



Consolidated Juvenile Services

Expenditures	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2006 Budget
Salaries & Wages	669,730	716,433	749,005	611,885
Personnel Benefits	149,244	174,768	197,660	169,028
Supplies	6,472	16,077	19,173	13,630
Other Services & Charges	326,304	324,536	505,021	465,506
Total	1,151,750	1,231,814	1,470,859	1,260,049
Staffing / FTE	20.00	19.14	18.39	15.83

[Revenues](#)
[Expenditures](#)

Program Description:

Consolidate Juvenile Services is a program that assists the Juvenile Court in providing needed services to juvenile offenders. It is a cooperative effort between the various counties and the state.

Based upon the approval of a plan by the State of Washington, Yakima County provides or contracts for services, and the state reimburses the costs of the program. Current projects include: drug/alcohol assessment and treatment, social skills and anger management training, risk assessment, mental health assessment, assessment and treatment for juvenile sex offenders, and coordination for court ordered community service hours.

Included under the umbrella of this project are the following programs funded by DSHS, Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA):

- **CDDA – Chemical Dependency Disposition Alternative** – These funds will provide local courts with a sentencing option for chemically dependent youth. Judges will be able to suspend sentences and order youth into chemical dependency treatment instead of confinement.
- **CJAA – Community Juvenile Accountability Act** – This act provides funding to counties for implementation of five model programs demonstrated by research to reduce recidivism among juvenile offenders. The target group for these programs is youth in the community, including those confined locally through detention, electronic home monitoring, day reporting centers, work crews and those whose disposition does not require a period of confinement.
- **SSODA—Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative** – This program provides assessment and treatment for eligible juvenile sex offenders.
- **High Risk Youth** – Provides supervision by probation staff and programs for youth at high risk to reoffend.
- **System Access Prevention** – Provide Community Accountability Boards (CAB's) for minor, first time offenders, where members of a juvenile's own community meet and sign an agreement with sanction for the offense committed.
- **3900 Impact** – These are to be used for the purpose of funding impacts of the Juvenile Justice Bill, E35HB 3900, passed by the 1997 Legislature.
- **Diagnostic Evaluations** – This enables the Juvenile Court to gather information and conduct evaluations to identify appropriate custody treatment for each offender who is committable to JRA
- **JAIBG – Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant** – This grant, is a result of the interlocal Cooperation Act, RCW 39.34 and funds two probation officer positions and one office technician. One probation officer is dedicated to a regular probation counselor position for the mid-lower valley of Yakima County. The other probation officer works as a liaison with school, law enforcement and social service agencies regarding early identification of juveniles who commit serious criminal acts, and will provide support to the Community Accountability Boards to become efficient and effective in holding juvenile offenders accountable and reduce recidivism.
- **Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG)** – This federal funding for the purpose of enhancing the adjudication of

cases involving violent offenders, to include juvenile offenders. Tracker(s) are funded to assist probation counselor in monitoring youth on a regular basis in the community to insure compliance with the court order.

Major Objectives:

- To continue to provide relevant services to juvenile offenders in a timely manner.
- To hold juvenile offenders accountable for their actions.

Revenue/Expenditure Comment:

Revenue is primarily in the form of reimbursement from the State of Washington for services provided. Currently, the allotments to the various counties are based on a modified "at-risk" formula that considers factors other than population.