



# Service Description Document: CCMS Data Exchange ISS804

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COURT RECEIVES WARRANT PROOF OF  
SERVICE NOTIFICATION  
JUNE 2011



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE  
OF THE COURTS

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## Revision History

Version	Date	Author	Description of Changes
1.0.0	June 2011	M. West	First release

## Reference Documents

Version	Date	Document Title	Author
9.0	June 2011	<a href="#">Executive Summary</a>	Deloitte Consulting
9.0	June 2011	<a href="#">ISB and CCMS Data Exchange Overview</a>	Deloitte Consulting
9.0	June 2011	<a href="#">Data Exchange Functional Design Guidelines</a>	Deloitte Consulting
2.0.0	September 2011	<a href="#">Data Exchange Common Technical Requirements</a>	AOC
1.0.0	September 2011	<a href="#">ISS804 Data Exchange Specification</a>	Deloitte Consulting/AOC/SEARCH
1.0.0	June 2011	<a href="#">Service Description Document: CCMS Data Sheet INI814 Receive Case Initiation Filing – NCF</a>	Optimum Technology
9.0	July 2011	<a href="#">CCMS Data Exchange Errors</a>	Deloitte Consulting
1.0	July 2010	<a href="#">Court Policy File Overview</a>	AOC
N/A	September 2011	<a href="#">AOC Codes</a>	AOC/SEARCH
1.0	September 2011	<a href="#">Local Integration Assessment Methodology (LIAM)</a>	AOC
2.0	June 2010	<a href="#">LIAM Light</a>	AOC



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## 1.0 Executive Summary

### 1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide integration partners with descriptive information regarding the context and business processes when preparing to implement data exchanges with the California Court Case Management System (CCMS). This document details the exchange content requirements and related business requirements needed for the trial court to receive a warrant proof of service notification from a law enforcement agency/sheriff to update a warrant's status to "Served."

Integration partners most likely to use this data exchange include:

- Law enforcement agency/sheriff

This document reflects agency business rules and policies that have a direct impact on the system interactions among court and integration partners. This is a companion to the exchange specifications, contained in the exchange Extensible Markup Language (XML) schemas and Web Service Description Language (WSDL) files, and the "*CCMS Data Exchange: Common Technical Requirements*," and should be reviewed along with these documents when preparing for deployment. The schemas, WSDLs, and "*Common Technical Requirements*" documentation provide specific technical details regarding message structures and implementation requirements, including infrastructure, security, and deployment information. Collectively, these documents provide all information required for an integration partner to send and receive data for this exchange with CCMS.

The information contained here compiles court-specific information from a number of AOC documents and resources, including the "*CCMS Data Exchange Functional Design*," "*CCMS Core Application Functionality*," and the "*CCMS Technical Architecture*." The content in this document provides integration partners with a concise, detailed explanation of data exchange content and related business processes, and includes the following topics:

- Exchange description
- Events and conditions
- CCMS business processes and rules
- CCMS data requirements
- Message patterns
- Exceptions, acknowledgements, errors
- Other descriptive information

This Service Description Document is based on the Global Justice Reference Architecture's Service Specifications Guidelines. More information about this initiative is available at <http://www.it.ojp.gov/default.aspx?area=nationalInitiatives&page=1015#RefSSPs>.

Prior to implementing data exchanges with CCMS, it is strongly advised that each integration partner participate in a readiness assessment prepared by the AOC in partnership with the courts. This assessment, called the “Local Integration Assessment Methodology (LIAM),” consists of four phases to provide both integration partners and the courts with necessary information prior to implementation activities. Figure 1 describes this process in more detail.

