



Oregon

Tina Kotek, Governor

Oregon Department of Corrections

Headquarters

3723 Fairview Industrial Drive SE 200

Salem, OR 97302



November 3, 2025

The Honorable Kate Lieber, Co-Chair
The Honorable Tawna Sanchez, Co-Chair
Interim Ways and Means Committee
900 Court Street NE, Rm. H-178
Salem, OR 97301

Co-Chairs Lieber and Sanchez,

The Oregon Department of Corrections (DOC) was created by the 64th Legislative Assembly in June 1987 and operates under ORS chapter 423. The Oregon Constitution was amended in November 1996 to say, "Laws for the punishment of crimes shall be founded on these principles: protection of society, personal responsibility, accountability for one's actions, and reformation."

DOC's mission echoes the Oregon constitution: "The mission of the Oregon Department of Corrections is to protect communities, promote accountability, and transform lives." As part of our 3-Year Strategic Plan, our goals for the 2025-2027 Biennium include:

- **Excelling in the foundations** of our work: security, safety, and the continuum of care provided to adults in custody (AICs) and those on supervision in our communities.
- **Optimizing every dollar** to achieve the highest impact through modernization of inefficient systems and onboarding new technology solutions.
- **Transforming the lives of adults in custody and on supervision and enhancing the wellness of staff** by providing programs proven to reduce recidivism while supporting the health and wellness of our staff.

As we enter turbulent fiscal times, our leadership has wrestled with how to achieve these goals while cutting a budget that already includes underfunded initiatives such as Gender Informed Practices at the Coffee Creek Correctional Facility and improvements in health care throughout our prison system.

It is important to acknowledge that DOC is a 24 hours a day, 7 days a week operation that maintains 12 secure institutions throughout the state, housing approximately 12,000 AICs and employing over 4,700 people. We also contract with both public and community-based organizations to provide services in our institutions. Additionally, DOC works in partnership with local, county-operated community corrections agencies to supervise over 23,000 offenders.

We are a critical part of Oregon's public safety system, dedicated to ensuring those who are convicted of serious crimes serve their sentences in safe and secure institutions where they can develop the skills needed to be a contributing member of society.

Our impact on the quality of life for Oregonians is significant. DOC has a positive effect on communities across Oregon by providing vital services such as wildfire crews, trail maintenance, highway cleanup, salmon restoration, and reforestation. Additionally, we help other Oregon state agencies operate more efficiently with printing, signage, furniture making, contact centers, and braille transcription services. Our recidivism rate is only 12.7% for people returning to DOC custody, and we are committed to reducing it further.

To achieve the requested fiscal reductions and prioritize their impact, DOC leadership viewed our budget through the lens of our mission and strategic goals. As an organization focused on continuous improvement, we identified opportunities for cost savings which also created efficiencies in the way we do business.

One of the challenges we faced in this budget process centered on staffing, primarily in security and health care. When DOC staffing levels were adopted decades ago, there were fewer vacancy drivers such as paid leave programs and state approved holidays. Conversely, the rising acuity levels and aging population of AICs makes health care more dynamic and expensive to provide at a constitutionally required standard of care. To maintain these critical positions in this budget reduction meant drastic cuts in program areas unless we reduce the number of adults in custody and close institutions.

Unfortunately, the deeper the reduction, the more severe the consequence. A 2.5% or 5% reduction is not achievable without negatively impacting the safety of Oregon communities, staff, and the adults in our custody and care.

The detailed list of proposed budget reductions and impacts is provided below.

1. **Efficiencies:** While these changes may seem negligible, there is real impact to our operations. Training and associated travel often impact preparedness and safety. Changing any contractor relationship also may disrupt service delivery and have political ramifications with the affected stakeholders.
 1. Reduce all travel expenses (both in and out of state).
 2. Reduce office supplies.
 3. Move training programs that are conducted in person to online training platforms.
 4. Stop non-mandatory external training.
 5. Strategic recruitment of DOC health services staff to decrease the use of contracted health care staff.
 6. Strategic recruitment of DOC security staff to reduce the use of overtime, especially mandatory overtime.
2. **Timing adjustments:** Agency-wide changes to hiring policies with a staff of 4,700 will likely disrupt employment business practices and make us less competitive in the market. Infrastructure maintenance is critical to our ability to securely house 12,000 AICs, so spending delays may have an impact on our operations.
 1. Hiring delays and temporary freezes for specified non-security and non-health care-related job categories.

