OREGON JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT
Office of the State Court Administrator

November 10, 2025
(SENT BY EMAIL)

The Honorable Kate Lieber, Co-Chair
The Honorable Tawna Sanchez, Co-Chair
Interim Joint Committee on Ways and Means
900 Court Street NE
H-178 State Capitol
Salem, OR 97301-4048

Re: 2025–27 Agency Reduction Options

Dear Senator Lieber and Representative Sanchez:

Nature of Request

This report responds to the Legislative Fiscal Office (LFO) October 1, 2025, request to the Oregon Judicial Department (OJD) for reduction options in 2.5 percent increments, up to a total of 5 percent.

Chief Justice Flynn appreciates and understands the state's current financial environment and is exploring all possible approaches that will preserve the branch's ability to meet the needs of those who rely on our courts. As a separate and co-equal branch of government, OJD takes very seriously its role in the state's constitutional duty to administer justice "completely and without delay."

The protections afforded through an effective justice system are a core, nondiscretionary government function. Because the judicial branch is unable to control the number or cases filed or the workload they generate, there isn't a way for OJD to control the demand for services. Additionally, most court services are required by statutes that include strict timelines, adopted to ensure that the lives of people in our communities are not further harmed by undue delays in the administration of justice.

Mission and Vision

The core function of the judicial branch of government is to meet the state's constitutional obligation to administer justice "completely and without delay." OJD's courts are open and accessible to all Oregonians as an impartial forum for resolving disputes when they arise in the community. The Chief Justice of the Oregon Supreme Court is the administrative head of the unified court system and the state judicial branch.

The judicial branch plays a unique and pivotal role in the cultural, social, and economic life of this state. Oregonians can be proud of their state courts, which every day strives to uphold the rule of law and provide fair and accessible justice services that protect the rights of individuals, preserve community welfare, and inspire public confidence.

Oregon's elected judges in the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Tax Court, and in the circuit courts across the state—and the professional staff that assist them—work hard each and every day to provide prompt, efficient, and fair justice services.

The underlying values and vision goals for the Oregon judicial branch are centered on access to justice.

- ***Access:*** To ensure access to court services for all people, regardless of their background or circumstances.
- ***Administration:*** To make courts work for the people they serve.
- ***Dispute Resolution:*** To help people choose the best way to resolve their disputes.
- ***Partnerships:*** To build strong relationships and collaboration with local communities to promote public safety and quality of life.
- ***Trust and Confidence:*** To earn the public's enduring trust and confidence.

Budgetary Background

Budget Structure Overview

The OJD budget contains more than 20 separate appropriations and expenditure limitations. Many of them are direct pass-through accounts, where General Fund or filing-fee revenues are provided to outside entities, primarily counties. Other appropriations or limitations are constrained to fund specific activities such as debt service, payments to third parties for successful collections activities, payments for legally mandated interpreter services and for Oregonians serving on juries, and state matching funds to counties to replace unsafe courthouses.

The largest appropriations in OJD's General Fund budget fund the branch's operational costs for Oregon Circuit Courts, Tax Court, Court of Appeals, and Supreme Court, as well as centralized administrative operations and branch-wide expenses. These appropriations pay for all court operational costs except for judicial compensation, which is contained in a separate appropriation. Nearly 90 percent of the operational costs are for personal services—primarily staff in courts.

For perspective, OJD's Legislatively Adopted Budget for 2025–27 Operations is $597.9 million. Of that amount, 88.7 percent is for personal services. The remaining 11.3 percent is for services and supplies; however, roughly one-third is paid back to state government through State Government Service Charges, Attorney General charges, or rent and upkeep for state-owned buildings. As in previous biennia, the services and supplies budget is insufficient to meet operational needs. To bridge this gap, OJD has historically relied on vacancy savings to cover its services and supplies costs, including increasing technology expenses. The implemented austerity measures reduce OJD's ability to manage critical services and supplies expenses.

In addition to the limited budget to cover services and supplies costs, OJD is managing rising caseloads and several specific work surges. Circuit court case filings have increased for three straight years—7.7 percent in 2023, 10.9 percent in 2024, and 10.1 percent thus far in 2025. High-growth case types include contract and debt collection, landlord-tenant, and misdemeanors. Courts are also managing an expedited trial schedule for cases associated with the 2020 wildfires. With over 1,500 claimants, this litigation requires constant management and will absorb the work of four judges, holding 176 trials, over the next three years. If these cases are not expedited in that manner, the trials will continue through 2045, delaying resolution for over 1,000 Oregon households. The necessary prioritization of these trials will delay resolution of other civil and criminal cases if courts are not provided with additional resources to manage the workload. Budget reductions will further increase delays. Finally, courts continue to face a four-fold increase in set-aside applications since the 2021 law change (more than 20,000 filings this year) and have a pending backlog of more than 11,000 set-aside motions.

