

The seal of the State of Colorado is a large, circular emblem in the background. It features the text "STATE OF COLORADO" around the top inner edge and "1876" at the bottom. In the center is a shield with a mountain, a river, and a plow, with the motto "NIL SINE NUMINE" below it. The seal is rendered in a light gray color.

**PUBLIC
ACCESS TO
COURT
RECORDS**

COLORADO JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT
Policy Adopted April 8, 2005
By the Public Access Committee

Attachment to CJD 05-01

**COLORADO JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT
PUBLIC ACCESS TO COURT RECORDS
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COLORADO JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT PUBLIC ACCESS TO COURT RECORDS

PURPOSE

Section 1.00 - PURPOSE OF THE POLICY

- (a) The purpose of this policy is to provide a comprehensive framework for public access to court records. The policy provides for access in a manner that:
 - (1) maximizes accessibility to court records;
 - (2) supports the role of the judiciary;
 - (3) promotes governmental accountability;
 - (4) contributes to public safety;
 - (5) minimizes risk of injury to individuals;
 - (6) protects individual privacy rights and interests;
 - (7) protects proprietary business information;
 - (8) minimizes reluctance to use the court to resolve disputes;
 - (9) makes most effective use of court and clerk of court staff;
 - (10) provides excellent customer service;
 - (11) does not unduly burden the ongoing business of the judiciary; and
 - (12) protects individuals from the use of outdated or inaccurate information.
- (b) This policy is intended to provide guidance to 1) litigants, 2) those seeking access to court records, and 3) judges and other judicial branch personnel responding to requests for access.
- (c) This policy is also intended to provide guidance to Judicial Districts and the State Court Administrator regarding the content of Judicial Branch web sites.

ACCESS BY WHOM

Section 2.00 – WHO HAS ACCESS UNDER THIS POLICY

Every member of the public will have the same access to court records as provided in this policy.

- (a) “Public” includes:
 - 1. any person and any business or non-profit entity, organization or association;
 - 2. any governmental agency for which there is no existing policy defining the agency’s access to court records;
 - 3. media organizations; and

4. entities that gather and disseminate information for whatever reason, regardless of whether it is done with the intent of making a profit, and without distinction as to nature or extent of access.
- (b) “Public” does not include:
1. Judicial Branch staff, including: court or clerk of court employees, state court administrator’s office employees, probation employees and judicial officers;
 2. people or entities, private or governmental, who assist the court in providing court services;
 3. public agencies whose access to court records is defined by another statute, rule, order or policy set by the State Court Administrator; and
 4. the parties to a case or their lawyers regarding access to the court record in their specific case.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS

Section 3.00 – GENERAL PROVISIONS

- (a) Public Access Committee: A Public Access Committee was established by Chief Justice Directive 05-01 to develop policy regarding the information to be released to the public from court records including court records maintained in the Integrated Colorado Online Network (“ICON/E-clipse”) system.
- (b) The State Court Administrator is the official custodian of ICON/E-clipse. The State Court Administrator, as the official custodian of ICON/E-clipse, is charged with completing the requests for data from the ICON/E-clipse system consistent with the policies and procedures developed by the Public Access Committee. The policy and procedures developed by the committee shall govern the completion of all requests for data from the ICON/E-clipse database.
- (c) No Judicial Branch personnel shall permit a member of the public to use a computer or other machine associated with the ICON/E-clipse system for access to court records unless authorized by the State Court Administrator or his/her delegate.
- (d) Validity of information released to the public: Court personnel will make reasonable efforts to use the standardized coding and input procedures for ICON/E-clipse established by the State Court Administrator’s Office. Any court record released in error to the public shall not be authenticated as an official court or probation record.

- (e) If a Judicial Branch employee or the Public Access Committee believes that information in the ICON/E-clipse system is inaccurate due to programming issues, the State Court Administrator's Office shall be immediately informed and inaccurate information shall not be released to the public.

Section 3.10 - DEFINITION OF COURT RECORD

For purposes of this policy

(a) "Court record" includes:

- (1) any document, information, or other item that is collected, received, or maintained by a court or clerk of court in connection with a judicial proceeding;
- (2) any index, calendar, docket, register of actions, official record of the proceedings, order, decree, judgment, or minute order, that is related to a judicial proceeding; and
- (3) the electronic record (ICON/E-clipse) is an official court record, including the probation ICON/E-clipse files.

