

Initial Forecast - 10/24 - 180 Fund FY 25-26 Budget Build		After Legislative Session and April Population Forecast		Difference
CSL Baseline	\$ 312,547,647.00	CSL Baseline	\$ 279,801,820.00	\$ 32,745,827.00
Marion County Biennium Allocation - 10.4%	\$ 32,504,955.29	Marion County Biennium Allocation - 10.46%	\$ 29,267,270.37	\$ 3,237,684.92
One fiscal year	\$ 16,252,477.64	One fiscal year	\$ 14,633,635.19	\$ 1,618,842.46
100 Fund Transfer 33.02%	\$ 5,366,568.12	100 Fund Transfer 33.02%	\$ 4,832,026.34	\$ 534,541.78
Jail Portion	\$ 4,213,829.29	Jail Portion	\$ 3,794,107.08	\$ 419,722.21
Transition Center Portion	\$ 1,152,738.83	Transition Center Portion	\$ 1,037,919.26	\$ 114,819.57

180 Portion of Grant in Aid 66.98%	\$ 10,885,909.53	180 Portion of Grant in Aid 66.98%	\$ 9,801,608.85	Total FY Reduction \$ 1,084,300.68
		Reduce 100 fund Transfer commensurate		\$ 534,541.78
		Total Reduction		<u>\$ 1,618,842.46</u>

Table P1 - 180 Personnel Reductions @\$312M		Table P2 - Additional 180 Personnel Reductions	
Deputy #1433	\$ 128,795.00	Deputy #358	\$ 195,483.00
Deputy #344	\$ 128,795.00	Victim's Advocate #1830	\$ 148,174.00
Deputy #365	\$ 126,269.00	Mental Health Evaluator #2940	\$ 170,067.00
Deputy #1577	\$ 195,513.00	Sergeant #381	\$ 150,481.00
HB5204 Deputy	\$ 128,795.00	Case Aide #2277	\$ 123,858.00
HB5204 Deputy	\$ 128,795.00	Total Additional 180 Personnel Reductions	\$ 788,063.00
HB5204 Deputy	\$ 128,795.00	FSAP (HB2555) Unexpected funding	\$ 188,276.00
HB5204 Deputy	\$ 128,795.00	M&S Cuts	\$ 113,462.00
HB5204 Sergeant	\$ 138,516.00	Reduce 100 Fund Transfer	\$ 534,541.78
HB5204 Case Aide	\$ 94,391.00	Total Cuts	\$ 1,624,342.78
Total Initial Personnel Reductions	\$ 1,327,459.00		

Total to Run Transition Center FY25-26

Not including 290 or 250 funds

Custody, Pretrial, Workcrews

Requirements

	Custody	Pretrial	Work Crews
Personnel	\$ 1,894,695.00	\$ 466,917.00	\$ 943,686.00
MS	\$ 52,771.00	\$ 19,210.00	\$ 22,546.00
Admin	\$ 119,565.00	\$ -	\$ 39,411.00
Food	\$ 86,301.00	\$ -	\$ 24,420.00
Totals	\$ 2,153,332.00	\$ 486,127.00	\$ 1,030,063.00
Grand Total	\$ 3,669,522.00		

Resources

General Fund	\$ 2,066,783.00
Community Corrections GIA	\$ 1,152,739.00
Work Crew Fees	\$ 450,000.00
Total	\$ 3,669,522.00

Total to Run Transition Center not reopening

Not including 290 or 250 funds

Pretrial, Workcrews

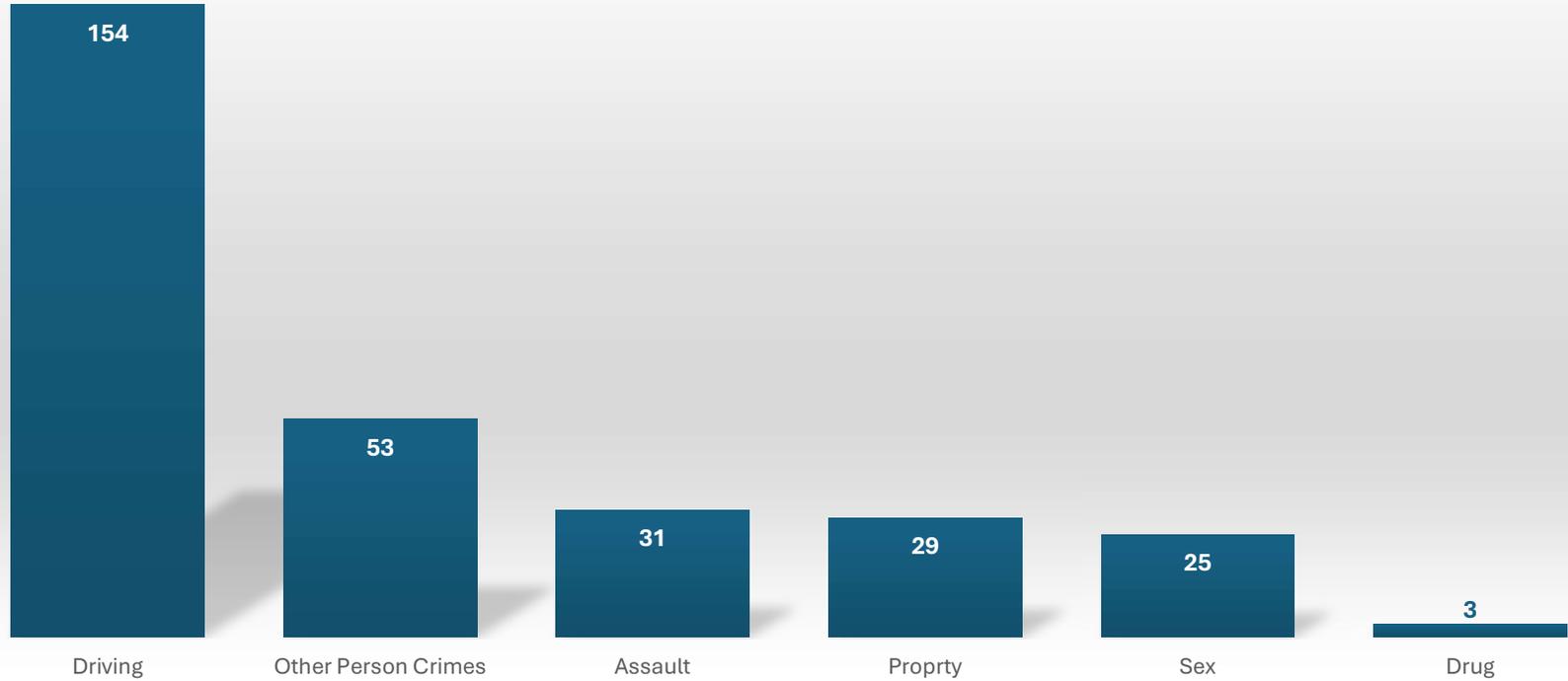
Requirements

	Custody	Pretrial	Work Crews
Personnel	\$ -	\$ 466,917.00	\$ 943,686.00
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AIC Food	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,420.00
Totals	\$ 119,565.00	\$ 486,127.00	\$ 1,030,063.00
Grand Total	\$ 1,635,755.00		

Resources

General Fund	\$ 2,066,783.00
Community Corrections GIA	\$ 1,152,739.00
Work Crew Fees	\$ 450,000.00
Total	\$ 3,669,522.00
Move to 3301 (jail)	\$ 419,722.21
Move to 180 (P&P)	\$ 1,152,739.00
Back to General Fund	\$ 461,305.79
	\$ 1,635,755.00

295 - Unfunded Misdemeanors by Crime Category



\$1,957,531.50 annual unfunded mandate.

295 clients at the Daily Rate of \$18.18/person/day

County	FTE Reductions	Notes
Washington	18	
Multnomah	13	
Marion	9	Reduction in Jail funding
Deschutes	7	2 in year 1, more in year 2
Klamath	5	
Josephine	2.5	
Crook	2	
Union	2	
Columbia	1	Cutting housing and treatment, further reductions in year 2
Lane	?	
Lake	1	Cutting 1 of their 3 POs
Clatsop	1	
Coos	1	
Hood River	2	
Harney	1	
Umatilla	1	Not backfilling an upcoming retirement, cutting funding for jail beds, JRI grant support. Not taking STTL cases
Jackson	0	Hiring Freeze, reducing contracts for sex offender treatment, polygraphs, employment services, peer support
Clackamas	0	Hiring Freeze, cutting contracts for supportive services
Total	66.5	

Marion County Sheriff's Office Community Corrections Division



Annual Client Survey

2025

2025 Annual Client Survey

Introduction

The Marion County Sheriff's Office Community Corrections Division has been utilizing the Dual Relationship Inventory-Revised (DRI-R) since 2020. This survey was chosen to provide feedback supporting the Community Corrections Division's focus on evidence-based practices, principles of risk-need-responsivity, and the use of the EPICS model for service delivery while also showing the quality of relationships between staff and clients. Caring, respectful, and authoritative relationships are associated with improved client outcomes.

The DRI-R is an evidence-based survey measuring: caring and fairness, trust, and toughness, consisting of 43 questions—including 41 core items, two open-ended responses, and several brief administrative questions. The Intake Questionnaire includes 11 questions, two open-ended responses, and additional administrative items. Office-wide responses were analyzed alongside demographic information such as race, ethnicity, age, gender, and sexual orientation.

Results

Surveys were conducted between February 1– February 28, 2025. All clients who reported during this time were asked to complete the survey. This included clients reporting to all offices and outstations. In total, 639 surveys were completed. This is in line with past years' responses:

- 2024 – 591 responses
- 2023 – 542 responses
- 2022 – 643 responses
- 2020 – 442 responses

Each of the answers for the DRI-I questions were assigned a numeric value based on a 1-7 rating scale. The Intake questions were based on a 1-5 rating scale. Responses for each question were averaged based on the entire office, each unit, and each PO.

Scores for specified questions were combined to generate scores for the Caring and Fairness (questions 11-30), Trust (questions 31-35), and Toughness (questions 36-40) measures.

Scores for the DRI-I scales are:

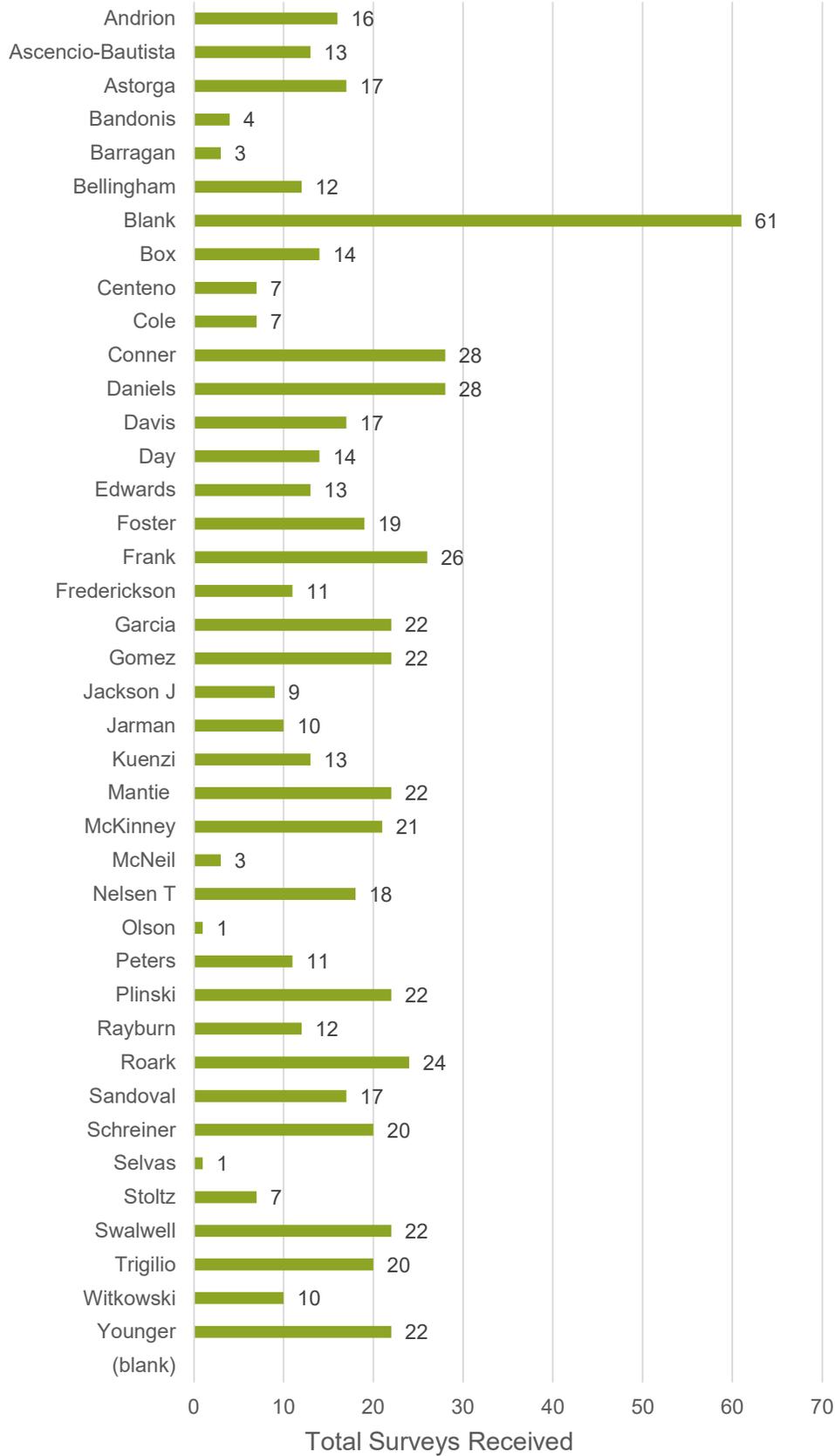
- Caring and Fairness (19 – 140)
- Trust (5 – 35)
- Toughness (5 – 35)
 - Keep in mind the toughness scale is the inverse of the other scales

Standard deviation for the office, as a whole, was also calculated for each question and compared to the unit and PO average scores. Scores outside the standard deviation are noted with an asterisk on each report.

