



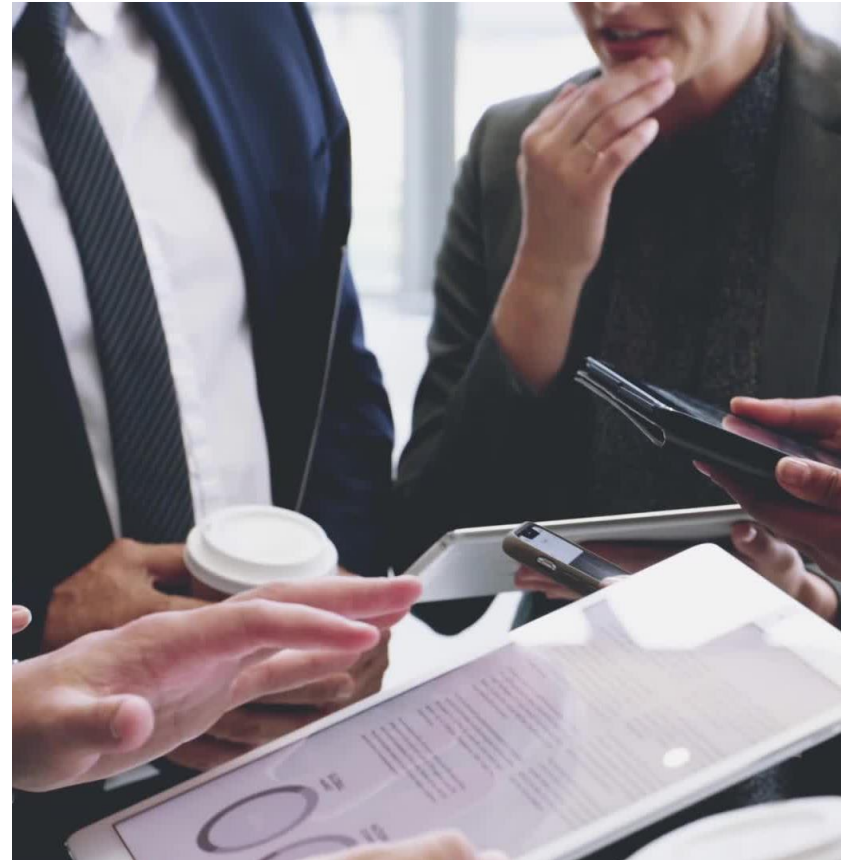
# Data Sharing Task Force Investigation, Options, & Recommendations

House Bill 23-1132

# Background

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- Colorado House Bill 23-1132 directed specific groups to consider and provide recommendation for ways to share data between the courts.
  - [2023a 1132 signed.pdf \(colorado.gov\)](#)
- Currently, there is no data sharing system being used between the courts.
- Each court collects and maintains its own data.
  - Lack of transparency between courts causes inefficient and duplicate work.
- There are several issues/concerns:
  - Double booking of clients.
  - A client may revoke their probation in one court and other courts are unaware.
  - Municipal courts request knowledge of a client's probation officer.
  - Municipal and State courts need to know the status of a client's caseload across the state.
- The use of structured data in the judicial system is essential for maintaining accurate records and ensuring efficient legal processes.



# Task Force Membership

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- Three representatives from the State Judicial Department.
  - One must be a Chief Judge to serve as a Chair.
- One representative from the State Court Administrators Office.
- Five representatives from Municipal Courts.
  - Appointed by statewide organization of municipalities.
  - Must represent municipalities of varying sizes from fewer than 8,000 to greater than 500,000.
- One Municipal Prosecutor.
- One Municipal Public Defender.
- One representative from The Office of State Public Defender.
- One representative from The Office of The Child Protection Ombudsman.
- One representative from the sexual assault community or victims rights community.

# The Study

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01

Investigate current data sharing and access to Court Data Systems.

02

Consider processes for sharing data and providing access to Court Data Systems.