(b) "Court record" does not include:

- (1) other records maintained by the court or clerk of court pertaining to the administration of the court or clerk of court's office not associated with any particular case (i.e., personnel information, travel vouchers, e-mail, etc.);
- (2) non ICON/E-clipse probation records;
- (3) administrative and management reports;
- (4) judges notes and judicial work product related to the deliberative process; and
- (5) information gathered, maintained or stored by a governmental agency or other entity to which the court has access but which is not part of the court record as defined in section 3.10(a).
- (6) other records maintained by the Judicial Branch not expressly defined as court records in 3.10(a).

Section 3.20 - DEFINITION OF PUBLIC ACCESS

"Public access" means that the public may inspect and obtain a copy of the information in a court record.

Section 3.30 - DEFINITION OF REMOTE ACCESS

“Remote access” means the ability to electronically search, inspect, or copy information in a court record without the need to physically visit the Judicial Branch facility or location where the court record is maintained.

Section 3.40 - DEFINITION OF IN ELECTRONIC FORM

Information in a court record “in electronic form” includes information that exists as:

- (a) electronic representations of text or graphic documents;
- (b) an electronic image, including a video image of a document, exhibit or other item;
- (c) data in the fields or files of an electronic database; or
- (d) an audio or video recording, analog or digital, of an event or notes in an electronic file from which a transcript of an event can be prepared.

ACCESS TO WHAT

Section 4.00 - APPLICABILITY OF RULE

This policy applies to all court records, regardless of the physical form of the court record, the method of recording the information in the court record or the method of storage of the information in the court record. This policy also applies to Judicial Branch data that is transferred electronically to other agencies (i.e., CICJIS, social services, DMV, or other agencies). Court records, data and/or data fields that are protected by constitution, statute, court rule or this policy in the Judicial Branch’s system are not to be released by any agency sharing the court records, database or database information. Additionally, this policy applies to e-filed (electronically filed) documents maintained by the vendor (C.R.C.P. Rule 121 Section 1 – 26); and to e-filed documents maintained at the respective courts.

Section 4.10 – GENERAL ACCESS RULE

- (a) Information in the court record is accessible to the public except as prohibited by section 4.60(a) and (b) or by court order adopted pursuant to 4.60(c), (d), or (e).
- (b) Records protected pursuant to §24-72-308 C.R.S., including the existence of cases that have been sealed, will not be acknowledged. (§24-72-308(1)(b)(II)(d) C.R.S.)

Section 4.20 – COURT RECORDS IN ELECTRONIC FORM PRESUMPTIVELY SUBJECT TO REMOTE ACCESS BY THE PUBLIC

The following information in court records is available by remote access, unless public access is restricted pursuant to section 4.60:

- (a) litigant/party indexes to cases filed with the court;
- (b) listings of case filings, including the names of the primary parties;
- (c) register of actions showing case number, judge assigned to the case, county in which the case is assigned, scheduled date, time and location of court proceedings, judgments, orders or decrees, charges, pleas, findings and sentences in criminal types of cases, and a listing of documents filed in a case.

Section 4.30 – REQUESTS FOR BULK DISTRIBUTION OF COURT RECORDS

Bulk data, for purposes of this statement of policy, is defined as the entire ICON/E-clipse database. It is defined also to include that subset of the entire database that remains after the extraction of all data that is confidential under law. It is the policy of the Judicial Branch that bulk data not be released to individuals, government agencies or private entities.

