



1.7.2020

To:  
Far Far Away Board of Law Examiners  
601 Commonwealth Ave., Suite 3600  
P.O. Box 62535  
Harrisburg, PA 17106-2535

Dear Sir / Madam,

**Re: Example letter with Appenices**

1. As you all fairly know, it is not easy and definitely time-consuming activity, to create a serious-respectable letter.
2. Such a letter is often presented with appendices. While it is easy to say, it is harder to execute. why? Well, it requires conversion of different files into pdf, it requires numbering each page, it requires making table of contents as well as well as making cover pages for each appendix – and much more.
3. Imagine, how long will it take you to make such a letter with 7 appendices? Keep in mind that some of the files were excel, outlook, png, word, pdf, tif etc.
  - a. Appendix 1 – USA Constitution picture
  - b. Appendix 2 - O. J. Simpson murder case from Wikipedia
  - c. Appendix 3 – Excel files to
  - d. Appendix 4 – PowerPoint to PDF in a Sec!
  - e. Appendix 5 – Legal word document
  - f. Appendix 6 - Court Policy Interface Requirements – another doc
  - g. Appendix 7 – Outlook to
  - h. Appendix 8 – Another fun Image

Wouldn't it be great to make out of these entire files a nit kit within just 5 seconds?



1.7.2020

By the way, you can name your appendices however you would like to:  
Appendices, Exhibits, Annexes etc. – with just a click!

Best Regards,

You Know Who

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a series of loops and a long horizontal stroke at the bottom.

# Annexes

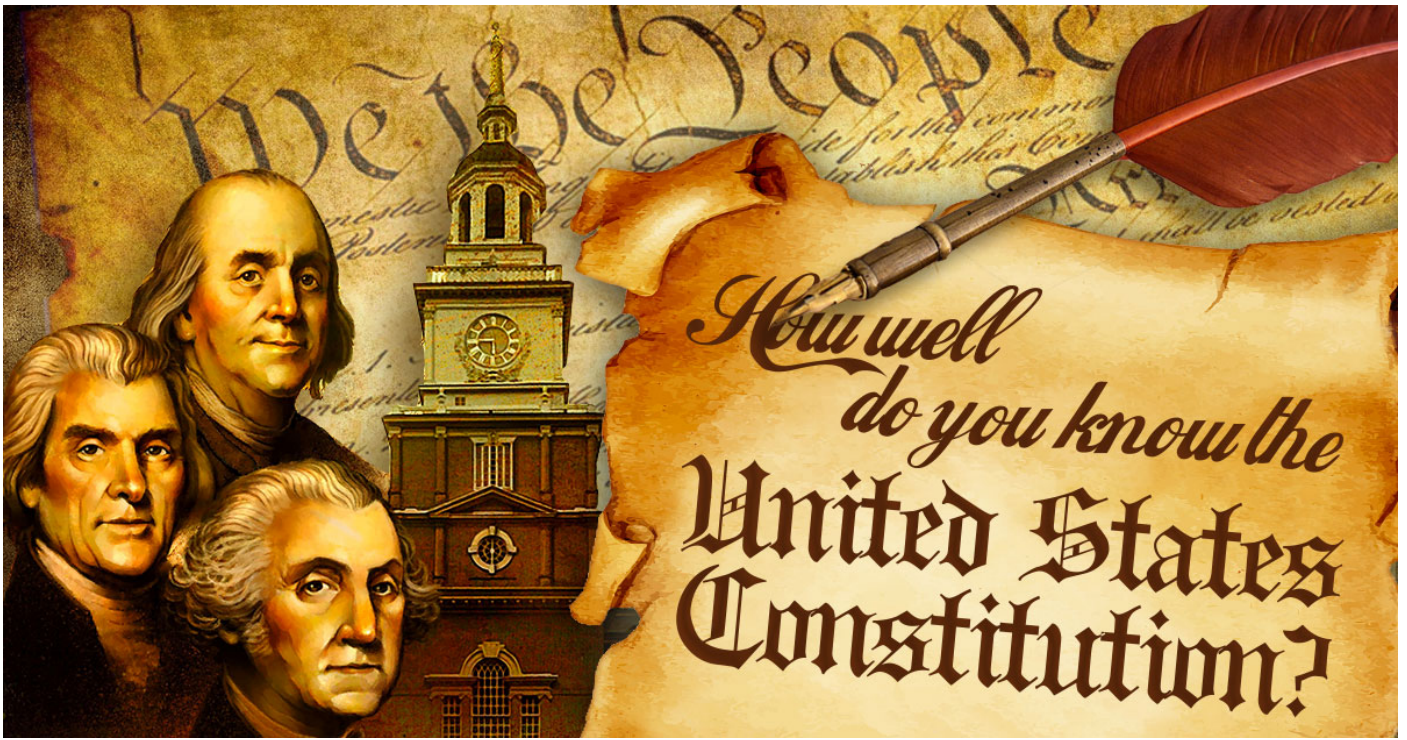
## Table Of Contents

No.	Annex Name	Page
Annex 1	Illustration of The-United-States-Constitution	2
Annex 2	O.J simpson Wiki page - just 3 pages	4
Annex 3	Yup - That was an Excel File	8
Annex 4	Just an example of PPT beoming PDF in a Sec	10
Annex 5	Legal word document	15
Annex 6	Court Policy Interface Requirements – another doc	18
Annex 7	Outlook to	26
Annex 8	Another fun image	28