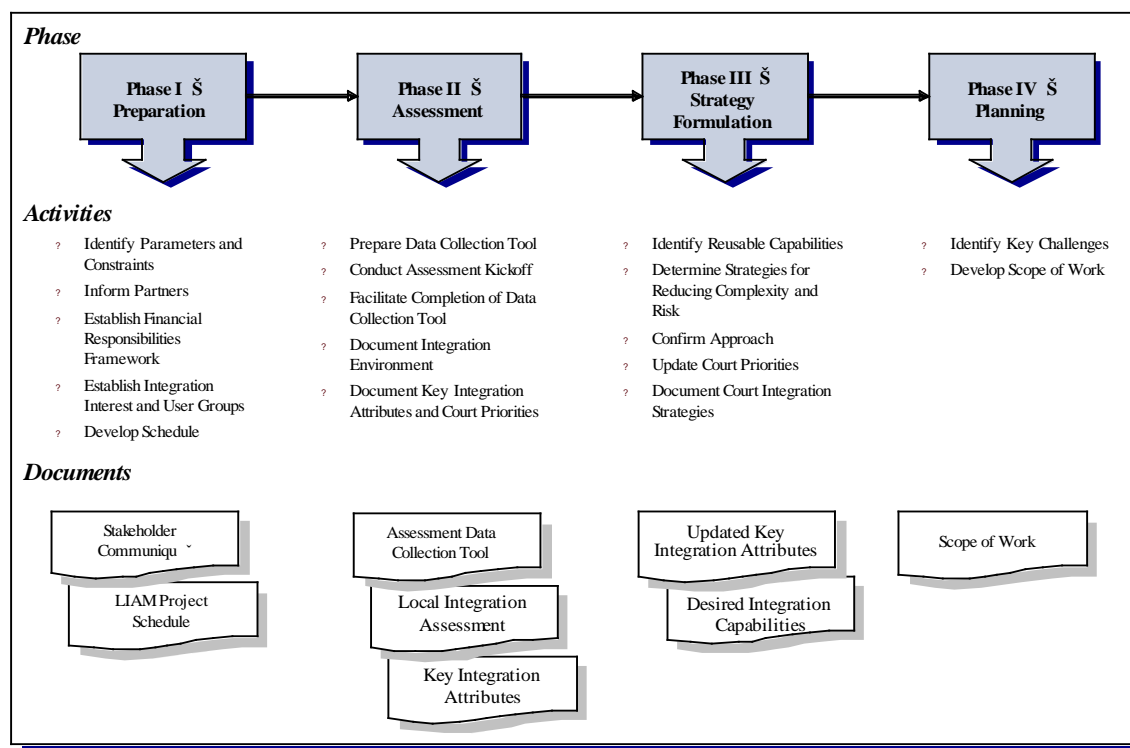


Figure 1. Implementation Phases

Alternatively, an integration partner can choose to participate in the “*LIAM Light*” assessment, which focuses on replacing existing electronic exchanges instead of automating new exchanges.

After CCMS is deployed with the replaced existing exchanges, integration partners may want to use the full LIAM to assess other business processes that can be automated using other exchanges.

## 1.2 Audience

Audiences for this document are subject matter experts (SMEs) and technical staff, who need to understand how this data exchange works in order to implement it between an integration partner and CCMS. Known audiences include:

- Integration partner CCMS Data Exchange Implementation Team
- CCMS Deployment Team
- AOC Data Integration staff, including business analysts, developers, and architects, etc.
- Integrated Services Backbone (ISB) vendors

- CCMS vendors
- Court CCMS project managers and SMEs

## **1.3 CCMS Data Exchange Overview**

As part of the CCMS project, 121 data exchanges servicing all case types were developed to enable courts and their integration partners to exchange information using CCMS. Sixty-three exchanges are based on data exchange standards established in the [National Information Exchange Model](#)<sup>1</sup> (NIEM), and 58 exchanges are based on California judicial branch XML schema. It is important to note that each of the 121 exchanges is actually a set of exchanges that includes individual exchanges for Request, Response, and Error Handling. A complete list of CCMS data exchanges is available on the [Integration Partners website](#)<sup>2</sup>.

## **1.4 Assumptions**

Following is a list of current assumptions:

- Integration partners and courts have completed their LIAM process as a prerequisite to implementing data exchanges.
- Integration partners have a working proficiency with Web services and XML, and a basic understanding and knowledge of the NIEM structure and implementation concepts.

## **1.5 Risks**

To date, there are no risks identified for this exchange.