Operational Challenges

OJD is subject to many mandates that limit areas of potential savings—these include statewide court locations, statutory timelines and processes for many types of cases, and constitutionally mandated services to members of our communities. With current staffing allocations, courts struggle to keep courtrooms minimally staffed for mandatory criminal and juvenile proceedings and to enter judgments that record and finalize judicial decisions. OJD's workload study completed in 2025 shows circuit courts need an additional 126 staff positions and 23 judicial positions to meet workload demand and maintain OJD's timeliness standards.

OJD continues to face challenges to ensure that communities have access to safe court facilities with adequate security, responsibilities that, by law, fall to the counties. Addressing these deficiencies has been a top priority for the Chief Justice. However, many facilities remain outdated or unsafe, posing serious barriers to public access and compromising the delivery of court services. Cuts to the judicial branch would not only stall progress to address these issues but also force courts to operate in substandard conditions. This undermines efficiency and heightens the risks associated with conducting high-conflict proceedings in environments that are not secure.

Recently Implemented Austerity Measures

In the months since the 2025 legislative session adjourned, the Chief Justice and State Court Administrator have implemented multiple statewide cost-saving measures to assist in meeting reductions. All courts and divisions have been directed to:

- Postpone hiring for at least 30-days in courts and administrative offices.
- Eliminate all equipment lifecycle replacements, allowing only critical replacements that are due to equipment failure.
- Eliminate other nonessential purchases.
- Eliminate nonessential travel.
- Limit in-person training for judges and employees.

OJD appreciates the financial support the legislature has provided in recent biennia, and while OJD lacks sufficient funding in several significant program areas, there are reductions of up to one percent that can be made without immediate, direct program impacts. These reductions would redirect 2023–25 carry-forward amounts and would right-size the Third-Party Collections appropriation.

Reduction Plans

OJD's legislatively adopted budget is $894.8 million. Debt service of $49,449,630 is excluded due to its contractual obligation.

The 2025–27 legislatively adopted budget for judicial compensation totals $139,539,575 General Fund (207 positions/206.00 FTE). Because the Oregon Constitution prohibits reducing judicial compensation,[1] any reduction against that amount must be offset by deeper cuts to court operations. If the legislature elects to take reductions that include the value of judicial compensation ($3.5 million at each 2.5 percent reduction level), OJD would need to implement five additional staff furlough days, resulting in court closures, at each reduction level.

Even without judicial compensation, reductions to meet the 2.5 percent level will affect critical pass-through programs and deplete savings from previously implemented austerity measures that would otherwise be used to cover technology and urgent workload expenses. Reductions up to 5 percent will have significant impacts to programs and staffing, severely disrupting court operations, delaying case resolutions, and reducing access to justice across the state.

In addition, it should be noted that OJD has reported compensation structure changes to remain in general conformance with changes announced by the executive branch, as required by statute. OJD anticipates that funding for these changes, along with regular step increases, will be addressed through the Emergency Board's reserved funds for state employee compensation adjustment. If those funds are not sufficient to cover the costs, OJD will be required to implement further operations reductions to balance its budget.

Operations Reductions

The following reductions would achieve two, 2.5 percent reduction levels from the court operations appropriations. The first two items are in priority order; subsequent reductions are across-the-board calculations with a description of their potential impacts, including reductions to pass-through entities, which are not prioritized above or below other reductions.

First 2.5 Percent Reduction Level—$17,645,396

The first reduction option is to apply the $4.4 million 2023–25 ending balance reversion (carry-forward balances). These one-time funds ordinarily are used to manage unanticipated budget needs.

The next option is to remove $3.0 million from the Third-Party Collections appropriation. This account pays for successful collection of court-imposed amounts owed to the state,

[1] Article VII (Amended), Section 1. Courts; election of judges; term of office; compensation. The judicial power of the state shall be vested in one supreme court and in such other courts as may from time to time be created by law. The judges of the supreme and other courts shall be elected by the legal voters of the state or of their respective districts for a term of six years, and shall receive such compensation as may be provided by law, which compensation shall not be diminished during the term for which they are elected. [Created through initiative petition filed July 7, 1910, and adopted by the people Nov. 8, 1910.]

victims of crime, and other public bodies. OJD projects that only $15.1 million of the $18.1 million appropriation will be needed this biennium. A $3.0 million reduction will not impact collection activities or affect revenue projections.