2. Delay capital improvements, maintenance projects, capital purchases, and technology replacements.
3. **Modernization:** Embracing new technologies comes with risks that must be acknowledged, especially impacting the timing of savings.
 1. Move to an electronic mail process and 1:1 tablet deployment for AICs to reduce paper-related processes while improving communications infrastructure.
 2. Completion of Electronic Health Records (EHR) and subsequent investment in Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) personnel to identify efficiencies in our health care operations.
 3. Expand telehealth treatment options.
 4. Expand the types of health care positions DOC can recruit for to better reflect modern hospital operations.
4. **Reductions that impact our core mission and services:**
 1. Scale back newer programs:
 - a) Scale opioid treatment programs (MOUD).
 - b) Reduce drug interdiction program spending.
 - c) Eliminate the new SUD programs at OSP and SRCI. This will require staff lay-offs to achieve the budget savings.
 2. Reduce the use of security personnel overtime to support programming for AICs such as visitation, education, and other out of cell activities.
 3. Delay hiring unfilled Health Services positions, impacting our ability to provide a community standard of care to AICs.
 4. Closure of South Fork Forest Camp (Tillamook).
 5. Closure of Eastern Oregon Correctional Institution (Pendleton).
 6. Significant cuts to Community Corrections, impacting DOC and our community partner's ability to provide parole and probation services in counties across Oregon.

Detail of General Fund Reductions (see Appendix A for more detailed impacts)

	Description of Budget Reduction (from minimal to significant)	Amount	Impact to Operations	Impact to DOC Staff	Impacts to AICs	Impact to Oregonians	Rule or Law Change Needed?	Notes (see Appendix for detailed explanation)
1	Reduce Travel - Out of State	\$ 450,000	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	None	See Appendix A.
2	Reduce Travel- Instate	\$ 1,455,000	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	None	See Appendix A.
3	Reduce office supplies	\$ 1,400,000	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	None	See Appendix A.

	Description of Budget Reduction (from minimal to significant)	Amount	Impact to Operations	Impact to DOC Staff	Impacts to AICs	Impact to Oregonians	Rule or Law Change Needed?	Notes (see Appendix for detailed explanation)
4	Reducing OT with modified operations	\$ 5,000,000	Substantial	Substantial	Significant	Moderate	None	This may impact visitation, large events, and out of cell time for AICs.
5	Reverse POP Package 811 (deferred maintenance)	\$ 2,000,000	Moderate	Moderate	Minimal	Minimal	In Review	See Appendix A.
6	GF deferred maintenance & capital improvement (Facilities)	\$ 1,500,000	Moderate	Moderate	Minimal	Minimal	None	See Appendix A.
7	Stop GF capital purchases - Health Services	\$ 3,000,000	Moderate	Moderate	Minimal	Minimal	None	Halts the expansion of Pyxis medication management equipment.
8	Community Corrections - cut payments from Criminal Fines Account	\$ 1,000,000	Moderate	Moderate	Minimal	Moderate	None	See Appendix A.
9	Delay or freeze all non-security and non- health services FTE	\$ 3,165,000	Substantial	Substantial	Minimal	Minimal	None	See Appendix A.
10	Stop all non-required external trainings	\$ 800,000	Substantial	Substantial	Minimal	Minimal	None	See Appendix A.

	Description of Budget Reduction (from minimal to significant)	Amount	Impact to Operations	Impact to DOC Staff	Impacts to AICs	Impact to Oregonians	Rule or Law Change Needed?	Notes (see Appendix for detailed explanation)
11	Delay PC lifecycle replacement	\$ 700,000	Moderate	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	None	See Appendix A.
12	Stop Wastewater Testing Pilot Program	\$ 186,000	Moderate	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	In Review	This was part of a legislative package to enhance drug interdiction efforts during the 2023 Legislative Session.
13	Reduce paper waste and mail room FTE with 1:1 tablet deployment for AICs	\$ 500,000	Significant	Substantial	Significant	Minimal	None	The is expected to result in significantly positive operational efficiencies.
14	Community Corrections: \$4.9M from Criminal Fines Account + \$1.8M from Jail Reimbursement	\$ 6,675,200	Substantial	Substantial	Minimal	Substantial	None	Will not trigger opt-out by counties. Creates unfunded mandate for Sheriffs to incarcerate individuals without full repayment.
15	Reduce outside contract nursing staff in lieu of more DOC nursing staff	\$ 5,000,000	Substantial	Substantial	Moderate	Minimal	In Review	Would require DAS approving new nursing positions.