## **1.6 Conventions Used in this Document**

### **1.6.1 Exchange naming convention**

During the data exchange development process, the AOC adopted a standard naming convention to describe the “action” of the exchange from the court perspective, and applied an alphanumeric categorization for various court functions. Each follows this format:

<Application>-<Interface Number><Interface Name>

Where:

- *Application* is CCMS

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<sup>1</sup> <http://niem.gov/>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.courts.ca.gov/partners/integration.htm>

- *Interface Number* consists of code name of functional area (two or three letters (e.g., “DOJ” for Department of Justice-related data exchanges)), and a three-digit number:
  - If the first digit is “8” then CCMS is receiving the data from an integration partner.
  - If the first digit is “9” then CCMS is sending the data to an integration partner.
  - The remaining two digits identify the unique integer ID sequentially assigned to the data exchange.
- *Interface Name* is descriptive name of the data exchange.

Examples:

- CCMS-V4-DOJ802 Receive Disposition Error Report Notification
  - CCMS receives data from an integration partner.
- CCMS-V4-DOJ901 Send Initial, Subsequent Disposition Notification
  - CCMS sends data to an integration partner.

## 2.0 Exchange Description

This section outlines the requirements and functional design for the ISS804 Receive Warrant Proof of Service Notification data exchange. A trial court uses this NIEM-based data exchange to receive a warrant proof of service notification from a law enforcement agency/sheriff to update the warrant's status to "Served."

When the warrant proof of service is successfully received by a court, there is no functional response to this exchange. If there is an error with the warrant proof of service, the response is a rejection indicator and reason returned to the integration partner.

### 2.1 Capabilities

This service provides the ability for a trial court (service provider) to **receive** a warrant proof of service notification from a law enforcement agency (service consumer) to update the warrant's status to "Served."

### 2.2 Real World Effects

This service provides the ability for a law enforcement agency (service consumer) to **send** a warrant proof of service notification to a trial court (service provider) to update the warrant's status to "Served." The integration partner may wish to use this data exchange when:

- They arrest a defendant on an active warrant and notify the trial court.

### 2.3 Related Forms and Exchanges

#### 2.3.1 Business response exchanges

All exchanges subject to a court clerk review have corresponding "business response" exchanges that describe the outcome of the court clerk's review.

- This data exchange is not subject to a clerk review; consequently there are no business responses for this data exchange.

#### 2.3.2 Related exchanges

The related exchanges identify associated exchanges integration partners may use to modify, update, or complete a correlated business process. All case initiations with warrantless arrests are received by the trial court using the CCMS-V4-INI814 Receive Case Initiation Filing – NCF data exchange.

#### 2.3.3 Related forms

"Related forms" refers to forms, reports, or other documents currently used by courts and integration partners for the types of documents that may be included in this data exchange. This list is not exhaustive and is not an authoritative list of documents replaced by the data exchange; it is only for informational purposes.

- There are no related forms.

## ***2.4 Assumptions and Dependencies***

The data exchange specification package includes a data mapping specification based on the NIEM- and CCMS-specific definitions used in this exchange. Each integration partner is responsible for mapping, or performing data translations if necessary, for all content (including coded values) sent and received through this exchange.

## 3.0 Primary and Alternate Information Flows

This section provides a basic description of the exchange sequence and flow between an integration partner and CCMS; it explains the primary scenario for successful delivery and receipt of data exchange content, and the “alternate” flow of information for error and exception handling scenarios. Additional diagrams and descriptions of information flows are found in the *“Data Exchange Functional Design Guidelines.”*

### 3.1 Primary Flow

1. An integration partner sends a warrant proof of service notification request message to the ISB.
2. The ISB receives the warrant proof of service notification request message, performs schema validation, facilitates data mapping to the California judicial branch XML schema standard, and forwards the message to CCMS.
3. CCMS acknowledges receipt of the message.
4. CCMS performs business validations on the data exchange per the rules outlined in [Section 6.0, Additional Business Rules and Processes](#). If encountered, CCMS sends the error response to the ISB.
5. The ISB receives the error response message, performs schema validation, translates to the NIEM standard, and forwards the error response message to the integration partner.
6. The integration partner receives the error response message and takes appropriate action.