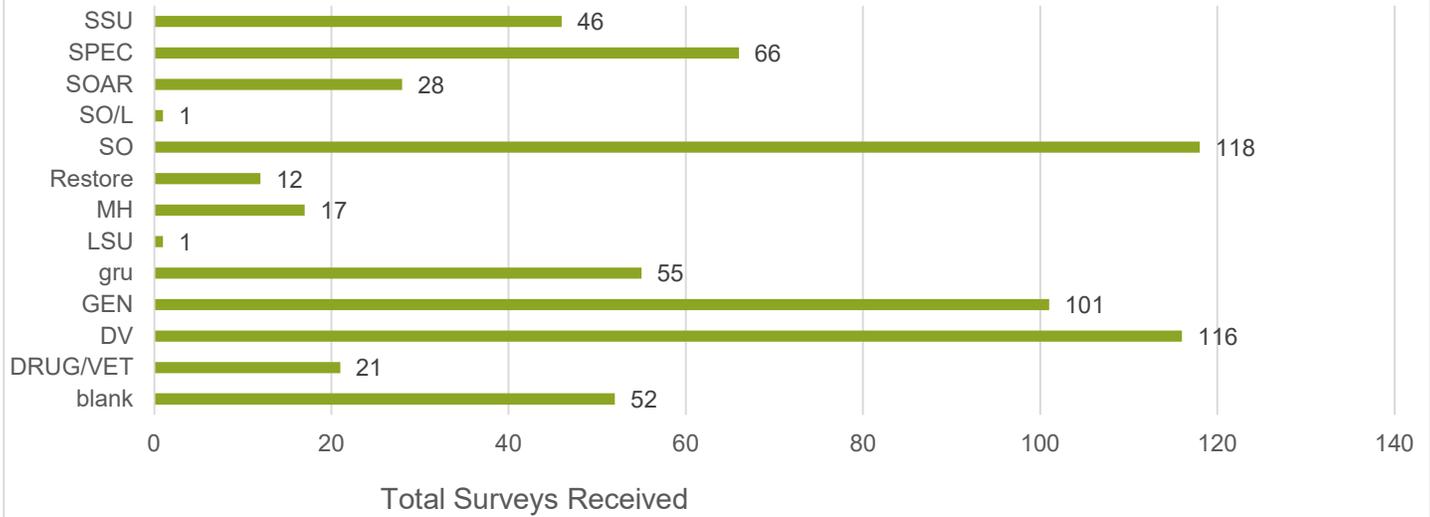
There are a few things to keep in mind when reviewing the survey results. The number of surveys received for each unit, PO, or other area of review should be considered. Some units or POs had only a few surveys returned. Few responses may show results outside of one standard deviation and not provide an accurate representation of the unit or PO being surveyed.

The number of surveys completed for each PO and supervision unit are noted in their individual report and reflected in the following charts.

Number of Surveys Received by PO



2025 Total Number of Surveys Received by Unit

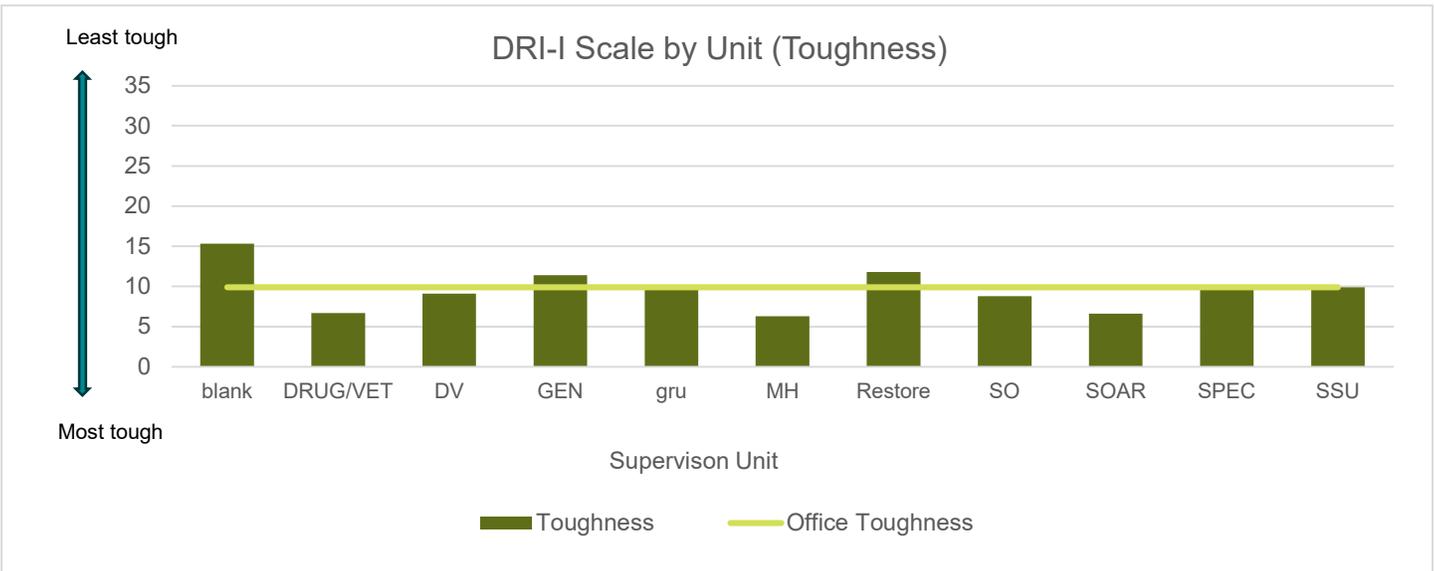
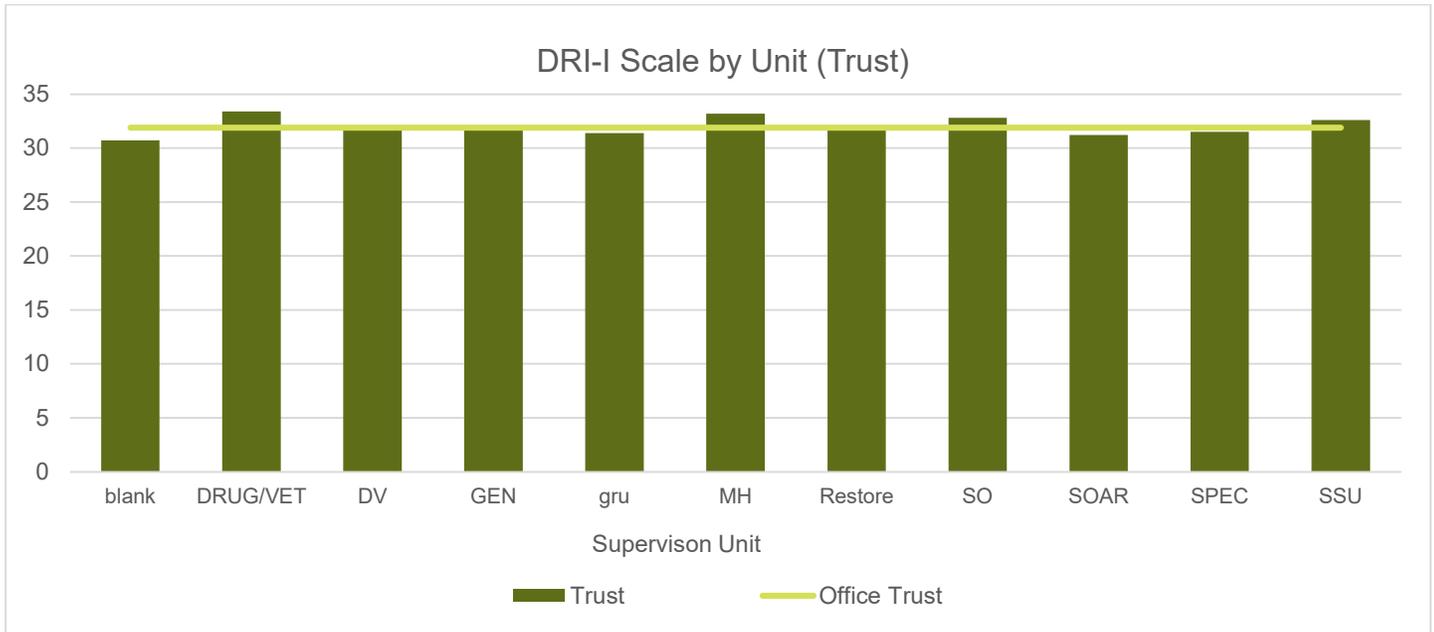
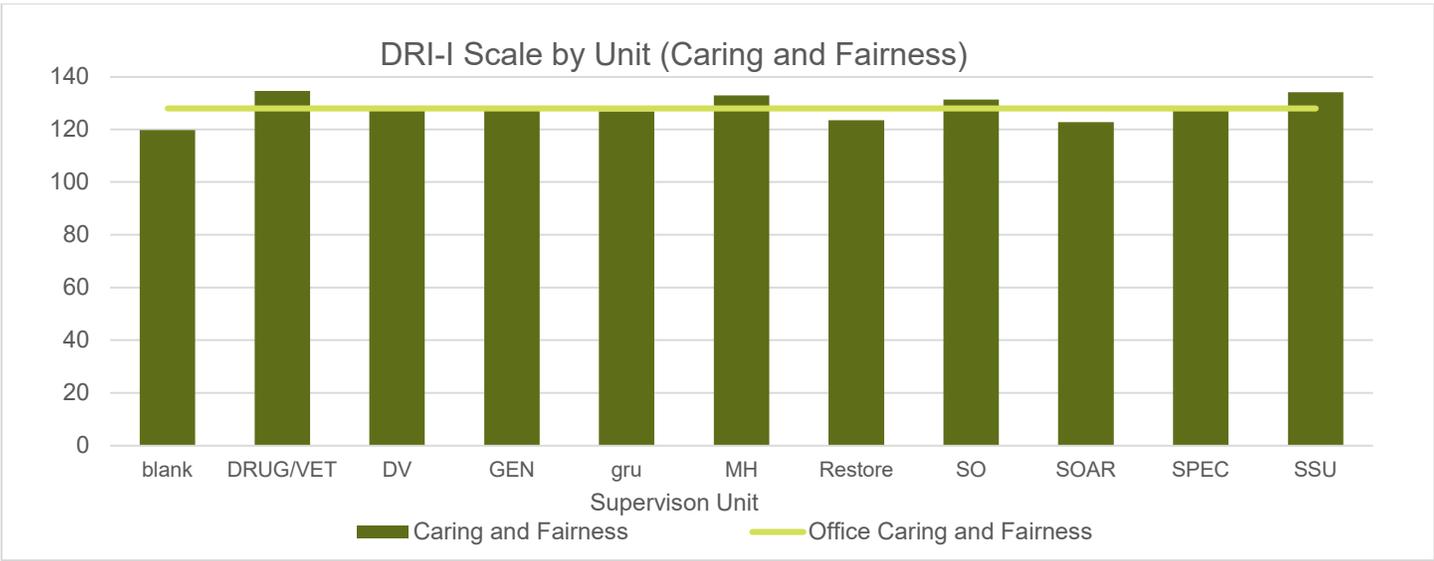


The average response for each question should be reviewed relative to the following:

1. Where does the average fall on the response scale (1-7)?
2. Where does the PO average fall in relation to the office average?
3. Where does the PO average fall in relation to the unit average?
4. Is the response outside one standard deviation (in either direction)?
5. Is there consistency within the responses to the questions?
6. What is the context for this result?

Additionally, answers to open-ended questions should be reviewed for content and context as some comments and recommendations may not directly be related to the specific PO, but still have value for broader office.



