

COT e-Court Subcommittee

“The Lid is Rattling”



Progress Update: March 3, 2006

Justice Andrew Hurwitz

Mission: Drive and coordinate the statewide evolution of electronic case processing in Arizona, using a business-centric rather than technology-centric perspective.

What is an e-Court?



- Full process automation
- Information captured at its origin and passed on digitally
- Work that flows automatically
- Knowledge not data to decision makers
- Targeted information filtering & delivery

General Strategy

The background of the slide is a textured, golden-brown surface. In the upper right corner, there is a faint, stylized illustration of a globe with a grid of latitude and longitude lines, positioned above a compass rose with four directional arrows. The overall aesthetic is professional and strategic.

Oversee the business decisions, change process, and plans necessary to

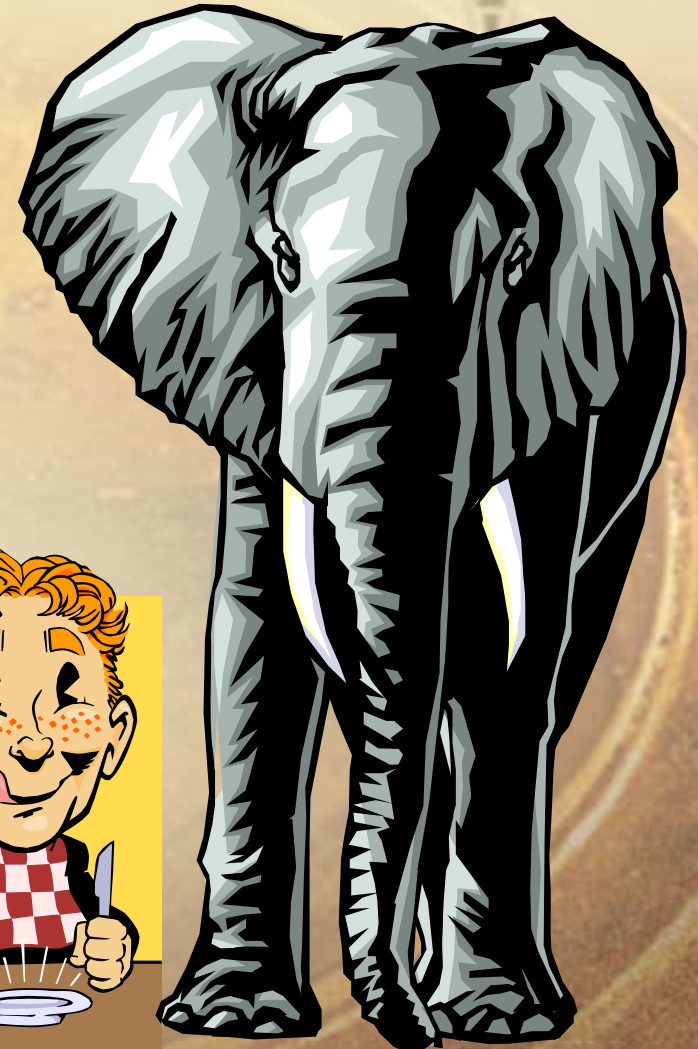
- Expand court-to-court electronic filings of records
- Create and leverage a disposition reporting system that acts as a clearinghouse for criminal history updates from justice partners
- Create a statewide attorney/public e-filing system leveraging standard, interactive forms as its foundation

Subcommittee Membership

- Justice Andrew Hurwitz, Appeals Courts, *Chair*
- Donna Killoughey Bird, State Bar of Arizona
- Robert Brutinel, General Jurisdiction Courts
- Karl Heckart, Administrative Office of the Courts ITD
- Jeanne Hicks, Superior Court Clerks, Rural
- Donald Jacobson, Court Administrators
- Michael Jeanes, Superior Court Clerks, Metro
- Dennis Lusk, Limited Jurisdiction Courts
- Stewart Bruner, Staff

The Dream of e-Filing

- **Very Big, Complex Project**
- **Culture Change**
- **Very Much Needed**
- **Must be Simple**
- **Must be Consistent**



Principle 1: Starting Questions...

Should courts create a competitive multi-vendor environment wherein any vendor who meets the certification criteria will be able to file?

Should no single vendor be contracted with or guaranteed e-filing business exclusive of any others?

The Spectrum of eCase Filing

No Vendor, State- or Local-developed, State- or Local-funded and supported

New Mexico Model

Appeals Div. II
e-blueback / e-filer

Court to Court (e-blueback)
Attorney to Court (e-filer)
poss. Court to Attorney

Multiple Vendors, court-specified interface, shared funding/support

Texas Model

Maricopa Expanded
Pilot/RFP

Attorney to Court
Court to Attorney
poss. Court to Court

Single Vendor, proprietary Vendor-funded/-supported

Colorado Model

Maricopa Complex
Litigation

Court to Court
Attorney to Court
Court to Attorney

← Pima Probate

Court Development Effort

Pro's and Con's of Approaches

Single Vendor

- **Pro's**
 - Outsourced
 - Fast (6 to 9 months)
 - Cheap (Vendor pays)
 - De facto standard
 - Can mandate criminal filing be constructed
- **Con's**
 - Forces regulatory role
 - No ongoing competition
 - Proprietary solution

Multiple Vendors

- **Pro's**
 - Open approach
 - Aims toward future
 - Promotes competition
 - Allows users to pick price/service needed
 - Requires interface stds and qualification
- **Con's**
 - Insourced
 - Takes longer
 - Costs more out of pocket

Principle 2: Common Look/Feel

Court users should be presented with a common look and feel no matter the jurisdiction. No litigant will be required to operate multiple systems to file into various courts in the state.

- Data looks the same at the end of the process

XML Integration

Principle 3: Minimal Support

Courts are too resource constrained to provide technical support themselves for filing attorneys and the public.

- Extended services are best provided by an e-filing vendor for customers/subscribers; the court's system would exist only to serve public filers seeking more basic electronic filing ability.

Principle 4: Bi-Directional Exchange

For automated filing, only one interface will exist per case management system. Data must be exchanged bi-directionally between case management and e-filing systems.



Principle 5: Consistency and Cooperation

The path to success involves general consistency with national standards and cooperation between courts and private sector ventures.



Principle 6: Privacy and Access

Privacy and access issues must be adequately addressed.

- A tension exists between increased electronic access to court documents and the privacy rights of parties to cases. These issues are decided by court policy, like Rule 123, independent of this subcommittee; but solutions will be evaluated on their degree of access and attention to privacy considerations



Principle 7: Criminal Justice Integration

While the conceptual model for e-filing includes criminal cases, the courts, not vendors, are responsible for criminal justice integration activities.

E-Court Subcommittee Next Steps

- Route new pilots through e-Court
 - COT provides the ultimate approval
 - E-Court decide direction on current pilots
- Publish the principles on e-Court website
- Prioritize items to attack
- Draft groups to attack specifics
 - Rules changes
 - Technical details
- Set timeline for solutions