# **Annex 1**

## **Illustration of The-United-States- Constitution**

Page 2



# **Annex 2**

O.J simpson Wiki page - just 3  
pages

Page 4

# O. J. Simpson murder case

The **O. J. Simpson murder case** (officially *People of the State of California v. Orenthal James Simpson*) was a criminal trial held in Los Angeles County Superior Court. Former National Football League (NFL) player, broadcaster and actor O. J. Simpson was tried and acquitted on two counts of murder for the June 12, 1994 slashing deaths of his ex-wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend Ron Goldman. At 12:10 a.m. on June 13, 1994, Brown and Goldman were found stabbed to death outside her condominium in the Brentwood neighborhood of Los Angeles. Simpson became a person of interest after police found a bloody glove behind his house and was formally charged with the murders on June 17. When he did not turn himself in at the agreed time (having previously been released after perfunctory questioning by police detectives), he became the object of a low-speed pursuit in a white 1993 Ford Bronco SUV owned and driven by his friend Al Cowlings.<sup>[1]</sup> TV stations interrupted coverage of the NBA Finals to broadcast the incident. The pursuit was watched live by an estimated 95 million people.<sup>[2]</sup> The pursuit, arrest, and trial were among the most widely publicized events in American history. The trial—often characterized as the trial of the century because of its international publicity—spanned eleven months, from the jury's swearing-in on November 9, 1994.<sup>[3]</sup> Opening statements were made on January 24, 1995,<sup>[4]</sup> and the verdict was announced on October 3, 1995, when Simpson was acquitted on two counts of murder.<sup>[5][6]</sup> According to *USA Today*, the case has been described as the "most publicized" criminal trial in history.<sup>[7]</sup>

Simpson was represented by a high-profile defense team, also referred to as the "Dream Team", which was initially led by Robert Shapiro<sup>[8][9][10]</sup> and subsequently directed by Johnnie Cochran. The team also included F. Lee Bailey, Alan Dershowitz, Robert Kardashian, Shawn Holley, Carl E. Douglas, and Gerald Uelman. Barry Scheck and Peter Neufeld were two additional attorneys who specialized in DNA evidence.

Deputy District Attorneys Marcia Clark, William Hodgman and later Christopher Darden thought that they had a strong case against Simpson, but Cochran was able to convince the jury that there was reasonable doubt concerning the validity of the State's DNA evidence, which was a relatively new form of evidence in trials at that time.<sup>[11]</sup> The reasonable doubt theory included evidence that the blood sample had allegedly been mishandled by lab scientists and technicians, and there were questionable circumstances that surrounded other court exhibits.<sup>[12]</sup> Cochran and the defense team

## California v. Simpson



<b>Court</b>	Los Angeles County Superior Court
<b>Full case name</b>	<i>People of the State of California v. Orenthal James Simpson</i>
<b>Decided</b>	October 3, 1995
<b>Verdict</b>	Not Guilty in violation of Penal Code Section 187(a), a felony upon Nicole Brown Simpson, a human being. Not Guilty in violation of Penal Code Section 187(a), a felony upon Ronald Lyle Goldman, a human being.
<b>Case history</b>	
<b>Subsequent action(s)</b>	Lawsuit filed by the Brown and Goldman families; Simpson was found responsible for both deaths on February 4, 1997.
<b>Court membership</b>	
<b>Judge(s) sitting</b>	Lance Ito

also alleged other misconduct by the LAPD related to systemic racism and the actions of Detective Mark Fuhrman. Simpson's celebrity status, racial issues, and the lengthy televised trial riveted national attention.

The trial became historically significant because of the reaction to the verdict.<sup>[13]</sup> The nation observed the same evidence presented at trial but a division along racial lines emerged in observers opinion of the verdict, which the media dubbed the "racial gap".<sup>[14]</sup> A poll of Los Angeles County residents showed that most African Americans felt that justice had been served by the "not guilty" verdict, while the majority of whites and Latinos felt it was a racially motivated jury nullification<sup>[15][16]</sup> by a predominantly African American jury.<sup>[17]</sup> Polling shows the gap has narrowed since the trial, with over half of polled black respondents in 2015 stating that they believe Simpson was guilty.<sup>[18]</sup>

After the trial, the families of Brown and Goldman filed a lawsuit against Simpson. On February 4, 1997, the jury unanimously found Simpson responsible for both deaths.<sup>[19]</sup> The families were awarded compensatory and punitive damages totaling \$33.5 million (\$53.4 million in 2019 dollars), but have received only a small portion of that monetary figure. In 2000, Simpson left California for Florida, one of the few states where personal assets such as homes and pensions cannot be seized to cover liabilities that were incurred in other states.

