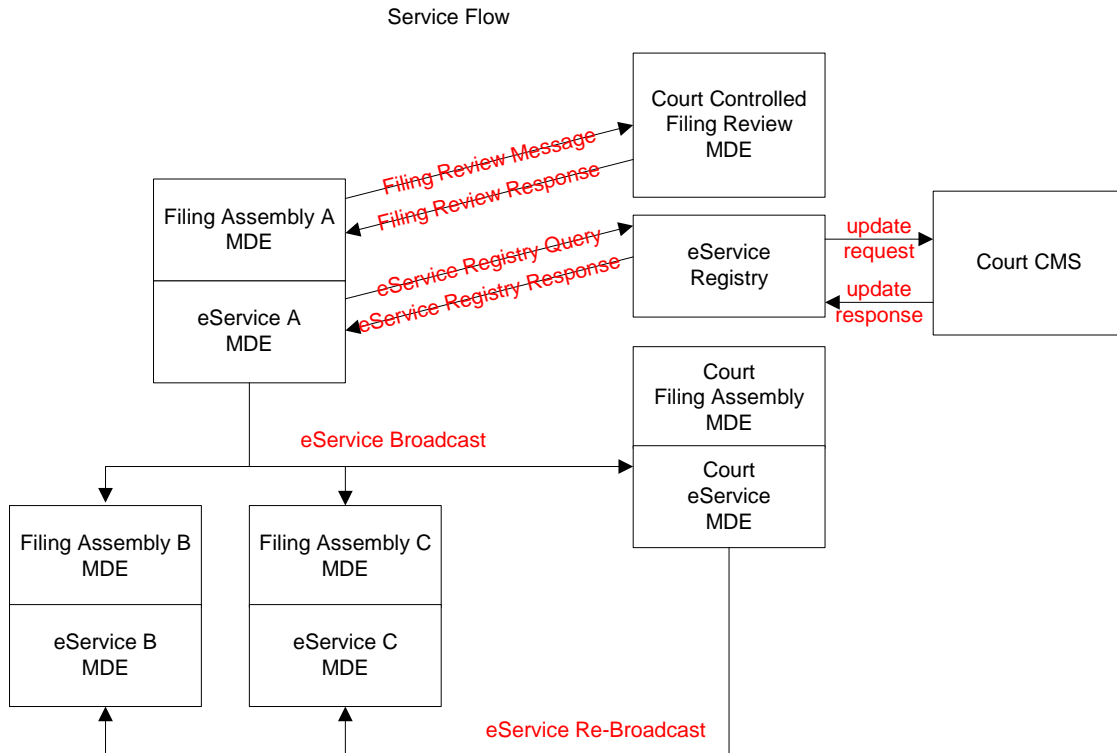**Secondary eService V3**

This proposal combines the two eService flow models together but introduces other issues from the TC phone call that have not yet been addressed.

eService flow diagram:

Service Flow

Court Controlled
Filing Review
MDE

Filing Assembly A
MDE

eService A
MDE

Filing Review Message
Filing Review Response
eService Registry Query
eService Registry Response

eService
Registry

update
request

update
response

Court CMS

Court
Filing Assembly
MDE

Court
eService
MDE

eService Broadcast

Filing Assembly B
MDE

eService B
MDE

Filing Assembly C
MDE

eService C
MDE

eService Re-Broadcast

The diagram does not define whether the FilingReviewMessage is sent from the Filing Assembly MDE to the Filing Review MDE before or after the eService steps take place.

Here are the conditions for this diagram.
- A user of Filing Assembly MDE A creates and submits a follow-up filing on an existing case.
- The Central Registry has three case participants, and three legal representatives registered. There are two defendants, one plaintiff, and three attorneys, one for each individual named in the case.
- The three attorneys are each registered in a different Filing Assembly MDE.
- The participants named in the case are not registered in any Filing Assembly MDE.

(Note) This flow does not function for case initiation which requires primary service.

According to the proposed recommendation all Filing Assembly MDE systems must include an eService MDE. The steps in the eService system are as follows:

Step 1 – eService A MDE queries eService Registry MDE approved by the court. This registry contains a database with all updated information about case participants. It could be controlled by the court or outsourced.
(Note – New issue) There is only one eService Registry per court.
(Note – New issue) Multiple courts may share the same registry.

(Note – New issue) Because the CMS is the authoritative record of the court for the contact information of case participants, and users can update their address information directly at the courts, the Registry must be updated by the court CMS. There are several options as to how update between the Central Registry and the Court CMS are updated. One option is that the registry and the CMS interact each time an eService MDE queries the Registry. Another option is a batch process. The batch process leaves a potential condition where information is out of date depending on the schedule and frequency of the batch. The standard should not seek to define this interaction, except to require that it be done.
(Note – New issue) It is proposed that the authoritative record of the court for contact information of case participants should be constrained in how the information is updated. Electronic participants **MUST** update their profile information through the Filing Assembly MDE and not directly through the CMS interface. This means that the eService MDE of the Filing Assembly MDE must update the eService Registry when an electronic participant updates their profile. This also means that the eService Registry officially updates the CMS for electronic participants. The update is therefore a two-way update process and not a one-way update process. All other participants should be updated through the CMS interface. Therefore, the Registry is only updated by the CMS for the case participants that are not identified as electronic participants. This will prevent conditions of uncertainty where the Registry does not know when to update their data. It has been suggested that the CMS will eventually be the registry and this is true, however, this fails to take into account the security issue where many courts don't want their CMS exposed directly to the web for such queries.

Step 2 – The eService Registry MDE responds synchronously to the eService A MDE with all participant information necessary to electronically serve them and provides updated mailing addresses for those that are not participating electronically.
(Note – New issue) If the Central eService Registry and CMS update is triggered for each query, this makes the time delay for a synchronous response to take longer, and may cause the need for an asynchronous response.
(Note – New issue) Within the response from the Central eService Registry to the eService A MDE, there needs to be a method to identify whether a Central eService MDE is registered or not. This is the data that makes the two models come together.
Step 3 – eService A MDE broadcasts the eService message similar to the FilingReviewMessage.
(Note – New issue) When a Central eService MDE is registered the Court Policy will identify when to use the Central eService MDE. There are three conditions:
- Required

- Optional
- Not an Option

If the Central eService MDE is not registered, the "Not an Option" is the default. When the condition of "Not an Option" or "Optional" exists the eService A MDE can (will) broadcast the eService Message directly to eService MDE B and eService C. When the "Required" condition exists, eService MDE A will broadcast to Central eService MDE. For the "Not an Option" or "Optional" conditions no further steps exist.

(Note – New issue) When the "Required" condition exists to use the Central eService this does not prevent eService MDE A from broadcasting to non registered interested parties to the case, however the information in the message should be different. The reasoning for this is that the receiving eService MDE must understand that the users are not registered in the case so that it does not seek later to do an official registration.

Step 4 – The Central eService MDE rebroadcasts the eService message received from eService MDE A to eService B MDE and eService C MDE.