Next, if the legislature decided to defer the replacement of the Washington County Courthouse, it could repurpose the one-time planning funds of $1.25 million. This will delay the county's ability to develop comprehensive plans and accurate estimates to replace the aging and crowded Washington County Courthouse. The most recent judicial workload study completed in 2025 indicated that Washington County has a need for five additional circuit court judges. The current facility has no room for additional courtroom expansion. Overall case filings were up 17.2 percent in 2024 and are already up an additional 4.2 percent as of October 30, 2025. The current courthouse is seismically unsound and does not allow for trauma-informed practices. Eliminating this funding would delay the plans for and building of a new courthouse and the ability to right-size the number of judges necessary to ensure timely disposition of legal matters and could lead to additional expenses assuming planning and construction costs rise in the coming years. If the planning is permitted to proceed, the county is prepared to contribute an additional $1.25 million and would prioritize site location identification, design, and other details that are necessary and will take time to develop. We have been told that the planning will continue to be relevant and useful for years, even if bond funding remains unavailable in the next biennium.

These three reductions total $8.6 million, or just over 1.22 percent of the OJD budget, and while there we be future impacts, these could be accomplished without immediate impacts to programs or staffing.

Additional reductions to meet the first 2.5 percent level will result in impacts to program operations. OJD does not recommend, but has identified the following potential reductions:

- **State of Oregon Law Library (SOLL)—$250,000.** The SOLL serves as the principal legal resource center for the courts, state government and citizens, and provides statewide purchasing of online legal tools and subscriptions. A one-time reduction would delay purchases and possible loss of savings. A permanent reduction would mean the library no longer would be able to provide statewide subscriptions to the most widely used and critical online legal research service. State agencies would have to contract for this service on their own, which likely would increase overall costs to the state.

Across-the-board reductions of 2.5 percent to the following appropriations:

- **Third-Party Collections—$452,651.** This pays for collection of court-imposed fees, fines, and restitution owed to the State of Oregon, crime victims, and other public bodies. The $3.0 million reduction listed above reduces the account to the projected amount of third-party collection costs in 2025–27. This reduction likely would reduce revenues.

- **External Pass-Throughs—$933,108.** Pass-through funding is established by the legislature to fund services provided by other entities. The following would result at the 2.5 percent reduction level, and would be reduced from the second, fiscal-year payment to the entities listed below.
    - County Law Libraries—$218,380. Reduction would limit counties' ability to provide statutorily required law library services to the public, especially self-represented litigants.
    - County Mediation/Conciliation Programs—$218,380. This cut will reduce resolution of family law cases outside of court, and will likely increase the amount of time, money, and stress required for parties to resolve their case, and will likely contribute to growing court caseloads and backlogs.
    - Legal Aid—$372,572. This cut will compound federal funding reductions and further limit legal assistance to people who can't afford a lawyer in domestic violence, landlord-tenant, consumer debt, and other civil case types.
    - Oregon Law Commission—$9,745. This reduction will limit the commission's ability to host and operate important committee work dedicated to the development of law reform and improvement efforts.
    - Council on Court Procedures—$1,531. This reduction will limit the council's ability to update, revise, and modernize court rules.
    - One-time Immigration Matters Oregon State Bar—$112,500. This cut will reduce legal representation for Oregonians facing deportation and other immigration matters.

- **State Court Facilities and Security Programs—$105,647.** This cut would reduce or delay security projects in county courthouses and delay or prevent the replacement of outdated or nonfunctional security equipment.

The reductions listed up to this point total $10.6 million, or 1.5 percent of the OJD budget.

Austerity Measures to Reduce Operations Costs—$7,546,745. To reach the first 2.5 percent reduction level OJD would also need to reduce operations by $7.3 million, for a total reduction of $17.9 million, which would have a significant impact on individuals in the community who rely on court services. At this time, OJD is experiencing an increase in court filings. Reductions to operations at this level would cause delays in resolving cases. The Chief Justice has directed OJD to implement reductions in Services and Supplies expenditures similar to those taken in the executive branch to meet the Governor's austerity restrictions. OJD is restricting travel, limiting equipment replacements, delaying projects, reducing balances in cash accounts, and deferring filling vacant positions for at least 30 days. OJD will attempt to minimize service impacts across the court system, but some degree of impact is inevitable.

