

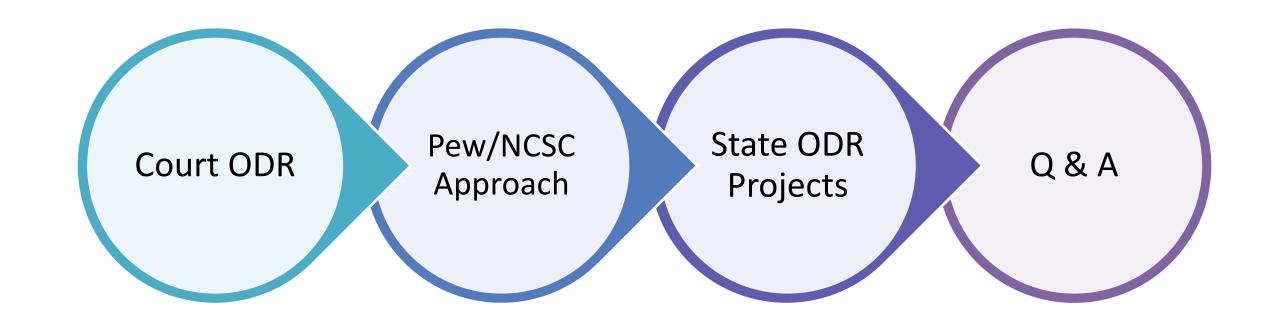
# Implementing Online Dispute Resolution in State Courts

## **Panelists**

- Amie Lewis, Senior Associate, Civil Legal System Modernization, The Pew Charitable Trusts
- Michelle Acosta, Chief Innovations Officer and Special Assistant to the Administrative Director of the Courts, The Judiciary - State of Hawai`i
- Stacey Marz, Administrative Director, Alaska Court System
- Sharon Sturges, Director, Office of Dispute Resolution, Colorado State Court Administrator's Office

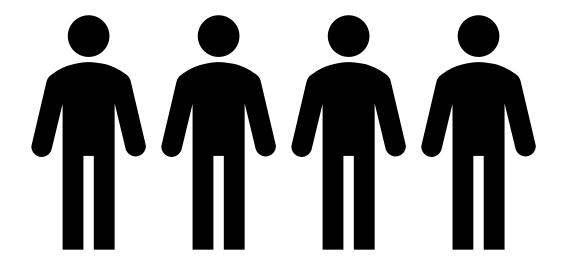


## Roadmap





## Courts Need Help Meeting Their Changing Circumstances

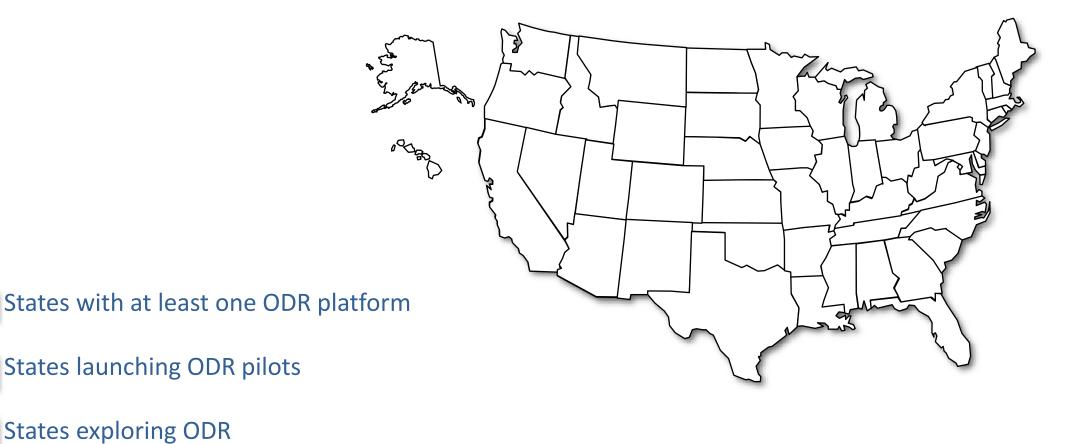


Litigants are changing.