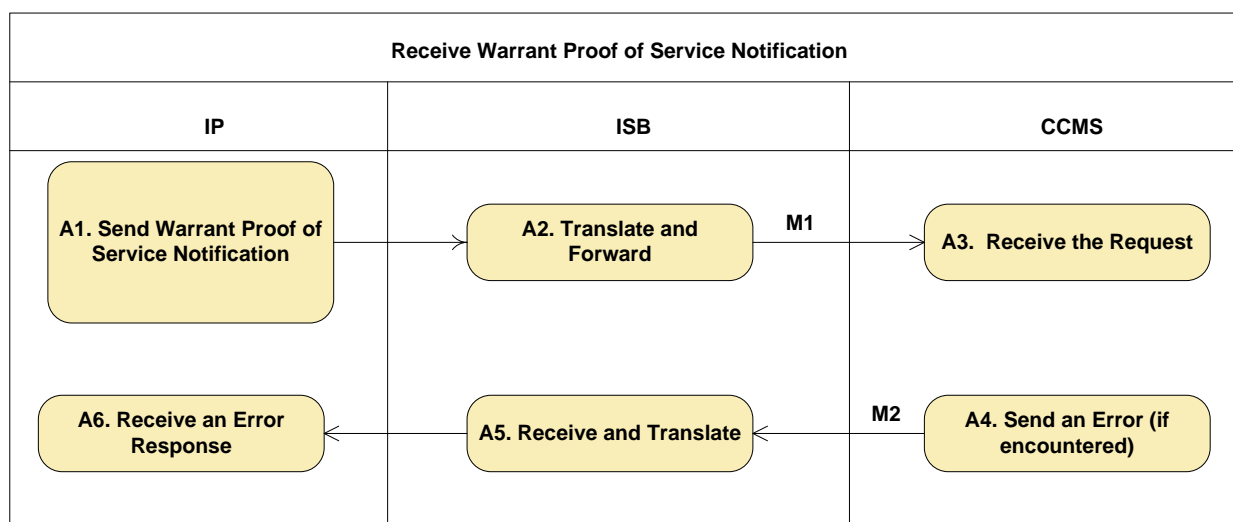


Figure 2. Court Receives Warrant Proof of Service Notification Activity Diagram

### 3.2 Alternate Flow

This exchange includes three possible alternate flows, depending upon the nature of the problem.

- The ISB returned a positive acknowledgement to the source system (integration partner) and an exception occurs within the ISB, (e.g., schema validation) before the request is forwarded to the target system (CCMS). The ISB handles the exception and sends a response (containing the failure reason) to the source system (integration partner).
- The ISB returned a positive acknowledgement to the source system (integration partner), and an exception occurs when the ISB attempts to forward the request to the target system (CCMS). The ISB handles the exception and sends a response (containing the failure reason) to the source system (integration partner.)
- The ISB forwards the request to the target system (CCMS) and receives a negative acknowledgement, (e.g., syntactic data error) from the target system. The ISB handles the exception and sends a response (containing the failure reason) to the source system (integration partner.)

### **3.3 Messages**

A data exchange message<sup>3</sup> is a complete package of information sent between the courts and an integration partner. This exchange includes two types of messages.

1. Request message

- a. The Request message contains the receive warrant proof of service notification request (e.g., warrant control number, date served, served by) sent from an integration partner to a court.

2. Response message

- a. Error Response message containing error and error descriptions and status information (e.g. 'Rejected') is sent to the integration partner. The Error Response message informs the IP that CCMS did not receive the request and the integration partner must resubmit the request after correcting the errors in the request.

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<sup>3</sup> As defined in the Justice Reference Architecture v1.8 February 2010.



## **4.0 Exchange Context**

This section provides integration partners with specific information regarding the context of the exchange.

### **4.1 Triggering Events**

This exchange is initiated when the trial court receives a warrant proof of service from a law enforcement agency.

- Conditions = None

### **4.2 Subsequent Events**

The warrant status in CCMS is updated to “Served.”

- Conditions = The Warrant Control Number (WCN) exists in CCMS.
- Conditions = The Warrant status must be issued in CCMS.



## 5.0 Data Exchange Errors and Exceptions

The document titled “*CCMS Data Exchange Errors*” contains all exchange specific errors that may occur between an integration partner and CCMS. It includes three sections that list error codes, names, and descriptions for each type below.

- **Transient and Non-Transient Errors** may occur while the message is processed by the ISB.
- **Functional Errors** may occur while processing messages in the ISB or CCMS.
- **Transactional Errors** may occur while processing a message in CCMS according to the Business Rule validations identified in [Section 6.0 Additional Business Rules and Processes](#).