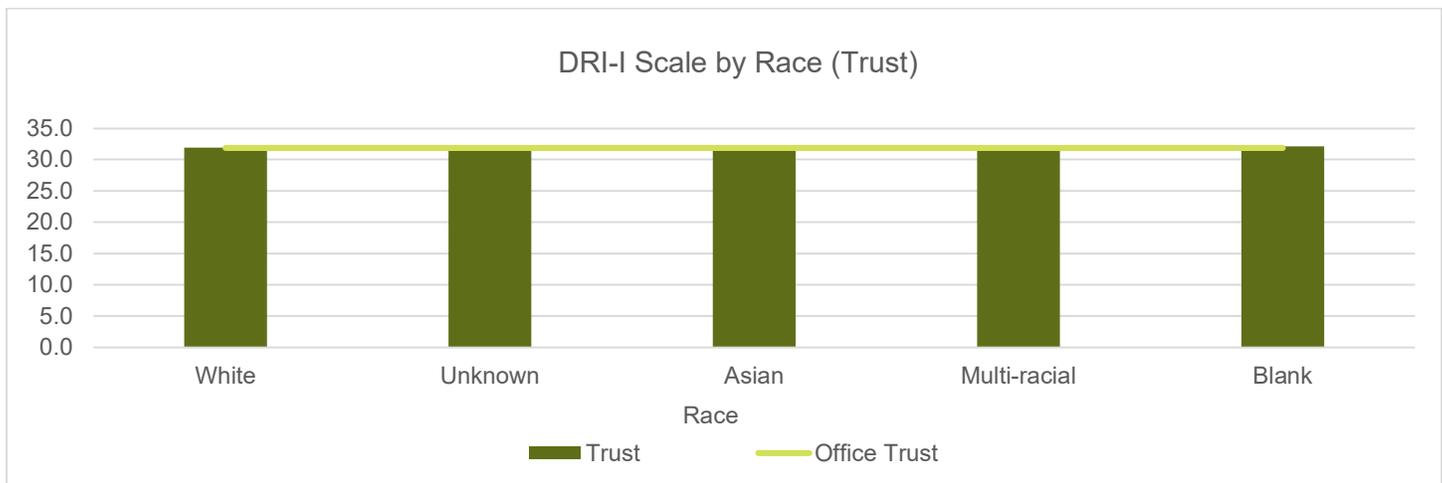
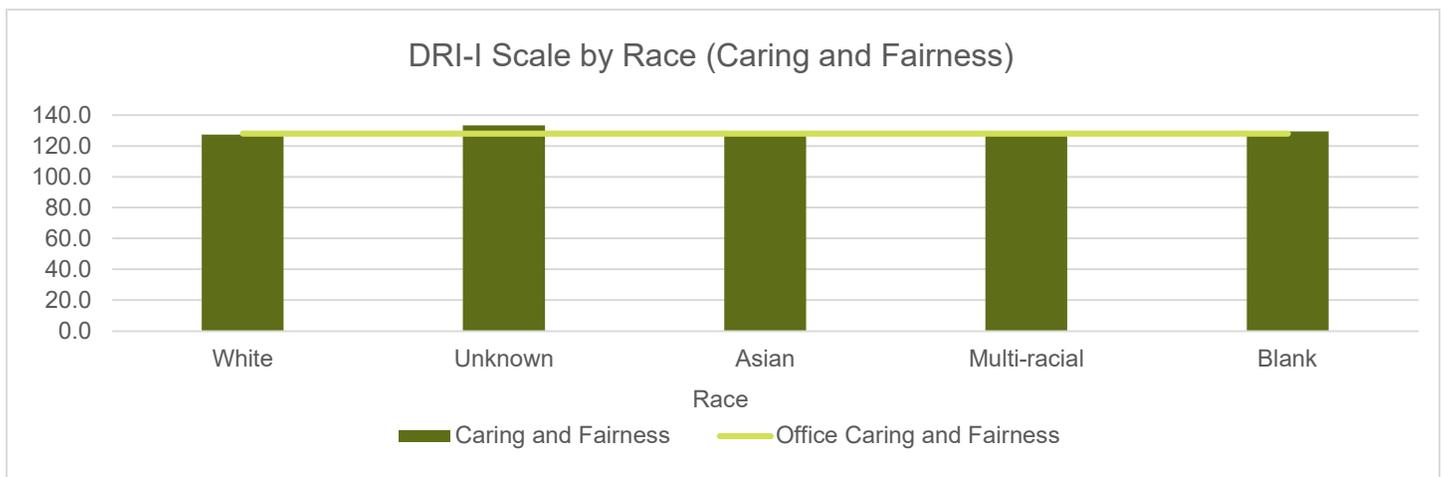
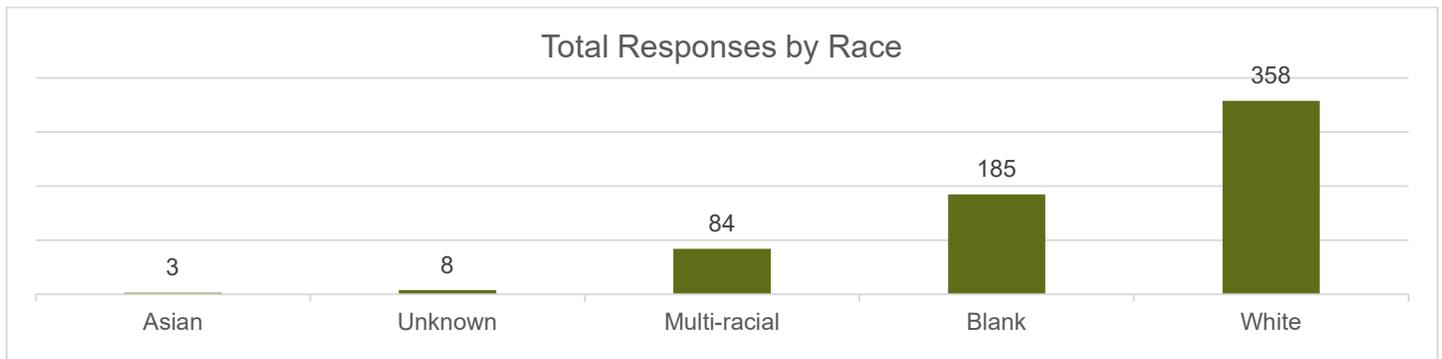


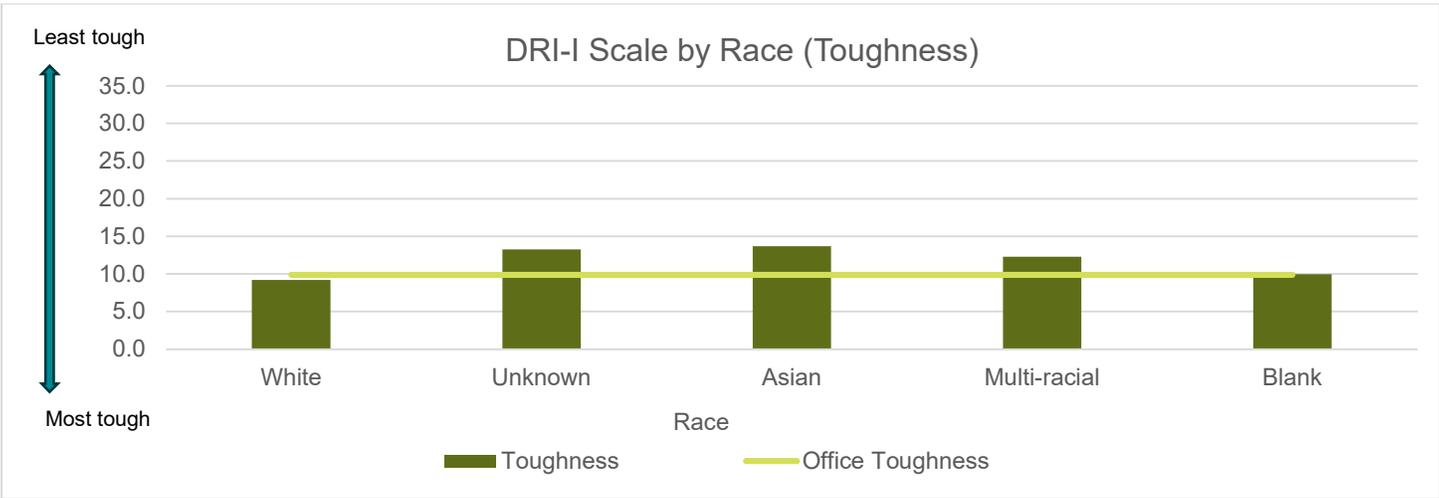
Client Demographics

This year, additional questions were introduced to the survey regarding demographics. More specifically, to review the relationships and supervision based on specific client populations in Marion County.

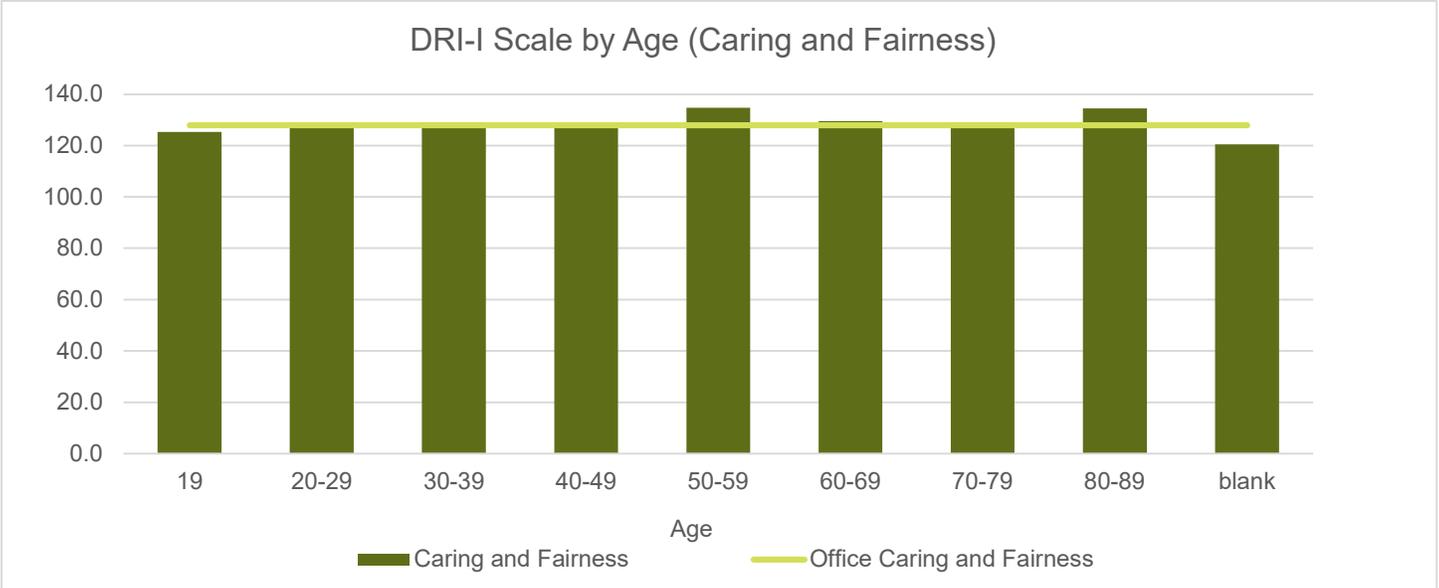
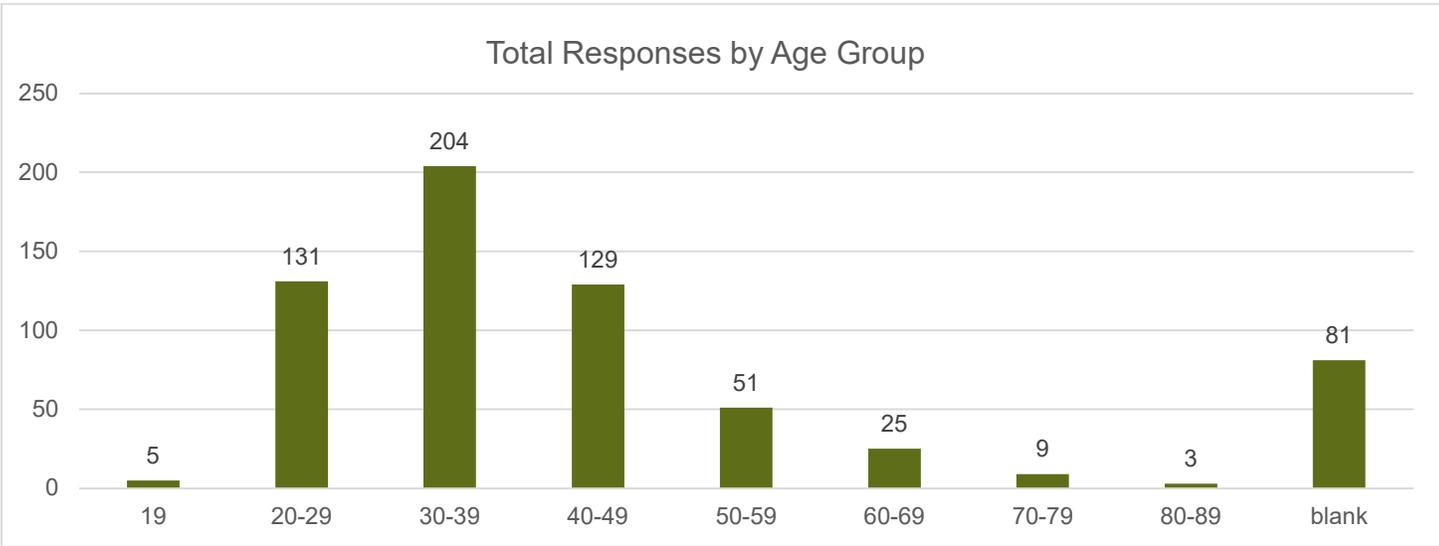
When reviewing these questions, as discussed earlier, the number of responses in each category should be reviewed and analyzed. For instance, surveys had blank responses for the following: race (29%), ethnicity (54.62%), age (12.68%), gender (10.02%), and sexual orientation (60.88%). Blank responses along with a low count of many responses likely do not reflect an accurate representation of the office performance. The graphs below show the number of responses for each category.