	Description of Budget Reduction (from minimal to significant)	Amount	Impact to Operations	Impact to DOC Staff	Impacts to AICs	Impact to Oregonians	Rule or Law Change Needed?	Notes (see Appendix for detailed explanation)
16	Closure of SFFC by 6/30/2026	\$ 9,502,768	Moderate	Significant	Moderate	Substantial	None	Five fewer forest fire work crews available. One less fish hatchery; 17.38 FTE affected.
17	Reduce outside mental health professionals in lieu of more DOC staff.	500,000	Substantial	Substantial	Moderate	Minimal	None	Fill open mental health positions currently performed by contractors to achieve savings.
18	Scaling MOUD Treatments	\$ 5,000,000	Significant	Significant	Significant	Substantial	None	Treatment only on entry and in final months pre-release.
19	Layoff SUD staff and stop treatment program.	\$ 5,625,000	Significant	Significant	Significant	Significant	In Review	These positions are in high demand and have taken more than a year to fill; 24.75 FTE affected.

	Description of Budget Reduction (from minimal to significant)	Amount	Impact to Operations	Impact to DOC Staff	Impacts to AICs	Impact to Oregonians	Rule or Law Change Needed?	Notes (see Appendix for detailed explanation)
20	Closure of EOCI by 6/30/26.	\$ 85,224,520	Significant	Significant	Significant	Significant	Yes	Requires law change to release AICs. While some of the 408 employees affected could transfer to TRCI, a significant number would be laid off in this area with a historically inhospitable employment market; 207.85 FTE affected.
21	Additional reductions to Community Corrections	\$ 7,675,000	Significant	Significant	Significant	Significant	None	Would trigger opt-out by counties and may result in more prison bed usage.
	TOTALS	\$145,858,488						484 Positions (249.98 FTE)

Detail of Other Fund Reductions

	Description of Budget Reduction (from minimal to significant)	Amount	Impact to Operations	Impact to DOC Staff	Impacts to AICs	Impact to Oregonians	Rule or Law Change Needed?	Notes
1	FEMA Reimbursements Due to DOC	\$ 662,631	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	None	These are FEMA reimbursements that DOC is due to receive. These funds have not been received yet.
2	Commissary Limitation 2.5% Cut	\$671,006	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	None	This is a limitation that DOC uses for cash flow purposes but is ultimately an empty limitation. These reductions could reduce the agency's ability to efficiently purchase and process inventoried products.
3	Commissary Limitation 5% Cut	\$1,333,637	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	None	Same as above.
	TOTALS	\$2,667,274						

Conclusion

In closing, the Oregon Department of Corrections plays a uniquely critical role in the broader public safety system. The work we do inside our institutions directly affects the health, safety, and stability of communities across the state. The work we do with our county partners ensures the recidivism rate remains low. As one of the largest agencies in the state with institutions operating around the clock, our operational integrity is essential to maintaining a functional correctional system and, by extension, a

functional public safety system. We appreciate the opportunity to present our list of proposed budget reductions and look forward to working with you to thoughtfully review and assess each item.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Michael Reese". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "M" and "R".

Michael Reese
Director

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Heidi Steward". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "H" and "S".

Heidi Steward
Deputy Director

Appendix A:

