

**Utah for Rational Sex Offense Laws (UTRSOL) 2026 Legislative Session Bill Tracker of the 67th Legislature**

Bill Link	Versions	Title	Final	Sponsor	General Provisions	Position	Release Date	UTRSOL Response	Transcripts	House Committee	House Vote	Senate Committee	Senate Vote	Publications
<a href="#">HB0034</a>	<a href="#">Introduced</a>	Victim Rights Amendments	<b>PASSED</b>	<a href="#">Rep. Victoria Hovag</a> <a href="#">Intern: Janessa-Michelle Purcell</a> <a href="#">Sen. Chris Wilson</a> <a href="#">Intern: Porter Lee</a>	Updates and clarifies provisions related to victims' rights in the criminal justice system. It defines key terms, establishes a designated coordinator for victim rights committees under the State Commission on Criminal Juvenile Justice, outlines that coordinator's duties, modifies the complaint process for victims alleging violations of their rights, and requires criminal justice agencies to adopt and share policies for addressing such complaints. The bill also makes technical and conforming changes to existing statutory language.	<b>Support</b>	12/5/2025	UTRSOL supports HB 34 because it transforms Utah's 2024 victim rights complaint framework from a paper protection into a functional system by establishing a central coordinator, clear timelines, written findings, and employer notification—the procedural infrastructure necessary for rights to be meaningfully enforced. The bill's expansion of "victim's right" to include prosecutorial obligations under Rule 34 of the Utah Rules of Criminal Procedure further ensures that victims have a concrete accountability mechanism when their cases are mismanaged at the charging or plea stage.	<a href="#">1.27 SSTA.C.HB34</a> <a href="#">1.28 House Chamber HB34</a>		72-0-1 [120]	6-0-3 [127]	25-0-4 [34]	
<a href="#">HB0048</a>	<a href="#">Introduced</a> <a href="#">Substitute #1</a> <a href="#">Substitute #2</a> <a href="#">Substitute #3</a>	Criminal and Juvenile Justice Changes	<b>PASSED</b>	<a href="#">Rep. Karianne Lisonbee</a> <a href="#">Intern: Raine Bata</a> <a href="#">Sen. Kirk A. Cullimore</a> <a href="#">Intern: Kailley Hopkins</a>	Would amend multiple Utah Code sections to (1) update the definition and reporting requirements for recidivism metrics, (2) define juvenile recidivism and school-based referrals for juvenile programming and data reporting, (3) remove the prohibition on placing a minor in an adult correctional facility as an alternative to detention and modify provisional housing rules for minors tried as adults, (4) allow a prosecutor to file a motion with the Board of Pardons and Parole about provisional housing of such minors, and (5) make other technical and conforming changes to criminal and juvenile justice statutes.	<b>Oppose</b>	12/19/2025	UTRSOL opposes this bill because it abandons evidence-based juvenile justice policy in favor of reactive legislation driven by a single case. This bill removes critical protections that keep youth under 18 out of adult jails and allows prosecutors to circumvent developmental science by transferring 17-year-olds directly to adult facilities. H.B. 48 prioritizes perception over protection, substituting sound criminal justice policy with changes that will likely increase future victimization rather than prevent it.	<a href="#">1.29 CCJJ.HB48</a> <a href="#">1.28 CCJJ.HB48</a> <a href="#">2.2 CCJJ.HB48</a> <a href="#">2.1 HSTLAW.HB48</a> <a href="#">2.17 House Chamber HB48</a> <a href="#">2.24 SSTA.C.HB48</a>	7-1-2 [272] Nays: Miller, G.	56-14-6 [217] Nays: Arthur, J. Daley-Prevost, J. Domiguez, R. Fisemanu, J. Hansen, L. Hayes, S.	6-2-1 [224] Nays: Escamilla, L. Pecher, S.	20-7-2 [36]	<a href="#">2026.07.HB48</a>
