



*Presentation to the Education Subcommittee of the
Joint Committee on Ways and Means*

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March 2013



Background: A Snapshot of the Oregon Department of Education

- Created by the Legislature in Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 326.111
- Headed up by a Superintendent of Public Instruction (now the Governor) who appoints a deputy
- Directed by a State Board of Education, established in ORS 326.021
- Oregon Revised Statutes chapters 326 to 348 have provisions granting authorities, roles and responsibilities to ODE and the State Board; Oregon Administrative Rules Chapter 581 contain rules adopted by the Board.
- ODE also has major roles and responsibilities under federal education law.
- ODE is a key contributor in implementing the State's 40/40/20 vision (ORS 351.009) and integrating the P-20 system.



ODE's Responsibilities Under State and Federal Law: Many and Varied

These include:

- With the State Board of Education, adopting rules for the governance of P-12 schools
- Developing state academic content standards
- Guiding school improvement efforts to improve student performance
- Supporting standards-based teaching and learning through professional development
- Developing and administering Oregon's statewide student assessment (testing) system
- Reporting school, district and student performance
- Operating the Oregon School for the Deaf



Responsibilities Under State and Federal Law, cont.

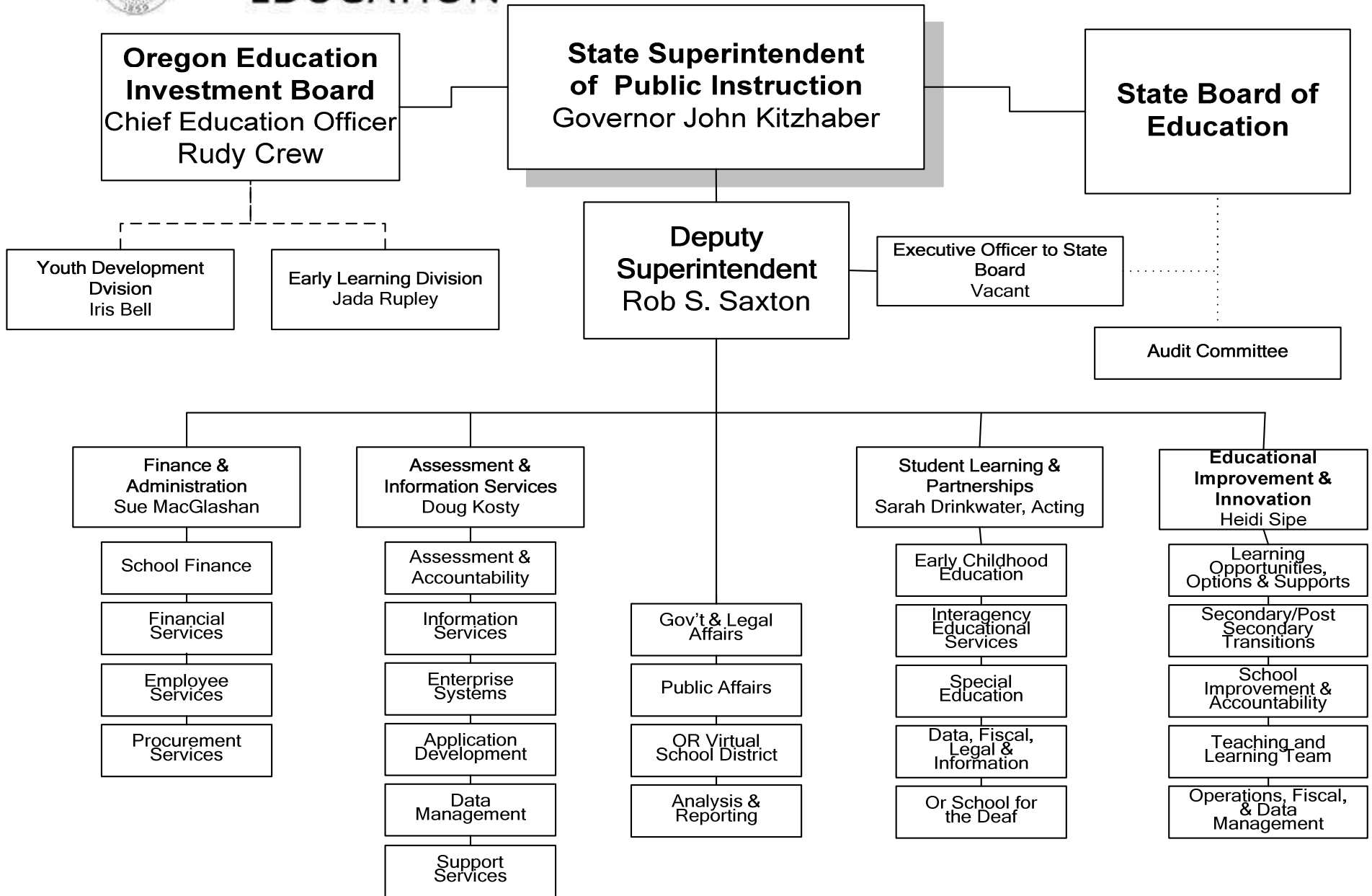
- Ensuring delivery of education and education-related services to students in Oregon youth correctional facilities, long-term care and treatment programs, hospital settings, regional and early childhood programs
- Ensuring students with disabilities are served as required under state and federal laws
- Helping districts comply with federal law through monitoring and technical assistance
- Administering the State School Fund, which provides operational funds to Oregon's 197 school districts and 19 education service districts (ESDs)
- Ensuring school buses transporting Oregon's schoolchildren are safe and drivers are trained
- Ensuring healthy nutritious meals are served to Oregon's schoolchildren in various settings
-and much more!



