Public Safety Portal Report 2025

Commission on Criminal & Juvenile Justice

Division of Technology Services

Department of Public Safety

1. Executive Summary

This report provides a summary of the progress made over the past three years in the design and implementation of the Public Safety Portal (PSP), including its creation, configuration, and collection of required data.

The PSP project initiated in response to HB 403 (2022), which directs the Commission on Criminal & Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) and Division of Technology Services (DTS) to develop a centralized, secure, and standardized system for collecting, managing, and reporting statutorily required data from Public Safety Systems across the state. It is designed to enhance automation, accessibility, and data quality while serving as a shared platform for reporting entities, the legislature, and the public.

Over the past three years, DTS, DPS and CCJJ have made significant progress in designing the system architecture, establishing automated data connections, and implementing core components of the PSP. The infrastructure is hosted on the Google Cloud Platform (GCP), ensuring a robust, scalable, and secure foundation that can support long-term growth, and handle increasing volumes and complexity of the public safety data. A role-based web application has been implemented to serve as the primary interface, allowing authorized users to submit required data, access dashboards, and view relevant reports. This functionality enhances both data integrity and user experience, supporting efficient information-sharing and informed decision-making.

Key accomplishments include establishing automated data connections with local systems, configuring key modules and user-access controls, and developing dashboards to support transparency and oversight.

We continue to advance the PSP project, with ongoing efforts focused on expanding system capabilities, establishing automated data connections with additional systems, and implementing standardized data practices to strengthen data quality, consistency, and usability. These efforts are essential to ensuring that the PSP remains a reliable, scalable platform that supports statewide coordination, oversight, and informed policy development.

2. Introduction

House Bill 403 (2022) establishes the high-level and operational framework for the PSP project. Under this statute, CCJJ is directed to oversee the creation and management of the PSP, while DTS is designated to assist with its development, implementation, and ongoing support.

The PSP is intended to serve as a secure, centralized, and standardized platform for collecting and managing statutorily required information from public safety systems across the state. The PSP is designed to support automated data transfer, improve data quality, and enhance data privacy and security through modern infrastructure and role-based access controls that ensure secure, appropriate, and scalable data use.

This report provides an overview of the progress made over the past three years in developing and deploying the PSP, highlighting its technical infrastructure, key implementation milestones, and ongoing data population efforts.

## 3. Architecture and Configuration

The PSP is built on a cloud-based infrastructure to support a secure, scalable, and reliable environment for the collection, management, and reporting of statutorily required public safety data. The system architecture is designed to support interoperability, automated data integration, and role-based access, ensuring the users interact with the system according to their designated permissions.

The PSP also facilitates the implementation of extract, transform, load processes to transform the data from various source formats into the standardized format required by the Portal.

DTS and CCJJ work closely with each agency and their specific vendor to develop tailored data extraction methods, including APIs, custom scripts, database queries, and other techniques.

This step is crucial for ensuring consistency despite any differences in the original data.

The overall process is summarized in the diagram below:
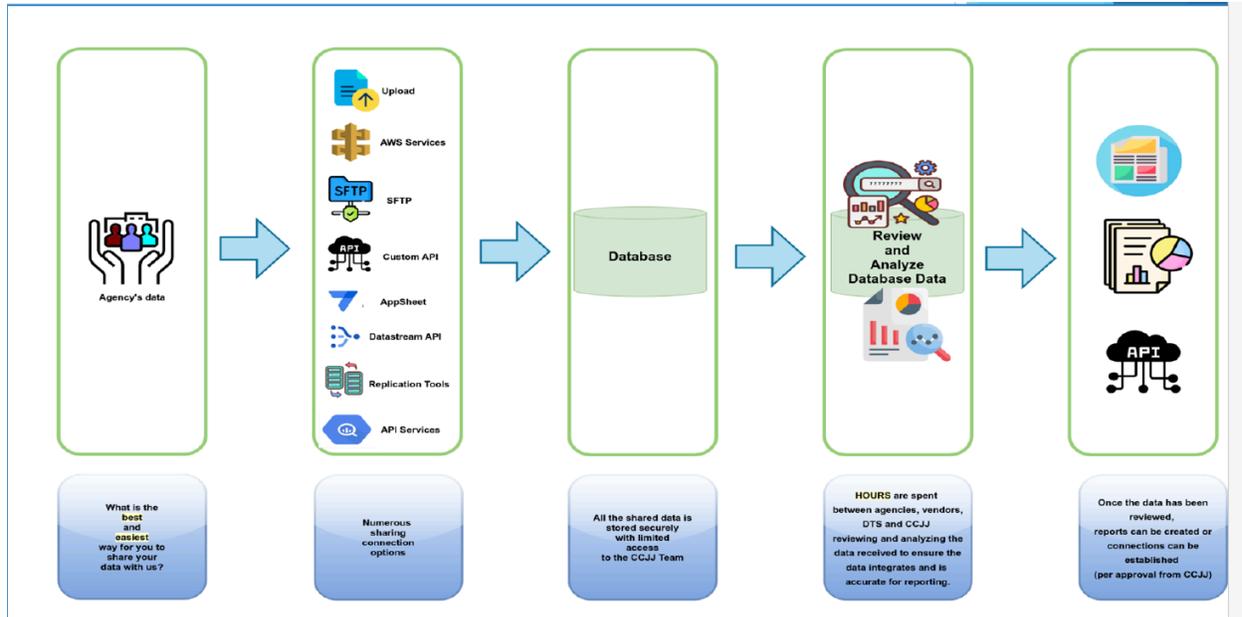
4. Data Collection and Population