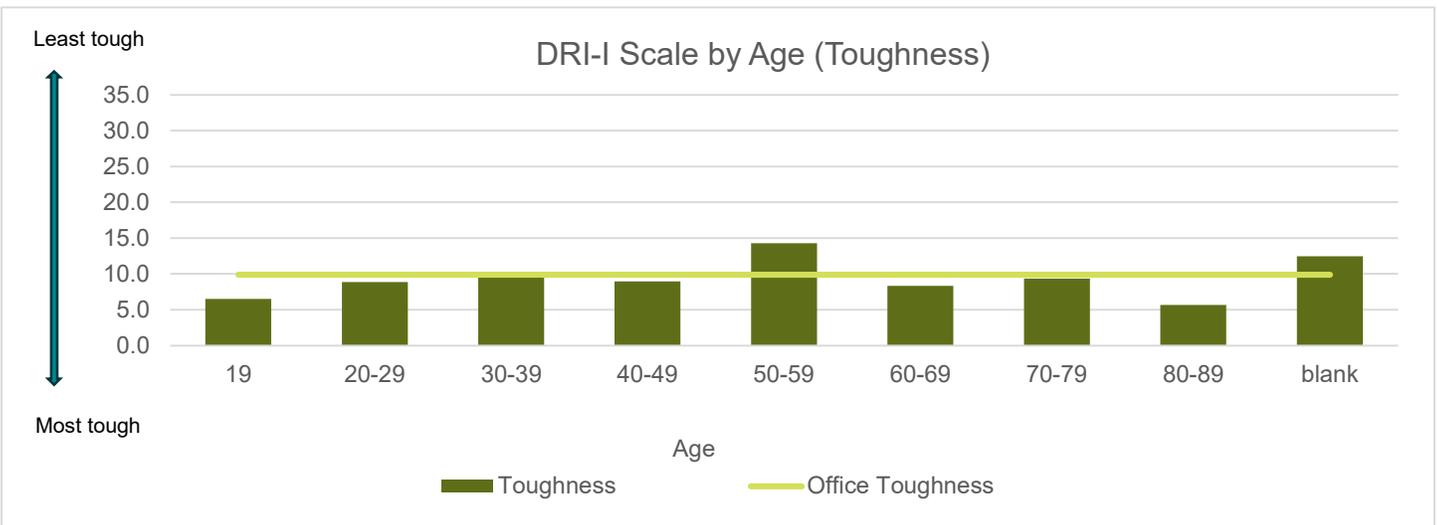
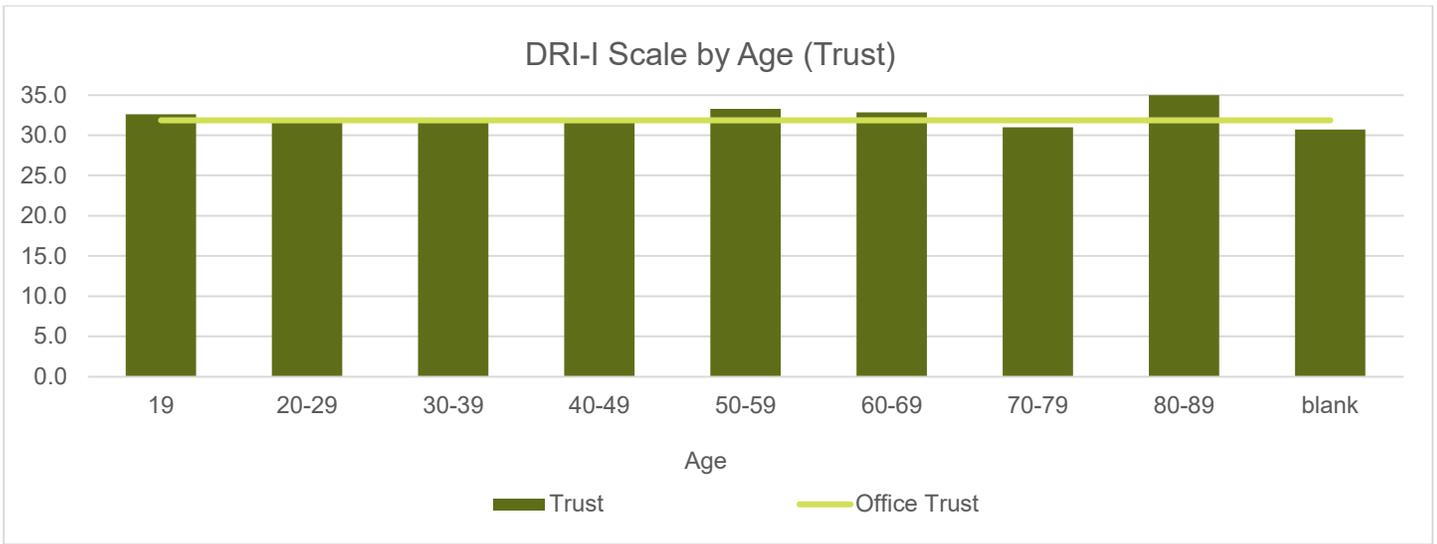
Race



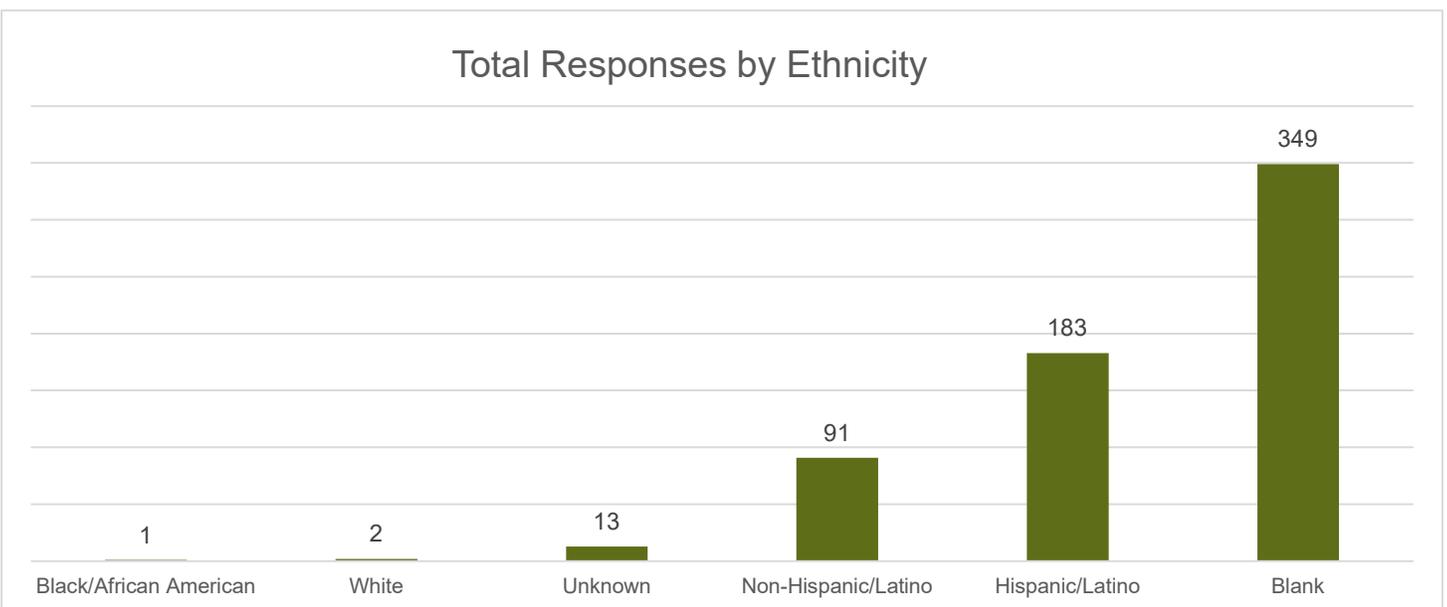


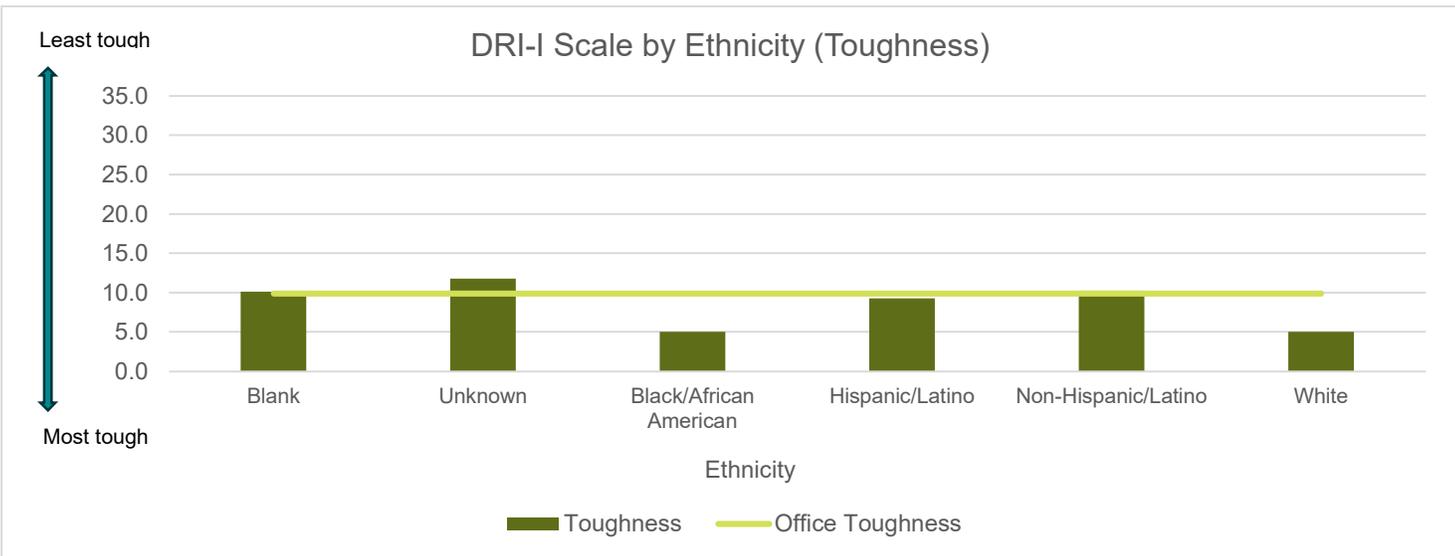
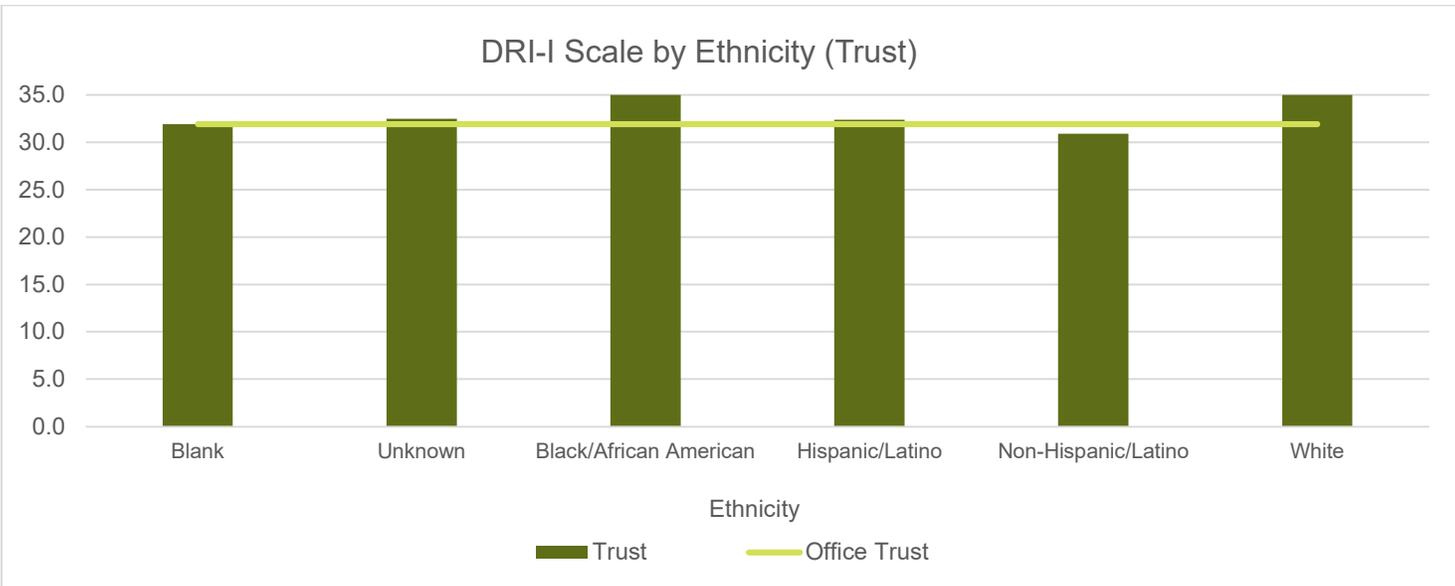
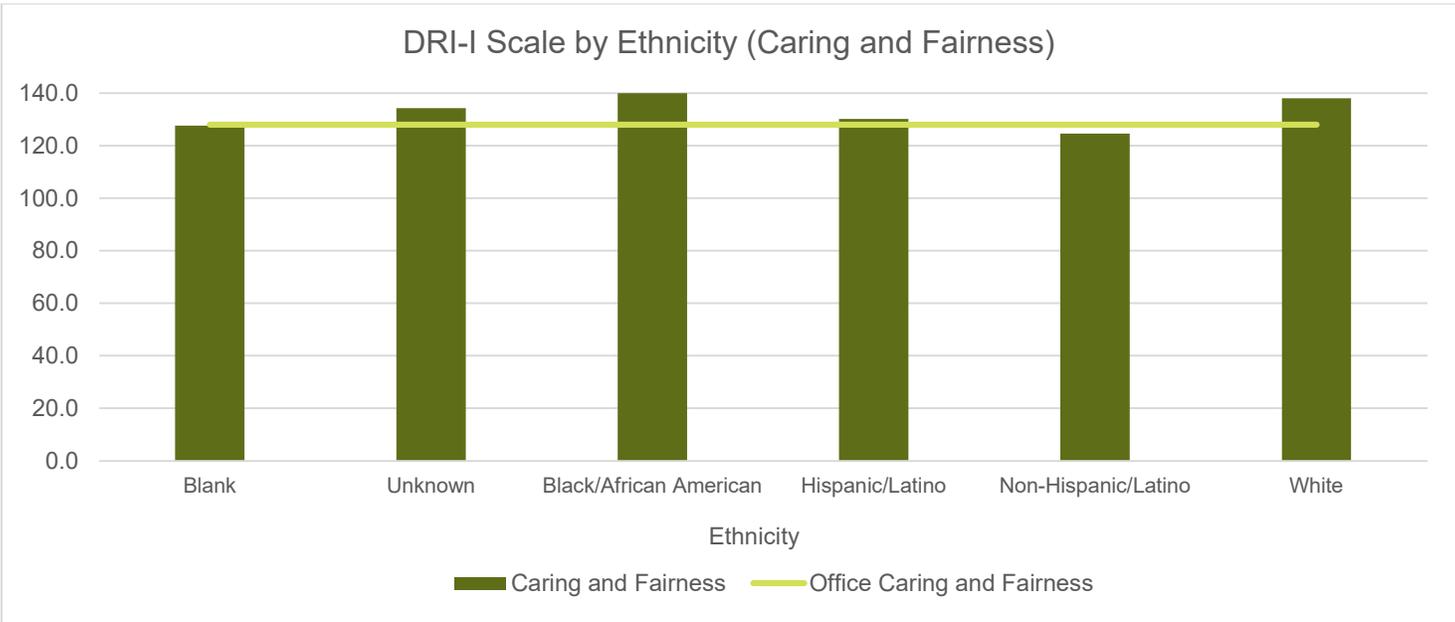
Age