## Contents

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### Background

- Brown–Simpson marriage, abuse
- Frogmen*
- Mezzaluna

### Murders

### Flight to Chicago

### Arrest of Simpson

- Suicide note
- Bronco chase

### Preliminary hearing

### Trial

- Jury
- Prosecution case
  - Theory
  - Domestic violence
  - Timeline
  - DNA evidence and blood trail
  - Hair and fiber evidence
  - Shoe Print Analysis
- Defense case
  - Theory
  - Timeline
  - Compromised and contaminated
  - Police conspiracy allegation
  - EDTA
  - Back gate



- Bronco
- Socks
- Glove
- Summation

- Verdict

- Reaction to the verdict

- Books

## Media coverage

### Aftermath

- Civil trial

- If I Did It*

- Later developments

### Other theories

- Reaction from individuals involved

### In popular culture

- Media adaptations

- TV

- Music

- Video games

### Exhibits

### See also

### References

### Bibliography

### Further reading

### External links

## Background

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### Brown–Simpson marriage, abuse

Nicole Brown met O. J. Simpson in 1977,<sup>[20]</sup> when she was 18 and working as a waitress at a Beverly Hills private club called The Daisy.<sup>[21][22]</sup> Although Simpson was still married to his first wife, Marguerite, the two began dating. Simpson and Marguerite divorced in March 1979.<sup>[23]</sup> Simpson and Brown were married on February 2, 1985, five years after Simpson's retirement from the NFL.<sup>[23][24][25]</sup> Their marriage lasted seven years and they had two children, Sydney (b. 1985) and Justin (b. 1988).<sup>[26]</sup>

Simpson was investigated multiple times by police for domestic violence.<sup>[27]</sup> Detective Mark Fuhrman responded to Simpson's Rockingham estate in 1985 on a domestic violence call. Brown was crying and Simpson had broken the windshield of her car with a baseball bat.<sup>[28]</sup> On New Year's Day 1989 Simpson beat Brown. She called a 9-1-1 operator and told officers "He's going to kill me." Simpson pleaded no contest to spousal abuse.<sup>[29]</sup> Photos of Brown's bruised and battered face from that attack were shown to the court.

# **Annex 3**

Yup - That was an Excel File

Page 8

## LawGic Takes Care Excel files as well

<u>GENERAL</u>		<u>SUMMARY</u>	
buyer	company	total cost	(928,750) €
asset	old building	personal equity	(300,000) €
Apartments sqm	400	yearly gross income	21,212 €
Garden / Terrac	200	av. yearly direct expenses	(54,736) €
units	8	Cash in company account year end	42,012 €
av. unit size	50	Cash to private account year end	34,946 €
price per sqm	(2,322) €	Gross asset Yield	2.28%
gross-net ratio	66.67%	Net Yield on personal Equity	11.65%
strategy	long-term		
<u>ASSET TOTAL COST</u>			
asset direct cost	(750,000) €	client's assumption	
purchase tax - IMT	(56,250) €		
related costs	(2,500) €		
refurbishing	(100,000) €		
furnitures & amenities	(20,000) €		
total cost	(928,750) €		
depreciation	(42,500) €		
insurance	(500) €		
accountant	(1,000) €		
<u>INCOME &amp; REFUNDS</u>			
Rent - monthly income	8,000 €		
Rent - yearly income	96,000 €		
VAT (on expenses) refund - 1st year	4,114 €		
VAT (on expenses) refund - 2nd year	374 €		
<u>INCOME TAX</u>			
earnings before tax - 1st Y	(18,622) €		
earnings before tax - 2nd Y	138 €		
1st year tax	- €		
2nd year etc. tax	- €		
money in account - 2nd year end	41,638 €	client's assumption	
10 year avg. csh flow	42,012 €	client's assumption	
<u>PERSONAL YEARLY CASH-FLOW</u>			
net salary	5,400 €		
<u>YIELD</u>			
Company Gross yield	10.34%		
Company Net Yield	4.52%		
Personal Net Yield on Equity	11.65%		