Significant progress has been made in establishing automated data connections with disparate data sources, thereby improving the efficiency, accuracy, and data security. These efforts support the overarching goal of transitioning away from manual processes toward a streamlined, integrated data system. The combination of automated integration and direct user submission ensures that a wide range of data can be collected, regardless of an agency's system environment.

4.1 Data Collection Method

To accommodate the diverse technical environments of criminal justice systems, the PSP has implemented several data transfer methods to ensure compatibility, improve data quality, and maintain security.

- **Automated Data Feeds from Local Agency Systems**
  Data is automatically transmitted from local agency systems to the PSP through scheduled pipelines. For example, jails that utilize the Spillman FLEX are able to transmit data using the Replication Tool, enabling regular, automated data transfer without manual intervention.

- **Web Interfaces**
  Data reporting applications have been developed within the Utah Criminal Justice Information System (UCJIS), allowing agencies to submit statutorily required data directly. This method is used to support new reporting requirements, such as those involving reverse-location warrants and sexual assault.

- **Custom APIs**
  Custom application programming interfaces (APIs) have been implemented to enable secure, automated batch data transfer to the PSP. For example, the Utah Department of Corrections (UDOC) uses this method to transmit data to the PSP.

- **SFTP Upload**
  The PSP also supports data submission through Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP). While this method provides a secure mechanism for transmitting structured files, it is not as ideal due to its reliance on manual processing, its limited validation and monitoring, and scalability concerns. Future enhancements are planned to phase in more modern, automated alternatives that offer improved reliability and efficiency.

4.2 Data Population

The PSP currently houses over 3.4 billion rows of data, representing an unprecedented cooperative endeavor that empowers Utah with significant reporting capabilities and the ability to identify critical trends for informed policy formulation and enhanced outcomes.

The data itself includes records from all the criminal justice partners in Utah: Courts, Jails, Arresting Agencies, Corrections, and Prosecutors. The data collected from these partners includes their individual piece of the criminal justice timeline from arrest to sentencing to release.

Each of the criminal justice partners will be able to utilize this aggregated data as well, see how their data compares to other areas of the state, and gain real-time visibility into how the completeness of their data entry impacts other agencies in the criminal justice system. For example, the absence of a State Identification Number (SID) in an arrest record can prevent a court disposition from being correctly linked

to the relevant incident in Utah's Criminal History. Similarly, a missing birthdate can hinder a prosecutor's ability to pursue enhanced charges for subsequent offenses.

Connected Agencies

Agency Type	Total Agencies	Agencies Connected	% of Connected
Arresting *	162	142	87.65%
Jails †	25	23	92.00%
Corrections	31	31	100.00%
Courts ‡	121	104	85.95%
Prosecutors **	72	0	0.00%
Total	**411**	**300**	**72.99%**

* About half of the missing agencies serve the Navajo Nations and Ute Indian Tribes.

† Rich County has a manual jail management system (JMS). The Kane County JMS is partially connected.

‡ Only the juvenile courts are not yet connected.

** Larger, established prosecutorial agencies having a computerized case management system (CMS)—many smaller agencies having no formal case management systems are not included in this number, but nevertheless submit data in other ways to CCJJ. A contract with Journal Technologies is currently underway to connect instances of the eProsecutor CMS of several large agencies.

A summary has been prepared to outline the statutorily required data specified in Section 63A-16-1002, *Public Safety Portal* . This summary is included as **Appendix 1** to this report.

5. PSP Web Application Functionality

The PSP web application has been implemented and serves as the central platform for the PSP project. It provides a secure and user-friendly interface where users can access information, submit data, and view dashboards tailored to their needs. The application features role-based access controls, ensuring that users can only view

and interact with the data and functions appropriate to their roles. This structure enhances both data security and overall usability.

