Court Technology Framework

Technology Opportunities

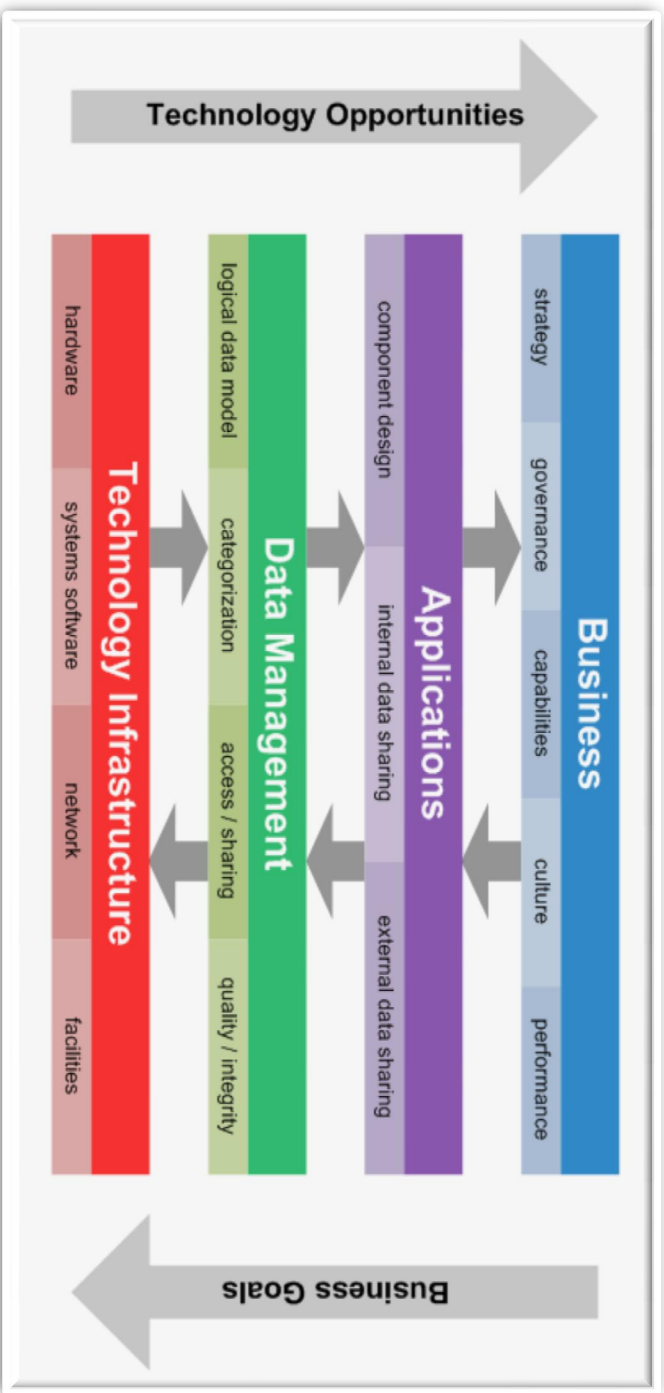| Technology Infrastructure	Data Management	Applications	Business
hardware	logical data model	component design	strategy
systems software	categorization	internal data sharing	governance
network	access / sharing	external data sharing	capabilities
facilities	quality / integrity		culture
			performance

Business Goals

Court Technology Framework

The Court Technology Framework (CTF) is a concept developed by the Joint Technology Committee and the National Center for State Courts as a tool to provide context for existing, and identification of possible new, technology standards initiatives for the courts community.

Goals and objectives of the CTF:

è Provide an organized view of the increasingly complex landscape of court technology solutions

è Promote alignment of IT initiatives with business goals

è Define a standard set of components and interfaces that make up a comprehensive court IT environment