3 out of 4 cases have at least one side with no lawyer.



## Rise of ODR Tools in Courts





## What is Court ODR?

A Court ODR platform is a...

#### **Court-annexed**

**Public-facing** 

### Digital space

...where parties can convene to resolve their dispute or case.





## The Pew Charitable Trusts Civil Legal System Modernization

## **The Pew Charitable Trusts**



A public charity driven by the power of knowledge to solve today's most challenging problems.



Pew conducts fact-based research and rigorous analysis to improve policy, inform the public and invigorate civic life.



We help states apply fact-based solutions to a wide range of policy areas, including the environment, health, consumer safety, and in addressing state policy and economic issues.



## Pew/NCSC Approach to ODR

- 1. Promote Adoption of ODR Fundamentals/Guiding Principles
- Implement Successful ODR w/Fundamentals/Guiding Principles
- 3. Evaluate Effectiveness



## **ODR Fundamentals**

Inform

Provide users with **legal information & referrals** 

- Right-sized, plain language
- Within the ODR platform

**Notify** 

**Courts** notify parties of the case/ODR

Review

Oversight to ensure ODR does no harm

- Judicial review (where Court enforces the order)
- Controls in platform design/procedures



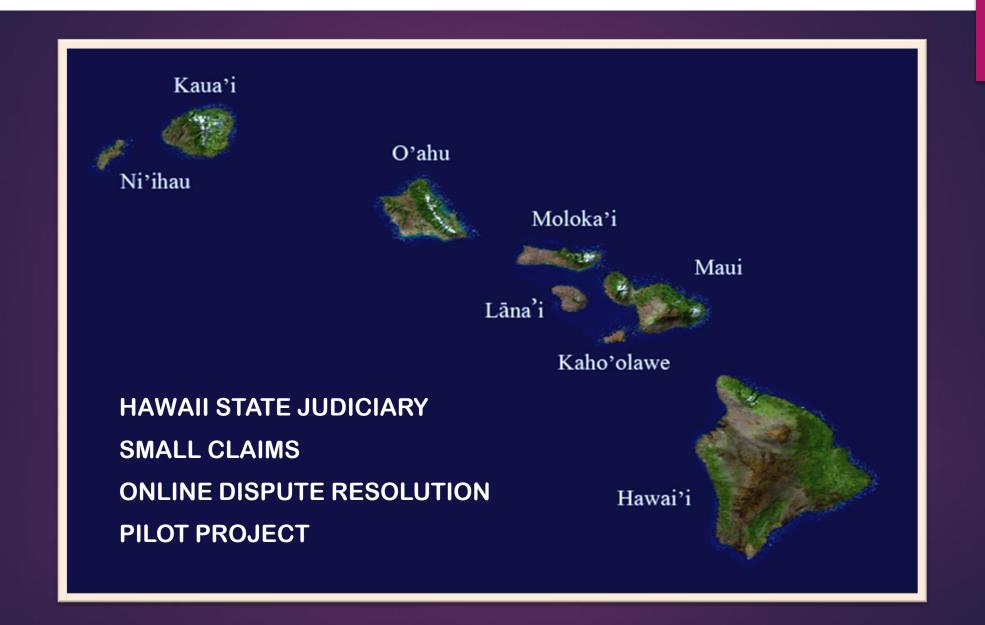
## **Guiding Principles for Courts Adopting ODR**

- Technological innovation should be court-driven
- Online processes must align with court rules and procedures
- Design and implement technology that is equitable and user-focused
- Take a data-driven approach to implementing and maintaining online services





## State Court ODR Projects



## Early Considerations



Why do we need this service?

Access to Justice? Cost savings? Court efficiency?

Who are we building this for?

What are their needs? What need is the most important?

What do we already have?

Legal information, Interactive court forms, Mediation Services

Who do we need?

Champion Internal Subject Matter Experts
External Subject Matter Experts

## Gathering Information

What are other jurisdictions doing?

Build or buy? Integration or stand-alone?

What do vendors have to offer?