<a href="#">HB0089</a>	<a href="#">Introduced</a>	Use of Polygraph Amendments	<b>PASSED</b>	<a href="#">Rep. Angela Romero</a> <a href="#">Intern: Alexa Gonzalez</a> <a href="#">Sen. Michael K. McKell</a> <a href="#">Intern: Grace Burningham</a>	Limits the circumstances under which a polygraph (lie detector) test can be used on a victim of a sexual offense. The bill makes changes to current law to restrict use of polygraph examinations in that context and includes technical and conforming updates to related statutory language.	<b>Support</b>	12/23/2025	UTRSOL supports this bill as it substantively touches on one of the practical issues victims and advocates raised last year in ending retraumatizing practices to remove a procedural barrier that advocates have said harms victim trust and participation in the justice process. By further strengthening protections and encouraging reporting in line with victims' rights principles, the language of the bill is similar in intent to H.B. 17 Limitations on the Use of Polygraphs from the 2025 session.	<a href="#">2.6 VSC.HB89</a> <a href="#">2.8 CCJJ.HB89</a> <a href="#">2.11 HSTLAW.HB89</a> <a href="#">2.19 House Chamber HB89</a> <a href="#">2.28 SSTA.C.HB89</a>	8-1-2 [211] Nay: Strong, M.A.	66-1-4 [218] Nays: Lisonbee, K.	3-2-4 [226] Nay: Brammer, B.	27-2-2 [35]	<a href="#">2026.20.HB89</a>
<a href="#">HB0090</a>	<a href="#">Introduced</a>	Sexual Offenses Amendments	<b>PASSED</b>	<a href="#">Rep. Matthew H. Gwynn</a> <a href="#">Intern: Malia Pedersen</a> <a href="#">Sen. Calvin R. Musselman</a> <a href="#">Intern: Brooke Christensen</a>	The main purpose is to clarify what constitutes a sexual offense throughout the Utah Code, making technical and conforming changes to various provisions so that related laws use consistent definitions and language regarding sexual offenses. It updates multiple Utah Code sections to align with this clarified definition, without appropriating new money or creating major new programs.	<b>Neutral</b>	12/23/2025	This bill does not create brand new criminal sex offenses or add new prohibited conduct punishable as a new crime. It clarifies definitions or aligns existing statutory language so that what is considered a "sexual offense" is clearer and consistent across many parts of the law.	<a href="#">1.16 VSC.HB90</a> <a href="#">1.28 HSTLAW.HB90</a> <a href="#">2.6 House Chamber HB90</a> <a href="#">2.27 SSTA.C.HB90</a>	6-0-6 [128]	67-0-8 [216]	5-0-4 [227]	60-1-4 [36]	
<a href="#">HB0103</a>	<a href="#">Introduced</a> <a href="#">Substitute #1</a>	Underage Marriage Amendments	<b>PASSED</b>	<a href="#">Rep. Melissa G. Ballard</a> <a href="#">Intern: Kaitlin Fernandez</a> <a href="#">Sen. Todd Walter</a> <a href="#">Intern: Beau Smith</a>	The bill reorganizes and strengthens criminal offenses related to child marriage, making it a felony for adults to unlawfully marry, attempt to marry, or transact with a minor for legal marriage, or fraudulently act as a parent/guardian to enable such marriages. It clarifies existing offenses, sets a 15-year statute of limitations from the minor's 18th birthday, invalidates certain out-of-state or foreign marriages unless conditions are met, and updates marriage license consent rules for minors.	<b>Support in Concept</b>	12/29/2025	UTRSOL strongly supports this bill as a compromise that limits legal pathways for child marriage, holds criminal penalties for violators, and protects minors from predatory age gaps. At the same time, we advocate for a complete ban—the strongest safeguard for children—even if it faces political or cultural challenges. While endorsing the bill as an important interim measure, Utah should ultimately implement a full prohibition, following the example of 16 other states.	<a href="#">1.23 HSTLAW.HB103</a> <a href="#">2.6 VSC.HB103</a> <a href="#">2.3 House Chamber HB103</a> <a href="#">2.24 SSTA.C.HB103</a>	8-0-3 [125]	69-0-6 [219]	5-0-4 [224]	29-0-6 [32]	<a href="#">2026.04.HB103</a>
<a href="#">HB0110</a>	<a href="#">Introduced</a> <a href="#">Substitute #1</a> <a href="#">Substitute #2</a> <a href="#">Substitute #3</a> <a href="#">Substitute #4</a> <a href="#">Substitute #5</a> <a href="#">Substitute #6</a>	Board of Pardons and Parole Amendments Offender Supervision Amendments	<b>PASSED</b>	<a href="#">Rep. Tyler Clancy</a> <a href="#">Intern: Simon Tanner</a> <a href="#">Sen. Michael K. McKell</a> <a href="#">Intern: Grace Burningham</a>	The bill updates Utah Board of Pardons and Parole procedures by revising notice requirements for law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and victims; requiring completion of treatment before parole; considering new offenses committed on parole; barring consideration of prison crowding; limiting pardons for certain registered sex offenders; prohibiting re-parole for those charged with violent felonies during prior parole; and adjusting procedures for victims' written statements.	