Yup - That was an Excel file

# **Annex 4**

Just an example of PPT beoming  
PDF in a Sec

Page 10



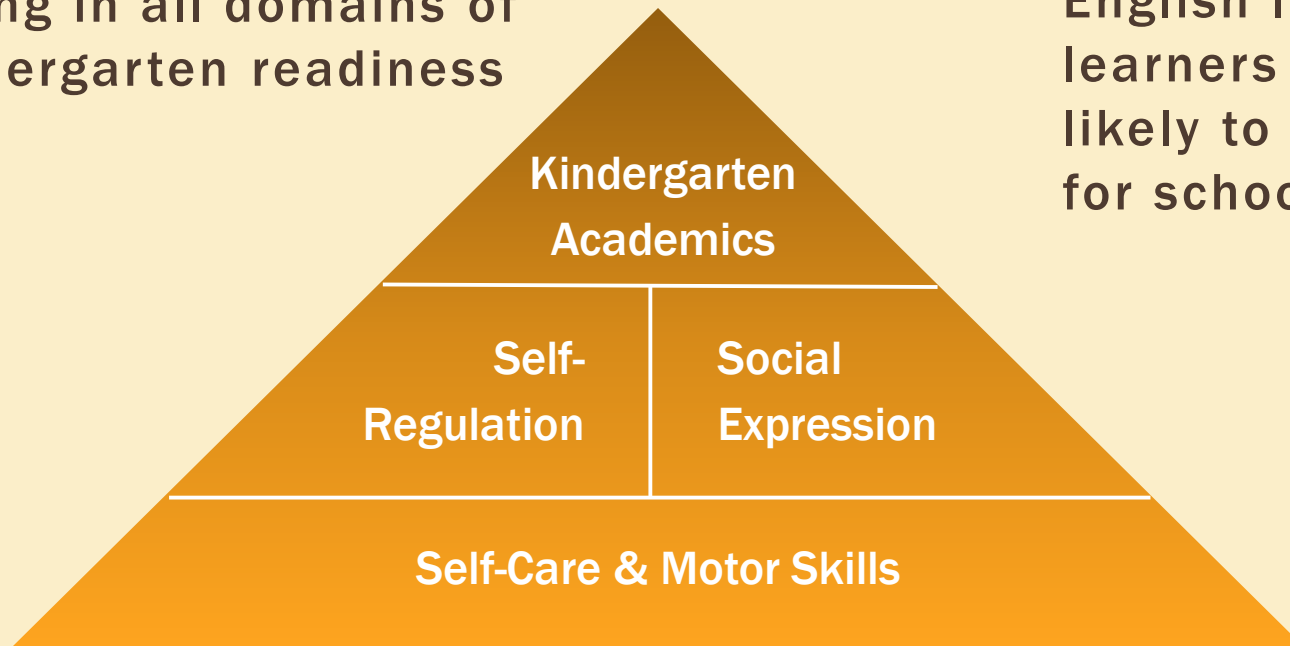
# Neighborhood Partnership Project

# KINDERGARTEN READINESS

## THE CHALLENGE

- Only forty-four percent of Alameda County Kindergarteners were strong in all domains of Kindergarten readiness

- Children who did not attend preschool and English language learners were less likely to be ready for school.

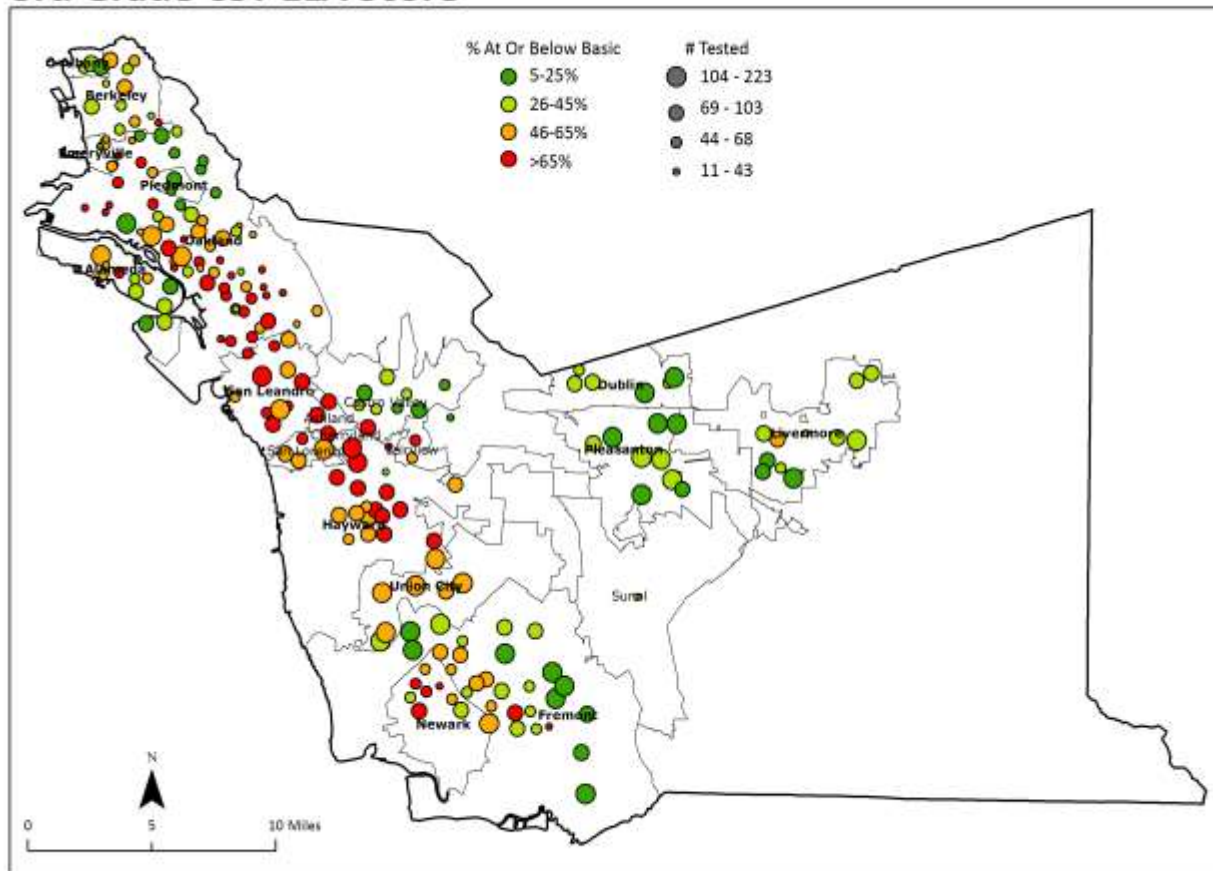


Applied Survey Research

“**One Foundational and three advanced Building Blocks of Kindergarten Readiness**”

# THOSE WHO ARE NOT READY ARE MORE LIKELY TO FALL BEHIND BY THIRD GRADE

3rd Grade CST ELA Score



Source: CAPE, with data from CDE 2011.