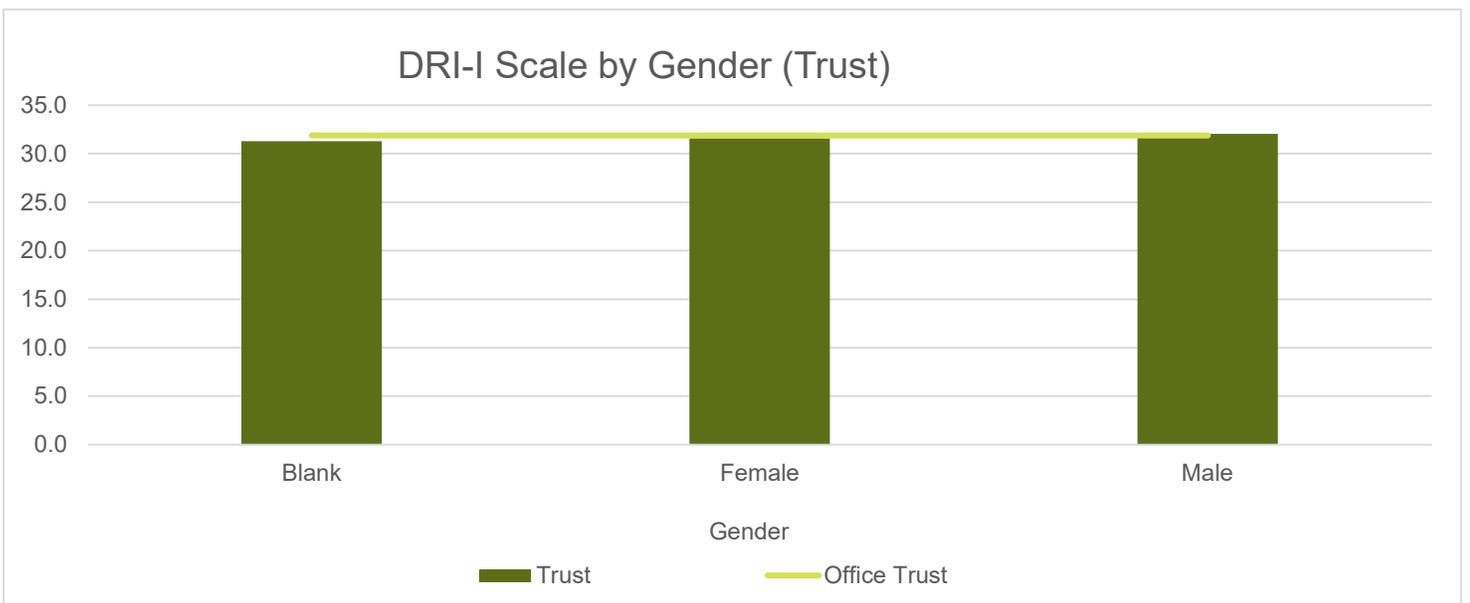
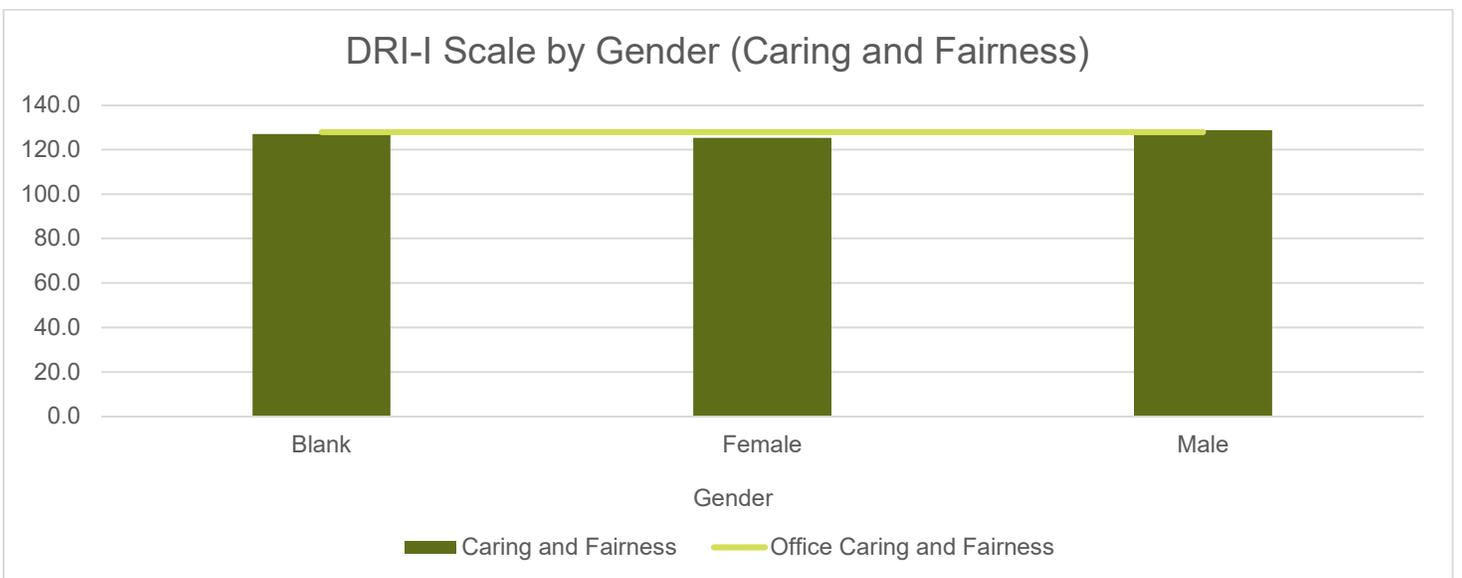
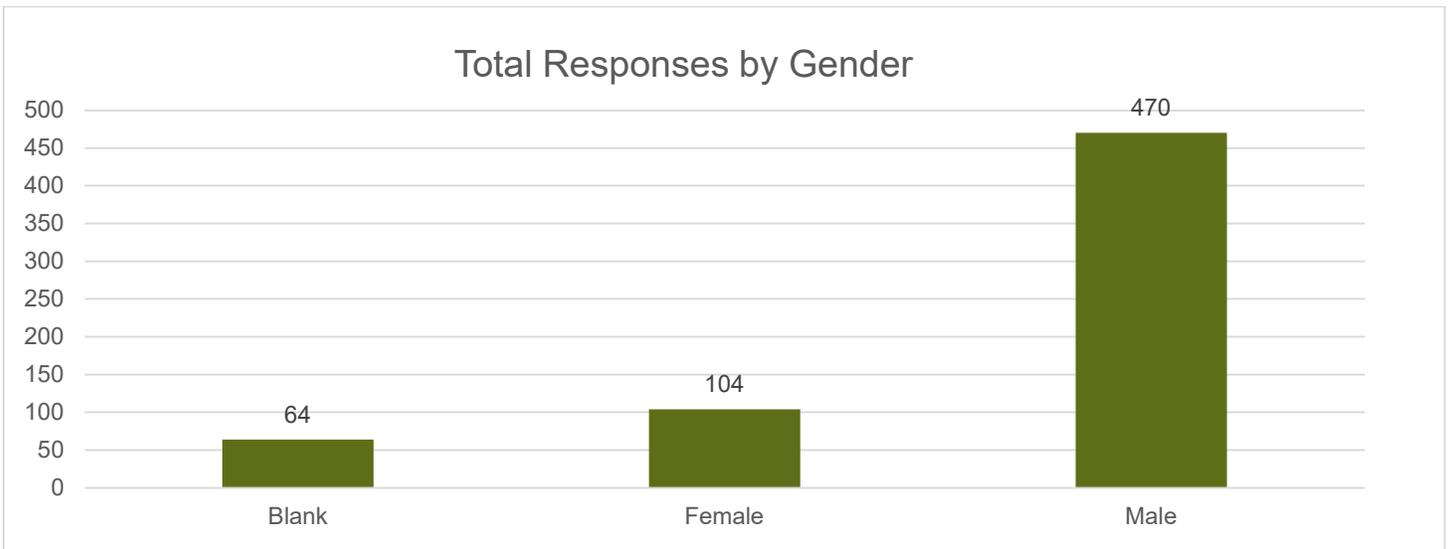


