

RESOURCES, BUDGET, AND FINANCE CURRICULUM GUIDELINES

State Association Ranking

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

Highest ranking = 1
Lowest ranking = 6

Your Score
1-6

Group Score
1-6

Curriculum Guidelines

1	<p>Court Purposes and Vision</p> <p>Court leader understanding of the purposes of the courts, legitimate criteria for determining success in carrying out the court's mission, and how to manage the court budget consistent with the court's core purposes, is critical. This means knowing how others outside the court perceive its purpose and functions and how these views may support or threaten judicial branch independence, funding, and performance. The court's long-term vision comprehends court purposes and priorities and environmental trends. Vision is connected to long-term financial plans, multi-year budget planning, and allocation decisions that support that vision. Continuous environmental sensing sustains organizational commitment to budgeting and resource management tied to the court's vision.</p>		
2	<p>Fundamentals</p> <p>Fundamentals include an understanding of court organization and funding sources, appropriate budget tools, and techniques as a means for: assembling reliable, accurate financial data on an on-going and timely basis and generating and weighing the costs and benefits of alternative court programs and resource allocation decisions. The basics support acquiring and using valid and reliable data to support work measurement and weighted caseload analysis, court budget planning, program delivery, auditing, assessment of outcomes, and budget requests and reallocation decisions.</p>		
3	<p>Leadership and Interpersonal Effectiveness</p> <p>To manage, court leaders must direct and oversee budget staff and the preparation, presentation, and management of court budgets. They negotiate effectively with elected and appointed executive and legislative branch representatives and their staffs, forge consensus concerning the budget and resource allocation within the judiciary, while maintaining accountability and partnerships based on results, trust, honesty, and a positive managerial reputation.</p>		
4	<p>Problem Diagnosis and Change</p> <p>Budgeting and resource management and acquisition require anticipating, identifying, and diagnosing court problems; differentiating among problems with financial roots or causes and those having other origins; and working with others to address emerging and persistent court budget and finance problems. This ensures that financial problem diagnosis is consistent with the purposes, vision, goals and long-term financial plan of the court.</p>		
5	<p>Technology</p> <p>Information technology supports and improves budget and financial planning, decisions, and management. Important tools include personal computers, spreadsheets, database and financial management software and staff who are responsive to leadership direction and needs and skilled in using appropriate hardware and software. Effective technology permits effective data gathering and skillful budgeting through, among other means, statistical reports, workload and outcome measures and projections, and cost accounting.</p>		
6	<p>Budget Controls and Performance Monitoring</p> <p>Courts must have effective management controls to account for their use of public funds and measure the outcomes and outputs produced with the court's budget. Using this information, court leaders can document whether or not established program objectives were met, allocate existing resources, support requests for continued and new funding, and build public trust and confidence.</p>		

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Personal Learning Need And Interest; And Importance Ranking

Highest ranking = 1
Lowest ranking = 6

Your personal learning need and interest
1-6

Importance to your court organization
1-6

Curriculum Guidelines

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