Second 2.5 Percent Reduction Level—Additional $17,645,396

To meet the second 2.5 percent reduction target would require reductions to new programs and additional across-the-board reductions to critical services and operations.

Program Delays—$2,718,236. The following programs are those most recently added to OJD since July 1, 2021. They are listed in last-in-first-out order and still are in preliminary stages and do not have full-time permanent staff. They are not ranked or in priority order. The legislature has made other recent program investments that are not on this list as they do not meet the one-time reduction criteria.

- **Trauma-Informed Domestic Violence Training—$808,581 SB 710 (2025), 2 positions, 1.76 FTE.** Legislation effective January 1, 2026. Staff not yet hired. Delaying this funding would mean that OJD would not be able to develop or provide minimum judicial education requirements, including mandatory training on domestic and sexual violence.

- **Ombuds Office—$1,909,655 HB 2712 (2025), 6 positions 5.13 FTE.** Legislation effective July 31, 2025. OJD has hired two limited-duration staff, but no permanent staff have been hired. Delaying this funding would mean that OJD would not have additional resources to fully develop the program or address concerns about court experiences or to develop and implement judicial education requirements.

The reductions listed up to this point total $20.4 million, or 2.89 percent of the OJD budget.

Critical Services and Operations—$14,927,161. Reductions to critical services and operations would be required to reach the second 2.5 percent reduction level, totaling 5 percent, or $35,290,793. This is only possible through additional across-the-board reductions to critical services and through court closure furlough days.

- **Third-Party Collections—$452,651.** Additional reductions would result in revenue reductions.

- **External Pass-Throughs—$933,108.** Additional reductions to the pass-through entities would further interrupt their critical work as noted above in the first 2.5 percent cuts:
  - <u>County Law Libraries</u>—$218,380.
  - <u>County Mediation/Conciliation Programs</u>—$218,380.
  - <u>Legal Aid</u>—$372,572.
  - <u>Oregon Law Commission</u>—$9,745.
  - <u>Council on Court Procedures</u>—$1,531.
  - <u>One-time Immigration Matters Oregon State Bar</u>—$112,500.

- **State Court Facilities and Security Programs—$105,647.** This reduction would further reduce or delay critical security projects in county courthouses and replacement of court security equipment.

- **Court Closure Furlough Days—$12,708,815.** OJD would need to close courts and furlough all staff for 16 days. Courts may have to close one or more days every month, which would reduce case processing time and result in delays and backlogs. This would also limit access for the public, cause revenues to be delayed, and could jeopardize some collections.

- **Mandated Payments—$726,940.** Court closures and furloughs would result in delayed civil trials or those trials not having statutory timeline requirements due to a reprioritization of court work.

A 5 percent budget reduction would dramatically impair OJD's ability to serve the public and meet its constitutional duty to administer justice "completely and without delay." Given the serious implications of budget reductions, the Chief Justice remains committed to exploring alternatives, including an examination of where revenues or collections can be enhanced in reasonable ways that support ongoing access to justice.

A $20.3 million cut (2.89 percent) would delay the implementation of SB 710 and HB 2712, limiting the courts' ability to provide essential training and services.

Reductions exceeding $20.3 million would require furloughs and court closures, leading to:

- Delays in case processing;
- Reduced public service at counters and by phone;
- Limited access to critical services like protective orders and treatment courts; and

- Cutbacks in centralized functions such as IT services, security, human resources, training and education, and debt collection.

Cuts at this level would severely disrupt court operations, delaying case resolutions and reducing access to justice across the state. These disruptions would have ripple effects on public safety, economic stability, and individual and community well-being.

Judicial Compensation

If the legislature elects to take reductions that include the value of judicial compensation ($3.5 million at each 2.5 percent reduction level), OJD would need to close courts and furlough staff for an additional five days. To reach the 5 percent target, OJD would need to close courts and furlough staff for an additional five days, for a total of 26 days in the remainder of the 2025–27 biennium.

Action Requested

OJD respectfully requests that the legislature acknowledge receipt of this report and consider the implications of the proposed reductions.

Legislation Affected

None.