Detailed Impact of DOC Budget Cuts

Reduction	Detailed Impact	Budget Savings	Positions	FTE
Reduce Travel - Out of State	Reduced in- and out-of-state travel will limit professional development and collaboration opportunities across multiple DOC programs. Health Services staff will have fewer opportunities to earn continuing education credits, recruit at health care conferences, and stay informed on evolving national health care policies and practices. The reduction will also hinder Oregon's correctional professionals from partnering and learning from peers nationwide. In addition, Facilities, Project Management, and IT teams will face challenges overseeing contractor work, completing essential repairs, and accessing critical hands-on training, leading to increased costs, delayed projects, safety concerns, and slower progress on IT modernization and operational efficiency.	(450,000)	-	-
Reduce Travel- Instate	Limits the ability for statewide DOC teams to come together for face-to-face meetings, trainings, etc. Limits the ability for managers supervising statewide teams to travel with regularity to meet with staff. Challenges within Health Services will be a need to continue in-state training to support statewide EHR implementation and to complete internal auditing related to NCCHC accreditation and organizational performance.	(1,455,000)	-	-
Reduce office supplies	A reduction in office supplies could negatively impact DOC by causing employee dissatisfaction and disrupting workflows due to a lack of essential items like pens, paper, and printer ink. However, we hope it can positively impact our efficiency by lowering costs and reducing waste through better inventory management and sustainability practices.	(1,400,000)	-	-

Reduction	Detailed Impact	Budget Savings	Positions	FTE
Reducing overtime via Modified Operations	Depending on the form that "modified operations" takes, access to all AIC programs and events may be impacted. This includes everything from visiting and family events, education, cognitive and parenting classes, volunteer led programs, and more. It could also impact scheduling of AIC telephonic and video court appointments (for weekday modifications). All of these changes impact staff and AIC safety.	(5,000,000)	-	-
POP811-Deferred Maintenance	The inability to perform preventative maintenance may lead to equipment and systems failures. This will likely result in emergency repairs, higher maintenance costs, as well as lower efficiency ratings, increases in energy consumption, breakdowns, as well as potential regulatory fines and safety risks. This may also require us to request emergency funding (E Board funding) for critical emergent repairs.	(2,000,000)	-	-
GF Deferred Maintenance & Cap Improvement (facilities)	The impact of reducing our capital improvement budget may result in higher maintenance costs, decreased energy efficiency, key equipment breakdowns, potential regulatory fines, and safety risks. This may also require us to request emergency funding (E Board funding) for critical emergent repairs.	(1,500,000)	-	-
Stop GF Capital Purchases - Health Services	This reduction halts the expansion of Pyxis medication management equipment utilized to promote efficiencies and reduce risk in medication administration and medication diversion within institutions.	(3,000,000)	-	-
Community Corrections % of cuts	CFA funds support juvenile and adult programs in all 36 counties focused on prevention, treatment, and programming.	(1,000,000)	-	-
Delay or Freezing of non 24/7 positions	Could hinder or disrupt DOC's ability to provide key programs and services to AICs, depending on position impacted (ex. Correctional Counselors). Could result in violation of the state's 11 to 1 staff to manager ratio (assigning staff under another manager until able to fill their manager position).	(3,165,000)	(17)	(16.54)
Halt all external training opportunities	Limits agency and personnel growth and access to opportunities to further align work with evidence-based practices.	(800,000)	-	-

Reduction	Detailed Impact	Budget Savings	Positions	FTE
Extend PC Lifecycle Replacement	The current PC lifecycle ensures optimal performance, security, and minimal disruption to operations. Extending the lifecycle may reduce short-term costs, but risks increased support cost in the long run due to aging hardware, reduced staff productivity, and impact to operations due to frequent failures and potentially increased security vulnerabilities.	(700,000)	-	-
Stop Wastewater Testing	The mothballing of this pilot project creates significant gaps in AIC drug use surveillance at OSP and SRCI, hindering effective and timely decision-making, and potentially compromising the safety of those institutions.	(186,000)	-	-
Community Corrections % of cuts	See above for CFA impacts. Jail reimbursements provide Sheriffs with the ability to hold DUII offenders as prescribed in statute. Loss of these funds creates an unfunded mandate.	(6,675,200)		-
Cut contract nursing staff	Reducing contract nursing used to manage nursing workload in facilities with vacant nursing positions can result in increased voluntary and mandatory overtime, burnout, and increased turnover. This in turn can create patient care deficiencies where not enough nurses may be available. While some reductions may be possible when hiring occurs, if DOC staff nursing retention levels decrease it may be necessary to correspondingly increase contract nursing to maintain safe patient care.	(5,000,000)		-
SFFC Closure	Each year, South Fork Forest Camp (SFFC) can produce up to 28,000-man days of skilled labor, saving the state millions in costs. Part of SFFC's mission is to supply a ready work force to combat forest and wildfires, assisting with disaster relief efforts, and engaging in fire suppression statewide. SFFC is consistently the number one provider of wildfire crew support of all DOC prisons. Crews provide critical support for statewide fire operations, recreation, and reforestation, as well as support for special projects such as sign making, metal fabrication and tool or equipment repair. Crews also provide treatment for about 10,000 acres of young tree stands each year; build or maintain up to 105 miles of public hiking trails; and maintain public campgrounds, day use areas, and trailheads within the Northwest Oregon Area.	(9,502,768)	(34)	(26)