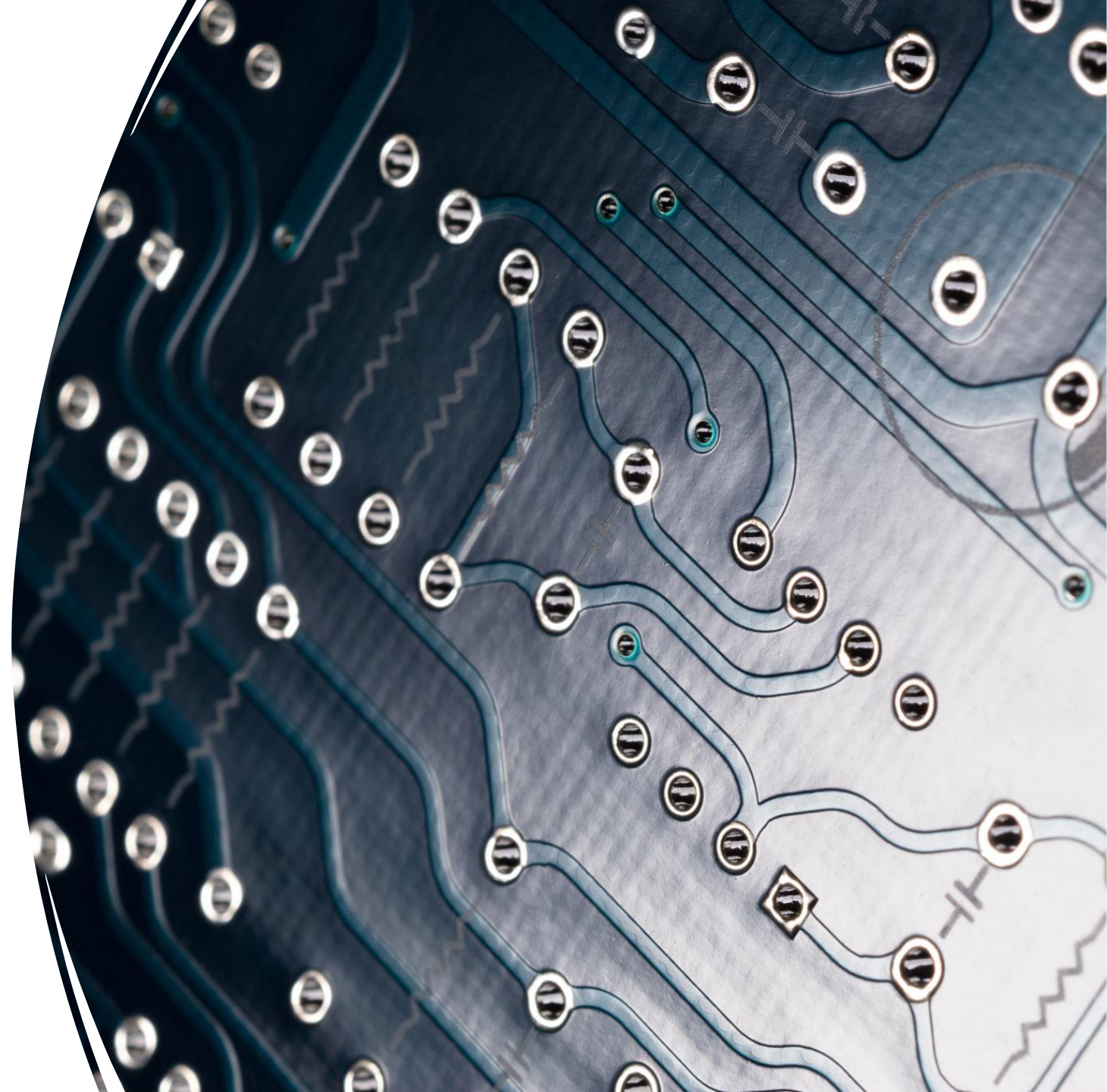
03

Consider safety measures or integration of systems in order to protect sensitive data in court systems.

# Common Definitions

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- **Read Only Access:** a specific level of access or permission granted to individuals or organizations to view data, from structured data sources, but they are not allowed to make any changes, modifications, or updates to the information they access. It ensures that only authorized individuals can make changes to records and documents, while others are allowed to view the information without the risk of unintentional or unauthorized modifications.
- **Structured Data** refers to information that is organized and formatted in a way that allows for easy storage, and analysis. Structured data is typically categorized and arranged into well-defined fields, columns, and rows, making it highly organized and machine-readable.



