

2026 LEGISLATIVE BILL TRACKER			
Bill #	Title	Description	ULCT Position
<a href="#">HB13</a>	<b>Municipal Services Fees and Political Subdivision Lien Amendments</b>	Allows municipalities to establish and bill fees for water, sewer, and related utility services and place a political subdivision lien on a property when those service fees go unpaid. Also permits charging interest and administrative penalties on past-due service fees.	Support
<a href="#">HB60</a>	<b>Water Rights Amendments</b>	Adjusts procedures for approving and rejecting water appropriation and change applications, clarifies what factors the State Engineer must consider (such as protection of existing rights and public welfare), modifies protest and approval timelines, and updates rules for temporary changes.	
<a href="#">HB104</a>	<b>Local Land Use Revisions</b>	Creates a new, fast-track for applicants to ask the City to treat certain residential projects as a “preferred land use”. If the City doesn’t deny within 30 days, the request can automatically become a permitted use.	
<a href="#">HB161</a>	<b>Property Tax Modifications</b>	Raises the primary residential property tax exemption from 45% to 60%	
<a href="#">HB184</a>	<b>Local Land Use Revisions</b>	Creates a process for a property owner to request that a city or county apply a “preferred land use regulation” (such as standards intended to lower housing costs by enabling certain smaller or more affordable residential units) to a specific parcel, even if local zoning currently prohibits it. If the local jurisdiction does not deny the request within 30 calendar days, the requested preferred regulation automatically becomes a vested permitted use. The bill also establishes timelines for municipal review, defines what constitutes a preferred land use regulation, and clarifies administrative vs. legislative actions on denials.	Opposes
<a href="#">HB190</a>	<b>Child Care Business Tax Credit</b>	Expands employer-focused incentives to support child care in alignment with Section 45F of the federal “Big Beautiful Bill,” allowing employers to leverage both federal (40–50%) and state (10–30%) tax credits. Increases the state credit, extends eligibility to small businesses, and broadens the range of qualifying child care expenditures.	
<a href="#">HB231</a>	<b>Restaurant Tax Repeal Amendments</b>	Repeals county authority to impose the 1% “restaurant tax” on food/alcohol sold at restaurants, and “customized prepared foods” sold at convenience stores, gas stations, and grocery stores. It also tries to keep counties whole by letting them apply a replacement tax on other taxable transactions (not food/food ingredients) to generate equivalent revenue.	
<a href="#">HB242</a>	<b>Initiative and Referendum Signature Gathering and Removal Amendments</b>	Requires anyone gathering signature-removal statement to be at least 18 years old, required paid gatherers to wear an identifying badge and verify signer information, include clarifying information about signature removal, prohibits the use of signer's email for other purposes, and expands penalties for misrepresentation during signature removal or collection.	Support
<a href="#">HB381</a>	<b>Electric Mobility Device Amendments</b>	Prohibits operators from being under the influence of alcohol. Requires individuals under 16 to wear helmets when operating electric mobility devices. Preserves local government ability to address safety and recreation needs.	
<a href="#">HB420</a>	<b>Municipal Office Vacancy Modifications</b>	Modifies the process for filing a municipal vacancy, including how to break a three-way tie	
<a href="#">SB97</a>	<b>Property Tax Rate Amendments</b>	Restricts taxing entities from adopting budgets with additional tax revenue exceeding 5% of last year's property tax budget revenue, excluding new growth	
<a href="#">SB108</a>	<b>Online Marketplace Amendments</b>	Prohibits municipalities and counties from regulating the operation of online marketplaces (STRs)	

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<a href="#">SB211</a>	Tort Amendments	Prohibits discovery, evidence, and settlement offers in tort litigation that reveal actual medical costs rather than gross billed charges	
The City's bill tracking spreadsheet is updated frequently, but not as frequently as bills change during the session. Check the <a href="#">ULCT 2026 Bill Tracker</a> and the Utah State Legislature's <a href="#">2026 List of Bills</a> for current information.			
<b>Significant Dates</b> January 20 Legislative Session Begins January 22 Last day legislators can designate priority bills January 29 Last day to either pass or defeat each base budget bill January 30 Last day to request bills without floor approval March 4 Last day to prioritize fiscal note bills and identify other programs for new funding March 4 Final action must be taken on each appropriations bill March 6 Last Day of the Session March 26 Last day the Governor may sign or veto bills May 5 Last day a veto-override session may begin May 6 Normal effective date for bills May 6 First day a legislator can open a bill file for appropriation request for the next general session			