

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT CURRICULUM GUIDELINES

State Association Ranking

From the perspective of your state association which of these five Curriculum Guidelines should be developed first?

Highest ranking = 1
Lowest ranking = 5

Your Score
1-5

Group Score
1-5

Curriculum Guidelines

1	<p>Court Purposes and Processes</p> <p>Information Technology must not disrupt either the proper balance between the branches, the balance between parties to litigation, or bedrock legal principles. Bedrock legal principles include due process and equal protection, the adversarial system, equal access, and independent and impartial judicial decisions.</p>		
2	<p>Vision and Leadership</p> <p>Court leaders must take responsibility for Information Technology. If the court lacks strategic vision about technology and a multi-year plan, they work with others to create them. A court leader must be able to articulate this vision, convince others inside and outside of the judicial branch to cooperate, and lead the management of political, policy, fiscal, and technical issues related to technology. They work with others to acquire sufficient resources and to oversee the analysis and improvement of the status quo.</p>		
3	<p>Fundamentals</p> <p>Court leaders must know the fundamentals and ensure that they and their technical staff stay current with how other organizations and courts are using technology successfully. Every court leader must appreciate both the capacities and the limitations of always-evolving technology tools. To establish and manage expectations, court leaders must know what options exist, how technology evolves, the issues that arise with the use of technology, and how to select the most appropriate solution. No one can manage what they do not adequately understand.</p>		
4	<p>Technology Management</p> <p>Well-managed courts make good use of Information Technology. Automation requires courts and others work more closely and at new levels of detail. This creates tension and requires superior management, delegation, and communication. The quality of technical staff is critical and the market for them makes it difficult for courts to compete. But for even highly qualified court technologists to be effective, court leaders must manage the technologists. Talented court leaders know how to blend technical staff into the court and justice system, achieve common understandings and, very importantly, ensure that technical staff service and support those who do the court's work. Budget, staff, equipment, and caseload and other business processes must be aligned.</p>		
5	<p>Projects</p> <p>Projects create something that was not there before. In projects, court leaders must deal with budgets, project scope, staffing, schedules, financial management, quality, communications, risk, and procurement. Court leaders must also make sure on-going operations are balanced with the need to upgrade current systems through projects. Courts must be able to build the staff, the vendor and outsource resources, the control processes, and the feedback loops necessary to deliver high-quality products on time and within budget.</p>		

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT CURRICULUM GUIDELINES

Personal Learning Need And Interest; And Importance Ranking

Highest ranking = 1
Lowest ranking = 5

Your
personal
learning
need and
interest
1-5

Importance
to your
court
organization
1-5

Curriculum Guidelines

1	<p>Court Purposes and Processes Information Technology must not disrupt either the proper balance between the branches, the balance between parties to litigation, or bedrock legal principles. Bedrock legal principles include due process and equal protection, the adversarial system, equal access, and independent and impartial judicial decisions.</p>		
2	<p>Vision and Leadership Court leaders must take responsibility for Information Technology. If the court lacks strategic vision about technology and a multi-year plan, they work with others to create them. A court leader must be able to articulate this vision, convince others inside and outside of the judicial branch to cooperate, and lead the management of political, policy, fiscal, and technical issues related to technology. They work with others to acquire sufficient resources and to oversee the analysis and improvement of the status quo.</p>		
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4	<p>Technology Management Well-managed courts make good use of Information Technology. Automation requires courts and others work more closely and at new levels of detail. This creates tension and requires superior management, delegation, and communication. The quality of technical staff is critical and the market for them makes it difficult for courts to compete. But for even highly qualified court technologists to be effective, court leaders must manage the technologists. Talented court leaders know how to blend technical staff into the court and justice system, achieve common understandings and, very importantly, ensure that technical staff service and support those who do the court's work. Budget, staff, equipment, and caseload and other business processes must be aligned.</p>		
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