# Investigation, Interviews, & Surveys



Six Data Sharing Task Force  
open meetings to collaborate  
& discuss



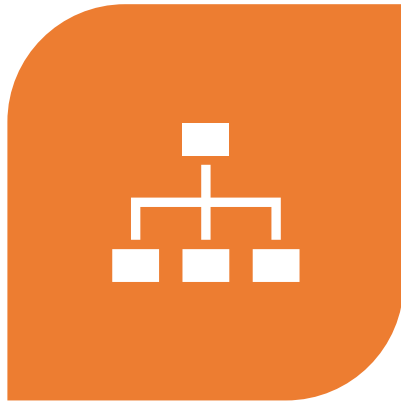
Conducted individual and  
group interviews with task  
force membership



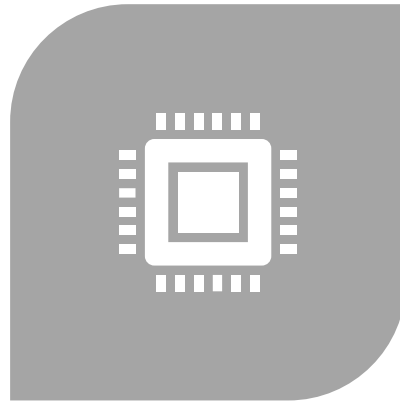
Statewide survey for Municipal  
and State Court representation

# Need for data sharing

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EFFICIENCY: STREAMLINES ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL PROCESSES. IT REDUCES DUPLICATION OF EFFORT, ELIMINATES DATA SILOS



INTEROPERABILITY: ENABLES THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND FUNCTIONALITY BETWEEN DIFFERENT COMPONENTS, LEADING TO A COHESIVE AND EFFICIENT SYSTEM



DATA SENSITIVITY: HELPS JUDICIAL SYSTEMS COMPLY WITH LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECORD KEEPING.

# Minimum Viable Data Items

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Name

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Date of Birth

---

Court type (Municipal vs State District)

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Court Location

---

Case Number

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Charges

---

Future Event Date/Time

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Future Event Appearance Type

---

Warrant Flag

---

Open/Closed Status

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Past Events status (FTA, appeared, etc)

---

As of Date (Data accuracy indicator)

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# Optional Data Items

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Court Room Number

---

Judge/Magistrate Name

---

Party Names (Council only)

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Current Probation Indicator

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Probation Officer

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Previous Closed Cases

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Pleadings

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Prior FTA

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Bond Type

# Mandating the initiative

## Mandating

It is imperative for every court to participate with the data sharing initiative

## Creating

Creating a funded mandate for data sharing is a significant step toward promoting efficiency, transparency, and accountability within the legal system.

# Key Components of a Funded Mandate

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**Legal Framework**

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**Funding Allocation**

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**Objectives and Goals**

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**Stakeholder Collaboration**

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**Data Standards and Interoperability**

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**Technology Infrastructure**

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**Data Security Measures**

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**Data Privacy and Compliance**

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**Training and Capacity Building**

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**Monitoring and Evaluation**