Key functionality includes:

- ***Data Submission***: Interfaces have been developed to support reporting requirements. Subpoenas data collection is in production, forfeiture data reporting has been implemented with minor user-requested changes underway before production release, and development is in progress for prosecutor data. These interfaces enable secure and efficient data collection.

- ***Public Access to Reports***: Visitors can view publicly available reports without logging in.

  - Law Enforcement Transparency
  - Forfeiture
  - In-Custody Death
  - Reverse Location Warrant
  - Sexual Assault Offense

- ***Role-based Access for Users***: Authenticated users have access to submission forms and internal reports specific to their role and organizations.

- ***Jail Reimbursement Reporting Module***: Authenticated users can access the Data Entry Report and the Billing Report, which detail all the information entered in UCJIS. These reports also embody self-auditing functionality to eliminate many common errors. Most of all, security and privacy are greatly enhanced because data is now entered in UCJIS. We've eliminated replication of effort and the possibility of many data-entry errors. Standardized format between OTRAC and BCI. Enforces SID rules, which facilitate the later aggregation of data from all sources. Must have a valid SID.

6. Next Steps and Future Plans

As the PSP project continues to evolve, the next phase of development will focus on expanding functionality, strengthening system integration, and improving the overall user experience. These efforts aim to strengthen data connections and deploy user-friendly platforms for reporting, analysis, and oversight.

6.1 Modernize and Streamline Data Transfer

Phase out, where possible, less reliable methods such as SFTP in favor of more scalable, secure, and automated solutions that improve data quality, reduce operational risk, and support the long-term sustainability of the PSP.

6.2 Continue to Expand Integration with Systems

- **Finalize Partially Integrated Data Sources**

  Complete the integration of data systems where initial setup has begun but remains unfinished—such as those storing prosecutor data—to ensure reliable and consistent data flow into the PSP.

- **Establish New System Connections**

  Develop new automated data connections for additional data sources—such as juvenile criminal justice data—to support streamlined, secure, and scalable integration into the PSP, reducing manual processes and improving data quality.

6.3 Enhance PSP Web Application Functionality

- **Role-Based Data Submission**
  Allow users to submit required data, where applicable, directly through the PSP web application.

- **Dashboards for Visualization and Decision Support**
  Improve existing dashboards and develop new ones to provide visual representation of key data, highlight trends over time, and support decision-making.

- **User-Friendly Features to Support Task Management**

Enhance the user experience by adding features such as automated submission reminders, status tracking, and in-portal alerts to guide users through reporting tasks more efficiently.

- **Administrative Tools for Monitoring and Diagnostics**
  Add administrative tools for the management-level monitoring of data collection, automated feedback to users, and diagnostics to identify problems in submitted data.

6.4 Strengthen Data Linkages Across Systems

- **Connect Related Data from Disparate Sources**
  Build functionality to bring together related information from different systems, allowing PSP to reflect a more complete picture of the data.

- **Enhance Analytical Insights from Integrated Data**
  Generate meaningful insights by transforming and organizing data from multiple sources into structured, analysis-ready formats, enabling users to identify trends, observe and identify outcomes, and support data-driven decisions.

Appendix 1 - Statutorily Required Data in Section 63A-16-1002 Public Safety Portal