## Getting started

#### Requirements gathering

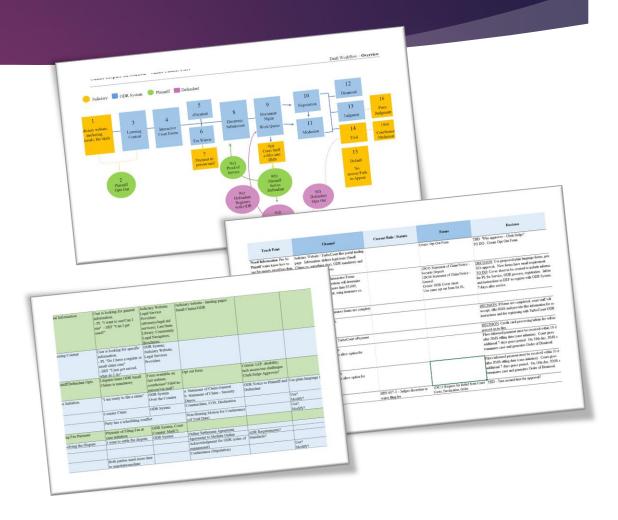
Interactive Forms, Online Payment, ODR, Legal Information, Reminders, Case Resolution

Choosing a vendor RFI, RFP

#### \*Process Redesign

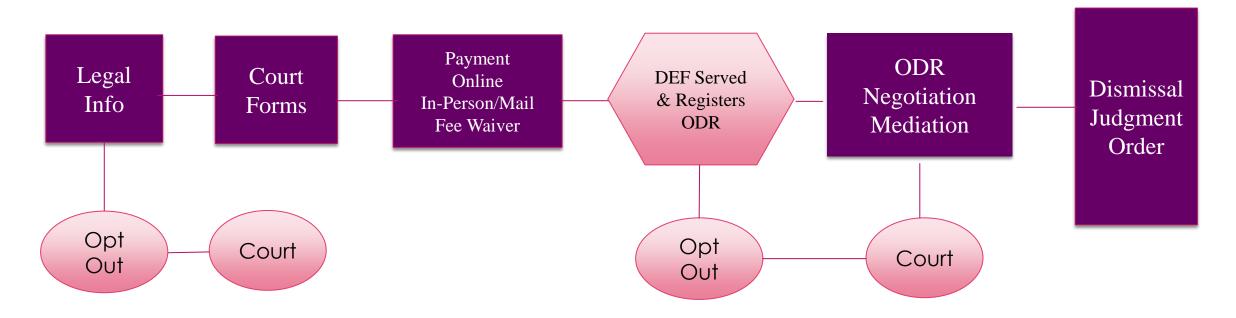
User experience, Touchpoints and Channels