Sincerely,

Nancy Cozine
State Court Administrator

25eNC020jm
Attachments
ec: Amanda Beitel, Legislative Fiscal Officer, LFO
Kate Nass, Chief Financial Officer
John Borden, Principal Legislative Fiscal Officer, LFO
Adison Rowe, Policy and Budget, DAS-CFO
David Moon, Director, BFSD, OJD
Jessica Roeser, Asst. Deputy SCA for Operations, OJD

Agency Name (Oregon Judicial Department - 19800)

2025-27 Biennium

OJD GF LAB Budget by Appropriation		
Non-Reduceable OJD General Funds LAB - Debt Service (Not Included)	*$*	*49,449,630*
OJD General Funds LAB - Operations	$	597,925,547
OJD General Funds LAB -Mandated Payment	$	29,077,612
OJD General Funds LAB -Pass-through	$	38,574,311
OJD General Funds LAB -3rd Party Collections	$	18,106,042
OJD General Funds LAB - E-Court Program	$	17,906,459
OJD General Funds LAB - Court Security	$	4,225,884
2025-27 LAB		**705,815,855**
Non-Reduceable OJD General Funds LAB - Judicial Compensation		*139,539,575*
OJD General Funds LAB – with value of Judicial Comp included		*845,355,430*

Detail of Reductions to 2025-27 Legislatively Adopted Budget

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Priority (ranked most to least) Dept	**Prgm/ Div**	**Agency**	**SCR or Activity Initials**	**Program Unit/Activity Description**	**GF**	**LF**	**OF**	**NL-OF**	**FF**	**NL-FF**	**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.**
				General Fund unspent balances from 2023-25 biennium - Statute requires legislative and judicial branch agencies to retain any remaining General Fund balances, typically referred to as reversions, from the previous biennium for the payment of expenses for the next biennium. To mitigate the impact of General Fund reductions on core services and positions, the Judicial Department has prioritized utilizing these anticipated reversions from the 2023-25 biennium to help achieve the reduction targets.	$ (4,357,245)						$ (4,357,245)				**Yes**	Reversion funds are relied on to fill Service and Supplies budget gaps. Sweeping these funds for reductions limits OJD's flexibility to manage unanticipated budget needs.
			210	**Third-Party Collections** - payments to support collections of required fees, fines and awards for the state of Oregon, Oregon Counties, crime victims and other award recipients as well as merchant fees when credit cards are used to pay for these items.	$ (3,000,000)						$ (3,000,000)				**No**	This appropriation is for $18.1 million, however collection activities are projected not to exceed $15 million for the 2025-27 biennium, which allows OJD to reduce this appropriation without impacting collection activities.
			220	**One-time funding for Washington County for courthouse replacement planning** This should only be considered if bond funding and FG for debt service will not be available in the next few biennia.	$ (1,250,000)						$ (1,250,000)				**Yes**	This will delay the county's ability to develop comprehensive plans and accurate estimates to replace the aging and crowded Washington County Courthouse.
			101	**State of Oregon Law Library** - Assessments to State Agencies	$ (250,000)		$ (500,000)				$ (750,000)				**Yes**	This is a $500,000 Other Funds reduction in revenues for OJD from state government service charges, based on agency FTE, used to support the State of Oregon Law Library (SOLL). State agencies will save approximately $250,000 in General Fund payments and $250,000 in Other Funds payments due to this reduction. The SOLL serves as the principle legal resource center for the courts, state government and citizens. It coordinates and provides state-wide legal on-line tools and subscriptions, creating efficiencies for the state and reducing redundant expenditures. As a result of reductions, the Law Library will experience delays in purchasing and possible savings on on-line services to address a reduction. If this cut were applied permanently, the library would cease to provide Westlaw to the executive and legislative branch agencies, which would require those agencies to procure their own contracts (which would likely cost them more). There are no other resources to stop purchasing to handle a cut that deep.
			210	**Third-Party Collections** - payments to support collections of required fees, fines and awards for the state of Oregon, Oregon Counties, crime victims and other award recipients as well as merchant fees when credit cards are used to pay for these items.	$ (452,651)						$ (452,651)				**Yes**	Reductions in this appropriation taken above would reduce it to our projected operating level. This reduction is the first 2.5% across-the-board at the operational level. Collection fees are paid for successful collections, approximately 68% are paid to DOR (and DAS/Treasury) and approximately 20% ($3.6 million) are paid to outside collection companies. A $452,651 reduction could result in a reduction in work being performed by outside collection agencies, impacting court revenues for the 2025-27 biennium.