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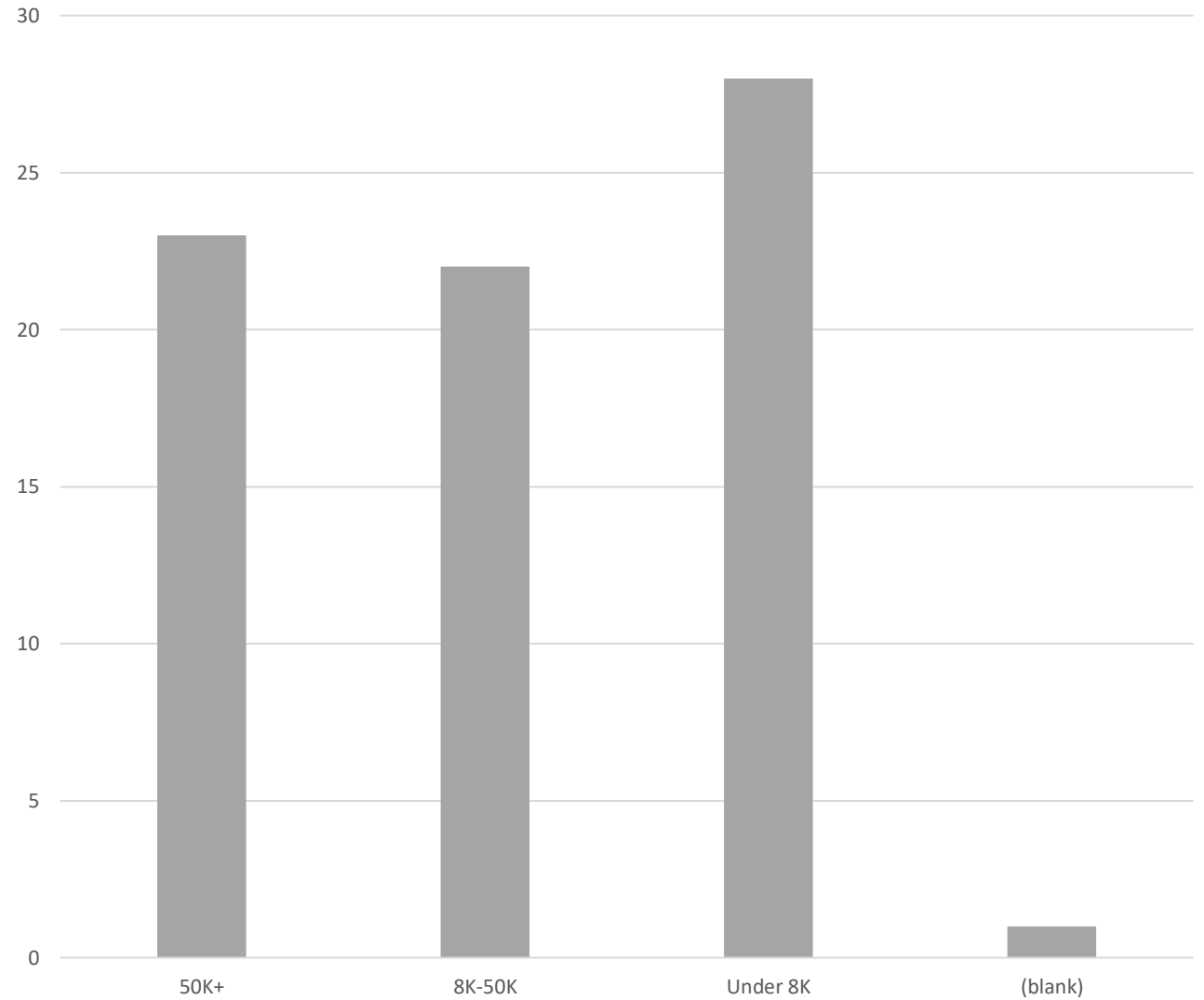
**Accountability and Oversight**