# VISION

Every family is able to walk to joyful, play based, adult-child school readiness activities in their neighborhood





# **Annex 5**

## Legal word document

Page 15

## **ADOPT**

### **TITLE 8. Industrial Relations**

#### **Division 1. Department of Industrial Relations**

#### **Chapter 4.5. Division of Workers' Compensation**

#### **Subchapter 1.9 Rules of the Court Administrator**

#### **Section 10250 - Payment of Medical Provider and Medical-Legal Lien Claimant Initial Lien Filing Fees**

(a) At the time of filing of the initial lien in each case, every medical provider or medical-legal lien claimant, except the Veterans Administration, the Medi-Cal program, or a public hospital, shall be responsible for payment of the initial lien filing fee required of providers by Labor Code Section 4903.05. For purposes of this section, the term "initial lien" means any lien filed in a case on or after ~~the effective date of these regulations~~ January 1, 2004 by a lien claimant who has not previously filed a lien in the same or in any related case. When the medical provider or medical-legal lien claimant files a single initial lien in more than one related case involving the same employee or dependent, only a single filing fee shall be required. For purposes of this section, a case shall be deemed related if the case alleges injury to the same or substantially same body parts. For purposes of this section, the term "lien claimant" does not include an interpreter or a copy service.

(b) When filing the initial lien in writing, the medical provider or medical-legal lien claimant shall submit a check or money order in the amount of one hundred dollars (\$100), made payable to "DWC Revolving Fund." The check or money order for the filing fee shall be attached to the front of the lien form and shall contain the words "lien filing fee" and the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board case number, if available, in the memo section of the check or money order.

(c) If no application exists for the employee at the time of the initial lien filing, the lien claimant must file any necessary application(s) together with the lien. When the medical provider or medical-legal lien claimant files the application, the filing fee required by Labor Code Section 4903.05 shall be submitted together with the application. In such cases, the WCAB case number shall be filled in by the WCAB on the check or money order at such time as the case number is assigned. If the lien claimant wishes to receive a conformed copy of the application, the lien claimant shall submit a postage paid, pre-addressed return envelope together with the application(s).

(d) When the medical provider or medical-legal lien claimant files liens in written form in more than one case at the same time, the filing fees for each lien may be paid with a single check or money order by attaching a list of the available WCAB case numbers for the cases in which the filing fees are paid to the check covering those cases. If the list includes cases in which the lien claimant is filing an application together with the lien, the lien claimant shall provide the name of the employee, the employee's social security number, and the date(s) of injury on the list instead of a WCAB case number. A single list may include existing cases and cases where the lien claimant is filing the application.

(e) No initial lien, filed in writing, shall be accepted for filing on or after ~~the effective date of these regulations~~ January 1, 2004 unless accompanied by full payment for the filing fee required by Labor Code Section 4903.05. Any initial lien delivered for filing on or after ~~the effective date of these regulations~~ January 1, 2004 without payment of the initial lien filing fee shall be discarded without notice to the party submitting it, unless a postage paid, pre-addressed return envelope is submitted with the lien. Until receipt of proper payment, the lien shall not be deemed to have been received or filed for any purpose.

(f) A medical provider or medical-legal lien claimant shall be billed on a monthly basis for all liens filed electronically through the EDEX system, or as otherwise designated by DWC, in the preceding month. Within 15 calendar days of receipt of the billing, the medical provider or medical-legal lien claimant shall submit a check or money order for the total filing fee billed. The check or money order, made payable to "DWC Revolving Fund," shall be submitted to:

Lien Filing Fee Payment Unit  
Division of Workers' Compensation  
P.O. Box 420603  
San Francisco, CA ~~94122~~ 94142-0603

(g) The WCAB will not order or enforce payment of any medical treatment or medical-legal lien filed on or after ~~the effective date of these regulations~~ January 1, 2004 without prior payment of the filing fee required by Labor Code Section 4903.05.

(h) When the attorney for the employee or dependent or any assignee of the lien claimant files the initial medical or medical-legal lien, that filing shall be deemed to have been made by an agent for the medical provider or medical-legal lien claimant and payment of the filing fee required by Labor Code Section 4903.05 shall be required of the filing party as if the lien had been filed directly by the medical provider or medical-legal lien claimant.

Note:

Authority cited: Section 4903.05, Labor Code.

Reference: Sections 4903.05, 5307, Labor Code.

# **Annex 6**

## **Court Policy Interface Requirements – another doc**

Page 18



Electronic Court Filing Technical Committee

## Court Policy Interface Requirements

### Document Number

To be assigned

### Current Version

Final Draft

### Previous Version(s)

Concept Draft – June 21, 2002

Working Draft 1 – July 15, 2002

Working Draft 2 – September 30, 2002

Final Draft – October 14, 2002

### Workgroup Information

Workgroup Name: OASIS LegalXML Court Filing Technical Committee

Workgroup Co-Chairs: John Greacen, Mary Campbell McQueen

Workgroup Mailing List:

Workgroup Mailing List Archive:

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### Previous Author(s)

none

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### Status

Final Draft of Requirements.

### Abstract

This document describes the requirements for the Court Policy Interface (CPI), an integral part of the specifications developed by the Legal XML Court Filing Technical Committee for electronic court filing systems. It provides the basis for ensuring that the Court Policy Interface Specification will provide for all necessary aspects of court policy affecting electronic filing, so electronic filers and service providers can file successfully through compliance with those policies.