Section 4.40 – ACCESS TO COMPILED DATA FROM COURT RECORDS

1. Compiled Data: Compiled data is defined as data that is derived from the selection, aggregation or reformulation of specific data elements within the ICON/E-clipse database. It is the policy of the Judicial Branch to supply non-confidential compiled data to the public from the ICON/E-clipse database as provided in this section.
 - (a) Compiled data will only be released by the State Court Administrator’s Office or its designated agent. (See Addendum A for application.)
 - (b) Only data elements contained in the ICON/E-clipse database which the Public Access Committee has approved for release shall be released in compiled data. These elements are as follows: case classes CR & F (Felony); M (Misdemeanor); T & R (Traffic); C, CV, CW, & S (Civil & Small Claims); and DR (Domestic Relations). The following fields within the stated case classes are approved for release in compiled data: court type, court location, case year, case class, case sequence, case filing date, judge and division assigned to the case, events, scheduled events and scheduled event status, case status, date of birth, sex, race, attorney assigned to a case, judgment amount ordered, summary financial information, arrest or offense date, arresting agency, charge, plea, and conviction information, and sentences.
 - (c) Compiled data requests will not contain any names of parties associated with a case. This type of request is distinguishable from the data match requests mentioned in section 4.40(2) below.
 - (d) Any member of the public may request compiled data that consists solely of records that are publicly accessible and that are not already available pursuant to section 4.20 or in an existing report. The State Court Administrator’s Office, may compile and provide the data if it determines, in its discretion, that providing the compiled data meets criteria established by the Public Access

Committee, that the resources are available to compile the data, and that it is an appropriate use of public resources. The State Court Administrator may delegate to his/her staff the authority to make the initial determination as to whether to provide compiled data.

- (e) The State Court Administrator's Office will prioritize compiled data requests in the following manner: requests from within the Judicial Branch; requests from other agencies that are essential to complying with their statutory mandates; and, other requests including those from the media, businesses and private entities.
- (f)
 - (1) Compiled data may be requested by any member of the public only for scholarly, journalistic, political, governmental, research, evaluation, or statistical purposes. Requests for on going reports via compiled data requests will be provided no more frequently than on a quarterly basis.
 - (2) The request shall:
 - (i) identify what compiled data is sought;
 - (ii) describe the purpose for requesting the compiled data and explain how the compiled data will benefit the public interest or public education; and
 - (iii) explain provisions for the secure protection of any compiled data requested to which public access is restricted or prohibited.
 - (3) The State Court Administrator or his/her designee may grant the request and compile the data if he/she determines that doing so meets criteria established by the Public Access Committee and is consistent with the purposes of the access policy, the resources are available to compile the data, and that it is an appropriate use of public resources.
 - (4) If the request is granted, the State Court Administrator or his/her designee, may require the requestor to sign a declaration that:
 - (i) the compiled data will not be sold or otherwise distributed, directly or indirectly, to third parties;
 - (ii) the compiled data will not be used directly or indirectly to sell a product or service to an individual or the general public;
 - (iii) there will be no copying or duplication of compiled data provided other than for the stated scholarly, journalistic, political, governmental, research, evaluation, or statistical purpose;
 - (iv) the compiled data will not be made available on the Internet;
 - (v) compiled data may be used for research purposes only; and
 - (vi) recipients of compiled data are required to sign an agreement that includes an acknowledgement of the recipient's responsibility for checking the accuracy of the compiled data and complying with the requirements of Section 24-72-305.5 C.R.S. of the Criminal Justice Records Act. This provision prohibits the use of criminal justice records for the solicitation of business.

2. Data Matches: The media or other organizations may submit an electronic list of data that can be matched with the public criminal (felony, misdemeanor and traffic) data contained in ICON/E-clipse. (See Addendum B for application.)
- (a) Pursuant to §24-33.5-412(6) C.R.S. the Colorado Bureau of Investigation is designated as the official repository for criminal history information. Therefore, data match requests will not be processed for specific individual background checks. Any attempt to compile a separate database (i.e., requesting a match of all criminal records) will be denied.
 - (b) All requests are subject to approval by the State Court Administrator or his/her designee. The State Court Administrator or his/her designee may grant the request and compile the data if he/she determines that doing so meets criteria established by the Public Access Committee and is consistent with the purposes of the access policy, the resources are available to compile the data, and that it is an appropriate use of public resources.
 - (c) Match requests will be submitted to the Public Access Manager at the Office of the State Court Administrator. Upon receipt, the request will be logged and forwarded to appropriate personnel for processing. The following information will be chronicled in a register: person and/or organization submitting the request, contact person including name and telephone number, what data was provided for matching, and for what purpose the data was requested. The log should also be updated when the request is completed with the name of the programmer that ran the data, how long it took, and how much the requestor was charged.
 - (d) Requests will be processed matching the submitted data to data contained in the libraries in ICON/E-clipse. Only records with positive matches (name and DOB) will be returned and an electronic list of matches will be provided to the requesting person or organization. Only data available in the criminal (felony, misdemeanor and traffic) libraries will be provided in the matched data
 - (e) The requestor will sign an agreement regarding the limits for the use of the matched data similar to the agreement referenced in 4.40(g)(4) above.