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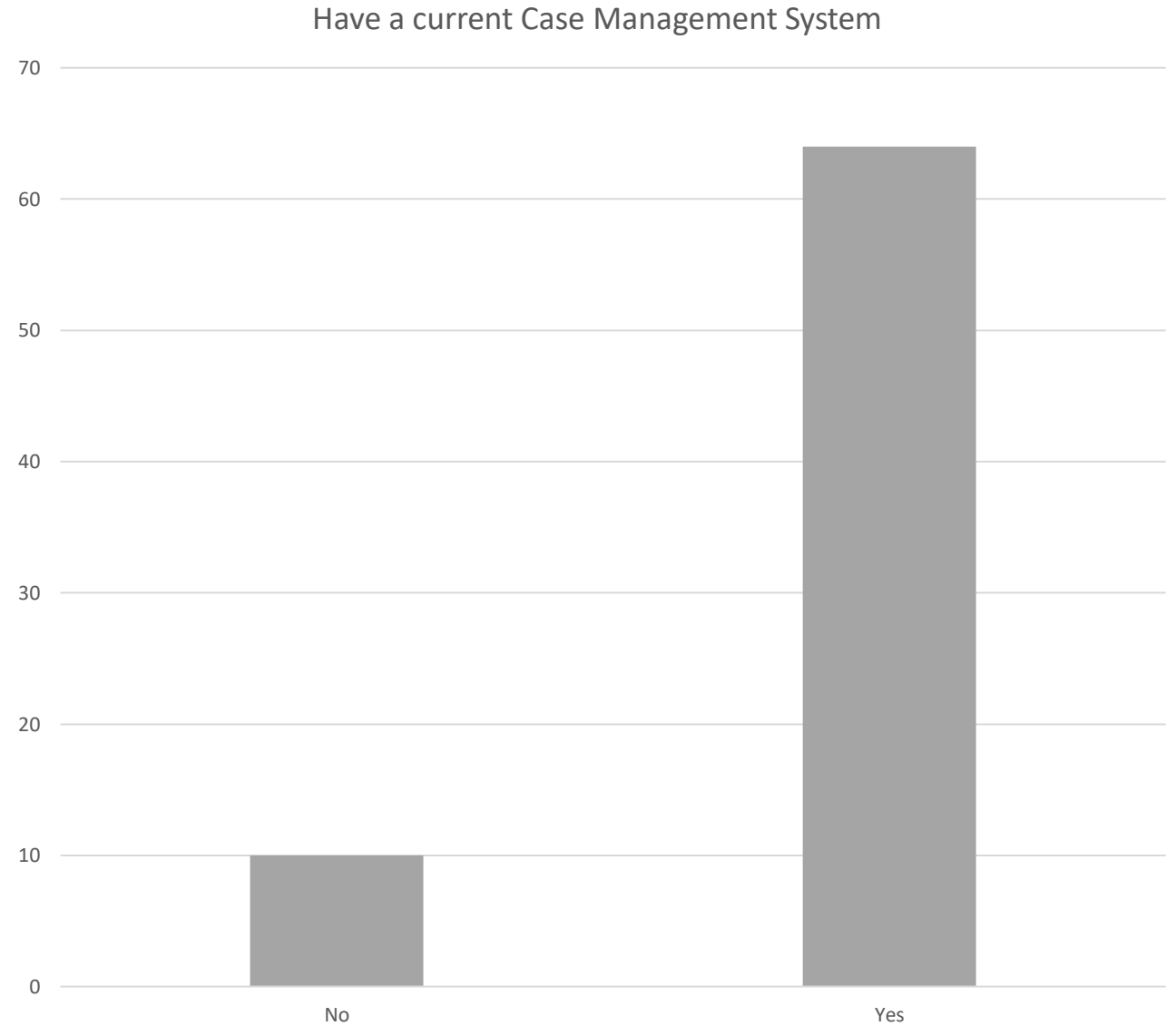
**Continuous Improvement**

