• 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.

• 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.

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*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.