<b>Oppose</b>	12/29/2025	UTRSOL opposes this bill on state constitutional grounds. Imposing registry removal fees on the Board of Pardons and Parole is a discretionary power reserved to the constitutionally granted discretion under Article 7 to evaluate each case on its merits. The provision lacks evidentiary support, as historical data do not indicate fee practices. Its blanket approach ignores the diversity of registry offenses, eliminates individualized judgment, undermines incentives for treatment and reintegration, and fails to improve public safety. By replacing evidence-based decision-making with arbitrary limits, the policy is punitive rather than protective or constructive.	<a href="#">1.18 VSC.HB110</a> <a href="#">2.2 VSC.HB110</a> <a href="#">2.2 CCJJ.HB110</a> <a href="#">2.2 HSTLAW.HB110</a> <a href="#">2.6 VSC.HB110</a> <a href="#">2.10 House Chamber HB110</a> <a href="#">2.11 SSTA.C.HB110</a>	10-0-1 [212]	61-1-13 [210] Nay: Makay, A. Cory Absent: Boinder, B. Fiefla, D. Fisemanu, J. Hall, K.	6-0-3 [217]	<a href="#">2026.12.HB110</a> <a href="#">2026.12.HB110</a> <a href="#">2026.12.HB110</a>	
<a href="#">HB0114</a>	<a href="#">Introduced</a> <a href="#">Substitute #1</a>	Adult-oriented Performance and Material Amendments	<b>FAILED</b>	<a href="#">Rep. Colin W. Jack</a> <a href="#">Intern: Camille Daniels-Brown</a> <a href="#">Sen. Evan Vickers</a> <a href="#">Intern: Gavin Clarke</a>	Revises criminal laws related to adult-oriented performances and sexually explicit material. It creates several new standalone offenses (such as unlawful pornographic performance, aiding a minor in a pornographic performance, and engaging in a harmful performance in the presence of a minor), moves certain conduct out of broader pornography distribution statutes into these specific offenses, adjusts the mental state required for some offenses, and updates penalties and related statutory references to clarify and strengthen how the law treats adult-oriented sexual content and conduct—particularly where minors are involved.	<b>Oppose</b>	12/30/2025	UTRSOL opposes this bill because it goes beyond clarification and instead criminalizes broad expressive content without requiring intent or demonstrable harm. The measure departs on vague definitions that invite arbitrary enforcement. Its legislative history aligns with anti-LGBTQ legislative efforts, with expanded lewdness restrictions targeting non-sex offenses. These provisions were held in southern Utah, effectively establishing a new enforcement mechanism targeting protected expression under the language of child protection.	<a href="#">1.12 CCJJ.HB114</a> <a href="#">1.24 HSTLAW.HB114</a> <a href="#">2.20 House Chamber HB114</a> <a href="#">2.27 SSTA.C.HB114</a>	9-0-3 [212]	70-0-6 [220]	6-0-4 [227]		
<a href="#">HB0116</a>	<a href="#">Introduced</a>	Criminal Fines Amendments	<b>FAILED</b>	<a href="#">Rep. Ryan D. Wilcox</a> <a href="#">Intern: Kathryn Cox</a> <a href="#">Sen. Calvin R. Musselman</a> <a href="#">Intern: Brooke Christensen</a>	Updates the mandatory fine amounts for several prostitution-related criminal offenses. Specifically, it increases the minimum fines that must be imposed on conviction for offenses such as patronizing a prostituted adult, exploitation of prostitution, aggravated exploitation of prostitution, and sexual solicitation to pay (for adults and children), clarifies when these mandatory fines apply (e.g., only if the defendant is 18 or older for certain child-related offenses), and minor technical and conforming changes to the related criminal code sections.	<b>Oppose</b>	12/30/2025	UTRSOL opposes this bill and challenges the evidentiary basis for the specific fine amounts—\$5,000, \$10,000, and \$20,000—given the lack of research demonstrating that fines at these levels function as effective deterrents. Mandatory fines of this magnitude would likely encourage prosecutors to resolve cases by plea bargaining to avoid charges down to non-sex offenses, undermining the key accountability the bill claims to advance. Taken together, the provisions reinforce a policy framework of financial compliance, mobility, and continued liberty increasingly dependent on financial capacity rather than rehabilitation or measured risk.	<a href="#">1.22 Sentencing.HB116</a> <a href="#">1.23 VSC.HB116</a> <a href="#">2.13 HSTLAW.HB116</a> <a href="#">2.0 House Chamber HB116</a> <a href="#">2.3 SSTA.C.HB116</a>	10-0-1 [123]	67-0-8 [212]	5-0-4 [33]	<a href="#">2026.02.HB116</a> check <a href="#">2026.03.HB116</a> check	