Reduction	Detailed Impact	Budget Savings	Positions	FTE
Roll back use of BHS staff in contract employees	To meet the reduction in BHS contract services, we will reduce the number of contracted mental health prescribers, both psychiatrists and psychiatric mental health nurse practitioners beginning at the end of October 2025. While this reduction is possible due to recent prescriber hires, if there are future vacancies, bringing on more expensive contracted prescribers is the only way to keep caseloads at a manageable size.	(500,000)	-	-
Scaling MOUD Treatments	In order to meet the reduction in MOUD costs, we will consider delaying induction for patients who are not within 6 months to release. The target will be no more than 1,000 active MOUD patients. If we adopt these changes they will likely be opposed by AICs and advocacy organizations and runs the risk of increased litigation and settlement costs.	(5,000,000)	-	-
Layoff SUD Staff and Stopping the Program	With the elimination of the chronic disease model SUD treatment programs at OSP and SRCI, more than 350 patients will no longer be able to receive services. This change would put DOC back to only offering SUD treatment in the final 6 months of a patient's incarceration and only if they are minimum custody eligible. The level of SUD treatment needed considerably outpaces the agency's ability to deliver these services. The elimination of these two innovative programs will exacerbate an already significant issue and make our institutions less safe.	(5,625,000)	(33)	(25)
Closure of EOCI	Eastern Oregon Correctional Institution (EOCI) is Pendleton's second-largest employer, with 445 staff and contractors whose loss would severely impact the local economy. The facility maintains a strong, respectful culture that promotes safety and operational efficiency and offers innovative programs. EOCI also houses Oregon Corrections Enterprises' (OCE) Prison Blues clothing line, call center, and laundry services - together generating about \$4 million annually, or 13% of OCE's total revenue, while providing work and training for 210 adults in custody. Closing EOCI would end these programs, reduce institutional stability, increase long-term recidivism costs, and strain DOC capacity, likely requiring the release of AICs.	(85,224,520)	(417)	(312)

Reduction	Detailed Impact	Budget Savings	Positions	FTE
Additional Cuts to Community Corrections	Transition funds are used to stabilize individuals releasing from prison with housing, clothing, basic needs, transportation, and other services. FSAPP has worked to keep single parents, primarily women out of prison and in the home. Loss of this program will increase the population at Coffee Creek Correctional Facility (Oregon's only women's prison) and the caseload of Oregon's foster care system. GIA is the base funding for all parole and probation services. Cuts to this fund erode the ability to adequately supervise high and medium risk individuals and will trigger the opt out clause for county-based parole and probation services.	(7,675,000)	-	-

