

A Digital Clean Slate

Public records in the private sector

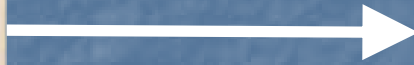
Evynn Testa-Avila
Christopher Volz

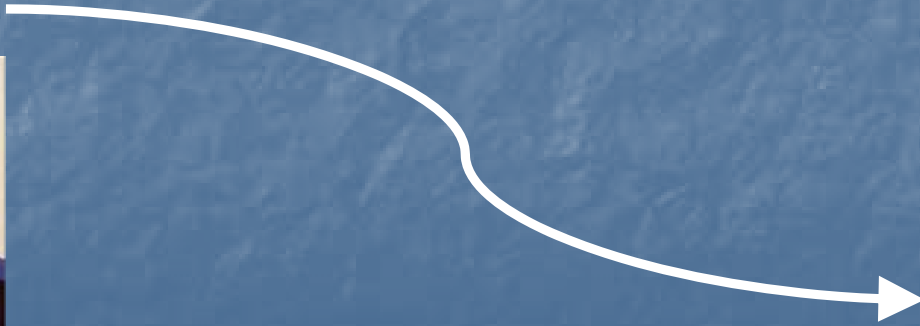
Advisor: Professor Robert J. Glushko

May 15, 2008

We may be through with the past,
but the past ain't through with us







Courts –
Disposition Records



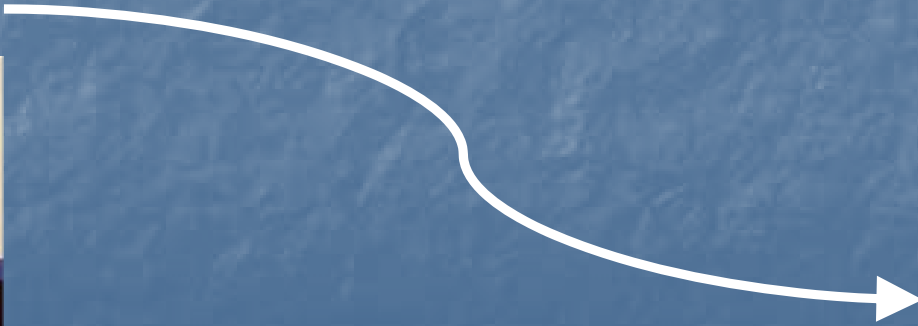
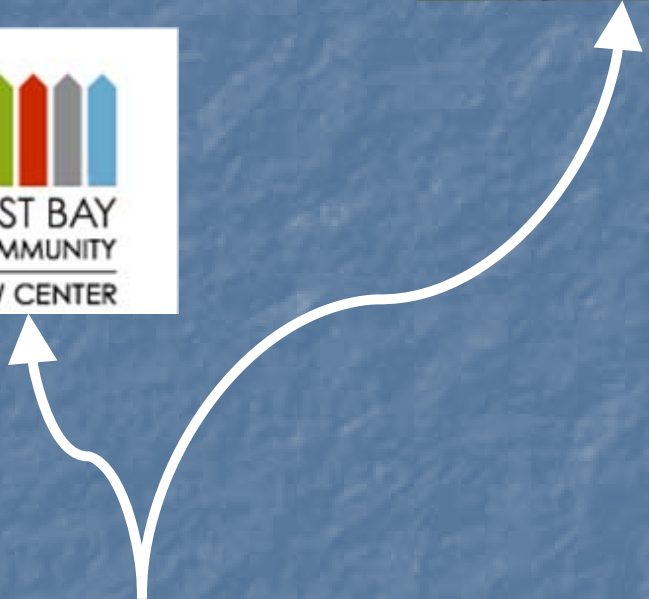
Job Seekers –
Petitions for Remedy