<a href="#">HB0123</a>	<a href="#">Introduced</a> <a href="#">Substitute #1</a> <a href="#">Substitute #2</a> <a href="#">Substitute #3</a>	Sex Offender Registration Amendments Sex, Kidnap, and Child Abuse Offender Registration Amendments	<b>PASSED</b>	<a href="#">Rep. Cheryl K. Acton</a> <a href="#">Intern: McKenna Ursem</a> <a href="#">Sen. Ronald W. Winterton</a> <a href="#">Intern: Katie Starsfield</a>	Revises the state's sex offender registry law to clarify and expand when someone must register in Utah. It makes clear that a person convicted of an offense in another state or jurisdiction that would require registration in Utah must register here, despite how long individuals must remain on the Sex, Kidnap, and Child Abuse Offender Registry.	<b>Oppose</b>	12/30/2025	UTRSOL opposes this bill, disputing the sponsor's claims about Utah's sanctuary status, interstate complaints, and alleged systemic judicial errors. The bill represents a disproportionate response: broad statutory changes should follow evidence of systemic problems and consideration of proportionate remedies to avoid due process concerns and unnecessary legal ambiguity.	<a href="#">1.10-2026 Town Hall HB123</a> <a href="#">1.15 Sentencing.HB123</a> <a href="#">1.16 VSC.HB123</a> <a href="#">2.6 HSTLAW.HB123</a> <a href="#">2.8 Sentencing.HB123</a> <a href="#">2.8 CCJJ.HB123</a> <a href="#">2.17 House Chamber HB123</a> <a href="#">2.27 SSTA.C.HB123</a>	9-0-3 [216]	68-0-7 [217]	4-0-6 [227]	24-0-6 [36]	<a href="#">2026.03.HB123</a> <a href="#">2026.10.HB123</a>
<a href="#">HB0134</a>	<a href="#">Introduced</a> <a href="#">Substitute #1</a>	Offender Transfer Amendments	<b>PASSED</b>	<a href="#">Rep. Cheryl K. Acton</a> <a href="#">Intern: McKenna Ursem</a> <a href="#">Sen. Kevin J. Stratton</a> <a href="#">Intern: Emma Thomas</a>	The bill raises the application fee for interstate transfers, requires individuals to be under Utah Adult Probation and Parole supervision before applying, and standardizes procedures when a transferred individual violates supervision. It mandates that courts on the Board of Pardons and Parole use established nationwide arrest warrants for such violations, requires those warrants to be entered into the National Crime Information Center, consolidates reporting duties within the Bureau of Criminal Identification, and repeals a redundant reporting statute primarily tightening oversight and enforcement for interstate supervision.	<b>Oppose</b>	1/7/2026	UTRSOL opposes this bill because it raises fees that create barriers for people without financial means, contributing to recidivism. The bill's NOIC reporting mandate lacks safeguards for timely warrant review, data accuracy, and individual notification. Creating new trial fees for employment, housing, and everyday life. By imposing nationwide warrants for supervision violations without evidence of public safety benefits, the bill punishes technical failures as if they were crimes and expands surveillance without reducing reoffense.	<a href="#">2.1 HSTLAW.HB134</a> <a href="#">2.17 House Chamber HB134</a> <a href="#">2.27 SSTA.C.HB134</a>	9-0-2 [216]	69-0-6 [217]	6-0-3 [227]	24-0-6 [36]	<a href="#">2026.11.HB134</a> <a href="#">2026.11.HB134</a>
<a href="#">HB0200</a>	<a href="#">Introduced</a>	Human Trafficking, Transporting, and Harboring Amendments	<b>FAILED</b>	<a href="#">Rep. Trevor Lee</a> <a href="#">Intern: Emma Sanders</a>	This bill strengthens the state's human trafficking and alien-transporting laws by increasing felony penalties when a transported or harbored victim is under 13, expanding the definition of human trafficking to include aggravated exploitation of prostitution for civil lawsuits, and authorizing the Attorney General to sue to stop or prevent human trafficking offenses. The bill also makes related technical updates and contains no appropriations.	<b>Oppose</b>	1/8/2026	UTRSOL supports robust anti-trafficking laws but has concerns about this bill's original and broad authority if grants the Attorney General's office, including the ability to act on lower standards than probable cause and on predictors rather than confirmed conduct.	<a href="#">1.16 VSC.HB200</a> <a href="#">1.23 VSC.HB200</a> <a href="#">1.30 VSC.HB200</a> <a href="#">2.6 Sentencing.HB200</a> <a href="#">2.6 VSC.HB200</a>					