Agency Name (Oregon Judicial Department - 19800)

2025-27 Biennium

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			220	**External Pass-Through** - payments to outside entities included in the OJD budget. The following are provided funding from this appropriation for the 2025-27 biennium: • County law libraries • County mediation/conciliation programs • Biennial funding for Council on Court Procedures• Biennial funding for Oregon Law Commission • Biennial funding for Oregon Law Commission • Biennial funding for Legal Aid - Oregon State Bar • One-time funding to Oregon Bar for Immigration matters under ORS 9.860 (4)	$ (933,108)						$ (933,108)				**Yes**	Pass-through funding is dictated by the Legislature, and is not controlled by OJD. The following would result at the 2.5% reduction level: County law libraries - $218,380 - will reduce the ability for counties to provide legal resources to the public, especially self-represented litigants and solo attorneys County mediation/conciliation programs - $218,380 - will reduce the ability to resolve family law cases outside of court, which saves parties significant time, money, and stress, as well as reducing court caseloads and backlogs. Legal Aid - $372,572 - will compound federal funding reductions and further limit legal assistance to people who can't afford a lawyer in landlord-tenant, domestic violence, consumer debt, and other civil case types. Oregon Law Commission - $9,745 - will limit the commission's law reform efforts. One-time Immigration Matters Oregon State Bar - $112,500 - Reduce legal representation for Oregonians facing deportation and other immigration matters.
			400	**State Court Facilities and Security Programs** The Marshall's Office provides physical security for the Oregon Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Tax Court and the Administrative Division of OJD. In addition, they perform security standards assessments, business continuity and emergency preparedness, threat responsiveness and security system upgrades.	$ (105,647)						$ (105,647)				**Yes**	A 2.5% reduction would reduce or delay security projects in county courthouses and replacement of equipment.
											$ -					
				State Court System Operations - provides fair and accessible justice services that protect the rights of individuals, preserve community welfare, and promote public safety SCR 101: Appellate Courts (Supreme Court; Court of Appeals) and Tax Court - appellate courts review decisions of lower courts and other tribunals and are final arbiters of state law; tax court has exclusive, statewide jurisdiction on cases that involve Oregon's tax laws. SCR 102: Office of the State Court Administrator and Central Support - core business and central support structure which maintains the statewide court system and is the Chief Justice's administrative entity for OJD SCR 100: Trial Courts (Circuit Courts) - 27 judicial districts in 36 counties statewide; general jurisdiction courts (e.g. handle cases involving criminal, civil, small claims, traffic, domestic relations, probate, guardianships, civil commitments, juvenile dependency, and delinquency, abuse and restraining orders, administrative agency, appeals from municipal courts and other matters).	$ (7,296,745)						$ (7,296,745)				**Yes**	Due to interdependencies between OJD operational budget components, the individual SCR budget impacts are aggregated in this line as the overall state court system. OJD is experiencing an increase in court filings, reductions will cause further delays. For a $7.5 million reduction level (1.3% of LAB GF funding), OJD is implementing reductions in Services and Supplies expenditures similar to those taken in the Executive Branch to meet the Governor's austerity restrictions. OJD is doing this though travel restrictions, reduced equipment replacements, project delays, hiring delays for new programs, balance reductions in cash accounts, and delay filling vacant positions. OJD will attempt to minimize service impacts across the court system, but some local impacts may occur.
				TOTAL	**(17,645,396)**	**-**	**(500,000)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ (18,145,396)**					

Target first 2.5%	**17,645,396**	**-**	**-**				**$ 17,645,396**
Difference	-	-	(500,000)	-	-	-	(500,000)

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			Various	**Trauma-Informed Domestic Violence Training** SB 710 (2025)	$ (808,581)						$ (808,581)	2	1.76		**Yes**	Delay until 2027-29 biennium: Staff not hired yet. Would delay OJD's ability to provide the minimum judicial education requirements, including mandatory training on domestic and sexual violence.