Our Customers

The PK-12 system including:

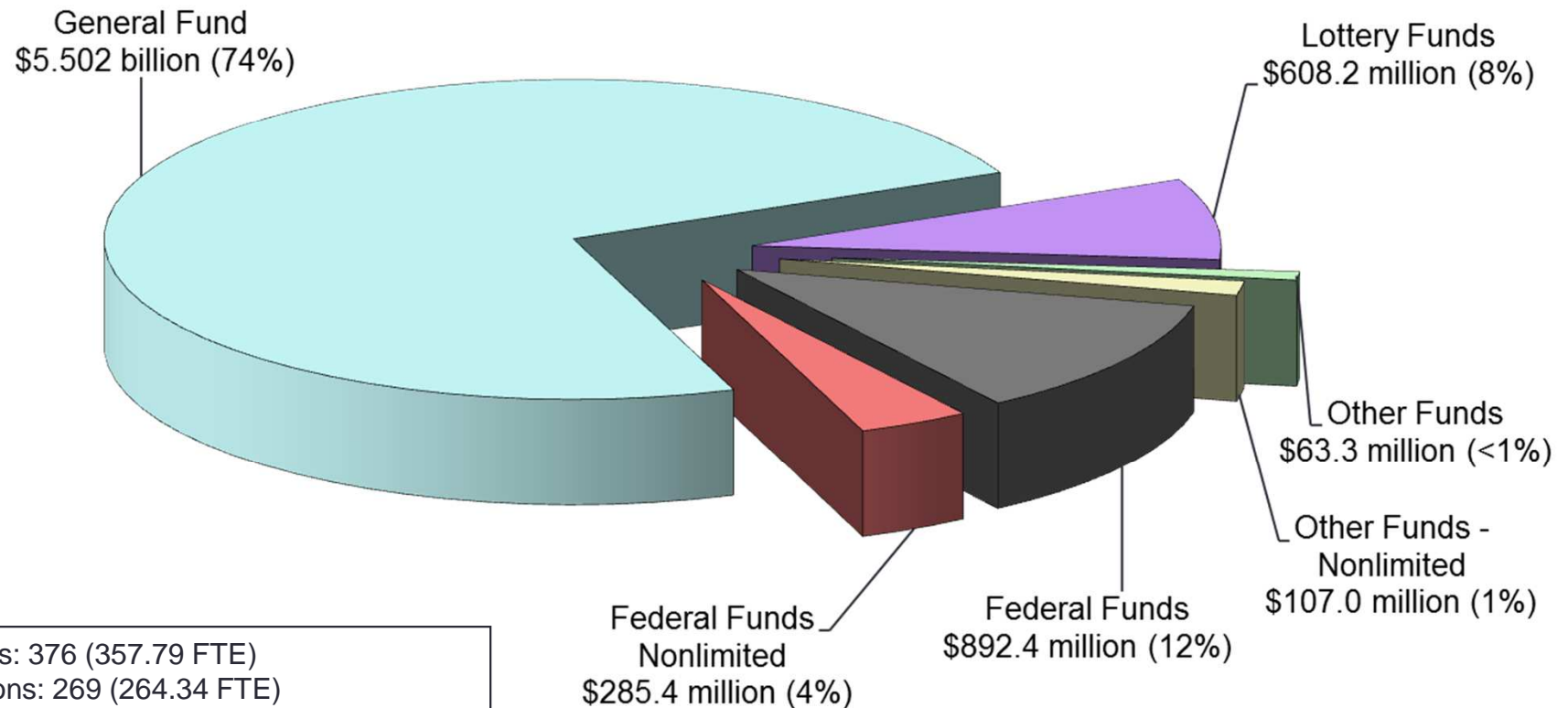
- 197 school districts
- 1,266 schools
- 19 education service districts
- Other local service providers such as Oregon Prekindergarten programs
- Approximately 70,000 teachers, administrators and other local employees
- Approximately 600,000 students in P-12
- Plus stakeholders such as business community partners, education advocacy groups, the Legislature, other state agencies and the general public