**Rule Changes** 



#### Small Claims ODR Pilot Project ("online program")

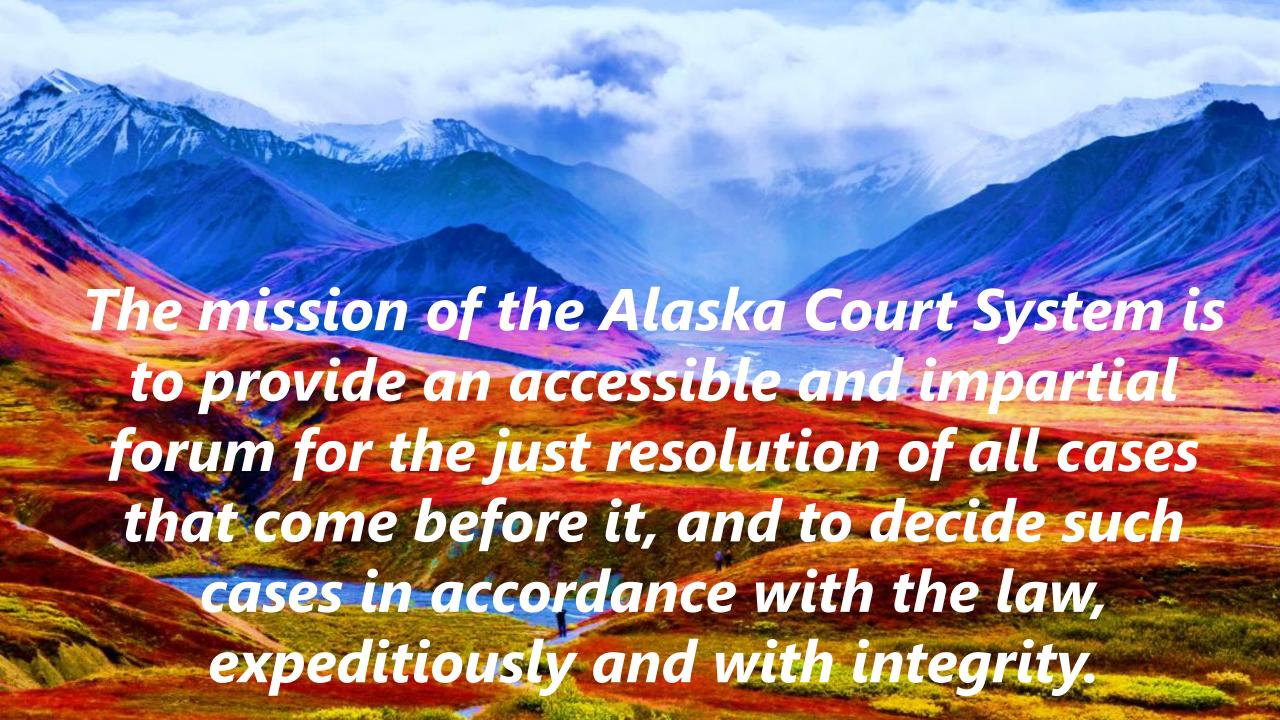
Small Claims: Monies owed less than \$5,000; Residential Security Deposit Disputes



## Planning Process for ODR in Alaska

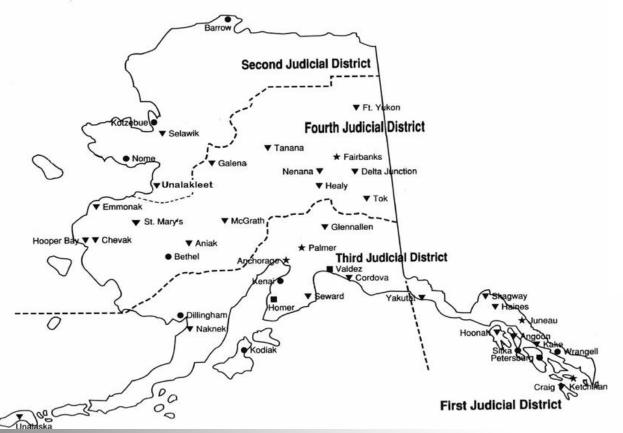
Cautionary Tale of Unexpected Obstacles and New Direction