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2025-27 Biennium

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Priority (ranked most to least)		**Agency**	**SCR or Activity Initials**	**Program Unit/Activity Description**	**GF**	**LF**	**OF**	**NL-OF**	**FF**	**NL-FF**	**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**															
			Various	**Ombuds Office** HB 2712 (2025)	$ (1,909,655)						$ (1,909,655)	6	5.13		**Yes**	Delay until 2027-29 biennium: Permanent staff not hired yet. Would delay OJD's ability to provide training for judges and slow the Chief's ability to address concerns related to judicial demeanor.
			210	**Third-Party Collections** - payments to support collections of required fees, fines and awards for the state of Oregon, Oregon Counties, crime victims and other award recipients as well as merchant fees when credit cards are used to pay for these items.	$ (452,651)						$ (452,651)				**Yes**	Collection fees are paid for successful collections, approximately 68% are paid to DOR (and DAS/Treasury) and approximately 20% ($3.6 million) are paid to outside collection companies. Since the pandemic, expenditures have dropped for collection activities and are projected to be between $14 million and $15 million for the 2025-27 biennium. An additional $452,651 reduction could result in a reduction in work being performed by outside collection agencies, impacting court revenues for the 2025-27 biennium.
			220	**External Pass-Through** - payments to outside entities included in the OJD budget. The following are provided funding from this appropriation for the 2025-27 biennium: • County law libraries • County mediation/conciliation programs • Biennial funding for Council on Court Procedures• Biennial funding for Oregon Law Commission • Biennial funding for Oregon Law Commission • Biennial funding for Legal Aid - Oregon State Bar • One-time funding to Oregon Bar for Immigration matters under ORS 9.860 (4) • One-time funding for Washington County for courthouse replacement planning	$ (933,108)						$ (933,108)				**Yes**	Pass-through funding is dictated by the Legislature, and is not controlled by OJD. The following would result at an additional 2.5% reduction level (5% total): County law libraries - $218,380 - will reduce the ability for counties to provide legal resources to the public, especially self-represented litigants and solo attorneys County mediation/conciliation programs - $218,380 - will reduce the ability to resolve family law cases outside of court, which saves parties significant time, money, and stress, as well as reducing court caseloads and backlogs. Legal Aid - $372,572 - will compound federal funding reductions and further limit legal assistance to people who can't afford a lawyer in landlord-tenant, domestic violence, consumer debt, and other civil case types. Oregon Law Commission - $9,745 - will limit the commission's law reform efforts. One-time Immigration Matters Oregon State Bar - $112,500 - Reduce legal representation for Oregonians facing deportation and other immigration matters.
			400	**State Court Facilities and Security Programs** The Marshall's Office provides physical security for the Oregon Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Tax Court and the Administrative Division of OJD. In addition, security standards and assessments, business continuity and emergency preparedness, threat responsiveness and security system upgrades.	$ (105,647)						$ (105,647)				**Yes**	A 2.5% reduction would reduce or delay security projects in county courthouses and replacement of equipment.
			Various	**State Court System Operations** - provides fair and accessible justice services that protect the rights of individuals, preserve community welfare, and promote public safety SCR 101: Appellate Courts (Supreme Court; Court of Appeals) and Tax Court - appellate courts review decisions of lower courts and other tribunals and are final arbiters of state law; tax court has exclusive, statewide jurisdiction on cases that involve Oregon's tax laws. SCR 102: Office of the State Court Administrator and Central Support - core business and central support structure which maintains the statewide court system and is the Chief Justice's administrative entity for OJD SCR 100: Trial Courts (Circuit Courts) - 27 judicial districts in 36 counties statewide; general jurisdiction courts (e.g. handle cases involving criminal, civil, small claims, traffic, domestic relations, probate, guardianships, civil commitments, juvenile dependency, and delinquency, abuse and restraining orders, administrative agency, appeals from municipal courts and other matters).	$ (12,708,815)						$ (12,708,815)				**Yes**	To reach the remaining 12.7 million would require 16 furlough days. Courts may have to close one or more days a month, reducing case processing, access for the public, and increasing case processing delays and backlogs. This would cause revenues to be delayed and could jeopardize some collections.
			200	**Mandated Payments** - constitutional due process rights include statutorily required court payments to fund juror per diem, court interpretation, and ADA compliance	$ (726,940)						$ (726,940)				**Yes**	Mandated spending is dependent on jury trials and the requests for interpreter services. A shortfall the Mandated Appropriation would result in delayed trials due to a re-prioritization of court work. A 5% reduction would result in a possible one to two month funding shortfall, which would required delaying civil trials or those trials not under timeline requirements.
				TOTAL	**(17,645,397)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(17,645,397)**					

Agency Name (Oregon Judicial Department - 19800)