## 6.0 Additional Business Rules and Processes

This section contains additional business rules and process requirements for an integration partner to successfully send or receive information from CCMS. The content of this section reflects specific rules that either cannot or are not enforced in the technical specifications that accompany the onboarding documents, specifically the mapping spreadsheets, exchange schemas, and code schemas. Integration partners must rely on this information to produce and consume valid messages exchanged with CCMS.

### 6.1 Business Rules

Table 1. Business Rules

Referenced Element	Business Rule Description
Serving Agency	Must be the agency's CMS ID.

### 6.2 Allowable Values

This section provides additional information regarding individual allowable values for elements contained in this exchange. Essentially, allowable values come in two forms—AOC codes or Boolean types. This section includes subsections that list the elements by type with specific instructions for each type.

#### 6.2.1 AOC code values

Table 2 contains element names and the corresponding AOC Code Schema Table name.

- The AOC Code Schema contains the actual coded values and descriptions required for each element used in this exchange.
- The AOC Code Schema is provided in the exchange schema file under the AOC Code folder.

Integration partners should refer to the AOC Code Schema for all element allowable values listed in this table.

As a reference, AOC created an “*AOC Codes*” document that lists all AOC Code tables, values, and descriptions in alphabetical order. This document reflects the current values (i.e., at the time of this writing) and should not be used as the authoritative source for validation purposes.

Table 2. AOC Code Values

Element Name	AOC Code Schema Table Name
<b>Request</b>	
Warrant Status	WarrantStatusCodeSimpleType
<b>Error Response</b>	
Error Code	See “ <i>CCMS Data Exchange Errors</i> ” for a list of all errors.
Error Description	See “ <i>CCMS Data Exchange Errors</i> ” for a list of all errors.

### **6.2.2 Court configurable elements**

Each local court has the ability to create, edit, and remove allowable values for some data elements.

- There are no court configurable data elements.

In practice, many of these values are standard across courts, but integration partners should contact the local court administrator for a definitive and authoritative list of the court specific allowable values. These values will be contained in the Court Policy File which describes specific court business and operational rules (e.g., hours of operation, code lists, and fee schedules) in a machine readable format. At the time of this writing, the Court Policy File for each local court is under development and will be available prior to CCMS implementation. Integration partners can learn more about the Court Policy File by referring to the “*Court Policy File Overview*” document.

### **6.2.3 Indicator element allowable values**

There are no indicators for this data exchange.

## **6.3 Business Processes**

There are no additional business processes that impact the exchange.

## **6.4 Data Classification**

At the time of this writing, no security classifications or restrictions to the data contained in this exchange have been identified.

### **6.4.1 Privacy considerations**

At the time of this writing, no specific privacy considerations for the content contained in this exchange have been identified.

## **7.0 ISB Message Processing**

### **7.1 Routing**

The ISB performs message routing for this data exchange. Routing rules are based on the content contained in the Common Service Header, which is described in the “*CCMS Data Exchange Common Technical Requirements*.”

- No additional routing rules apply.

### **7.2 Message Interactions**

This is an asynchronous exchange; however, all messages sent to the ISB are processed in real time. This means messages received by the ISB are validated, translated to the appropriate format, and routed to the destination immediately.

- This message is retransmitted every 10 minutes up to three times before being declared unsuccessful.

Refer to the “*Data Exchange Functional Design Guidelines*” for an additional description of the message interactions with the ISB and CCMS.





## Appendix A. Acronyms

Table 3. Acronyms

Acronym	Name
ACCMS	Appellate Court Case Management System
AOC	Administrative Office of the Courts
CCMS	California Case Management System
CCTC	California Courts Technology Center
CEB	Common Element Block
DI	data integration
F&F	Fees and Fines
FTA	Failure To Appear
IP	integration partner
ISB	Integrated Services Backbone
LIAM	Local Integration Assessment Methodology
NIEM	National Information Exchange Model
OWSM	Oracle Web Services Management
RRA	request/reply-asynchronous
RRS	request/reply-synchronous
SDD	Service Description Document
SLA	service level agreement
SME	subject matter experts
URL	Universal Resource Locator
WSDL	Web Services Description Language
XML	eXtensible Markup Language

