



Date: February 12, 2025 | Policy Analyst: Lacey Johnson | Prepared For: Rep. Wilcox

This document provides a legislation summary for H.B. 354, Criminal Justice Revisions, substitute 1 as amended. H.B. 354 requires data collection on various issues in Utah, requires law enforcement agencies to provide law enforcement officers with portable biometric devices, addresses gaps in identifying individuals who commit crime, amends the Public Safety Data Management Task Force's membership, and includes a coordination clause.

Data Collection

Many of the provisions in this bill concern increased data collection on several issues. Those categories include:

- **County attorney related:** Along with a district attorney of the first class, county attorneys in second- or third-class counties must track and report certain data related to taxpayer dollars spent, juvenile adjudications, misdemeanors, felonies, sexual offenses, and more.
- **Release related:** Requires court data in Utah Code 77-20-103 to be separated by each type of release (pretrial release, temporary pretrial release, pretrial release order). This includes individuals who failed to appear at a proceeding, offenses committed on pretrial, outstanding warrants of individuals released from custody on pretrial release, and more.
- **DUIs:** Law enforcement agencies must submit DUI crash data to the Department of Public Safety's (DPS) Criminal Investigations Technical Services Division. This includes data on injuries to the driver or other individual(s), damage to property, blood alcohol level, and field sobriety results.
- **Firearms:** Law enforcement agencies must report firearm data to the State Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ). This includes data on lost, stolen, or untraceable firearms used in an offense, and what the law enforcement agency did with any recovered firearms.
- **False charges:** Prosecutorial agencies must submit data to CCJJ on the number of prosecutions related to false charges of certain sexual assaults (rape, forcible sodomy, aggravated assault, and more) and felony or misdemeanor offenses that alleged victims later recant.
- **CCJJ's Public Safety Portal:** Any data on DUI crashes, firearms, and false sexual assault accusations must be included in CCJJ's public safety portal.
 - Any vendor operating software for a criminal justice agency in Utah must make the software automatically connect to CCJJ's public safety portal within one year of the system being active.
- **Risk assessments:** The Department of Corrections must conduct risk assessments on sex offenders convicted after May 7, 2025, and provide that data to CCJJ. Providing this data to CCJJ will be repealed January 1, 2030.

OLRGC is a nonpartisan staff office of the Legislature, and the contents of this document should not be considered in support for or opposition to the legislation. This document is a high-level summary and may not include an exhaustive list of all proposed changes contained in the legislation.

State Identification Numbers

- If an individual is brought to a county jail for booking, the county jail must collect the individual's biometric data, personal information, and connect the individual to a State Identification Number from the Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI).

Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

- Law enforcement agencies must share information from their record management system with the Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC).

Biometrics

- All law enforcement agencies must equip law enforcement officers on duty outside of their agency's facility with a portable biometric capture device.

Public Safety Data Management Task Force

- Removes the Utah Division of Indian Affairs from the Public Safety Data Management Task Force.