Courts – Disposition Records



Job Seekers – Petitions for Remedy



Courts –
Disposition Records



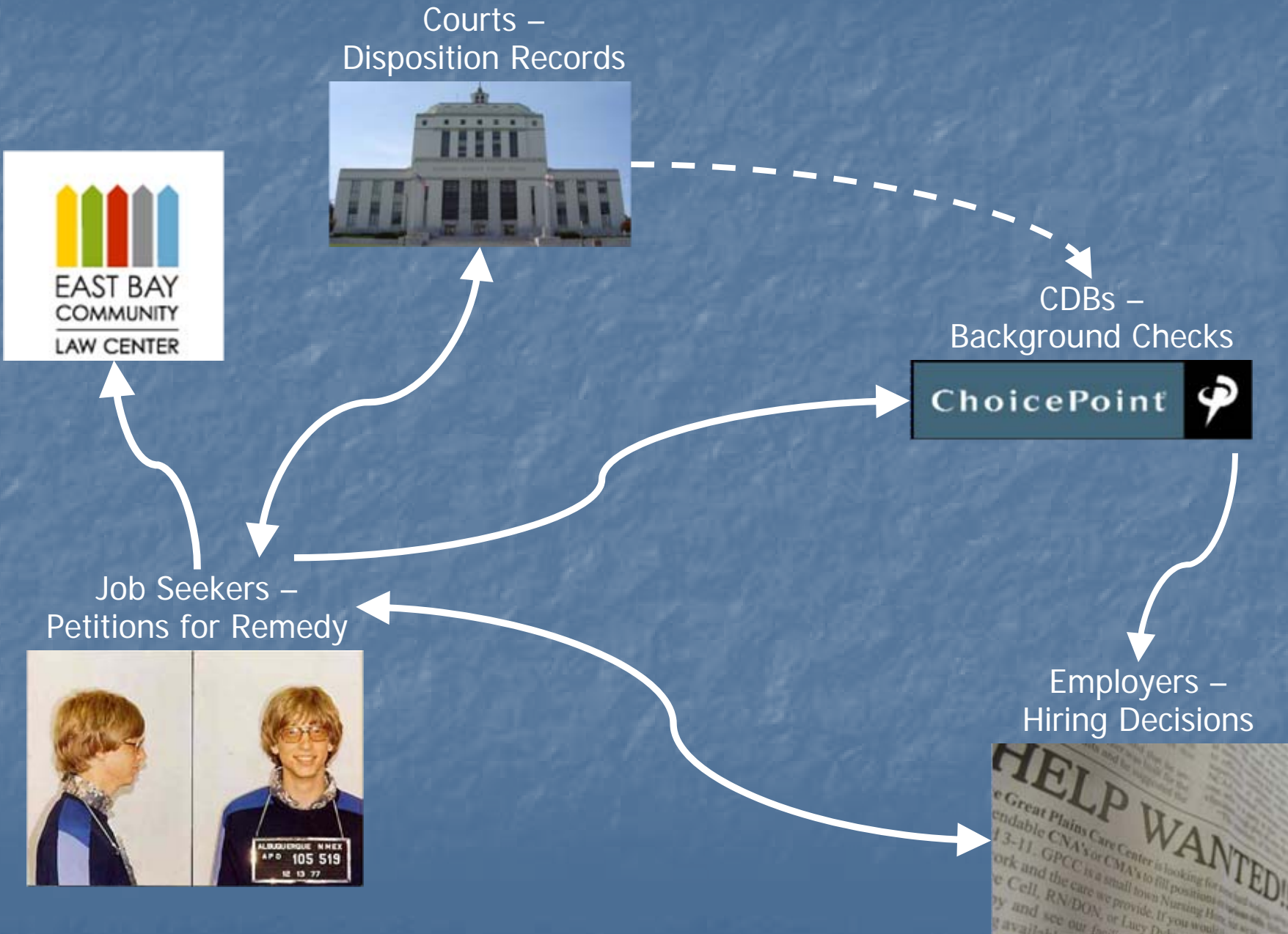
CDBs –
Background Checks



Job Seekers –
Petitions for Remedy



Employers –
Hiring Decisions



Questions

- How are records created?
- Once a record is created, how is it stored?
- These are public records, so how does the public access them?
- If errors are found how are they corrected?
- And are there any auditing mechanisms in place to catch errors?

Methods

- Footwork:
 - Courthouses
 - Interviews
 - Records
- Research
 - Legislation
 - Literature Review

East Bay Community Law Center:

“reduce barriers to employment, housing and civic participation for the homeless and people living in poverty.”

-Goal statement, Clean Slate Clinic

- Barriers to employment: Convictions, Arrests
- Remedies

Courthouses

- Generate and store records
- Allow the public to search and retrieve court records
- Instrumental to individuals wishing to clean up their records and also to Data Brokers looking to report information
- Differences between courthouses

Alameda Courts: CORPUS

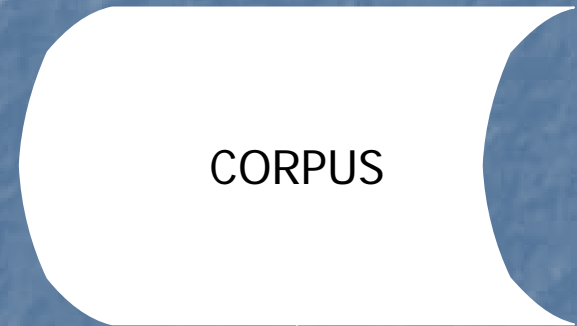
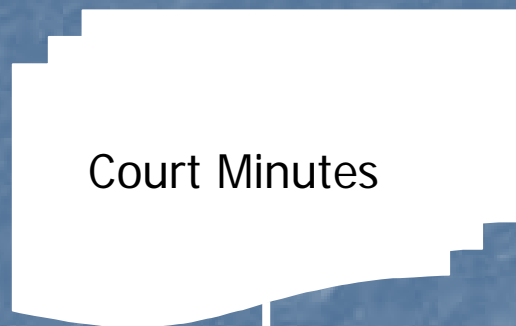
- **CORPUS: Criminal records**
 - Computer system created and implemented in the 70's to store criminal files electronically.
 - Public Terminals for name searches
 - Limited Error checking and auditing