2025-27 Biennium

OJD GF LAB Budget by Appropriation		
Non-Reduceable OJD General Funds LAB - Debt Service (Not Included)	*$*	*49,449,630*
OJD General Funds LAB - Operations	$	597,925,547
OJD General Funds LAB -Mandated Payment	$	29,077,612
OJD General Funds LAB -Pass-through	$	38,574,311
OJD General Funds LAB -3rd Party Collections	$	18,106,042
OJD General Funds LAB - E-Court Program	$	17,906,459
OJD General Funds LAB - Court Security	$	4,225,884
2025-27 LAB		**705,815,855**
Non-Reduceable OJD General Funds LAB - Judicial Compensation		*139,539,575*
OJD General Funds LAB – with value of Judicial Comp included		*845,355,430*

Detail of Reductions to 2025-27 Legislatively Adopted Budget

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Priority (ranked most to least) Dept	**Prgm/ Div**	**Agency**	**SCR or Activity Initials**	**Program Unit/Activity Description**	**GF**	**LF**	**OF**	**NL-OF**	**FF**	**NL-FF**	**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.**
				Target 2nd 2.5% (5% Total)	**35,290,793**											
				Difference	(500,001)											

Detail of Reductions to 2025-27 Legislatively Adopted Budget

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
First 2.5% Reduction Level				**Additional Five Statewide Court Closure Days (all staff furloughed) -** if reductions are taken against OJD GF LAB with the value of non-reduceable judicial compensation included	$ (3,488,489)						$ (3,488,489)				**Yes**	Judicial Compensation, due to its constitutionally protected nature, cannot be reduced. If the Oregon Judicial Department is required to account for a reduction associated in this appropriation, OJD will be forced to reduce other GF appropriations. A $3.5 million reduction would require 5 additional staff furlough days, resulting in court closures and operational impacts (delayed resolution of cases, delayed collection of fines and fees, increased case backlogs, and reduced access for the public).
				TOTAL (If Judicial Comp Included)	$ (21,133,886)											
Second 2.5% Reduction Level				**Additional Five Statewide Court Closure Days (all staff furloughed) -** if reductions are taken against OJD GF LAB with the value of non-reduceable judicial compensation included	$ (3,488,489)						$ (3,488,489)				**Yes**	Judicial Compensation, due to its constitutionally protected nature, cannot be reduced. If the Oregon Judicial Department is required to account for a reduction associated in this appropriation, OJD will be forced to reduce other GF appropriations. A $3.5 million reduction would require 5 additional staff furlough days, resulting in court closures and operational impacts (delayed resolution of cases, delayed collection of fines and fees, increased case backlogs, and reduced access for the public).
				TOTAL (If Judicial Comp Included)	$ (42,267,772)											

Oregon Judicial Department (OJD)

2025-27 Biennium

Detail of Programs in the 2025-27 Legislatively Approved Budget that have been established or expanded since 2021-23

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											
19800	102	2025-27	7/31/2025	HB 2712 (2025)	Establish both an ombudsman office, as well as a training curriculum to strengthen the skills and resilience for members of the Judicial Conference.	1,909,655						$ 1,909,655	6	5.13	In Planning Phase
	100	2025-27	7/17/2025	HB 5012 (2025)	$646,425 General Fund for positions for the implementation of Senate Bill 710 (2025) relating to judicial training, and for $162,156 in services and supplies.	808,581						$ 808,581	2	1.76	In Planning Phase
	100	2021-23 & 2023-25	1/1/2022	SB 48	Pre-trial Release : SB 48 (2021) modified pre-trial release process and guideline - program was expanded across the state and is operation in all 27 Judicial Districts - Was expanded in OJD budget bills in 2022 and 2023.	25,105,000						$ 25,105,000	93	93.00	Fully Implemented
	102					4,287,084						$ 4,287,084	5	5.00	
	100	2023-25		HB 4002 (2024)	During the 2024 Legislative Session, HB 4002 recriminalized possession of controlled substances and created new deflection programs in counties and automated set aside processes. Positions were added for case processing, conditional discharge, set aside and expungement processing.	4,472,770						$ 4,472,770	19	16.50	Fully Implemented
	102					848,362						$ 848,362	2	2.00	
												$ -			
												$ -			
												$ -			
												$ -			
												$ -			
												$ -			
												$ -			
												$ -			
												$ -			
												$ -			
				TOTAL		**37,431,452**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 37,431,452**	**127**	**123.39**	

Instructions

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.

Left out OCCCIF OF Limitation and bond authorizations
In 2025 left out the 9 LD's in POP 106 because they should be included when started in 2024