Department Of Corrections (DOC)														
2025-27 Biennium														
2025-27 LAB					2,504,054,335	-	53,345,488	2,557,399,823						
Detail of Reductions to 2025-27 Legislatively Adopted Budget														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Priority (ranked most to least preferred)		Agency	SCR or Activity Initials	Program Unit/Activity Description	GF	LF	OF	TOTAL FUNDS	Pos.	FTE	Gov. Reduction Target Yes / No	One-Time Yes / No	Describe the reduction and associated impact on services and outcomes. Please identify the source of Other Funds reductions.	
Dept	Prgm/ Div													
DOC	All	291	All	Reduce Out of State Travel	450,000.00	-	-	\$ 450,000	-	-	Yes	Yes	These actions will reduce the agencies efficiency and abiltiy to work across statelines with other correctional partners.	
DOC	All	291	All	Reduce Instate Travel	1,455,000.00	-	-	\$ 1,455,000	-	-	Yes	Yes	These actions will reduce the agencies efficiency. This will require less face time across our institutions for strategic gatherings, audits, and idea sharing.	
DOC	All	291	All	Reduce Office Supplies	1,400,000.00	-	-	\$ 1,400,000	-	-	Yes	Yes	This action will reduce agency effieiciency through a lower avaialability of needed supplies to complete the necessary work.	
DOC	Ops	291	003	Reduce OT via Modified Operations	5,000,000.00	-	-	\$ 5,000,000	-	-	Yes	Yes	This savings will require us to close posts to reduce OT. These actions may impact programing, visitations, large events, and out of cell time for AIC's - all of which have an impact on staff and AIC safety.	
DOC	Ops	291	003	POP 811 - Deferred Maintenance	2,000,000.00	-	-	\$ 2,000,000	-	-	Yes	No	This reduction will reduce the deferred maintenance items we are able to address and ultimately cause higher costs in the future.	
DOC	Admin Svcs	291	006	GF Deferred Maintenance & Cap Improvement	1,500,000.00	-	-	\$ 1,500,000	-	-	Yes	Yes	This reduction will reduce the deferred maintenance items we are able to address and ultimately cause higher costs in the future.	
DOC	Health	291	010	Stop GF Capital Purchases - Health Services	3,000,000.00	-	-	\$ 3,000,000	-	-	Yes	Yes	The agency would not purchase medication distribution machines that create efficiencies for the agnecy and provent medication losses.	
DOC	Com Cor	291	009	Community Corrections % 19M Cut	1,000,000.00	-	-	\$ 1,000,000	-	-	Yes	Yes	This reduction would impact counties by providing fewer pass through dollars from the Criminal Fines replacement funds.	
DOC	All	291	All	Hiring Freeze on Non 24/7 Positions	3,165,000.00	-	-	\$ 3,165,000	-	-	Yes	Yes	This action could significantly impact DOC day to day operations by freezing any non security and non essential medical positions that become vacant as a result of normal attrition for the remainder of the biennium.	
DOC	All	291	All	Halt All External Training Opportunities	800,000.00	-	-	\$ 800,000	-	-	No	Yes	This reduction will reduce staff effectiveness by not having a highly trained staff.	

Department Of Corrections (DOC)														
2025-27 Biennium														
					2025-27 LAB	2,504,054,335	-	53,345,488	2,557,399,823					
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Priority (ranked most to least preferred)		Agency	SCR or Activity Initials	Program Unit/Activity Description	GF	LF	OF	TOTAL FUNDS	Pos.	FTE	Gov. Reduction Target Yes / No	One-Time Yes / No	Describe the reduction and associated impact on services and outcomes. Please identify the source of Other Funds reductions.	
Dept	Prgm/ Div													
DOC	Admin Svcs	291	006	Extend PC Lifecycle Replacement	700,000.00	-	-	\$ 700,000	-	-	No	Yes	This would push PC lifecycle replacement into the futue. This will put the agency at risk of catostophic machine failure and potentially higher costs in the future.	
Doc	Central Admin	291	004	Stop Wastewater Testing	186,000.00	-	-	\$ 186,000	-	-	No	Yes	Stopping wastewater testing would reduce the agencies ability to determine if current SUD activities are being effective.	
DOC	Ops	291	003	Mail Move to Tablet (Digital Mail)	500,000.00			\$ 500,000	-	-	No	No	Move to digital mail to reduce paper products, increase staff safety, and increase mailroom efficiency.	
DOC	Com Cor	291	009	Community Corrections 2.5% Cut	6,675,200.00	-	-	\$ 6,675,200	-	-	No	Yes	This reduction would stop criminal fines funding for counties and reduce avaiable jail funding. This would not trigger opt out.	
DOC	Health	291	010	Cut Contract Nursing Staff	5,000,000.00	-	-	\$ 5,000,000	-	-	No	Yes	The agency is actively trying to fill budgeted nursing positions to reduce the reliance on contracted nurses. A reduction in contracted nurse funding with DOC nurse vacancies could lead to poor medical outcomes for AIC's	
DOC	Ops	291	003	South Fork Forest Camp Closure	5,923,155.00	-	-	\$ 5,923,155	34	17.38	No	No	Close SFFC 6/30/2026 and layoff all staff. Absorb current AIC's include vacant beds at other institutions. This will also move the need for DRCI minimum opening sooner.	
DOC	Health	291	010	Cut Contract Behavioral Health Staff	500,000.00	-	-	\$ 500,000	-	-	No	Yes	The agency is actively trying to fill budgeted BHS positions to reduce the reliance on contracted staff. A reduction in contracted BHS funding with DOC BHS vacancies could lead to poor behavior health outcomes for AIC's	
DOC	Health	291	010	Scale MOUD Treatment	5,000,000.00	-	-	\$ 5,000,000	-	-	No	Yes	This action would restrict the time periods AIC's have treatment available.	
DOC	Health	291	010	Layoff SUD Staff and Stop Program	5,625,000.00	-	-	\$ 5,625,000	33	24.75	No	Yes	This would stop the current SUD program and layoff all staff. This would lead to poor outcomes for AICs and any future ramp up of this program may be difficult. These posititons are in high demad and difficult to recruit for.	