Section 4.50 – COURT RECORDS THAT ARE ONLY PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE AT A COURT FACILITY

- (a) Unless access is prohibited pursuant to section 4.60 court records as defined in section 3.10(a)(1) and 3.10(a)(2) may be accessible at court facilities or may be stored at a remote location. Files stored at remote locations will be retrieved in order to provide accessibility, but retrieving these files will delay the retrieval in some courts.

- (b) Access to sealed criminal records is governed by §24-72-308 C.R.S.
- (c) A request to limit public access to information in a court record to a court facility in the jurisdiction may be made by any party to a case, an individual identified in the court record, or on the court's own motion. For good cause the court will limit the manner of public access. In limiting the manner of access the court will use the least restrictive means that achieves the purposes of the access policy and the needs of the requestor.

Section 4.60 – COURT RECORDS EXCLUDED FROM PUBLIC ACCESS

The State Court Administrator or his designee will create a procedure to assist courts with the implementation of the following Section. Additionally, the State Court Administrator may permit exceptions when exclusion is not possible due to resource limitations, provided that the court seeking the exception takes reasonable steps toward full implementation.

- (a) Information in court records, as defined in Section 3.10(a) that is not to be accessible to the public pursuant to federal law, state law, court rule, court order, or case law including, but not limited to:
 - Probation ICON/E-clipse files
 - Social Security Numbers (as collected by the court on court issued or standardized forms)
 - Deposited Wills
 - Victim's name or identifying information in sexual assault case
 - Drug/Alcohol treatment information
 - Paternity tests, cases and records
 - Genetic testing
 - HIV/AIDS testing information
 - Medical, mental health, sociological, intelligence testing
 - Scholastic achievement data on individuals
 - Adoption Records
 - Relinquishment Cases
 - Juvenile Delinquency Cases
 - Dependency & Neglect Records
 - Mental Health Cases
 - Expunged Records
 - Sealed files, data or information
 - Files/fields/codes concerning the deliberative process
 - Draft opinions, notes or internal memos
 - Driver History
 - Judicial bypass cases
 - Juror questionnaires
 - CBI criminal background check reports

- (b) The following information in court records is not accessible in electronic format due to the inability to protect confidential information. It may be available at local courthouses.
 Financial Files – everything except the financial summary screen
 Free text fields
 Probate cases
 Addresses, phone numbers and other contact information for parties in cases
 Codes and information related to victims of crime
 Codes and information related to witnesses in cases
 Codes and information related to impartial parties in cases
 Files/fields/codes related to running a computer program
- (c) A court, by blanket order, may declare that certain types of materials, including but not limited to materials or exhibits which are dangerous or contraband, drugs, items whose possession is illegal, financial affidavits of parties, income tax returns filed in the court, separation agreements, property division orders, pre-sentence reports, custody investigation reports, child abuse investigation reports, and estate inventories and appraisals which the court finds are personal and confidential to the parties and which do not fulfill any requirement of necessity of public knowledge shall not be made available to the public.
- (d) A court, for good cause shown, may order that specific records in a specific case shall not be made available to the public.

WHEN ACCESSIBLE

Section 5.00 – WHEN COURT RECORDS MAY BE ACCESSED

- (a) Court records will be available for public access in the courthouse during hours established by the court (§24-72-203 C.R.S.). Court records in electronic form to which the court allows remote access under this policy will be available for access during the hours established by the court for courthouse access, subject to unexpected technical failures or normal system maintenance announced in advance. Electronic court records may be available during extended hours.
- (b) Requests to inspect or copy the publicly accessible materials associated with court files, as referenced above, shall be made pursuant to §24-72-201 C.R.S., et. seq. (public records) and §24-72-301 C.R.S., et. seq. (criminal justice records).
- (c) Upon receiving a request for access to court records the court will respond within a reasonable time regarding the availability of the court records and provide the court records within a reasonable time.