<a href="#">HB0205</a>	<a href="#">Introduced</a> <a href="#">Substitute #1</a>	Substance Use Intervention Amendments	<b>PASSED</b>	<a href="#">Rep. Tyler Clancy</a> <a href="#">Intern: Simon Tanner</a> <a href="#">Sen. Brady Brammer</a> <a href="#">Intern: Austin DeMille</a>	The bill strengthens community and criminal justice responses to substance use by authorizing county jails to create recovery housing pools, expanding grant eligibility under the Opiate Overdose Outreach Pilot Program (including funding for opioid antagonists), allowing juvenile courts to establish Structured Treatment and Enforcement Pathway Programs, and permitting courts to issue geographic "self-limits" orders for individuals charged with or convicted of drug offenses, along with related technical updates.	<b>Support in Concept</b>	1/8/2026	UTRSOL supports this bill in recognition that substance abuse is often a primary underlying factor in many offenses. Based on the introduced text of Utah HB 205 (2026), there is no language in the bill that specifically excludes individuals with sex-related convictions from participating in treatment and enforcement programs. By imposing nationwide warrants for supervision violations without evidence of public safety benefits, the bill punishes technical failures as if they were crimes and expands surveillance without reducing reoffense.	<a href="#">2.2 CCJJ.HB205</a> <a href="#">2.4 HSTLAW.HB205</a> <a href="#">2.11 House Chamber HB205</a> <a href="#">2.26 SSTA.C.HB205</a>	10-0-1 [212]	71-1-3 [211] Nay: Hansen, L.	5-0-4 [226]	28-0-1 [36]	<a href="#">2026.11.HB205</a>
<a href="#">HR21</a>	<a href="#">Introduced</a> <a href="#">Substitute #1</a> <a href="#">Substitute #2</a>	Coercion Amendments	<b>PASSED</b>	<a href="#">Rep. Ryan D. Wilcox</a> <a href="#">Intern: Kathryn Cox</a> <a href="#">Sen. Calvin R. Musselman</a> <a href="#">Intern: Brooke Christensen</a>	The bill creates a standalone offense for aiding or encouraging suicide, expands criminal elements for such conduct, separates sexual extortion and aggravated sexual extortion into distinct offenses with broader definitions and penalties, adds them to the list of domestic violence-related crimes, and makes technical and conforming updates to related laws.	<b>Support in Concept</b>	1/9/2026	UTRSOL supports this bill in concept. Creating a separate sexual extortion offense adds one more enumerated crime, increasing the sex offense registry from 45 to 46. While the bill's intent is laudable, careful consideration of its broader consequences is needed, and we remain concerned about the ongoing expansion of the Sex Offender Registry.	<a href="#">2.11 HSTLAW.HB221</a> <a href="#">2.19 House Chamber HB221</a> <a href="#">2.24 SSTA.C.HB221</a>	10-0-1 [211]	62-0-3 [219]	6-0-3 [224]	27-0-2 [34]	

HB274	Introduced Substitute #1 Substitute #2	Sentencing Commission Amendments Sentencing Amendments	PASSED	Rep. Mike Schultz Intern: Maren Williams Sen. Michael K. McKeil Intern: Grace Burningham	This bill makes changes to the composition and membership of the Utah Sentencing Commission by modifying which officials and representatives serve on the commission and adjusts related technical and conforming provisions in state law. The bill does not appropriate new money and focuses on updating the structure and membership requirements of the commission that oversees sentencing policies in the state.	Oppose	1/16/2026	UTRSOL opposes this bill. It removes all defense attorney representation from the Sentencing Commission while tripling prosecution representation, creating a significant imbalance. The commission would shift from having 3-4 defense attorneys and 2 prosecutors to having 0 defense attorneys, 6 prosecutors, and 3 sheriffs. This heavy weighting toward law enforcement and prosecution risks sentencing policies that fail to adequately consider defendants' rights, rehabilitation needs, and the effectiveness of alternatives to incarceration, undermining the commission's ability to make balanced, evidence-based recommendations.	1.20 CCJJ HB274 1.22 Sentencing HB274 1.28 HSTAJLD HB274 1.29 Sentencing HB274 1.30 SSC HB274 2.17 CCJJ HB274 2.8 CCJJ HB274 2.12 Sentencing HB274 HCR2 2.13 SSTA.C HB274 2.13 VSC HB274 2.17 CCJJ HB274 2.6 House Chamber HB274	9-2-0 [128] Nays: Abbott, N. Miller, G.	69-0-0 [246]	7-0-2 [212]	2026-05 HB274 2026-06 HB274 2026-10 HB274 2026-21 HB274			
