeanor instead of an infraction, this could cost certain offenders about \$220/case, however, the total amount is unknown. To the extent that individuals are charged with a Class B misdemeanor instead of a Class C misdemeanor, this could cost certain offenders about \$340/case, however, the total amount is unknown. To the extent that individuals are charged with a Class A misdemeanor instead of a Class C misdemeanor, this could cost certain offenders about \$1,160/case, however, the total amount is unknown.

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 Note

JR4-2-404

No performance note required for this bill

Notes on Notes

Fiscal notes 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 note is not an appropriation. The Legislature decides appropriations separately.