# Survey Results

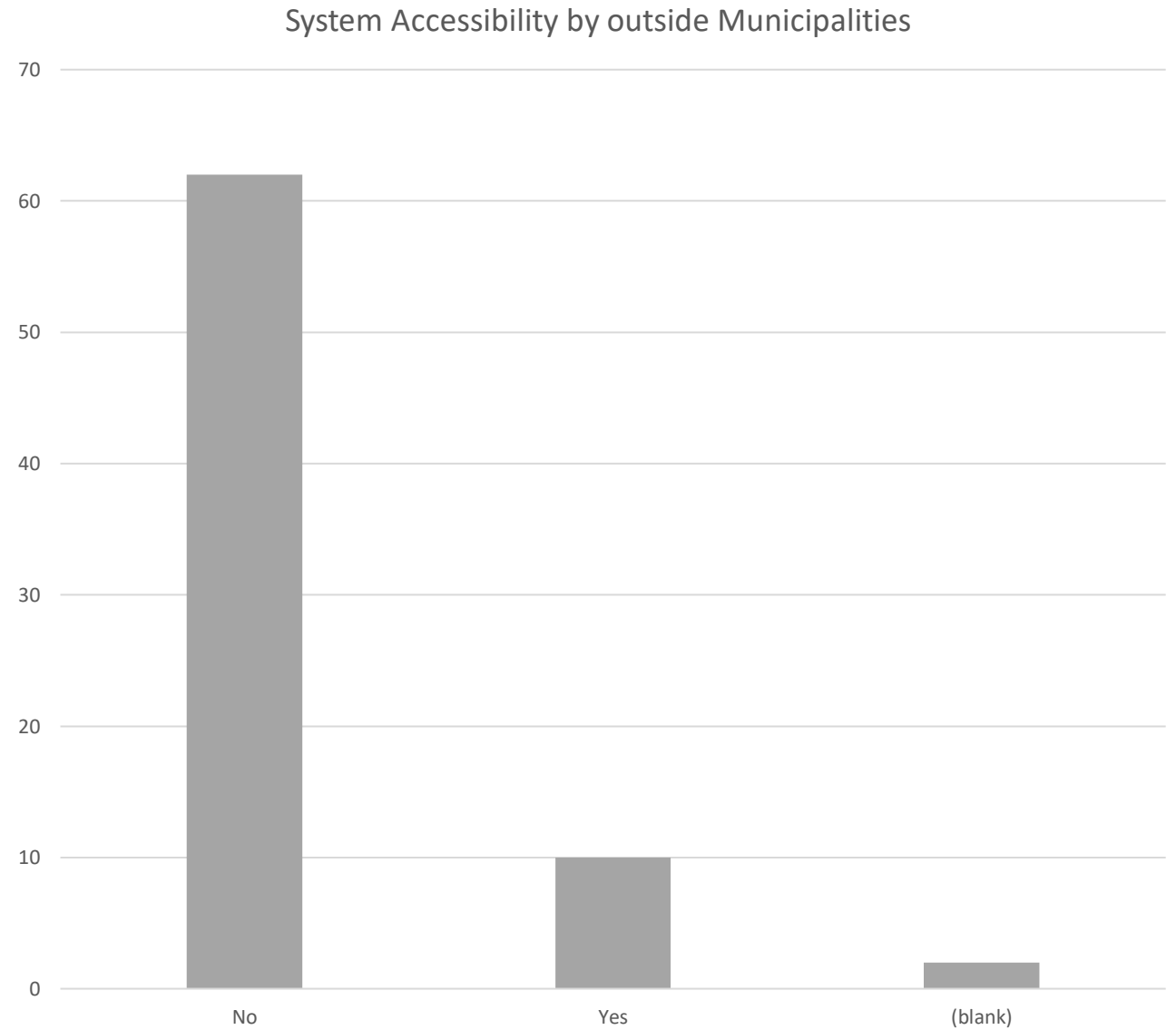
Survey Participation by size of Municipality.