Utah Code 63A-16-1002	Description	Year included in 63A-16-1002	Reporting Start Year	Current Format	Data in PSP	Status	Notes
(a) Section 13-53-111	recidivism reporting requirements;	2022 (HB 403)	2022	Information Report	n/a		The residential vocational/life skills programs (formerly both The Other Side Academy and Red Barn Academy, not just TOSA) have not been able to provide recidivism data to CCJJ that meets requirements in statute.
(b) Section 17-22-32	county jail reporting requirements;	2022 (HB 403)	2019	Data	Yes	Functional	Most jails have a direct data connection to PSP; inmate death information is manually entered online.
(c) Section 17-55-201	Criminal Justice Coordinating Councils reporting;	2022 (HB 403)	2023	Information Report	n/a		
(d) Section 26B-1-427	Alcohol Abuse Tracking Committee;	2024	2024	Information Report	n/a		
(e) Section 41-6a-511	courts to collect and maintain data;	2022 (HB 403)	Pre-2019	Data	No	Planning phase	This data comes from both DPS (law enforcement arrests, BAC info, crashes/fatalities, driver license control hearings, overtime enforcement) and the Court (dispositions, penalties, education/assessment/treatment orders) in table form. Currently working on direct pull or submission of data into PSP for reporting.
(f) Section 53-10-118	regarding driving under the influence data;	2025	2026	Data	No	Planning phase	This is an addition to the DUI report statute that includes more data collected by DPS from law enforcement. Some of this additional reporting is already collected, other changes to reporting start in Jan 2026. As with the above section, working to bring this new information into PSP, include in 2027 DUI report.
(g) Section 53-25-301	reporting requirements for reverse-location warrants;	2023	2024	Data	Yes	Functional	
(h) Section 53-25-202	sexual assault offense reporting requirements for law enforcement agencies;	2023	2025	Data	Yes	Functional	Formerly Section 53-22-102 in 2023
(i) Section 53E-3-516	school disciplinary and law enforcement action report;	2024	2020	Information Report	n/a		USBE has not completed 2025 report. They post it on their website when it is finished. We usually just post the link to their report in our 2025 JJ report.
(j) Section 53-25-501	reporting requirements for seized firearms;	2024	2026	Data	No	Not started	
(k) Section 53-25-502	law enforcement agency reporting requirements for certain firearm data;	2025	2027	Data	No	Not started	
(l) Section 63M-7-214	law enforcement agency grant reporting;	2022 (HB 403)	2020	Informaton Report	n/a		All required FY2025 data elements of 63M-7-214 are collected for the narcotics and major crimes task force projects funded through the Utah State Task Force Grant (STFG) program. This information is at the start of each fiscal with the awarding of STFG grants. All information is on file with CCJJ and not included in the PSP.
(m) Section 63M-7-216	prosecutorial data collection;	2022 (HB 403)	2021	Data	Yes	In progress	Data from about 50 agencies currently resides in PSP; data from about 20 agencies awaits transformation. JTI, the maker of eProsecutor, is under contract to provide a direct connection for about 50 agencies.
(n) Section 63M-7-216.1	prosecutorial data collection regarding certain prosecutions dismissals and declinations and declinations	2025	2026	Data	No	Planning phase	Data from 63M-7-216 to be fed back to prosecutors in PSP to complete reporting requirements.
(o) Section 63M-7-220	domestic violence data collection;	2024	2025	Data	No	Planning phase	Working with DPS (lethality assessments), Court (protective orders, case filings for stalking, DV in presence of child, etc.), and Utah Domestic Violence Coalition (lethality assessments from shelters and other community-based organizations, other DV prevalence metrics) to get data into PSP
(p) Section 64-14-204	supervision of sentenced offenders placed in community;	2025	2025	Data	No	Planning phase	Working with UDC to get this information into PSP

Utah Code 63A-16-1002	Description	Year included in 63A-16-1002	Reporting Start Year	Current Format	Data in PSP	Status	Notes
(q) Section 64-13-25	standards for programs;	2022 (HB 403)	Pre-2019	Data	No	Planning phase	We receive a report from UDC on recidivism outcomes for offenders in SOTP and SUD treatment in the prisons and jails; working with UDC to automate this from data in PSP, and to bring other required program data into PSP. It is possible there are some HIPAA/42-CFR hurdles to some data.
(r) Section 64-13-45	department reporting requirements;	2022 (HB 403)	Pre-2019	Data	Yes	Functional	We are getting inmate deaths, but we haven't started collecting births/restraint and transgender inmate (2(c), (d) and (e)) information.
(s) Section 64-13e-104	county correctional facility reimbursement program for state probationary inmates and state	2022 (HB 403)	Pre-2019	Data	Yes	Functional	
(t) Section 77-7-8.5	use of tactical groups;	2022 (HB 403)	Pre-2019	Data	Yes	Functional	
(u) Section 77-11b-404	forfeiture reporting requirements;	2022 (HB 403)	2023	Data	Yes	Functional	The annual forfeiture report was completed for FY2025 covering case information from calendar 2024. The complete annual report is on file with CCJJ. This report will eventually be included in the Public Safety Portal (PSP).
(v) Section 77-20-103	release data requirements;	2022 (HB 403)	2021	Data/Information Report	No	Planning phase	Courts currently provide a report to CCJJ; working to automate this report from data currently received into PSP, or obtain additional Court data if needed. *This also includes elements in subsection (3) that we're supposed to be getting from jails as per Section17-22-32.
(w) Section 77-22-2.5	court orders for criminal investigations;	2022 (HB 403)	Pre-2019	Data	No	In progress	The submission interfaces for the Subpoenas data have been implemented in PSP
(x) Section 78A-2-109.5	court data collection on criminal cases;	2022 (HB 403)	2020	Data	Yes	Functional	CCJJ is awaiting an additional data backfill from AOC.
(y) Section 80-6-104	data collection on offenses committed by minors;	2023	2023	Data/Information Report	No	Planning phase	2025 Report

* Information Report = static, compiled narrative report with summarized data where applicable. Currently, the PSP doesn't store information reports