HB0289	Introduced	Child Sexual Abuse Material Amendments	PASSED	Rep. Ariel Defay Intern: Alli Holbrook Sen. Calvin R. Musselman Intern: Brooke Christensen	The bill defines new terms including "apparent child sexual abuse material" to cover realistic depictions created by artificial intelligence and "obscene child sexual abuse material," adjusts the definition of existing offenses, and creates stand-alone crimes for possession, distribution, and production of these materials—including AI-generated content. It also includes technical and conforming changes to how these offenses are treated across various state laws.	Support in Concept	1/20/2026	UTRSOL conditionally supports the bill's goal of addressing AI-generated CSAM content but is concerned about the ongoing expansion of Utah's sex offense registry since 2017. Adding three new stand-alone offenses raises the total from 42 to 45, risking overreach and undermining the registry's effectiveness as an evidence-based public safety tool. The bill's language, including terms like "apparent," and its penalties lack nuance and require further clarification to avoid unintended consequences.	1.22 Sentencing HB289 2.8 Sentencing HB289 2.6 HSTAJLD HB289 2.6 VSC HB289 2.8 CCJJ HB289 2.17 House Chamber HB289 2.27 SSTA.C HB289	9-0-2 [246]	71-0-4 [217]	6-0-4 [227]	25-0-4 [346]	2026-17 HB289		
HB346	Introduced	Sexual Abuse of a Child Amendments	FAILED	Rep. Paul Cutler Trenton Harris Sen. Stephanie Fitcher Sahaja Rutledge	This bill modifies existing Utah law to update and clarify how the legal system defines and treats certain aspects of offenses involving sexual abuse of minors. Specifically, the bill revises the definition of "position of special trust" in the context of aggravated sexual abuse of a child and ensures that related cross-references in other criminal and reporting statutes point to the updated definition.	Support	2/5/2026	UTRSOL supports this bill as a focused, evidence-informed measure that strengthens accountability without expanding criminal liability beyond its intended scope. By clarifying "positions of special trust," the bill reflects what research and victim experience consistently show: that risk to children is most often arises within known, trusted relationships. Aligning statutory language with this evidence improves protection and accountability while directing prevention and enforcement resources where they are most effective.	2.17 HSTAJLD HB346 2.20 House Chamber HB346 2.27 SSTA.C HB346 2.23 CCJJ HB346	6-0-3 [217]	72-0-3 [220]	6-0-4 [227]				
HB370	Introduced Substitute #1 Amended	Sex Offender Oversight Amendments	PASSED	Rep. Karianne Lisonbee Intern: Raine Bata Sen. Brady Brammer Intern: Austin DeMille	This bill requires the Utah DPS to create a monitoring program for sex offenders who cannot provide a required residential address. It directs the department to set up an automated way to request arrest warrants if registry requirements are violated and request a warrant when an offender is found to be non-compliant. It mandates the department to begin monitoring, creates criminal penalties for non-compliance, directs courts to issue arrest warrants when probable cause exists for registry violations.	Oppose	1/26/2026	UTRSOL opposes HB370 because it expands surveillance and enforcement without residential address—such as homelessness, poverty, and housing instability—that make compliance difficult for registrants. By criminalizing the lack of a fixed address and relying on automated warrants instead of individualized assessment, the bill prioritizes punitive optics over evidence-based public safety. Increasing incarceration risk for technical violations while deepening systemic exclusion without providing the support needed for lawful compliance and community stability.	2.13 HSTAJLD HB370 2.19 Sentencing HB370 2.20 House Chamber HB370 2.23 CCJJ HB370 2.28 Sentencing HB370 3.1 SSTA.C HB370	11-0-0 [213]	71-1-3 [223]	9-0-4 [303]	25-0-4 [346]	2026-16 HB370 2026-18 HB370 2026-20 HB370		