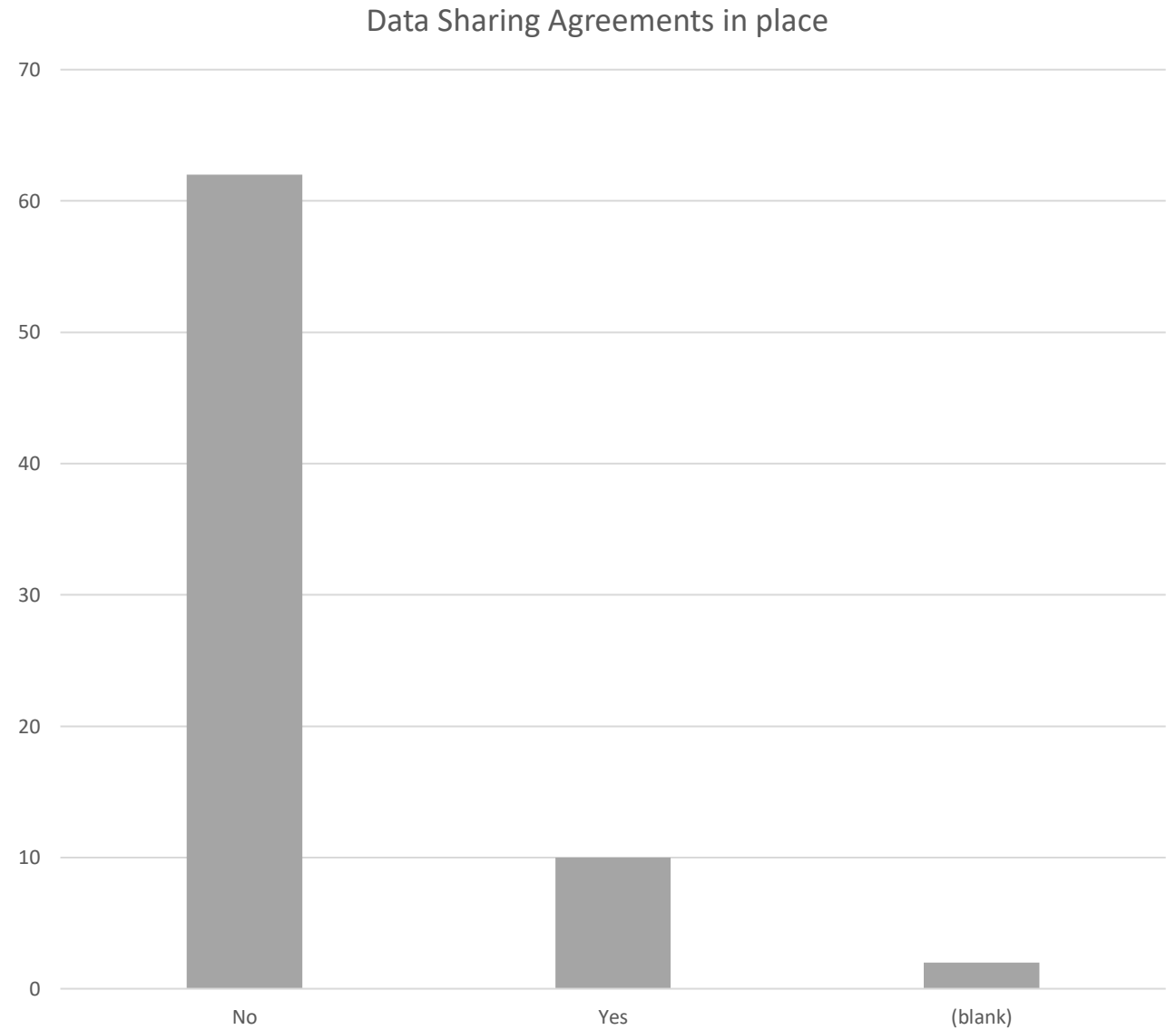
# Survey Results



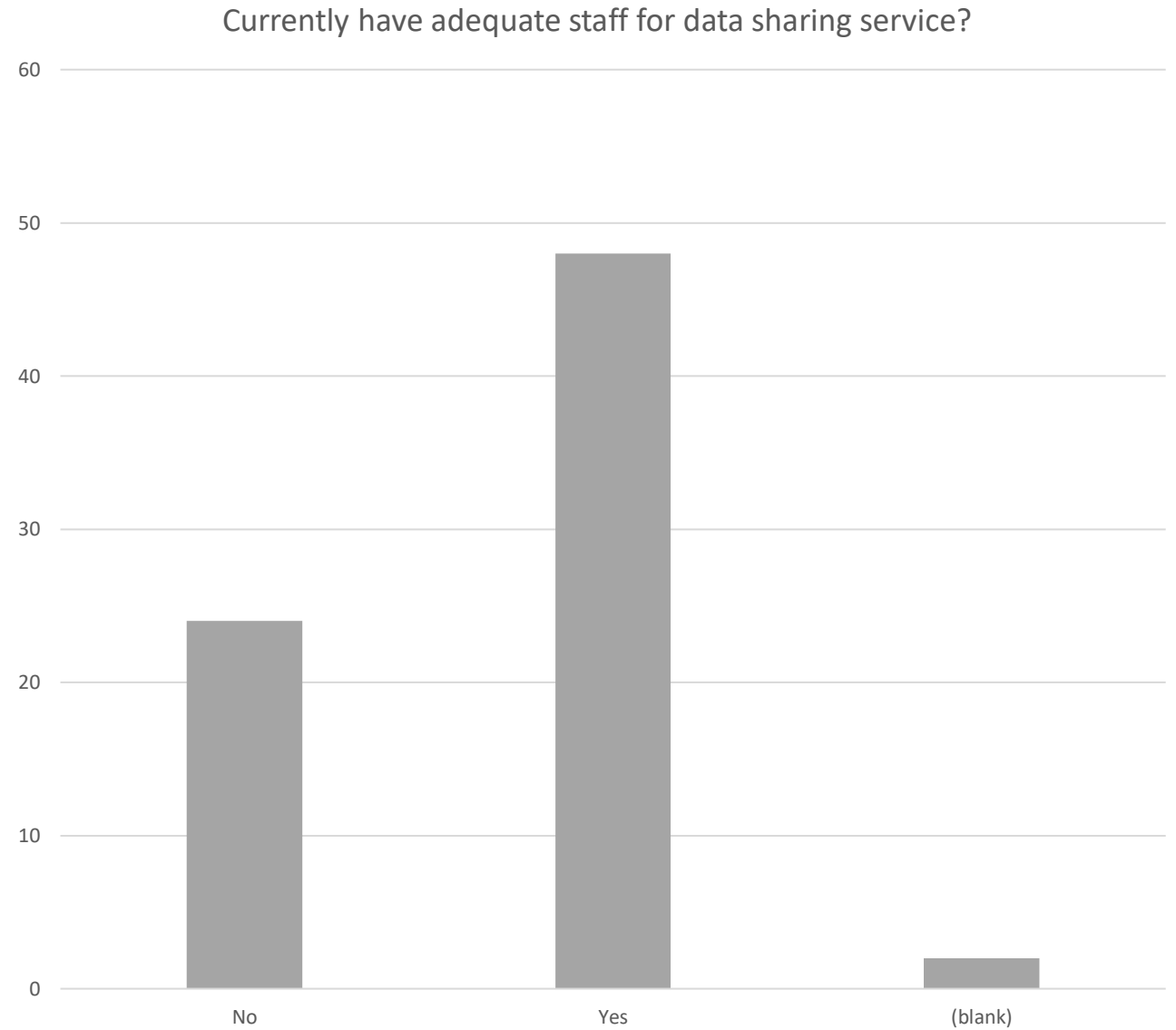
# Survey Results



# Survey Results



# Survey Results





# Options and Recommendations

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# Key Requirements

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- Allow Municipalities to maintain control of their own Case Management Systems, but allow read-only access by other courts.
- System needs:
  - Access control
  - Data integrity
  - Availability
  - Scalability
  - Cost efficiency



# Option 1

- Decentralized approach

- Create a central portal that contains a shortcut or connection to every Municipal or State CMS and have each court manage the security and access for every other court that requests read-only access to their system.

- A decentralized approach involves distributing data sharing capabilities among multiple parties, allowing each entity to maintain control over its data while facilitating secure access to authorized users.

# Option 1 Advantages

- Increased Transparency and Trust
- Reduced Risk of Data Manipulation
- Efficient Data Retrieval
- Resilience and Redundance
- Enhanced Data Privacy
- Inclusiveness and Accessibility



# Option 1 Disadvantages

- Complexity and Maintenance
- Data Consistency and Integrity
- Interoperability
- Resource Intensive
- Data Security Concerns
- Complex Governance



## Option 2

- Centralized approach

- Off-the-shelf product that will ingest data through both automated and manual load types and allow each municipality to keep their current CSM.

- A centralized approach to data sharing involves consolidating data sources within a single platform while allowing plug-in APIs to enable controlled access and sharing of data.

# Option 2 Advantages

- Efficient Data Management
- Improved Data Quality
- Streamlined Data Sharing
- Data Security
- Scalability
- Interoperability
- Reduced Redundancy
- Simplified Data Access



# Option 2 Disadvantages

- Single Point of Failure
- Resource Intensive
- Integration Complexity
- Scalability Limitations
- Data Silos





## Option 3

- Option 3: Master Data Management System
  - Custom built system that reaches into the current CMSs being used to pull specified case information in real- time.
  - System to push out recommended updates to master data.
  - Data is live at any given point in time.