## Context of Court Policy Interface

The Court Policy Interface (CPI) is a design element within the Legal XML Court Filing Technical Committee's specifications relating to court filings. Like other specifications, it is based in the principle of making its scope and content over-inclusive but optional. This principle is an important element in meeting the legitimate need for all involved with electronic filing (courts, parties, attorneys, prosecutors, and so forth) to know the expectations and/or constraints placed on the data elements and other aspects of a given electronic filing system. The principle of "over-inclusive but optional" is used throughout the Technical Committee's specifications. The data contained in the CPI of a given court will state the court's rules and administrative procedures (based on clerk's office procedures, judges' manuals, court rules, technical configuration of systems, and otherwise).

The Court Policy Interface XML for a given court is to be a posted at one or more standard, stable location(s) by each court, to reflect and ensure compliance with the current policies, practices, and rules of that court. Past CPI versions are also to be retained as posted, to ensure support for ongoing cases for which prior rules would continue to apply. Another model to be explored as a method for communicating the details of Court Policy include use of the Query and Response specification and, in particular, its <getPolicy> query. Approaches similar to the Interface for Content Exchange (ICE) negotiation model or the Web Services Model may also be considered for this purpose.

Initial implementations of a Court Policy Interface XML document for given courts should help to reduce the scope of content models that must be supported within a court's DTDs or Schemas. The court's Court Policy will contain information about that court's particular "constants," which would include but not be limited to information about filing fees by class of action, document formats supported, hours of operation, and rules for determining official date/time of a filing.

The CPI document would not fully describe all of the rules and procedures of the given court. Its content would be limited to those items that relate to the court's acceptance of electronic filings, queries, and related matters, which are defined as requirements in this document.

A Court Policy Interface is a required component of the architecture needed for an electronic filing system. It may take time for a court to develop all of the elements its CPI needs to include in order to be fully compliant with the specifications, but compliance must be a goal for every court's electronic filing system. The particular circumstances of the court's systems and practices will help to determine how the Court Policy implementation will be achieved.

Court-initiated electronic filing transactions may be considered within the scope of the CPI even though the policies applicable to those types of court documents and filings might not be fully definable in this requirements document.

## Goals of the Court Policy Interface

The principal purpose of the CPI is to reduce the need for human interactions between the courts and electronic filers and electronic filing service providers prior to the successful submittal of an electronic court filing. The interoperability needed in court filing systems to ensure their widespread use by litigants, firms, and service providers, will not come to pass if the great variety, number, and divergence in rules and procedures of the many court jurisdictions make electronic filing in multiple courts incompatible. Courts accepting filings electronically, based on Legal XML specifications, must be able to communicate their local policies and practices that affect the court's filing process, using a standardized CPI. In this way, variations on the standard electronic filing process that apply to a given court will be discovered in advance of attempts to submit filings, and errors based on a lack of information about those variations will be avoidable. The result will be successful electronic court filings in multiple jurisdictions by the same filer, whether an individual, firm, or service provider.

To achieve this principle purpose, the CPI must contain information that provides for the features and functions described in this document as requirements. The CPI will communicate a court's electronic filing policies thorough a standardized Schema (or DTD) that complies with OASIS Legal XML Technical Committee specifications and W3C standards. A CPI should accomplish the following goals:

- Communicate the court's policies in a human-readable format, written so they will be understandable to a person who lacks formal legal training.
- Communicate the court's policies in a format which can be processed by a computer system designed to capture and interpret metadata used to enable or constrain an Electronic Filing Service Provider's (EFSP), Electronic Filing Manager (EFM) and other architectural components of the court's system without requiring involvement of an operator (except during initial development and fine-tuning of an application).
- Communicate the extensions and constraints defined by the individual court to express the extent of its compliance with the OASIS Legal XML Court Filing and related specifications.
- Communicate the extensions and constraints defined by the individual court to express the extent of its compliance with the Legal XML Court Document and related specifications.
- Communicate the extensions and constraints defined by the individual court to express the extent of its compliance with the Legal XML Court Forms and related specifications.
- Communicate the extensions and constraints defined by the individual court to express the extent of its compliance with the Query and Response and related specifications.
- Communicate the metadata needed by an Electronic Filing Provider to ensure it will comply with the rules and practices of the court in submitting electronic filings and performing related tasks.
- Communicate changes in pertinent court rules and procedures.
- Maintain the court's DTDs or Schemas properly and reliably, with version numbering and control, security, and persistent accessibility.

## **Specific Requirements of the Court Policy Interface**

The requirements for the specification will be a reflection of the goals stated above. Each requirement identified in the specification shall be subject to testing.

### ***Human Readability & Understandability***

Communicate the court's policies in a human-readable format, written so they will be understandable to a person who lacks formal legal training.

These requirements are identified by a three-letter prefix, "PHR."

- PHR00001 – Identify which requirements W3C Schema constraints can more effectively handle in the clear communication of document schemas.
- PHR00002 – The CPI shall be human readable in the English language.
- PHR00003 - The CPI Document Schema shall be written in clear English and formatted using appropriate templates of the Technical Committee.
- PHR00004 - The CPI document instances shall be viewable in a variety of formats, to ensure clarity for those interested in understanding them in detail.
- PHR00005 - The CPI specifications shall be written in clear English and formatted using appropriate templates of the Technical Committee.
- PHR00006 - The CPI interface set shall work together cleanly.

### ***Computer Processable***

Communicate the court's policies in a format which can be processed by a computer system designed to capture and interpret metadata used to enable or constrain an Electronic Filing Service Provider's (EFSP), Electronic Filing Manager (EFM) and other architectural components of the court's system without

requiring involvement of an operator (except during initial development and fine-tuning of an application).