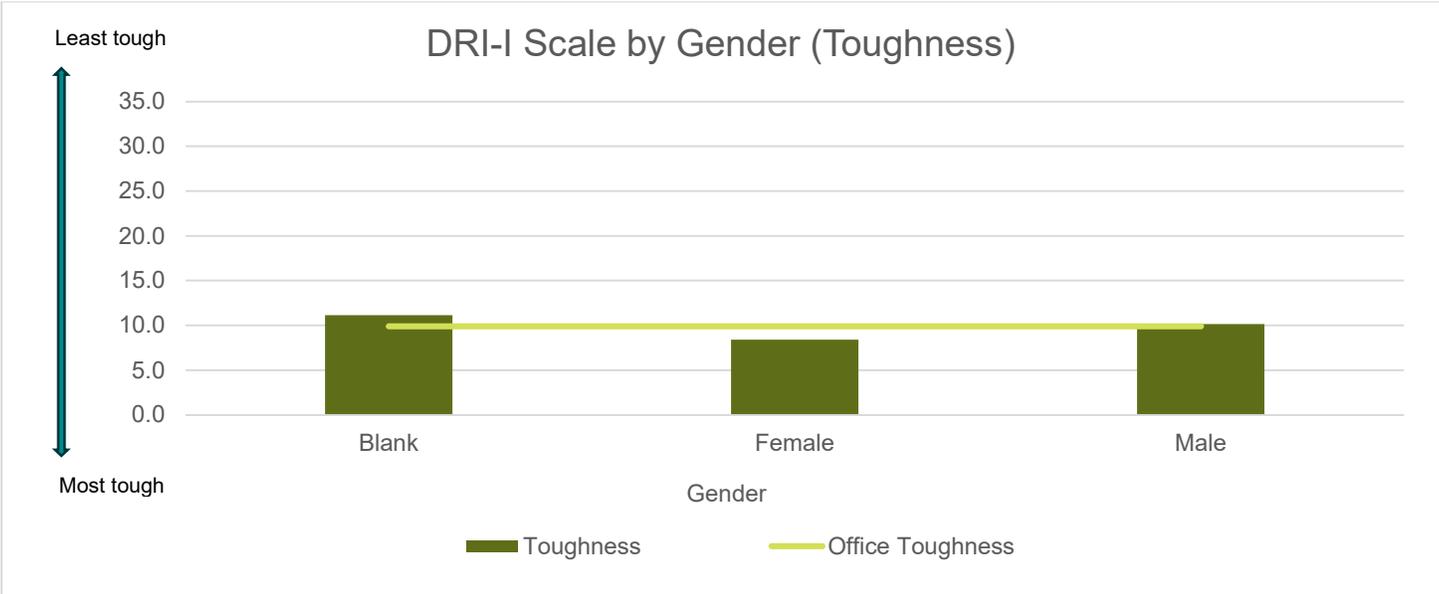
Ethnicity



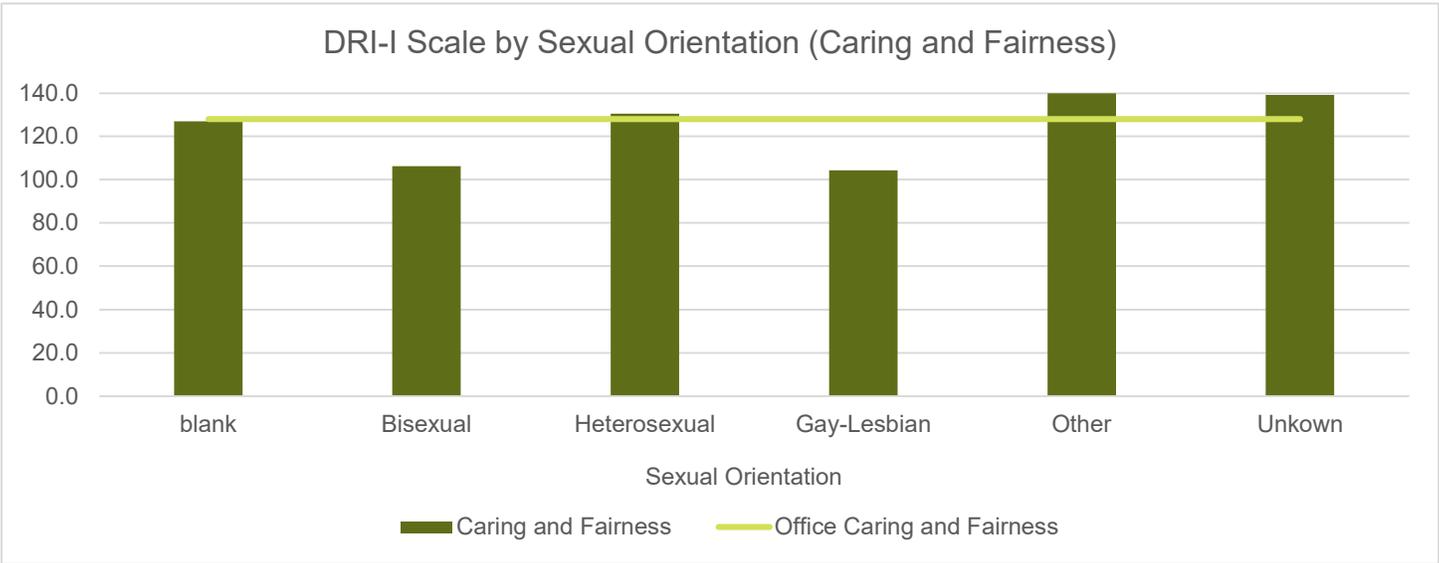
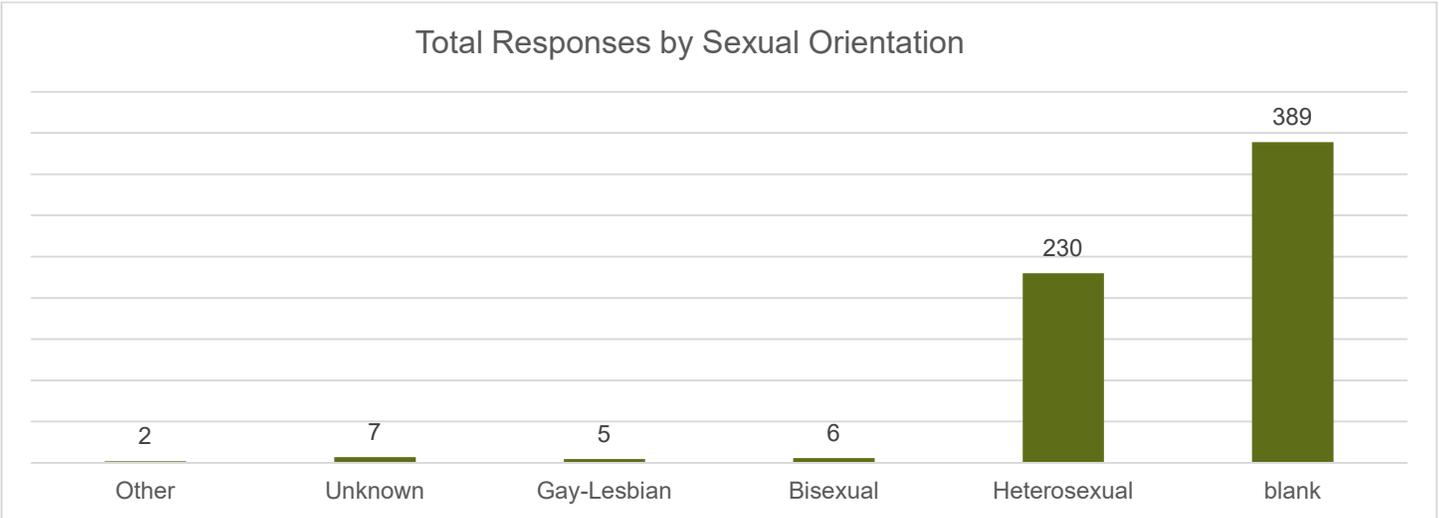


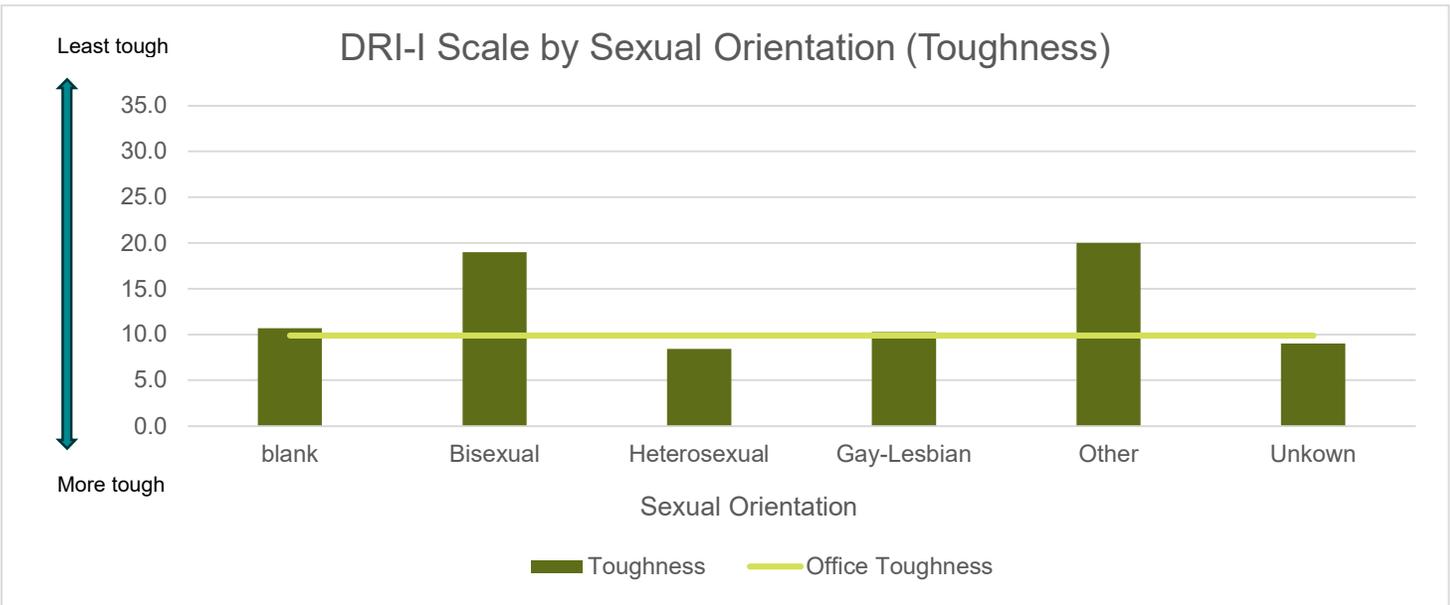
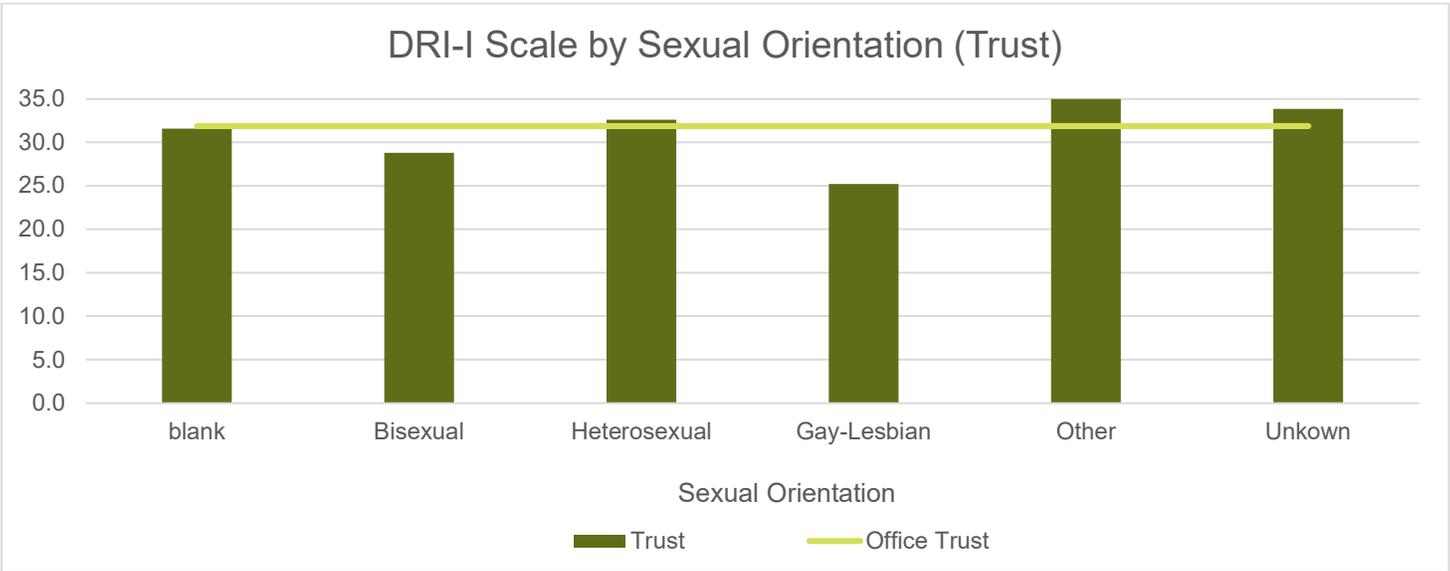
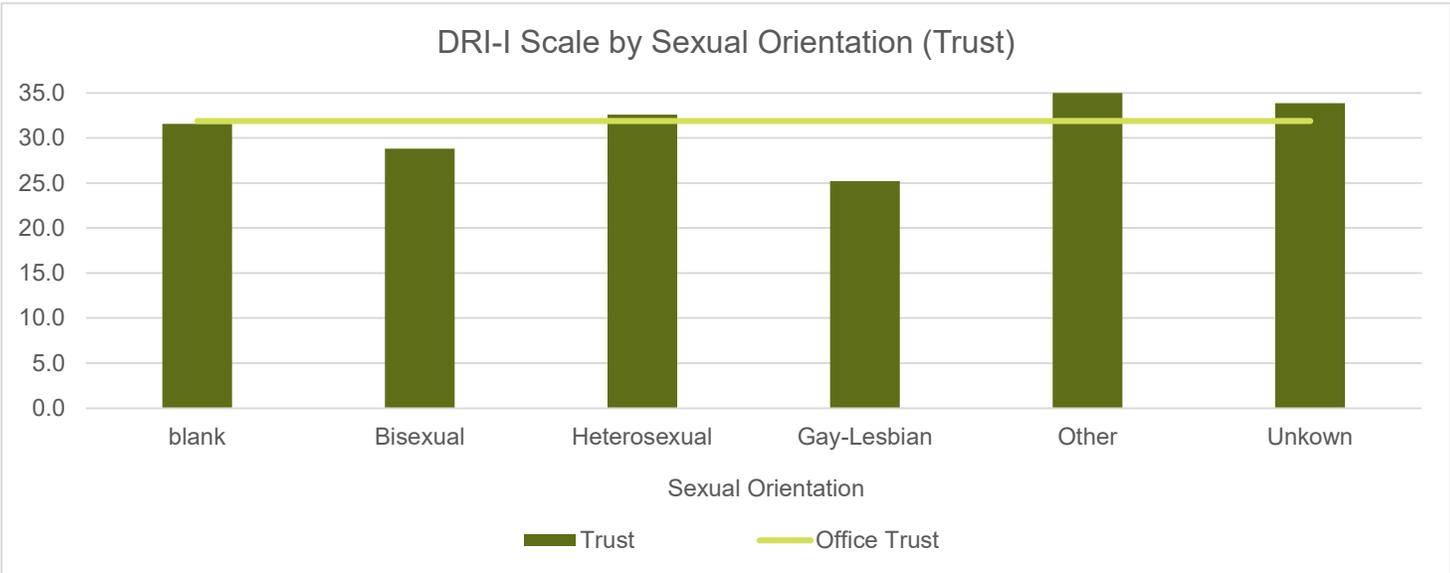
Gender



