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FACT SHEET

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California Courts Protective Order Registry

The California Courts Protective Order Registry (CCPOR), currently deployed to 46 counties and 14 tribal courts, is a statewide repository that provides more complete, accessible information to judicial officers and law enforcement on restraining and protective orders. By promoting victim safety and perpetrator accountability, CCPOR supports the California judicial branch's strategic plan Goal IV, Quality of Justice and Service to the Public, and the related operational plan objective (IV.1.e) for "[i]mproved practices and procedures to ensure fair, expeditious, and accessible administration of justice for litigants in domestic violence cases."

Project History

The CCPOR program resulted from a recommendation to the Judicial Council submitted by the Domestic Violence Practice and Procedure Task Force to provide a statewide protective order registry. The registry contains up-to-date information, including order images, that is readily available to judges and law enforcement in the participating counties. In February 2008, the Judicial Council approved the recommendation and the CCPOR project was initiated by the Judicial Council Information Technology Services Office under the sponsorship of the Bay Area Northern Coastal Regional Office and with the support of the Center for Families, Children & the Courts.

The Domestic Violence Practice and Procedure Task Force also sought to enhance and improve court access to the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS), an information system managed by the California Department of Justice. As the largest statewide database of protective orders, CLETS is essential for safeguarding both victims of violence and law enforcement officers in the field. Current law requires that all protective orders be entered into CLETS within one business day of issuance. One important goal of CCPOR is to ensure timely and accurate entry of these important orders into the CLETS system.

Goals of CCPOR

To address the task force recommendations, CCPOR has three primary goals:

- Provide the trial courts in all 58 California counties access to CCPOR, enhancing the capability of bench officers to make more informed decisions and avoid issuing conflicting orders;
- Improve public safety and the safety of law enforcement officers by providing access to full text (images), and accurate, complete, and up-to-date order information; and
- Automate exchange of information between the courts and CLETS.

Two key components of CCPOR are the ability to enter and upload protective order data into the system and to search and retrieve that data, including electronic images of court orders. Viewing these electronic images is particularly valuable because this allows users to view special conditions and notes added by judges that are not available through CLETS. In addition, information about court orders that is keyed into CCPOR will be automatically transmitted to CLETS.

Key Features

When fully deployed, CCPOR provides the capability to:

- View order data and images from all 58 California superior courts;
- Access data and order images 24/7 through a secure web-based interface;
- Search orders by name, case number, and other criteria;
- Facilitate protective order sharing between courts;
- Automate California Restraining and Protective Order System (CARPOS—formerly “DVROS”) submission through CLETS;
- Integrate with court Case Management Systems utilizing a standard data exchange in order to provide access to judges on the bench and law enforcement officers in the field;
- Provide shared access to law enforcement agencies.
- A JCC IT Developed Automated Data Exchange web service DSP917 that allows California Court CMS systems to send RPO data and forms to CCPOR.

Orders that will be captured in the registry include:

- Civil Harassment Restraining Orders
- Domestic Violence Restraining Orders
- Emergency Protective Orders
- Out-of-State Domestic Violence Restraining Orders
- Criminal Protective Orders
- Elder Abuse Restraining Orders
- Juvenile Restraining Orders
- School Violence Prevention Orders
- Workplace Violence Orders

Use of Enterprise Technology

CCPOR leverages the technology infrastructure at the California Courts Technology Center (CCTC). Design, development, and deployment of CCPOR to the courts was accelerated by reusing key technologies in use at CCTC, including the Integrated Services Backbone (ISB), and the CCTC connection to CLETS. Taking advantage of these tools and systems reduces costs, improves service delivery and provides better management and administration of the system.

Development & Deployment Timeline

September 2008–June 2010: Design and development of initial system.

April–December 2010: On-board 19 counties: Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Fresno, Humboldt, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Lake, Marin, Placer, Plumas, Riverside, San Benito, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Tulare, Tuolumne, and Ventura.

April–June 2011: On-board Butte County.

April 2011–Current: Tribal Court Access - Hoopa Valley, Northern California Intertribal Court System (serving the following tribes: Cahto Tribe of the Lafayette Rancheria, Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians, Hopland Band of Pomo Indians and Manchester Point arena Band of Pomo Indians) Shingle Springs Rancheria, Quechan, Washoe, Yurok, and Smith River Rancheria Tribal Courts.

September 2012–June 2013: On Board 12 new counties: Merced, Lassen, Tehama, Mendocino, Glenn, Sutter, Solano, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Imperial, Yuba, and Del Norte.

June 2012–May 2014: FACCTS integration: Development, testing and implementation of electronic signed order from FACCTs system to CCPOR via an automated data exchange (DSP917). Other courts and CMS vendors may elect to integrate to CCPOR using this data exchange (DSP917).

April 2014–December 2014; With CA DOJ Grant funding: On Board a minimum of 8 new counties, San Francisco, Napa, Madera, Nevada, Sierra, Trinity, Shasta, and Modoc Superior Courts and their Justice Partners.

January 2015–June 2015; With CA DOJ Grant funding: On Board 3 new counties, Monterey, Sonoma, and Mariposa Superior Courts and their Justice Partners.

December 2015–January 7 2016; Implemented new Gun Violence Protective Order forms and associated logic.

January 2016–October 15, 2016; CCPOR Hardware refresh and software stack upgrade.

August 2017-September 2018; With VOCA grant funding; On Board 4 new counties, Mono, Alpine, Colusa, and Yolo Superior Courts and their Justice Partners.

July 2017-Current; On board Orange County Superior Court and the Justice Partners using CCPOR program savings from the previous fiscal year.

January 2017-Current: Kern existing CCPOR Court - Tyler CMS integration: Integration testing and implementation of electronic signed order from Kern Superior Court - Tyler CMS system to CCPOR via an automated data exchange (DSP917).

2019 - Planning: With anticipated funding, onboard Contra Costa, San Mateo, Sacramento, and Alameda

2019 - 2020- With anticipated funding, onboard Santa Barbara, Siskiyou, and Stanislaus.

2020 - Planning: With anticipated funding, onboard San Diego, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles completing statewide rollout of CCPOR.

Project Awards

Winner - 2011 Best of California Award
Best Application Serving an Agency's Business Needs
Center for Digital Government

Winner - 2011 National Digital Government Achievement Award Government-to-government Category
Center for Digital Government

Finalist - 2011 Recognition Awards for Outstanding Achievement in the Field of Information Technology in State Government
Data Information and Knowledge Management
National Association of State Chief Information Officers

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Additional resources:

Guidelines and Recommended Practices for Improving the Administration of Justice in Domestic Violence Cases: Final Report of the Domestic Violence Practice and Procedure Task Force,
www.courts.ca.gov/xbcr/cc/dvpp_rec_guidelines.pdf