è Help courts more readily identify opportunities for improved efficiency and cost savings through the use of technology.
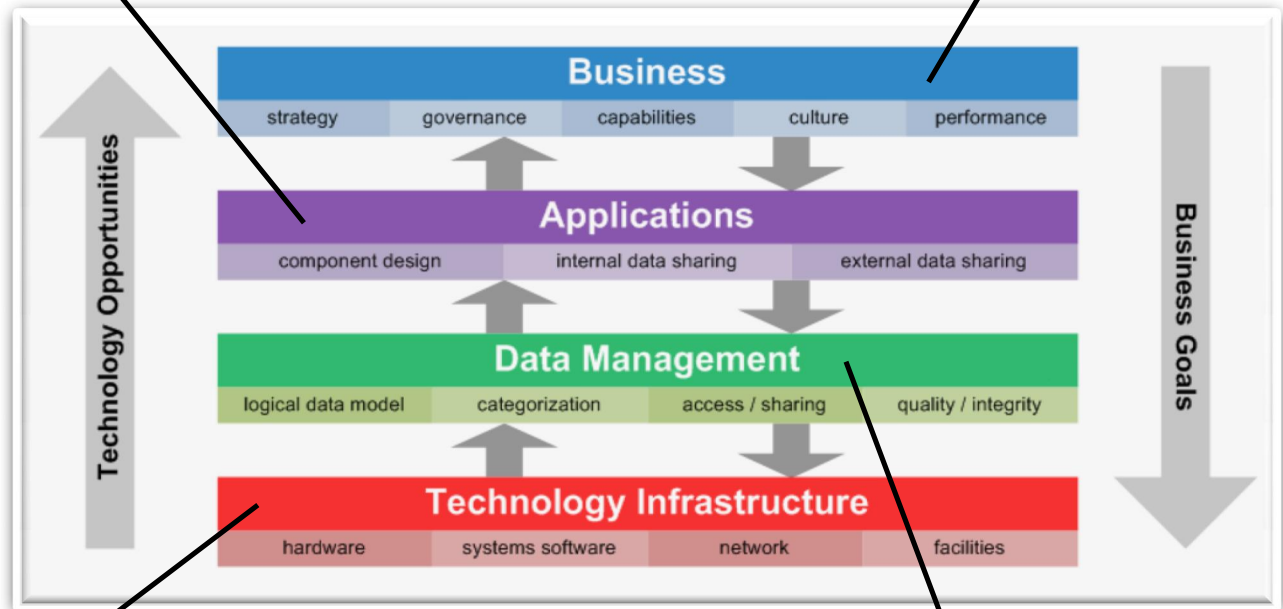
Court Technology Framework
Layer and Category Definitions

Applications Layer

Applications Layer	*Defines software applications to support business functions and manage data, including standards and best practices relating to application design and information sharing.*
Component Design	*The organization of applications into logical components that each support a specific business function and are able to communicate with other components in a manner that promotes reuse and reduces complexity of applications.*
Internal Data Sharing	*Defines methods and standards used to achieve interaction between applications and application components.*
External Data Sharing	*Defines methods and standards to implement information sharing with justice system partners, the public and other stakeholders requiring access to court data.*

Business Layer

Business Layer	*Defines how the court achieves its purposes through organization, operations, services and functionality.*
Strategy	*Defines the mission statement and sets forth the purpose of the enterprise; describes the goals and objectives. Identifies short-range and long-range action plans that the domain and business units will undertake to achieve the mission, goals and objectives.*
Governance	*Establishes the formal structure for decision making within the domain and between the domain and external entities. Formal structures have both a degree of permanency and dynamics in terms of positional membership in the decision making structures.*
Capability	*Describes the types of business services rendered by the domain and the method of delivery of those services. Defines functions of the business units in terms of specific business processes.*
Culture	*Describes the psychology, attitudes, experiences, beliefs and values of the domain. In courts, it has been referred to as "local legal culture" – the prevailing norms and personal motivations of judges, attorneys, court personnel and other stakeholders.*
Performance	*Measures success to which the domain and its business units are operating effectively (indicators of quality and outcomes) and efficiently (indicators of quantity and economics, i.e., cost per case).*

Interactions between layers

Interactions between layers	
Business and Applications Layers	*Defines how business processes are mapped to workflow and functionality provided by applications in order to achieve desired outcomes relating to business goals.*
Applications and Data Management Layers	*Defines information models and mechanisms used by applications to store and retrieve data.*
Data Management and Technology Infrastructure Layers	*Defines the relationship of data with the technology practices of a court architecture.*

Technology Infrastructure Layer

Technology Infrastructure Layer	*Defines the technologies designed by a court to the support business functions. This includes hardware, software and network standards, as well as considerations for security and facilities management.*
Hardware	*Identifies all of the physical components of a computer system.*
Systems Software	*Defines the computer software that manages and controls the computer hardware supporting data management and application functions.*
Network	*The grouping of two or more computer systems linked together through a interconnected network. This would include Internet, Wide Area Network, Local Area Network and wireless.*
Facilities	*The physical property a computer system and associated components are housed. It generally includes redundant or backup power, network connections and security devices.*

Data Management Layer

Data Management Layer	*Defines the development and execution of architectures, policies, practices and procedures that properly manage the full data lifecycle.*
Logical Data Model	*Defines a representation of a court's data, organized in terms of a particular data management technology.*
Categorization	*The classification of stored data for its most effective and efficient use. Data can be classified according to value or how often it needs to be accessed.*
Access / Sharing	*Identifies the security of access to a court's data. Who is qualified to access, update and modify court data. Issues of privacy are generally addressed in this aspect of data management.*
Quality / Integrity	*Defines the state of completeness, validity, consistency, timeless and accuracy of court data for a specific use.*