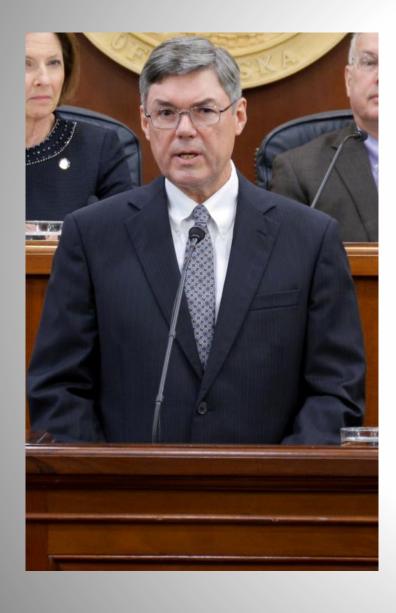


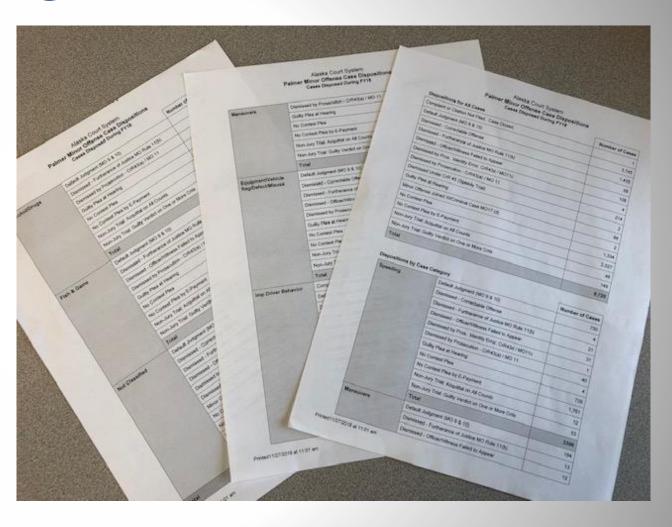
## Most courts not on the road system





## Traffic pilot planning





## Plan

#### Alaska Court System Minor Offense Online Dispute Resolution Proposal

#### Introduction

The Alaska Court System is exploring options for creating an online dispute resolution (ODR) pilot program for resolving minor offense cases. The objective for this program is to offer litigants a fair, efficient, and accessible system for contesting and resolving minor offense citations. The goals for the program are to:

- shorten disposition times.
- · reduce the number of in person hearings,
- balance minor offense workloads among judges,
- · reduce law enforcement time spent in court, and
- decrease case dismissals due to law enforcement unavailability.

This summary describes the court system's current structure for resolving minor offense cases, the program model the court system intends to pilot, and the functions and capabilities the court system desires for the program software.

#### Minor Offense Workload in Alaska Court System

Minor offense cases are violations of state laws or municipal ordinances that cannot be punished by jail time, loss of a valuable license, or a fine that is high enough to indicate criminality. The majority of minor offense cases in the Alaska Court System are traffic and vehicle equipment violations, but other case types include fish and game, underage alcohol consumption, tobacco enforcement, and vehicle weight and measurement offenses. In Fiscal Year 2017, the Alaska Court System received a statewide total of 56,626 minor offense filings and disposed of 55,820 minor offense cases.

The process for minor offenses begins with a citation issued to a defendant by a law enforcement officer for a violation of a state or municipal minor offense. The officer gives the defendant a paper copy of the citation, which gives the defendant notice of the fine amount, any applicable drivers' license points, and instructions on how to pay or contest the citation. If the defendant does not desire to contest the citation, the paper ticket provides information on submitting payment by mail. But the citation also gives instructions on pleading "not guilty" and requesting a trial before a judge.

When a person pleads not guilty and requests a trial on a minor offense citation, the court will calendar a district court minor offense trial before the local judicial officer who handles minor offenses, usually a magistrate judge. One unique and important aspect of minor offense cases is that they are classified as "quasi-criminal," meaning that under Alaska law they are designated as non-criminal but must be enforced and adjudicated using criminal procedures.<sup>1</sup>

Detailed rules of procedure Procedure promulgated by a citation by the court and trial

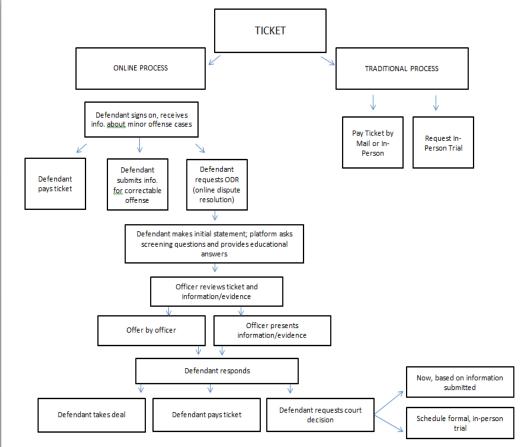
#### Formal Trial Procedure

A minor offense trial appearances by the judge Prosecutors and defense a trial is very similar to a civil evidence; this can include and the testimony of the of examine any witnesses for in his or her defense. At the factfinder and makes a defendant not guilty, the cit and fine are imposed and the prosecutors.