FEES

Section 6.00 – FEES FOR ACCESS

Clerks of Court and the State Court Administrator’s Office may charge a fee for access to court records pursuant to §24-72-205(2) and (3) C.R.S and Chief Justice Directive 96-01. The costs shall include: administrative personnel costs associated with providing the court records; direct personnel costs associated with programming or writing queries to supply data; the personnel costs associated with testing the data for validity and accuracy; maintenance costs associated with hardware and software that are necessary to provide data as expressed in Computer Processing Units (CPU), network costs, and operating costs of any reproduction mediums (i.e., photocopies, zip disks, CD, etc.) To the extent that public access to electronic court records is provided exclusively through a vendor, the State Court Administrator’s Office will ensure that any fee imposed by the vendor for the cost of providing access is reasonable. The authorization to charge fees does not imply the service is currently available. (See Addendum C for details on hourly fees.)

OBLIGATION OF VENDORS

Section 7.00 – OBLIGATIONS OF VENDORS PROVIDING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT TO A COURT TO MAINTAIN COURT RECORDS

- (a) If the State Court Administrator’s Office contracts with a vendor to provide information technology support to gather, store, or make accessible court records, the contract will require the vendor to comply with the intent and provisions of this access policy. For purposes of this section, “vendor” includes a state, county or local governmental agency that provides information technology services to a court or the State Court Administrator’s Office.
- (b) By contract the vendor and any successive contractors with the vendor will be required to comply with the requirement of sections 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, and 8.30 to educate litigants, the public, and its employees and subcontractors about the provisions of this access policy.
- (c) By contract the vendor will be required to notify the court of any requests for compiled data or bulk distribution of data, including the vendor’s requests for such data for its own use. Release of data in this manner is prohibited unless each request is individually approved by the State Court Administrator or his/her designee.

OBLIGATION OF THE COURT TO INFORM AND EDUCATE

Section 8.00 – DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION TO LITIGANTS ABOUT ACCESS TO COURT RECORDS

The Judicial Branch will inform litigants and the public that information in the court record about them is accessible to the public, including remotely, and how to request to restrict the manner of access or to prohibit public access.

Section 8.10 – DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC ABOUT ACCESSING COURT RECORDS

The Judicial Branch will develop and make information available to the public about how to obtain access to court records pursuant to this policy.

Section 8.20 – EDUCATION OF JUDGES AND COURT PERSONNEL ABOUT AN ACCESS POLICY

The Courts, State Court Administrator, District Administrators, Chief Probation Officers and Clerks of Court will ensure that all staff within their district are educated and trained to comply with this access policy so that their respective offices respond to requests for access to information in the court record in a manner consistent with this policy.

The Chief Judges in each district shall ensure that all judges and magistrates in their district are informed about this access policy.

Section 8.30 – EDUCATION ABOUT PROCESS TO CHANGE INACCURATE INFORMATION IN A COURT RECORD

The State Court Administrator will have policies and will inform the public of the policies by which the court will correct inaccurate information in a court record.

PROCESS TO CHANGE INACCURATE INFORMATION

Section 9.00 –PROCESS TO CHANGE INACCURATE INFORMATION IN A COURT RECORD

- (a) To request court records to be corrected in ICON/E-clipse the following steps must be taken:
 1. An individual with a complaint or concern about the accuracy of a court record shall lodge the complaint in writing with the Public Access Manager at the State Court Administrator’s Office or the Clerk of Court in the appropriate county.

2. The Public Access Manager or the Clerk of Court will investigate the issue, and ask the State Court Administrator for permission to change the ICON/E-clipse database when appropriate.
 3. The State Court Administrator will determine if the change should be made to ICON/E-clipse.
 4. The Public Access Manager will make the change and note it in a log of changes kept at the State Court Administrator's Office.
 5. The Public Access Manager will notify the individual of any actions that are either taken to correct the situation or that the request was denied.
 6. There are no other administrative appeals in these situations.
- (b) The procedures outlined in the False Name Data Entry Correction Policy are as follows:
1. If an individual's name is misspelled on documentation provided to the court, or if there is another known name of this individual, add the corrected or additional information into ICON/E-clipse as an AKA (Also Known As). If a person informs the court that their name has changed, and provides documentation to the court indicating such, enter the new name as an NKA (Now Known As).
 2. Under §16-5-103, C.R.S., a Petition/Motion may be filed with the Court to determine factual innocence for a person whose identifying information has been mistakenly associated with an arrest, summons, summons and complaint, felony complaint, information, indictment, or conviction. A Petition/Motion (JDF223) has been developed to assist with the implementation of this procedure. The Court will provide the District Attorney (DA) or the alleged victim a Civil (blue) fingerprint card, unless the Court makes other arrangements with the local law enforcement agency. The fingerprint card must be marked as follows:
"Record Challenge-Identity Theft"
The alleged victim must report to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation or a local law enforcement agency for fingerprint verification. A copy of the Petition/Motion must be provided to the agency completing the fingerprint verification. The alleged victim will receive a document regarding the results of the fingerprint verification. This letter must be filed with the Court.
 3. If the misidentified person is not in jail and not in the metro area, CBI can coordinate obtaining their fingerprints through a local agency. Rather than directing the individual to CBI to be fingerprinted, the individual would be directed to a local law enforcement agency. The agency will forward the prints to the Identification Section at CBI for comparison.