HCR2	Introduced Substitute #1 Substitute #2	Adult Supervision and Sentencing Length Guidelines and Juvenile Disposition Guidelines	PASSED	Rep. Tyler Clancy Intern: Simon Tanner Sen. Todd Walcz Intern: Beau Smith	This concurrent resolution authorizes the adult sentencing and supervision length guidelines and the juvenile disposition guidelines submitted by the State Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice. It fulfills the annual statutory requirement for the Legislature to approve these guidelines—which provide recommended sentencing ranges, supervision lengths for adult criminal offenses, and recommended practices/procedures for juvenile dispositions—and formally authorizes them for the 2027 session.	Oppose	1/19/2025	UTRSOL opposes this resolution questioning the evidentiary basis for the change. It effectively rubber-stamps sentencing and supervision guidelines without meaningful public debate or adequate safeguards for judicial independence. By automatically authorizing standards that shape incarceration length and juvenile outcomes, the resolution risks entrenching policies that favor punitive approaches over rehabilitation and equity, without transparent review. This process weakens legislative oversight of consequential sentencing policy and undermines public confidence that criminal justice reforms receive thorough and balanced scrutiny.	2.13 HSTAJLD HCR2 2.23 House Chamber HCR2 2.27 SSTA.C HCR2 2.12 Sentencing HB274 HCR2	11-0-0 [213]	73-0-2 [223]	4-0-6 [227]	22-0-7 [346]			
HR8	Introduced Amendment #1	Resolution Admonishing and Censuring Judge Don M. Torgerson	PASSED	Rep. Matt MacPherson Intern: Luke Sorenson	UTRSOL opposes HR 8 because legislative censure of a judge for exercising individualized sentencing discretion—a function the law explicitly grants—creates no victim services, no legal remedy, and no systemic change. If the legislature believes possession of child sexual exploitation material warrants harsher punishment, it has the direct authority to amend sentencing statutes, and a resolution sanctioning a judge is not a substitute for the legislative accountability Rep. Clancy himself acknowledged the problem demands.	Oppose	3/1/2026		2.2 HSTRUA HR8 2.10 House Chamber HR8	8-0-0 [32]	67-3-0 [313]					
SB0018	SB0018 Introduced	Criminal Offense Modifications	PASSED	Sen. Calvin R. Musselman Rep. Ryan Wilcox Intern: Kathryn Cox	Makes technical corrections and clarifications, corrects numbering and wording in the sexual battery statute, restores a penalty provision for distributing material harmful to minors that was previously omitted because it was "inadvertently omitted from a technical recodification bill in the 2025 General Session." The recodification inadvertently dropped the penalty language for this offense, which SB 18 now corrects and reinstates.	Neutral	12/4/2025	The bill makes technical and conforming modifications to various criminal offenses, such as correcting cross-references, updating penalty language, and fixing numbering errors, rather than substantively expanding criminal penalties or creating new offenses.	1.18 Sentencing SB18 1.20 CCJJ SB18 1.28 HSTAJLD SB18	7-0-4 [128]	72-1-2 [130]	Nays: Hansen, L.	28-0-1 [100]			
SB0030	Introduced Substitute #1	Human Trafficking, Exploitation, and Smuggling Amendments	PASSED	Rep. Ryan D. Wilcox Intern: Kathryn Cox Sen. Calvin R. Musselman Intern: Brooke Christensen	It proposes changes to Utah's criminal code to revise, clarify, and strengthen how human trafficking (including labor and sexual exploitation) and human smuggling offenses are defined and penalized, adjusting the statutory framework for those crimes and related conduct. The bill is intended to update and refine existing law on trafficking, exploitation, and smuggling to better address those offenses in the criminal justice system.	Neutral in Concept	12/16/2025	The bill does not create brand-new criminal sex offenses or add new prohibited conduct punishable as a new crime. The bill is intended to update and refine existing law on trafficking, exploitation, and smuggling to better address those offenses in the criminal justice system.	1.15 Sentencing SB30 2.2 HSTAJLD SB30 1.20 Senate Chamber SB30 1.21 Senate Chamber SB30	10-0-1 [212]	42-7-26 [216]	Nays: Abbott, N. Axelton, T. Chavira, K. Hansen, L. Miller, G. Pierucci, C.	26-0-3 [121]	2026-14 SB30		