ChoicePoint: The National Criminal File

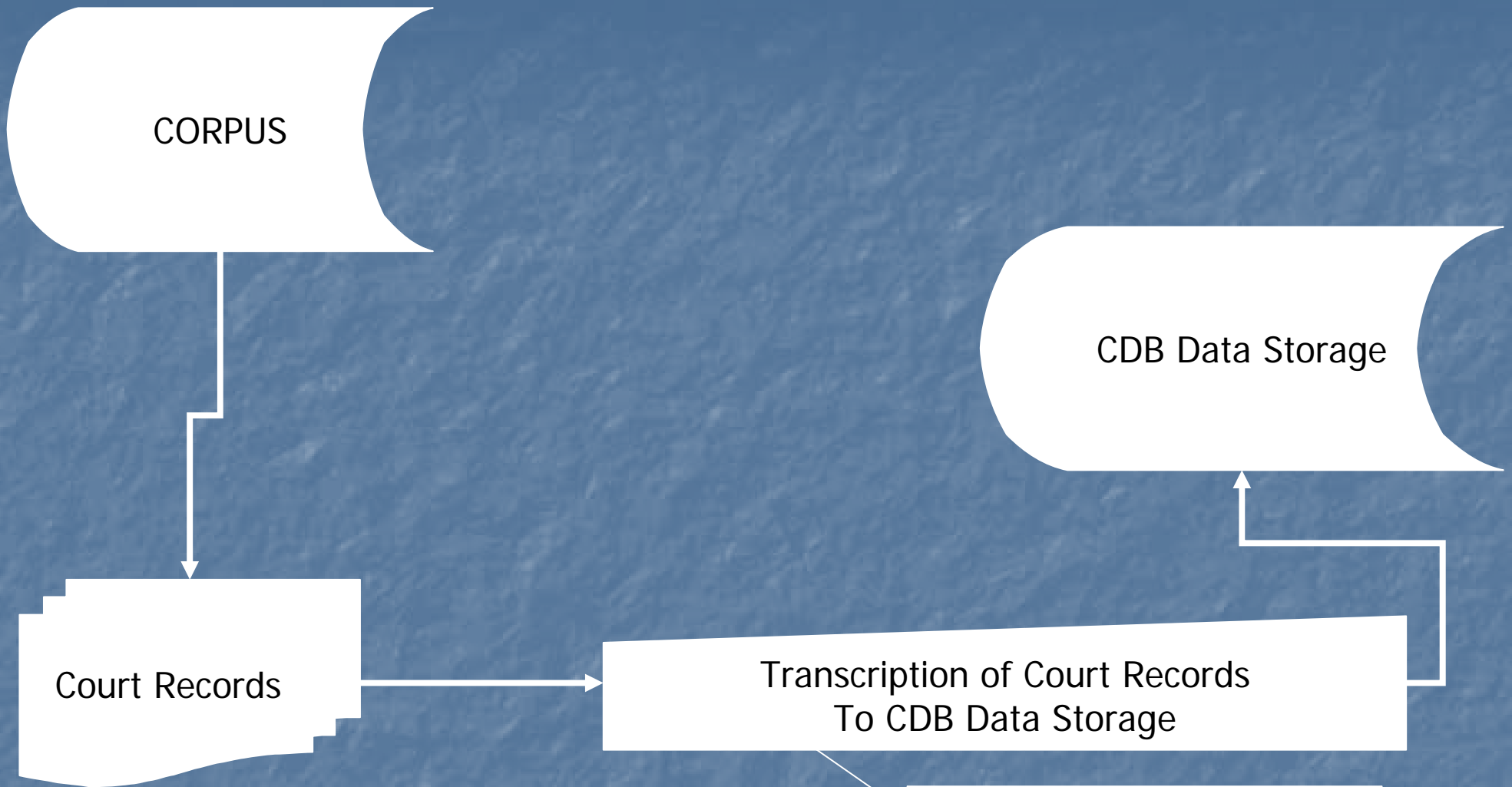
- Customer provides data on subject, with their permission
- Two ways of getting criminal background checks:
 - Targeted county-by-county checks
 - Bulk records database for broader coverage
- Re-investigation process for disputed data
- Access to court records for Choicepoint is no different from that of the general public

Errors

- Courts and ChoicePoint assume accuracy, errors are corrected only when they are brought to their attention
- Original court (paper) records are considered the authoritative source



Errors can be introduced during the transcription and data entry process from Court Minutes into CORPUS



Errors can be introduced during the transcription and data entry process from CORPUS to Court Records to the CDB Data Storage System

California Case Management System

- Will store all California court data
- Public online interface for searching records
- Audit trail, triggers and validation

Recommendations

- More work to study CCMS:
 - Document and process standards
 - Policy - Privacy? Access?
 - Security measures
- Statistics on dismissals and error rates in courts
- More technical details of Alameda court systems

Summing up

- People with prior convictions who have been granted remedies rely on accurate, timely data being available
- Many of the information management problems we discuss may be improved with new technology and uniform standards
- Need for careful analysis of the policy implications of digitization and broad public access