4. If the misidentified person is incarcerated, CBI can run the prints against their database and rapidly confirm that someone else is using his/her name. A phone call to the CBI Identification Section (303-239-4208) will get this process started. Once the misidentification is confirmed, CBI will issue a letter to the person outlining the issue.
 5. After the court enters an order indicating the petitioner is the victim of identity theft, the following procedure is to be used to correct the ICON/E-clipse record.
 6. The clerk then changes the record in ICON/E-clipse to the correct name and identifying information (i.e. Social Security number, date of birth, etc.) To update ICON/E-clipse, type the correct name over the incorrect name, if known. Add the victim's name as a VIC/VID in ICON/E-clipse. Do not delete or completely remove the victim from the ROA. If it is completely removed from ICON/E-clipse, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to access the record for a misidentified person to confirm their lack of involvement in a matter. CBI follows this same procedure. It is also recommended that a notation be entered in ICON/E-clipse in the comments of the order event indicating that the Register of Actions (ROA) was updated with the new information.
 7. If the correct defendant's name is not known, the clerk must label the victim's name with the VID party role, do not change the party type of DEF. Then do any other necessary updating to the ICON record (i.e., enter a minute order, dismiss charges, etc.) and seal ("RSLD") the ICON/E-clipse case.
- (c) If, in the course of managing a case, the court identifies a clerical or data entry error in the court record, the court may make appropriate corrections to the court record. It is recommended that a minute order be entered in ICON/E-clipse identifying the change to the court record.

WEB SITE STANDARDS

Section 10.00–WEB SITE STANDARDS

The State Court Administrator shall administer and enforce the following:

- (a) Information on Judicial Branch public web sites shall be related to the business of the Judicial Branch. Information placed on web sites should facilitate use and understanding of the court system and/or should be a reference point for approved service agencies referred by judicial officers, court staff or probation staff.

- (b) Information placed on district Judicial Branch web sites is subject to administrative review by the Chief Judge of the district or their designee. Information on the State Court Administrator's Office web site is subject to administrative review by the State Court Administrator or his/her designee.
- (c) Requests for review of information on local web sites shall be submitted in writing to the Chief Judge who shall respond within ten working days of notification. Should any review not be fully resolved by the Chief Judge, a further request for review shall be submitted in writing to the State Court Administrator who shall respond within ten working days of notification. Should controversy arise regarding information placed on Judicial Branch web sites, it shall be removed until reviewed by the State Court Administrator to assess the applicability and suitability of the information.
- (d) The following criteria must be met before a link is to be placed on a Judicial Branch web site. If the link does not meet these criteria it is not to be placed on Judicial Branch web sites. All links are to be related to the business of the Judicial Branch. Links should facilitate use and understanding of the court system and/or links should be a reference point for approved service agencies referred by judicial officers, court staff or probation staff.
- (e) If a linked site becomes controversial, it shall be removed until reviewed by the State Court Administrator. The State Court Administrator shall resolve issues regarding controversial sites and determine the suitability of linking the site. This review shall be accomplished in writing.
- (f) Individuals who possess the special skills needed to adequately and efficiently maintain state court web sites shall be designated. The State Court Administrator shall designate applicable individuals for the Branch web site and the Chief Judge in districts with web sites shall designate individuals for local web sites.
- (g) Web site material shall be updated and maintained based upon an established schedule for posting web site data. Time-sensitive material shall not be placed on web sites if it cannot be properly maintained.
- (h) Security procedures shall be established to prevent unauthorized individuals from tampering with data or copyrighted material, and/or accessing restricted web site areas.
- (i) The intra-web site developed for use by court and probation employees shall be accessible to Judicial Branch employees only.
- (j) Unlicensed software shall not be used in the maintenance of web site material.