  - Would require data integration engineers within each participating group as well as centralized governance organization.



# Option 3 Advantages

- Tailored to Specific Needs
- Improved Data Quality
- Data Integration
- API Flexibility
- Centralized Data Repository
- Enhanced Data Security
- Scalability
- Data Analytics and Reporting



# Option 3 Disadvantages

- Complex Development and Maintenance
- Integration Challenges
- Data Migration
- Cost
- Data Privacy and Security Concerns
- Regulatory Compliance
- Single Point of Failure



# Recommendation

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- Task Force Recommends Option 3
  - Option 2 is the minimum solution
- Key Imperatives
  - Allows both automated and manual approaches to increase inclusion of all courts
  - Creates Data Sharing Agreements across participating courts
  - Establishes basic Data Governance standards
  - Incorporates security measures for sensitive data
  - All components to be incorporated into new State Court Case Management System



# Exclusions

- Documents: we are recommending not to include any document sharing or un-structured data, at this time, for this data sharing initiative.
- The cost for storage and security of adding documents could cause the whole project to fail.
- We can consider sharing of documents at a later phase.

# Next Steps (Phase 2)



Funded Full evaluation and requirements collection, based on the minimum viable option recommended. Deliver a full scoping to incorporate into the StateCase Management System replacement requirements.



Funded Evaluation of vendors and marketplace that can fulfill that hybrid approach of data collection centralization and a user interface as part of the State CMS.

# Future Phases



Phase 3: Proof of concept



Phase 4: Phase Implementation of Data Sharing Approach



Phase 5: Unstructured Data and Documents to be added to the Data Sharing Approach

# Other Information





# Data Governance

This Data Sharing initiative will also need to be accompanied by Data Governance.

Data governance is a comprehensive framework that organizations use to manage and control their data assets.

It encompasses the processes, policies, standards, and practices that ensure data is collected, stored, processed, and used effectively, securely, and in compliance with relevant regulations.

It helps maintain data quality, integrity, and availability while reducing data-related risks.

# Key Components of Data Governance