These requirements are identified by a three-letter prefix of PCP.

- PCP00001 – Instructions and information shall be communicated in XML DTDs, Schemas, or as otherwise appropriate and necessary.

## ***Court Filing Support***

Communicate the extensions and constraints defined by the individual court to express the extent of its compliance with the OASIS Legal XML Court Filing and related specifications.

These requirements are identified by a three-letter prefix of PCF.

- PCF00001 – Indicate whether the court requires specific element(s) that are optional in the Court Filing specification.
- PCF00002 – Indicate whether the court refuses to accept certain specific element(s) that are optional in the Court Filing specification.
- PCF00003 – Indicate the extent of support for the Court Filing specification's list of a courts' specific document titles.
- PCF00004 - Indicate the extent of support for the Court Filing specification's list of Party roles.
- PCF00005 - Indicate the extent of support for the Court Filing specification's list of Filing types and categories.
- PCF00006 - Indicate the extent of support for the Court Filing specification's list of causes of actions and other case type and level identifiers.
- PCF00007 - Indicate the extent of support for the Court Filing specification's list of courts available to receive electronic filings through the particular system.
- PCF00008 - Indicate the extent of support for the Court Filing specification's list of Court locations.
- PCF00009 - Indicate the extent of support for the Court Filing specification's list of EFSP names.
- PCF00010 - Indicate the extent of support for the Court Filing specification's list of Courts available for documents to be filed, Case number format (and other CDC details), describing how the CPI is coordinated with CDC and the court's Case Management System.

## ***Court Document Support***

Communicate the extensions and constraints defined by the individual court to express the extent of its compliance with the Legal XML Court Document and related specifications.

These requirements are identified by their three-letter prefix of PCD.

- PCD00001 – Indicate whether the court requires specific element(s) that are optional in the DTD.
- PCD00002 – Indicate whether the court refuses to accept certain specific element(s) that are optional in the DTD

## ***Court Based Forms Support***

Communicate the extensions and constraints defined by the individual court to express the extent of its compliance with the Legal XML Court Forms and related specifications.

These requirements are identified by the three-letter prefix of PCF.

- PCF00001 – Indicate whether the court requires specific element(s) that are optional in the DTD
- PCF00002 – Indicate whether the court refuses to accept certain specific element(s) that are optional in the DTD



## ***Query-Response Support***

Communicate the extensions and constraints defined by the individual court to express the extent of its compliance with the Query and Response and related specifications.

These requirements are identified by the three-letter prefix of PQR.

- PQR00001 – Indicate conditions for accepting standard queries, including requirements such as pre-registration or fee payment.
- PQR00002 – Indicate all limits on the terms and arguments available for a query.
- PQR00003 – Indicate limits on the number of queries allowed, for example, in a time period, and describe other restrictions that apply.
- PQR00004 – List the supported data elements that can be returned in response to a standard query
- PQR00005 – Indicate the location of the Court Data Configuration (CDC) specification or a successor location for the information expected from it.
- PQR00006 – Indicate how access rights are determined based on the rules of the court.
- PQR00007 – Identify security privilege levels and how they are to be accessed.

## ***Court Rules & Administration Support***

Communicate the metadata needed by an Electronic Filing Provider to ensure it will comply with the rules and practices of the court in submitting electronic filings and performing related tasks.

These requirements are identified by the three-letter prefix of PRA.

- PRA00001 – Show the schedule of fees.
- PRA00002 – Show the procedures for Automated Clearing House / Debit cards use and required metadata.
- PRA00003 – Describe constraints on Credit Card use and required metadata.
- PRA00004 – Describe processes for EFP escrow account use and required metadata.
- PRA00005 – Describe uses of court-specified documents.
- PRA00007 – Indicate whether the court accepts a URL as a document.
- PRA00008 – Indicate whether the court accepts case-initiating documents.
- PRA00009 – Indicate whether the court accepts documents requiring fee payments.
- PRA00010 – Indicate whether the court accepts sealed documents.
- PRA00011 – Indicate whether the court restricts electronic filing, for example, to one filing per envelope.
- PRA00012 – Indicate whether the court has set a maximum size for the court filing envelope.
- PRA00013 – Describe the court's use of element data typing.
- PRA00014 – Describe the court's requirements, if any, regarding maximum element data length and size.
- PRA00015 – Describe any constraints on the relationship between elements.
- PRA00016 – Describe any constraints on attributes within elements.
- PRA00017 – Describe any value constraints on elements.
- PRA00018 – Describe any value constraints on attributes.
- PRA00019 – Describe any date constraints on elements.
- PRA00020 – Describe any date constraints on attributes.
- PRA00021 – Describe the court's policies regarding determination of non-receipt of attempted filings.
- PRA00022 – Describe the court's policies regarding received filings that are corrupted.
- PRA00023 – Describe the court's policies regarding incomplete filings.
- PRA00024 – Describe the court's policies on unpaid fees for filing.
- PRA00025 – Describe the court's policies on rejection of filings.
- PRA00026 – Describe the court's policies on official receipt of filings.
- PRA00027 – Describe the court's policies on accepting filings.
- PRA00028 – Describe the court's policies on communication of court orders.
- PRA00029 – Describe any pre-qualifications for filers.