Addendum A

**ICON/E-CLIPSE COMPILED DATA REQUEST
CONCERNING THE RELEASE OF ELECTRONIC DATA
*Pursuant to CJD 05-01 and Colorado Judicial Branch Public Access Policy***

Requested By:

Date:

Agency/Organization:

Mailing Address:

Telephone Number:

e-mail:

Data Requested:

Intended use of data:

I have read the Colorado Judicial Branch's Public Access Policy and understand the limitations of this data and the uses of the data.

I understand and agree to the following. The data will not be republished in any format. The data will not be re-sold. I will use the data for research purposes only. I will not solicit business using this data. I will confirm the accuracy of the information in the record at the county of origin; verifying the record with paper records maintained at the courts. I understand the limitations of this data as it relates to data entry. Though every effort is made to enter data in an accurate and standard form, records may not appear on this release due to clerical coding issues. I understand and agree it is my responsibility to verify the data, especially as it relates to sealed records. I understand there is a cost recovery fee that will be assessed for the compilation of the data.

I hereby disclaim any liability to the Judicial Department and its employees and agents for any claimed loss of privilege or other claimed injury due to disclosure of allegedly confidential or privileged information.

Date:

Signed by:

Print Name

Title

for Agency/Organization

Addendum B

**ICON/E-CLIPSE DATA MATCH REQUEST
CONCERNING THE RELEASE OF ELECTRONIC DATA
*Pursuant to CJD 05-01 and Colorado Judicial Branch Public Access Policy***

Requested By:

Date:

Agency/Organization:

Mailing Address:

Telephone Number:

e-mail:

Information provided to the Judicial Department for matching:

Intended use of data:

I have read the Colorado Judicial Branch's Public Access Policy and understand the limitations of this data and the uses of the data.

I understand and agree to the following. The data will not be republished in any format. The data will not be re-sold. I will use the data for research purposes only. I will not solicit business using this data. I will confirm the accuracy of the information in the record at the county of origin; verifying the record with paper records maintained at the courts. I understand the limitations of this data as it relates to data entry. Though every effort is made to enter data in an accurate and standard form, records may not appear on this release due to clerical coding issues. I understand and agree it is my responsibility to verify the data, especially as it relates to sealed records. I understand there is a cost recovery fee that will be assessed for the compilation of the data.

I hereby disclaim any liability to the Judicial Department and its employees and agents for any claimed loss of privilege or other claimed injury due to disclosure of allegedly confidential or privileged information.

Date:

Signed by:

Print Name

Title

for Agency/Organization

Addendum C

COST RECOVERY FORMULA CONCERNING THE RELEASE OF ELECTRONIC DATA

This recovery formula is created and adopted pursuant to the authority granted to the Public Access Committee by Chief Justice Directive 05-01 to establish policy concerning the recovery of costs associated with the release of electronic data and is consistent with that Directive unless otherwise specifically indicated. It is effective immediately and is intended to provide guidance to the Judicial Branch as it responds to requests for information.

Costs shall be consistent with those allowed in §24-72-205(2) and (3) C.R.S. The following costs associated with the release of electronic data will be recovered.

- Programmer hours will be charged at \$40.00 per hour. Hours will be rounded to the nearest half hour. (Writing and/or running queries)
- Analyst hours will be charged at \$30.00 per hour. Hours will be rounded to the nearest half hour. (Formatting, reviewing query for accuracy and validity.)
- Disks, CDs or other medium used for providing the data to the requestor
- Postage
- Envelopes
- Administrative time, which includes: court clerk time, secretarial time, billing time (calculating the billing, creating and mailing, and tracking payments received), request tracking, etc.
- Processing fee which would recover the maintenance costs associated with the hardware and software that are necessary to provide the data as expressed in Computer Processing Units (CPU) – calculated by the quantity of time the system is in use to run the query and compile the requested data.