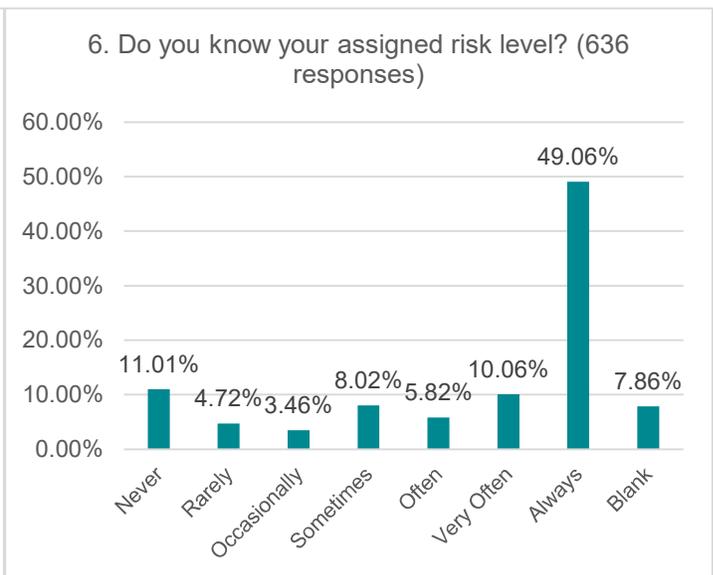
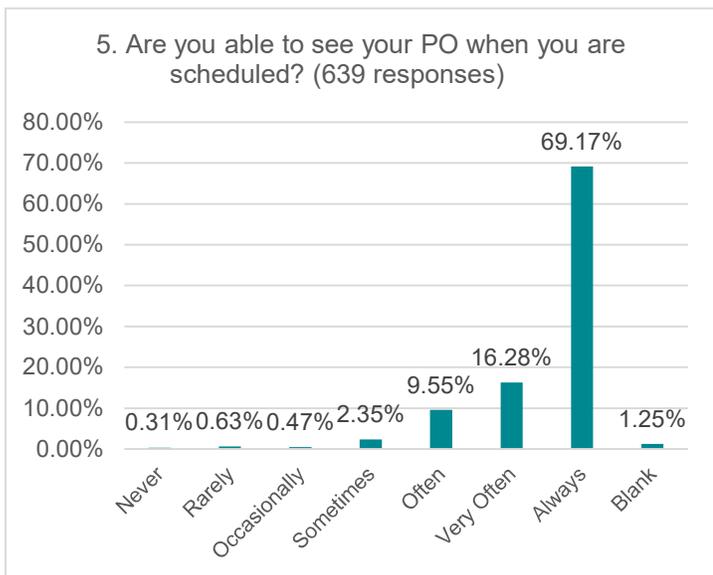
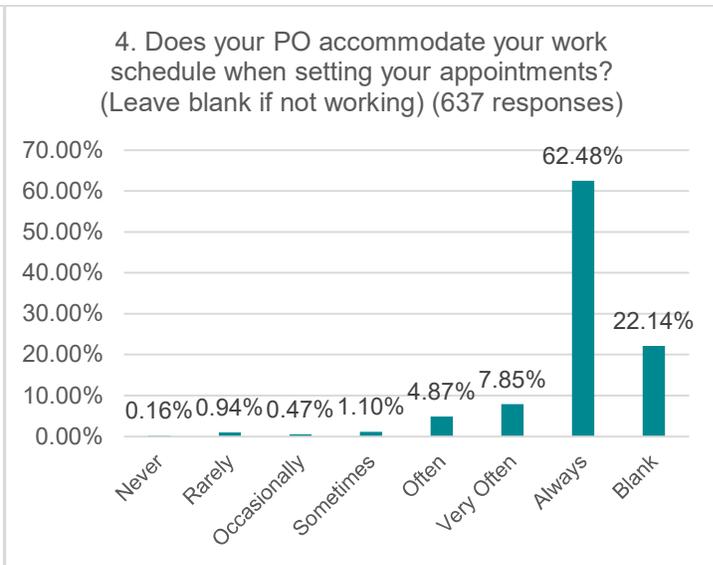
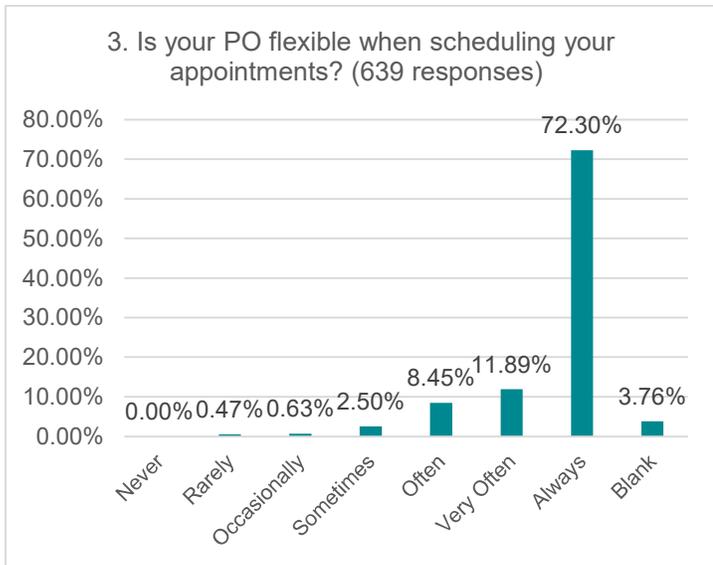
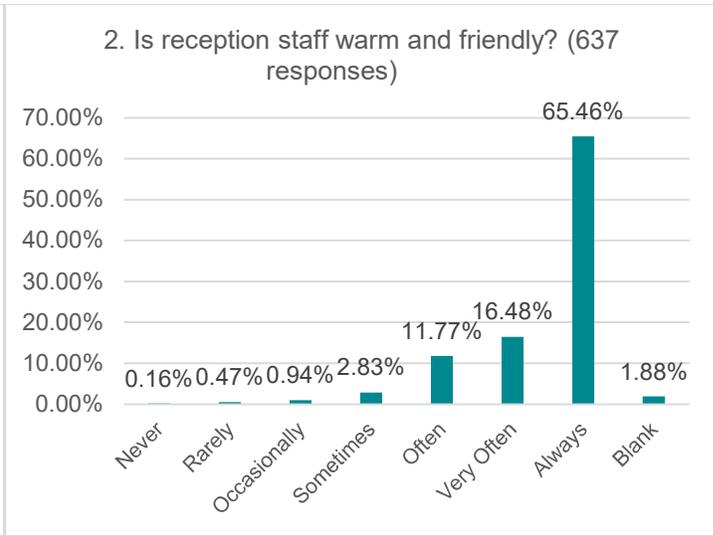
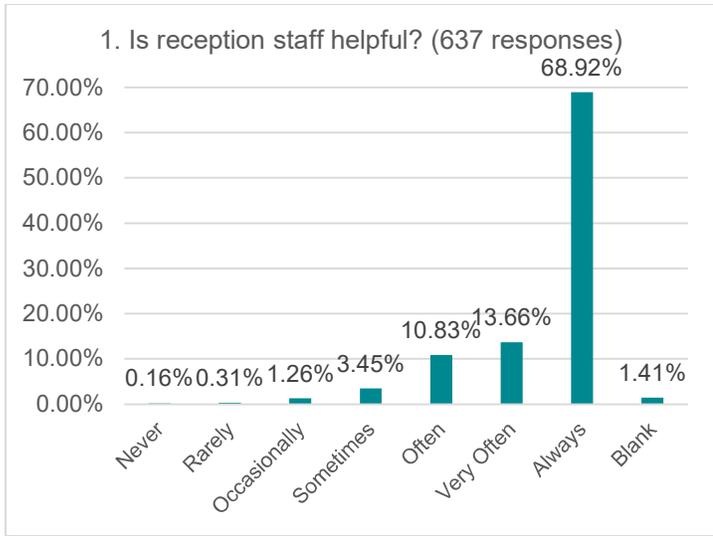


Sexual Orientation

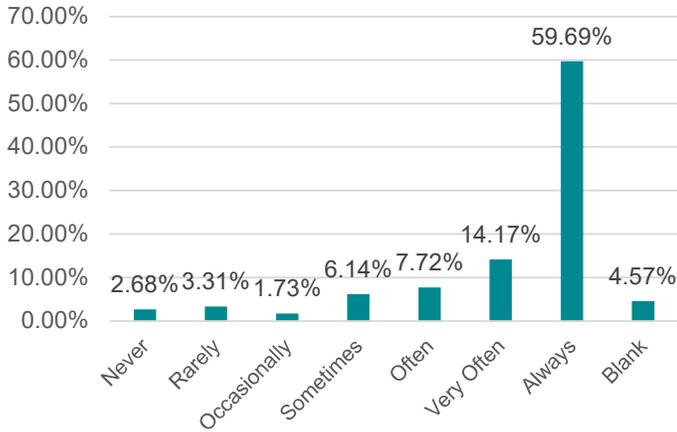




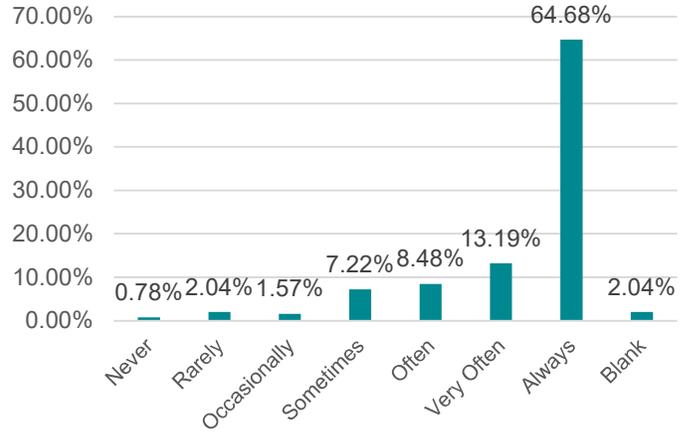
First 10 Questions of the Client Survey



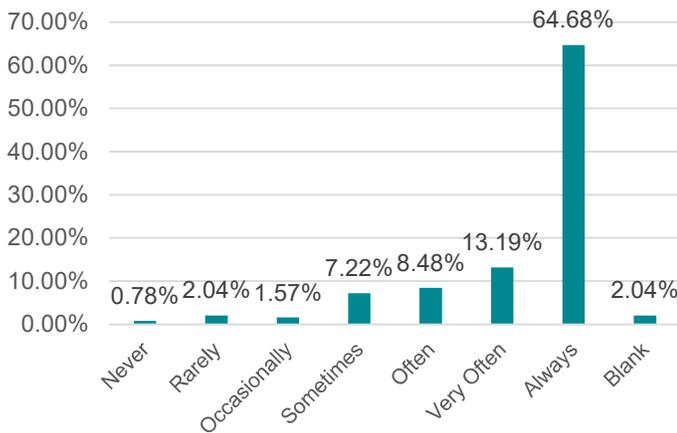
7. Do you know what is on your case plan? (635 response)



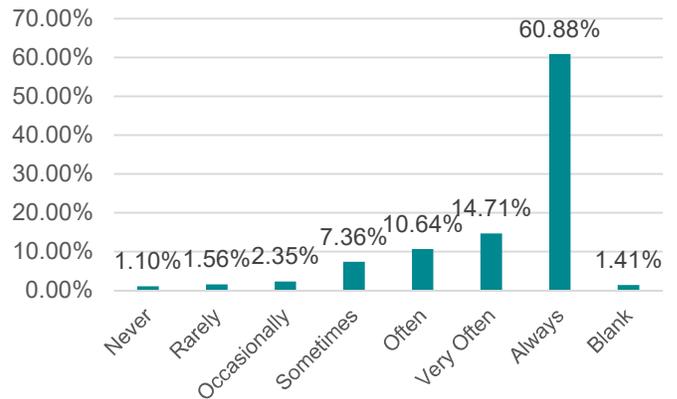
8. Do you have input in creating the goals on your case plan? (637 response)



8. Do you have input in creating the goals on your case plan? (637 response)

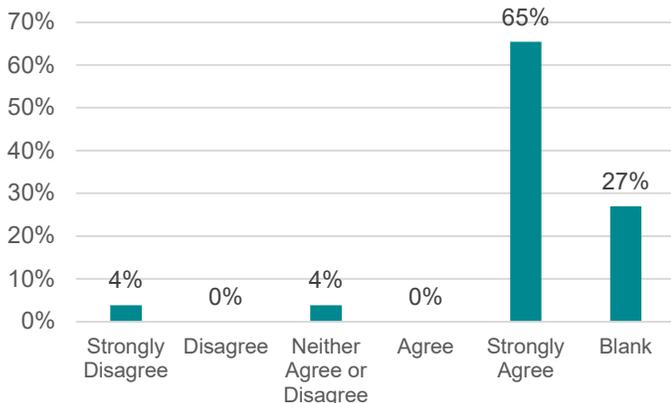


10. Does your PO teach you skills or tools that will help you improve those areas of your life? (639 responses)

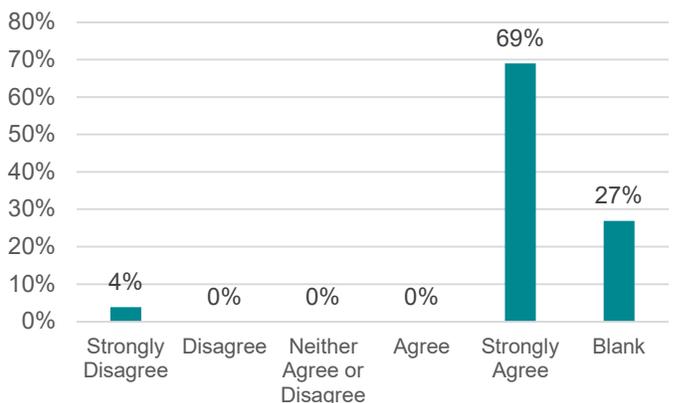


Intake Questions

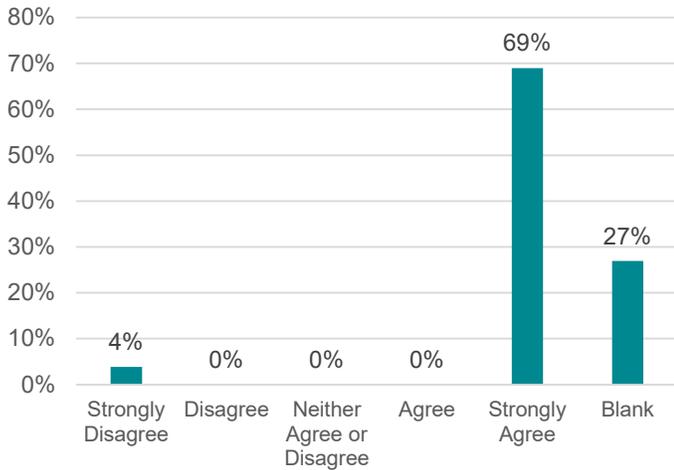
1. Reception staff was helpful (26 responses)