- PRA00030 – Describe any pre-qualifications for EFPs.
- PRA00031 – Describe how virus screening and protection is provided for.
- PRA00032 – Describe the court's policies on electronic signatures.
- PRA00033 – Describe the court's policies on use of encryption.
- PRA00034 – Describe the court's policies on document formats supported by the court for electronic filing.
- PRA00035 – Communicate the court's accepted communication protocols.
- PRA00036 – Describe the court's policies on accepting documents containing macros, controls (e.g., ActiveX), locks, and the like.
- PRA00037 – Describe whether and how style sheets are supported by the court.
- PRA00038 – Describe whether and how the court requires use of forms and pattern forms.
- PRA00039 – Describe how the court treats elements and documents that might need to be tagged for redaction or subject to similar controls.
- PRA00040 – Describe the court's policies on data values and data relationships relative to the court's CDC specification.
- PRA00041 – Describe the court's requirements regarding length and size of data and documents, as described in the Court's CDC specification.
- PRA00042 – Ensure the court's CDC and Court Policy specifications are maintained in coordinated and reconciled form at all times.
- PRA00043 – Describe how lead documents and attachments are handled within a filing and in XML court documents.
- PRA00044 – Communicate the court's policies affecting configuration of document objects.
- PRA00045 – Communicate any policies related to formatting, including margins and font use.
- PRA00046 – Communicate which protocols are supported by the court, e.g., https, SOAP, Web services.

## ***Access and Notice Support***

Communicate changes in pertinent court rules and procedures.

These requirements are identified by their three-letter prefix of PAN.

- PAN00001 – Ensure stable Web-based electronic access point for Court Policy.
- PAN00002 – Ensure mechanism for updates and notices for users and EFPs for rechecking policies.
- PAN00003 – Provide registration of "I Care" for Filers push model and websites.
- PAN00004 – Provide registration of "I Care" for EFP push model and websites.
- PAN00005 – Provide push of policy to registered "I Care" for Public Notice Locations.
- PAN00006 – Provide push of policy to registered "I Care" for Filers.
- PAN00007 – Provide push of policy to registered "I Care" for EFP.
- PAN00008 – Declare relationships to Web services and appropriate registries and directories.
- PAN00009 – Define repository for policy documentation and codes.
- PAN00010 – Declare relationship to EBXML collaboration protocols.
- PAN00011 – Declare relationship to UDDI.
- PAN00012 – Declare relationship to WSDL.

## ***Changes to DTDs and Schemas Supporting Court Filing***

Maintain the court's DTDs or Schemas properly and reliably, with version numbering and control, security, and persistent accessibility.

These requirements are identified by their three-letter prefix of MDS.

- MDS00001 – Maintain DTD or Schema Version Numbering.
- MDS00002 – Maintain DTD or Schema Security.
- MDS00003 – Maintain DTD or Schema Persistence of access.

### ***Conformance Levels & Requirements Assigned to Each Level***

This section will be developed based on discussions on the overall approach to be taken with the design. The results of those discussions will give a better framework for the specific requirements for this section. The requirements shall be included in the specification adopted prior to the beginning of interoperability testing of the Court Policy Interface specification.

# **Annex 7**

## Outlook to

Page 26

^ Folders

Inbox8

Drafts2

Sent Items

Deleted Items

Clutter41

More>

^ Groups 

New

MGMarketing Group

COContosoGolf

FUFun/Social

FGFinance Group

More

InboxAll

Tony Krijnen; Janet Schorr; Molly D...

Company Soccer Team6/13/2015

We're forming a soccer team for the company. If you are inter...

Aziz Hassouneh; Bonnie Kearney; D...

Come One, Come All!6/13/2015

Hey everyone!! We just finished moving into our new house la...

Alex Darrow

Voice Mail (13 seconds)6/13/2015

Voice Mail Preview: Hey this is Alex I'm calling about the proje...

Tony Krijnen

Updated Budget for Tailspin Toys project6/13/2015

Here is the updated budget for the Tailspin Toys project. Thanks

afdemo.onmicrosoft.com on Yammer

Your Yammer activity for Saturday, June 136/13/2015

afdemo.onmicrosoft.com Daily Digest for Saturday, June 13 62...

System Administrator

You're Now an Owner of the "Project Falcon" Team I6/12/2015

Janet Schorr has granted you ownership within the "Project Fal...

Janet Schorr

Northwind Update - Reply ASAP6/12/2015

Did you send your Northwind analysis to the Business Desk? If...

Bonnie Kearney

Northwind Acquisition Details6/12/2015

This message uses Microsoft Information Protection solutions....

Janet Schorr

Company Soccer Team

Tony Krijnen

To: Janet Schorr; Molly Dempsey; Garth Fort; Denis Dehenne; Aziz Hassouneh; All Employees;

It looks like we've decided on a date/time.

Let's have our dinner on Thursday night at 8pm at Umi Sake House. The address is 22...

Looking forward to it!

Janet Schorr

Me too!

Molly Dempsey

I am free on Thursday!

Garth Fort

I can't do Wednesday. Are people free on Thursday?

Denis Dehenne

I cannot do Tuesday, but I could do Wednesday. What about the Robotics?

Tony Krijnen

Good point, Garth. Let's have a team dinner to start planning. Are people free on Tuesday? Tony

- 27 -

# **Annex 8**

Another fun image

Page 28