Department Of Corrections (DOC)														
2025-27 Biennium														
2025-27 LAB					2,504,054,335	-	53,345,488	2,557,399,823						
Detail of Reductions to 2025-27 Legislatively Adopted Budget														
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Priority (ranked most to least preferred)		Agency	SCR or Activity Initials	Program Unit/Activity Description	GF	LF	OF	TOTAL FUNDS	Pos.	FTE	Gov. Reduction Target Yes / No	One-Time Yes / No	Describe the reduction and associated impact on services and outcomes. Please identify the source of Other Funds reductions.	
Dept	Prgm/ Div													
DOC	All	291	All	Close Eastern Oregon Correctional Institutur	85,224,520.00	-	-	\$ 85,224,520	417	207.85	No	No	Close EOCl on 6/30/2026 and layoff the current staff. This would require the release of about 1,300 AIC's.	
DOC	Com Cor	291	009	Community Corrections 5% Cut	7,675,000.00	-	-	\$ 7,675,000	-	-	No	Yes	This reduction would trigger opt out. Counties may decide to not manage parole offices and return responsibility to the Department of Corrections.	
DOC	Ops	291	003	FEMA Reimbursements Due to DOC	-	-	662,631	\$ 662,631	-	-	No	No	These are FEMA reimbursements that DOC is due to receive. These funds have not been received yet.	
DOC	Admin Svcs	291	006	Commissary Limitation 2.5% Cut	-	-	671,006	\$ 671,006	-	-	No	Yes	This is limitation that DOC uses for cash flow purposes but is ultimately empty limitation. These reductions could reduce the agencies ability to efficiently purchase and process inventoried products.	
DOC	Admin Svcs	291	006	Commissary Limitation 5% Cut	-	-	1,333,637	\$ 1,333,637	-	-	No	Yes	This is limitation that DOC uses for cash flow purposes but is ultimately empty limitation. These reductions could reduce the agencies ability to efficiently purchase and process inventoried products.	
				TOTAL	142,778,875	-	2,667,274	\$ 145,446,149	484	249.98				

Target (5%)

125,202,717

-

2,667,274

Difference

17,576,158

-

(0)

Governor's \$19M Reductions

2.5% Reductions

5% Reducions

2025-27 Biennium

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Agency	SCR	Program Establishment / Expansion			Program Description	GF	LF	OF	NL-OF	FF	NL-FF	TOTAL FUNDS	Pos.	FTE	Implementation Status
		Biennium	Effective Date	Authorization											
DOC	006	2025-27	7/1/2025		Geriatric Care Facility/OSP Replacement	3,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 3,000,000	0	0.00	Procurement Underway
DOC	010	2023-25	7/1/2023		Substance Use Disorder	8,718,724	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 8,718,724	35	31.67	Program implemented
DOC	010	2021-23	7/1/2021		Health Services Hep-C Treatment	28,787,101	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 28,787,101	0	0.00	Program Implemented but not at full capacity
DOC	010	2021-23	7/1/2021		Medical Servcies Increases	19,096,026	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 19,096,026	0	0.00	Fully implemented. Pays for offsite care costs.
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				TOTAL		59,601,851	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 59,601,851	35	31.67	

Column (5) - Authorization should identify the source of the new program or program expansion, which could include enabling legislation, approved policy option package, or administrative establishment.

Column (6) - Program description should include a summary of the program and the expansion (if applicable), including any partner state agencies.

Column (16) - Current status of program implementation should be summarized, including any future budget requests anticipated upon full program implementation.