#### Informal Trial Procedure

The Alaska Court S formal, in-person trials for of facilitating an informal onling the ability to exchange informal onling the ability to exchange information that we have the ability of the ability of

The procedure would citation and wishes to plead defendant's rights:

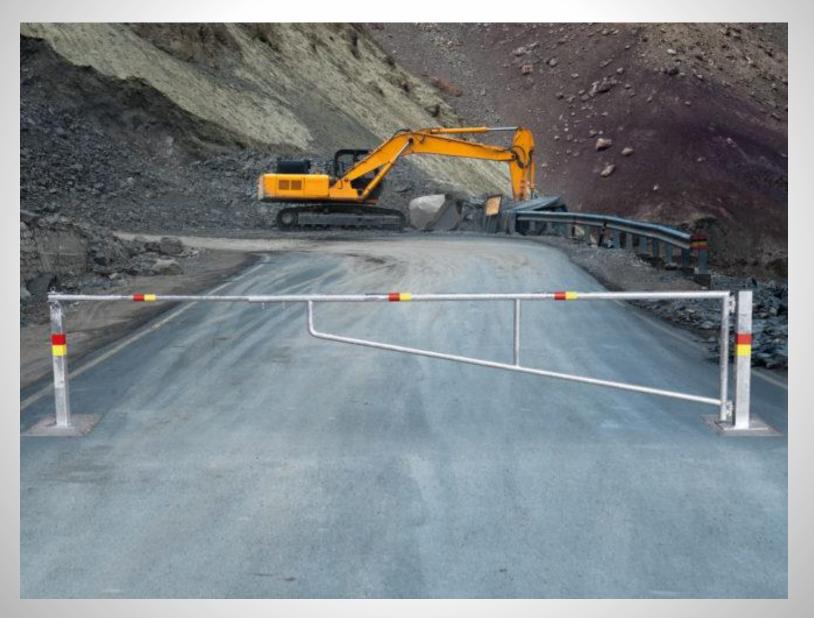


#### YOUR RIGHTS

**FOR A MINOR OFFENSE**, you have the right to: 1. A trial; 2. Hire a lawyer to represent you in court; 3. Confront and question witnesses; 4. Testify; and 5. Have subpoenas issued to compel witnesses to appear on your behalf.

State v. Dutch Harbor Seafoods, Ltd., 965, P.2d, 738, 744-46 (Alaska 1998); State v. Clayton, 584, P.2d, 1111, 1113 (Alaska 1978); State v. Euteneier, 31, P.3d, 111, 113 (Alaska App.)

## Barrier after barrier



## Changing direction



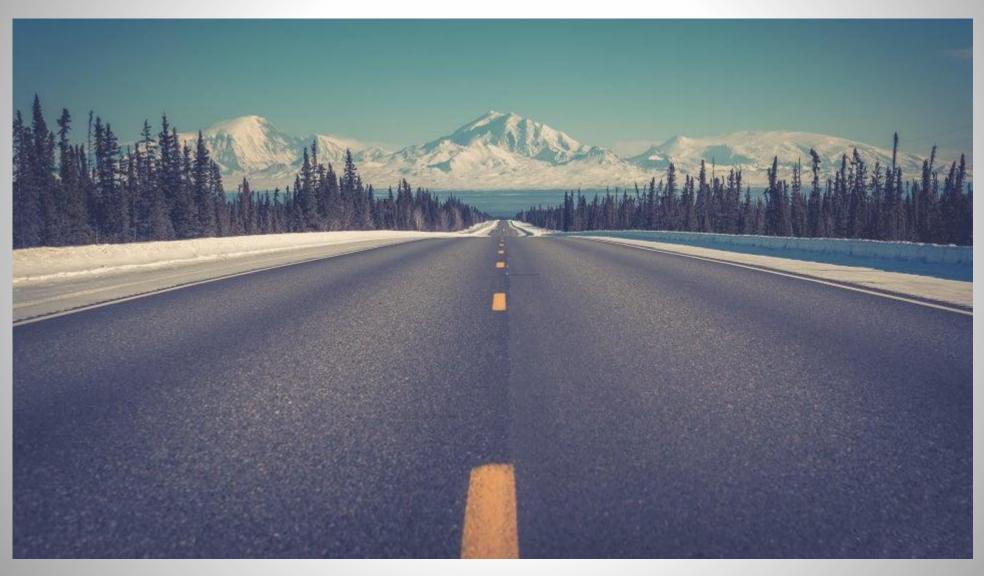
## Most civil proceedings

3 workflows that can be enabled by case type:

- 1. Negotiation
- 2. Mediation
- 3. Online asynchronous trials

- Platform portable between case types
- Simple look and not customized for case type
- Integrate with case specific educational information, options, and forms
- Pre-filing or post-filing

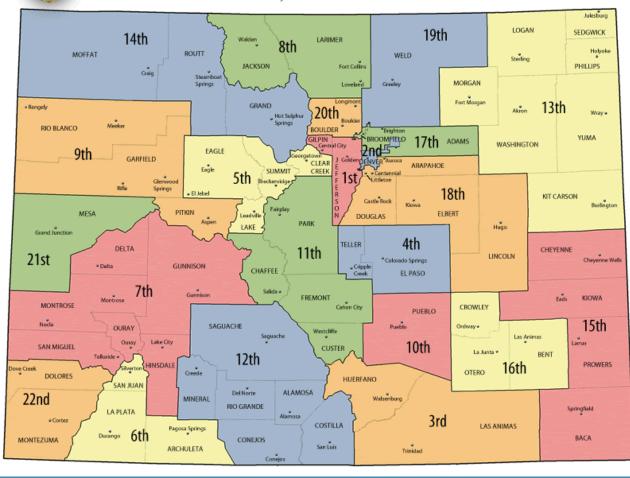
## Hoping for a straight path ahead



#### COLORADO ODR



#### © COLORADO JUDICIAL DISTRICTS



#### COLORADO'S TIMELINE FOR ODR A WORK IN PROGRESS

Staff
Reductions/C
hanges at
Statewide
Court
Mediation
Offices

Begin
Exploration
of Different
Business
Processes for
Court
Referred
Mediation

Begin Exploration of ODR Tools

August Advisory
Board
Dissolution
November
meeting with
NCSC and
Colorado
Court
Services

Leadership

January- Pew Trusts Court Modernization Initiative/NCSC Tech Assist

February
Colorado
Judicial ITS
strategic realign

March-Formation of Internal Working Group and initial IT Charter

December-Prioritization of IT projects process JanuaryDiscovery
process with
ITS managers

March-COVID/ Funding / Budget Issues

July- SIPA Grant

## STEP I: IT CHARTER

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE IT CHARTER?

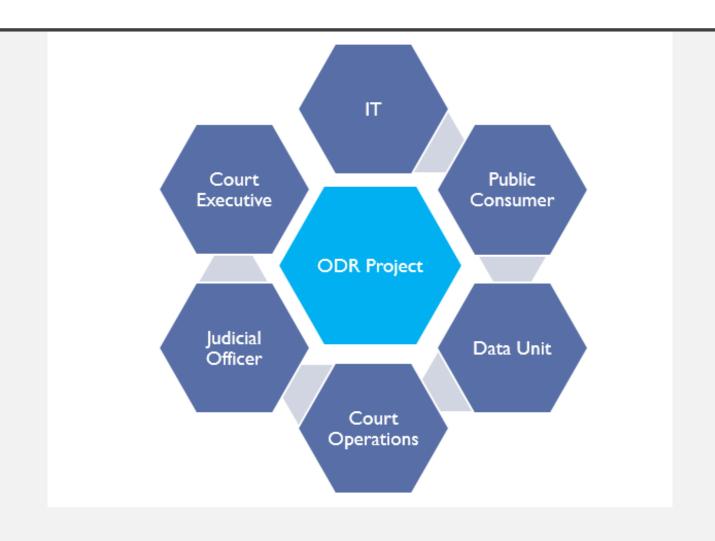


- Project Manager
- IT Resources
- Governance
- Leadership Commitment
- Roles and Expectations

STEP 2: ESTABLISH COLORADO ODR INTERNAL WORKING GROUP:

EDUCATE
IDENTIFY LEADERS
VIEW ODR PRODUCTS
EXAMINE COURT DATA/CASE TYPES
DEVELOP OBJECTIVES/GOALS

#### COLORADO WORKING GROUP



## STEP 3: DEVELOP REQUIREMENTS FOR REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS



Q & A