

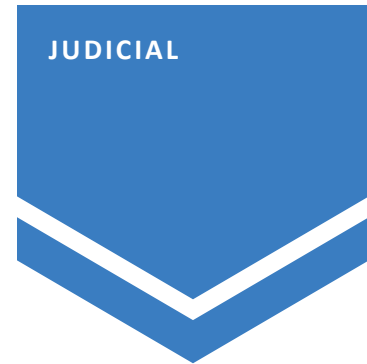


- Potentially lead and staff the three-branch approach.
- Develop a legislative action plan to support the approach’s goals.
- Hold hearings and briefings to educate legislative peers and the public on the three-branch approach’s goals, issues and strategies.
- Enact legislation that supports and promotes the approach’s goals.
- Authorize funding to support and implement the three-branch strategic plan.
- Convene and educate legislative stakeholders and community members in districts.
- Bring knowledge of the state’s political landscape to the team.



- Lead and staff the three-branch approach.*
- Plan and facilitate meetings.
- Coordinate cross-branch communication.
- Align work on the approach with ongoing agency work and gubernatorial priorities.
- Monitor progress toward achieving goals.
- Incorporate the three-branch strategic plan into executive branch policies and practices.

*In most states that have participated in a Three-Branch Institute, the executive branch has led and staffed the initiatives. However, three-branch approaches can be led or staffed by any branch of government, depending on leadership within the branch, state politics, relationships, time constraints or other factors.



- Potentially lead and staff the three-branch approach.
- Develop a judicial action plan to support the approach’s goals.
- Provide judicial oversight.
- Enact rules of the court to support and promote the approach’s goals.
- Embed the initiative’s work into ongoing judicial projects and committees.
- Convene and educate judicial and legal stakeholders, including local model court/multidisciplinary dependency improvement teams.
- Educate legislative and executive members on the impact of potential legislation and executive branch policies and practices on court processes.