# Dosage Probation Readiness Assessment: Jurisdiction Rating Form

## Introduction

The Dosage Probation Readiness Assessment: Jurisdiction Rating Form assists local authorities in assessing the preparedness of their jurisdiction to implement the dosage probation model.

The rating form consists of three parts: (1) Legal/Statutory Authority to Grant Early Termination, (2) Stakeholder Interest in the Dosage Probation Model, and (3) Community Service Provider Capacity to Deliver Evidence-Based Dosage Hours. Each part corresponds with a readiness assessment step and activities described in the *Dosage Probation Toolkit*. Complete this rating form as you complete each step to identify your jurisdiction's areas of strength, opportunities for improvement, and significant challenges, if any, regarding implementing the dosage probation model. Use the Dosage Probation Implementation Checklist in the *Dosage Probation Toolkit* to identify the minimum requirements for implementation.

The ratings in this rating form are defined as follows:

* Area of Strength – The current quality or state of affairs surrounding the item supports implementation. No issues, or a few relatively minor issues, are noted for improvement. For example, your jurisdiction has the express legal/statutory authority to permit early termination from probation, and any stipulations pose little or no foreseeable barrier to implementation.
* Opportunity for Improvement – The current quality or state of affairs surrounding the item generally supports implementation; however, action(s) should be taken during the phases of implementation to ensure the item's essential elements are in place. For example, community service providers are interested in a dosage probation partnership but lack the resources to deliver evidence-based dosage hours. The probation agency—assuming it has the resources—could assist the providers in building their capacity by consulting with or training them on evidence-based curricula, helping to secure funding for programs, etc.
* Significant Challenges Noted – The current quality or state of affairs surrounding the item impedes implementation. Further action is required before implementation should occur. For example, a critical system stakeholder (e.g., chief judge, elected district attorney, etc.) opposes implementation or is unwilling to serve on the Dosage Probation Policy Team. Additional efforts must be made to secure their support before implementation begins.

Be as objective and thorough as possible to ensure your jurisdiction’s strengths, opportunities for improvement, and significant challenges (if any) are accurately represented. The ratings and comments regarding your jurisdiction’s strengths and opportunities for improvement can be used to frame future policy discussions and drive other implementation activities.

## Part 1: Legal/Statutory Authority to Grant Early Termination

The dosage probation model is predicated on people's ability to earn early termination from supervision through earnest engagement in interventions that reduce their likelihood of recidivism. Part 1 of the assessment determines whether statutory and/or local legal provisions allow the probation agency, court, and/or another entity the authority to grant early discharge from probation.

Record your comments and overall rating below based on the guidance in the *Dosage Probation Toolkit*. Use the Dosage Probation Implementation Checklist in the *Dosage Probation Toolkit* to identify the minimum requirements for implementation.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Area of Strength** | **Opportunity for Improvement** | **Significant Challenges Noted** |
| **Legal/Statutory Authority** |[ ] [ ] [ ]
|  |

## Read Before Proceeding

If your jurisdiction does not have the express legal authority to grant early termination from probation, it is not recommended that you complete the readiness assessment or implement dosage probation. See the *Dosage Probation Toolkit* for additional guidance. If your jurisdiction has the express legal authority to grant early termination, proceed with the readiness assessment.

## Part 2: Stakeholder Interest in the Dosage Probation Model

One of the purposes of dosage probation is to more closely align policymakers' decisions with the research on effective community supervision practices, recidivism reduction, and other successful outcomes. The dosage probation model can represent a significant shift away from often long-held policies, practices, and beliefs, such as how case settlements are negotiated, how probation sentences are comprised, or what stakeholders' expectations are regarding the goals and outcomes of probation supervision. Aligning stakeholders around such matters is crucial to implementing dosage probation and to sustaining and strengthening the model's policies and practices. Part 2 of the assessment determines whether system stakeholders are well-positioned to support the implementation of dosage probation.

Record your comments and overall ratings below based on the guidance in the *Dosage Probation Toolkit*. Use the Dosage Probation Implementation Checklist in the *Dosage Probation Toolkit* to identify the minimum requirements for implementation.

|  | **Area of Strength** | **Opportunity for Improvement** | **Significant Challenges Noted** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Stakeholder Support for the Dosage Probation Model** |[ ] [ ] [ ]
|  |
| **Stakeholder Experience with Collaborative Policymaking** |[ ] [ ] [ ]
|  |
| **Stakeholder Commitment to Dosage Probation Implementation** |[ ] [ ] [ ]
|  |

## Part 3: Community Service Provider Capacity to Deliver Evidence-Based Dosage Hours

People on probation accumulate dosage hours by participating in cognitive behavioral interventions that address their criminogenic needs and skill deficits. People can complete cognitive behavioral interventions in three ways: (1) during one-on-one interactions with their probation agent, (2) as take-home assignments, and (3) through programs delivered by the probation agency and/or community service providers. In most jurisdictions, community-based programming contributes the largest portion of people's dosage hours. For this reason, partnering with community service providers is considered essential to successfully implementing the dosage probation model. Part 3 of the assessment determines whether community service providers are interested in partnering with the probation agency in dosage probation and can deliver or build their capacity to deliver programming hours that qualify as dosage.

Record your comments and overall ratings below based on the guidance in the *Dosage Probation Toolkit*. Use the Dosage Probation Implementation Checklist in the *Dosage Probation Toolkit* to identify the minimum requirements for implementation.

|  | **Area of Strength** | **Opportunity for Improvement** | **Significant Challenges Noted** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Availability of Community Evidence-Based Programs** |[ ] [ ] [ ]
|  |
| **Willingness to Partner with the Probation Agency**  |[ ] [ ] [ ]
|  |