SB0073	Introduced	Online Age Verification Amendments	PASSED	Sen. Calvin R. Musselman Intern: Brooke Christensen Rep. Steve Elison Intern: Sophie Schwankl	Creates new "Online Age Verification" rules by imposing a 7% tax on gross receipts from sales, distributions, memberships, subscriptions, performances, and online content deemed material harmful to minors that is produced, sold, filmed, generated, or based in Utah. It dedicates the tax revenue to a new Teen Mental Health Restricted Account to fund mental health prevention, treatment, and recovery services for teens.	Support	1/5/2026	UTRSOL supports this bill because it strengthens protections for minors online by requiring robust age verification and ensuring accountability for distributors of harmful content. By establishing funding for teen mental health services, this bill not only addresses prevention but also provides resources to support those who may be affected. SB 73 is a meaningful step toward creating a safer digital environment for Utah's youth.	2.8 SSTRV SB73 2.20 Senate Chamber SB73 2.24 HSTRV SB73	8-0-3 [226]	66-1-8 [346]	Nays: Hansen, L.	4-0-3 [216]	22-2-6 [223]	Nays: Blouin, N. Riebe, K.	
SB0124	Introduced Substitute #1 Substitute #2	Child Welfare Modifications	FAILED	Sen. Luz Escamilla Diana Castro Rep. Christine F. Watkins Kadyn Ballard	This bill would allow juvenile courts to issue investigative warrants that permit law enforcement officers or child welfare caseworkers to briefly access and visually check on a child when there is credible evidence the child may be in danger but authorities have been unable to verify the child's safety. The bill is intended to close a gap in the current system by giving investigators a tool to ensure a child's safety without automatically removing the child from the home, and it was proposed following the 2024 abuse death of 12-year-old Gavin Peterson.	Support	1/12/2026	UTRSOL supports SB124 because it provides a narrowly tailored, court-supervised mechanism allowing investigation to verify a child's safety when credible evidence of harm exists. The bill introduces a limited, preventative intervention that operates before injury occurs, aligning child protection policy with the principle that safeguarding children should not begin only after harm has already been proven. By authorizing a carefully reviewed investigative warrant rather than expanding punishment after the fact, SB124 strengthens the state's ability to prevent abuse while maintaining judicial oversight and proportional limits on government authority.	6-4-2 [226]	30-43-2 [34]	6-3-0 [130]	23-4-2 [218]				
SR001	Introduced	Joint Resolution Amending Rules of Evidence Concerning Crimes or Other Acts	PASSED	Sen. Brady Brammer Intern: Austin DeMille Rep. Tyler Clancy Intern: Simon Tanner	This is a joint resolution that proposes changes to the Utah Rules of Evidence, specifically Rule 404 governing when evidence of a person's other crimes or acts can be used in court. It would, among other things, allow courts in child molestation and sexual assault cases to admit evidence of the defendant's similar past acts—including other child molestation or sexual assault offenses—to show propensity to commit the charged crime, with requirements for prosecutors to provide notice to the defense. This amendment alters how such evidence is treated in criminal trials to broaden admissibility in those contexts.	Support	12/4/2025	UTRSOL supports this resolution as it strengthens the justice system's ability to protect victims by allowing courts to consider patterns of behavior in cases of harmful offenses, ensuring that repeat offenders cannot evade accountability due to limitations on admissible evidence. By requiring prosecutors to provide notice to the defense, it balances fairness with the need to present relevant context that can demonstrate the likelihood of the charged conduct.	2.4 SSTA.C SR001 2.8 CCJJ SR01 2.4 SSTA.C SR01 2.23 HSTAJLD SR01 2.23 Senate Chamber SR01 2.26 House Chamber SR01	9-1-1 [226]	67-2-6 [216]	Nays: Miller, G. Owens, D.	6-1-3 [214]	Nays: Picher, S.	24-4-1 [223]	2026-08 SR01