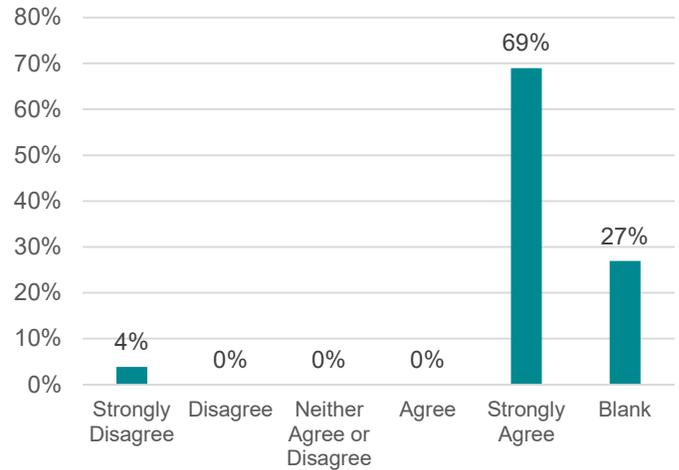
2. Reception staff was warm and friendly (26 responses)



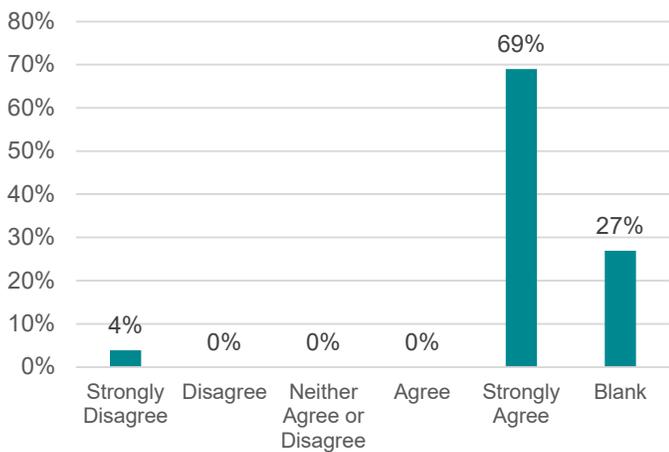
3. The Intake PO was respectful (26 responses)



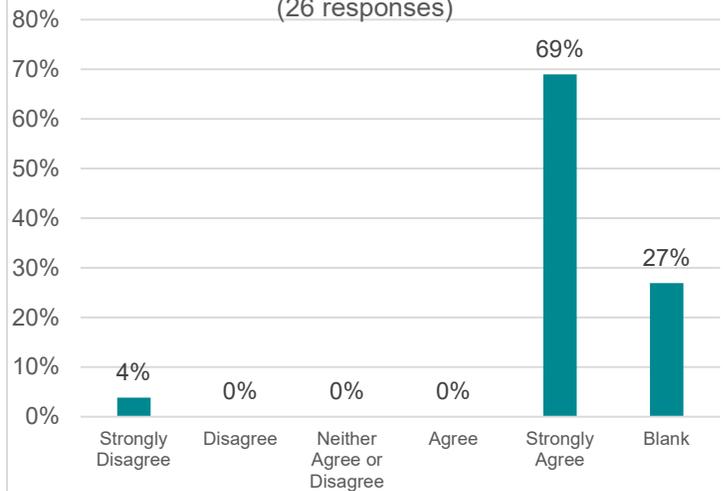
4. The Intake PO treated me fairly (26 responses)



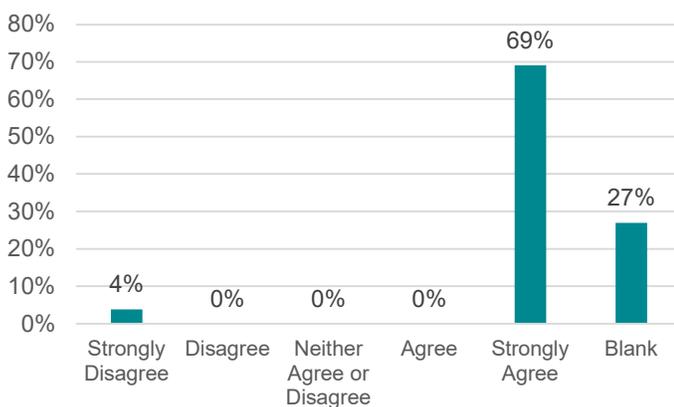
5. The Intake PO explained the conditions of supervision to me so that i could understand them (26 responses)



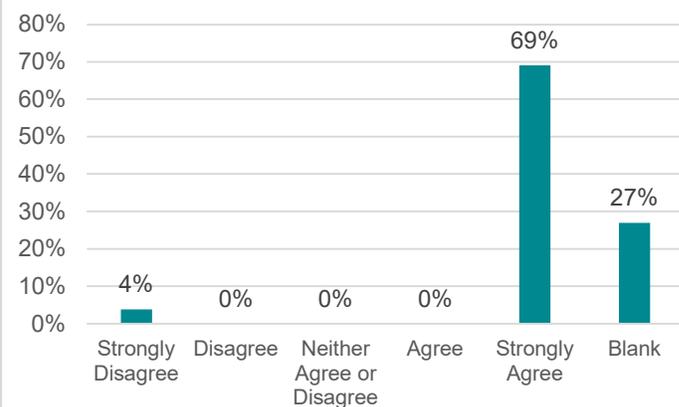
6. The Intake PO gave the opportunity to ask questions about my conditions of supervision (26 responses)

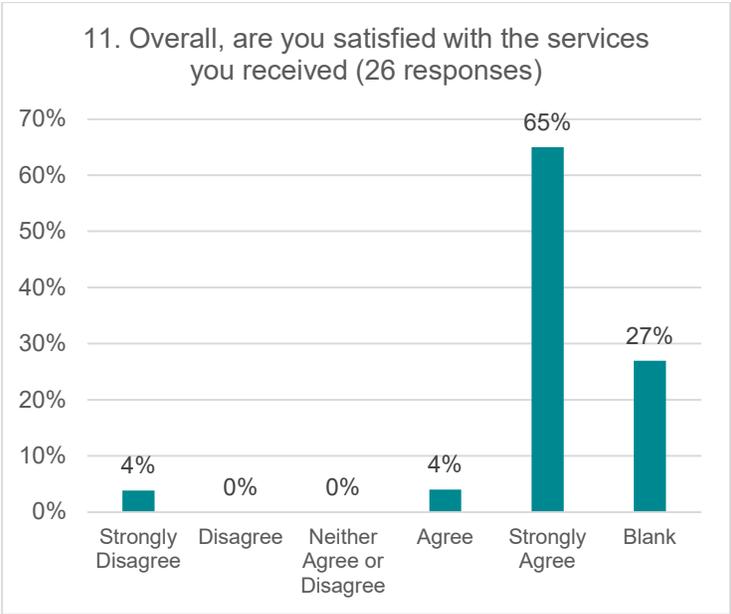
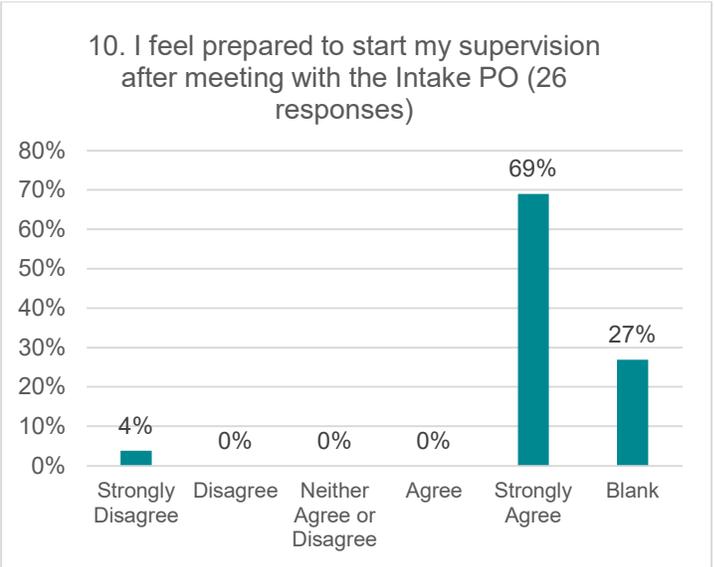
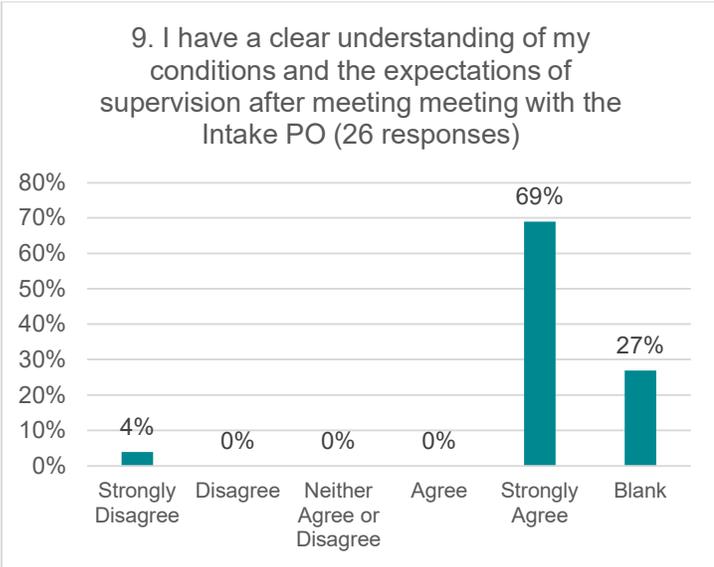


7. The Intake PO took time to answer any questions I had to my satisfaction (26 responses)



8. I felt comfortable enough to discuss any concerns about my supervision with my Intake PO (26 responses)





Conclusion

The survey results show that Marion County POs have successfully established a dual-role relationship, blending a law enforcement model of supervision with a social casework approach. This balance is evident in the survey summaries. While the findings are encouraging, there are still opportunities to strengthen the relationships between staff and clients. These connections are essential to improving outcomes by helping clients build stability, develop functional life skills, and access meaningful opportunities, while also contributing to a higher quality of life for the citizens of Marion County.



**MARION COUNTY
SHERIFF'S OFFICE**

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS FUNDING AND BUDGET UPDATE

07/23/2025





PURPOSE

- Explain Community Corrections funding and allocation
- Share budget impacts from the reduced statewide allocation
- Clarify 100 fund transfer usage
- Present supervision service realities and options.

STATEWIDE BUDGET CONTEXT

- October '24 - DOC initial forecast was \$312M for Community Corrections statewide
- April '25 - population forecast reduced amount of people on supervision statewide, reducing the amount of funding for Community Corrections
 - Overestimated the number of Drug Enforcement Misdemeanors sentenced
- Current Service Level (CSL) reduced to \$279M
- Impact: Marion County's share (10.46%) reduced proportionally





MARION COUNTY FUNDING REDUCTION

- Initial anticipated allocation: ~\$32.5M
- Revised final allocation: ~\$29.2M
- Resulting in a shortfall of ~\$3.3M over the biennium

STAFFING IMPACT

- At \$312M CSL – the entire HB5204 personnel package (6 positions) and an additional 4 vacant deputy positions were not filled, to balance FY 25-26 budget.
- At \$279M CSL - in addition to above, another 5 positions unfilled due to shortfall
 - 1 Deputy
 - Victim's Advocate
 - Mental Health Evaluator
 - Sergeant
 - Case Aide
- Operational impact: Increased caseloads per officer
- Reduced capacity for supervision, meeting contact standards, and programming

JAIL TRANSFER FUNDING EXPLAINED

- Original intent (1996): offset jail bed cost for housing “1145 Sentences” (prison sentences of less than 12 months, served locally).
- Marion County allocates 33.02% of its Community Corrections funding to the 100 fund (Jail/Transition Center) for housing this population



CURRENT COST VS. FUNDING TRANSFER

- Historic context: Jail 1145 populations were higher when the funding formula was created (~30 years ago)
- Current population: significantly reduced
- Actual bed cost today: just over \$1 million annually
- Funding transfer remains: almost \$5 million annually
- Result: over-transfer of funds that could otherwise support supervision and community programs

UNFUNDED MISDEMEANOR SUPERVISION

- Current supervised unfunded misdemeanors: ~300
- Funding: No grant-in-aid allocation for these cases
- Annual Unfunded Mandate: ~\$2M (\$18.18/person/day)
- Significant supervision burden absorbed by Community Corrections with no funding to support.



BUDGET REALITIES SUMMARY

- State cost study not adopted → Funding model underestimates real costs
- State allocation essentially → ~\$3.3M shortfall
- Vacancies remain unfilled to balance budget
- 100 fund transfer exceeds current bed cost
- Misdemeanor supervision unfunded, draining resources from felony supervision mandates



POTENTIAL OPTIONS MOVING FORWARD

- Reassess opening Transition Center
- Reassess jail transfer allocation to align with actual 1145 bed cost
- Consider ending supervision of unfunded misdemeanors to prioritize felonies and funded misdemeanors



TRANSITION CENTER





TRANSITION CENTER REOPENING CONSIDERATION

- Current plan: Reopen the Transition Center to provide jail and programming beds
- Cost impact: Requires ~\$550,000 in additional general fund dollars annually to operate
- Alternative option: Do not reopen → avoids this additional general fund expenditure,
- Jail services continue without Transition Center beds

JAIL TRANSFER RECALCULATION OPPORTUNITY

- If Transition Center remains closed: Total jail operational cost is reduced
- Opportunity: Recalculate the 33.02% jail transfer to align with actual jail bed cost needs
- Frees up grant-in-aid funding to sustain Community Corrections operations
 - No new general fund requirement to open the center





MARION COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

- Questions?
- Feedback on proposed options?
- Direction on policy changes to preserve public safety outcomes within available resources