2011-13 Legislatively Approved Budget (LAB) By Fund Type

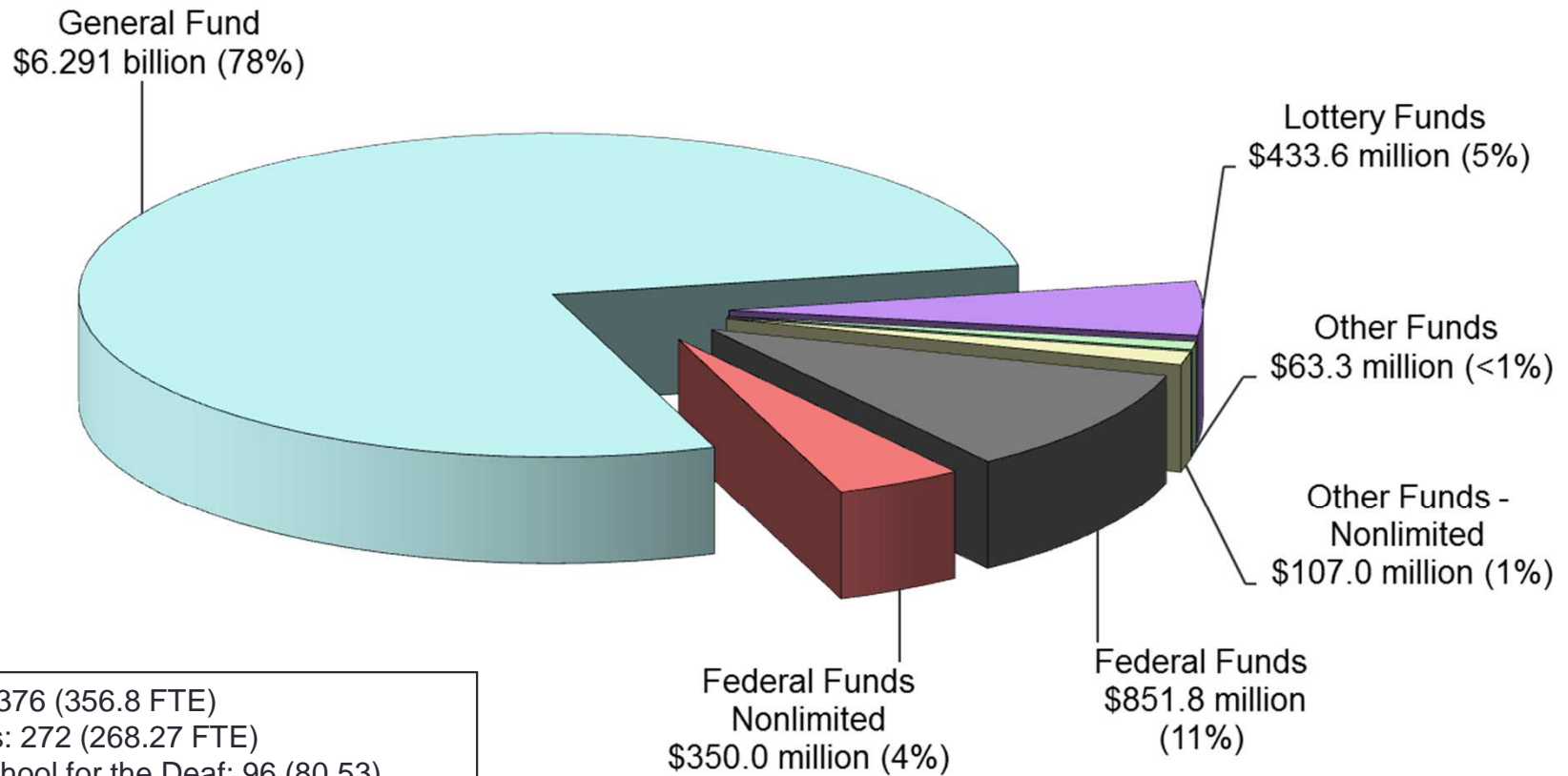
\$7.458 Billion All Funds



Positions: 376 (357.79 FTE)
 Operations: 269 (264.34 FTE)
 Oregon School for the Deaf: 99 (85.45)
 Youth Corrections Ed Program: 8 (8.00 FTE)

2013-15 Current Service Level (CSL) Budget By Fund Type

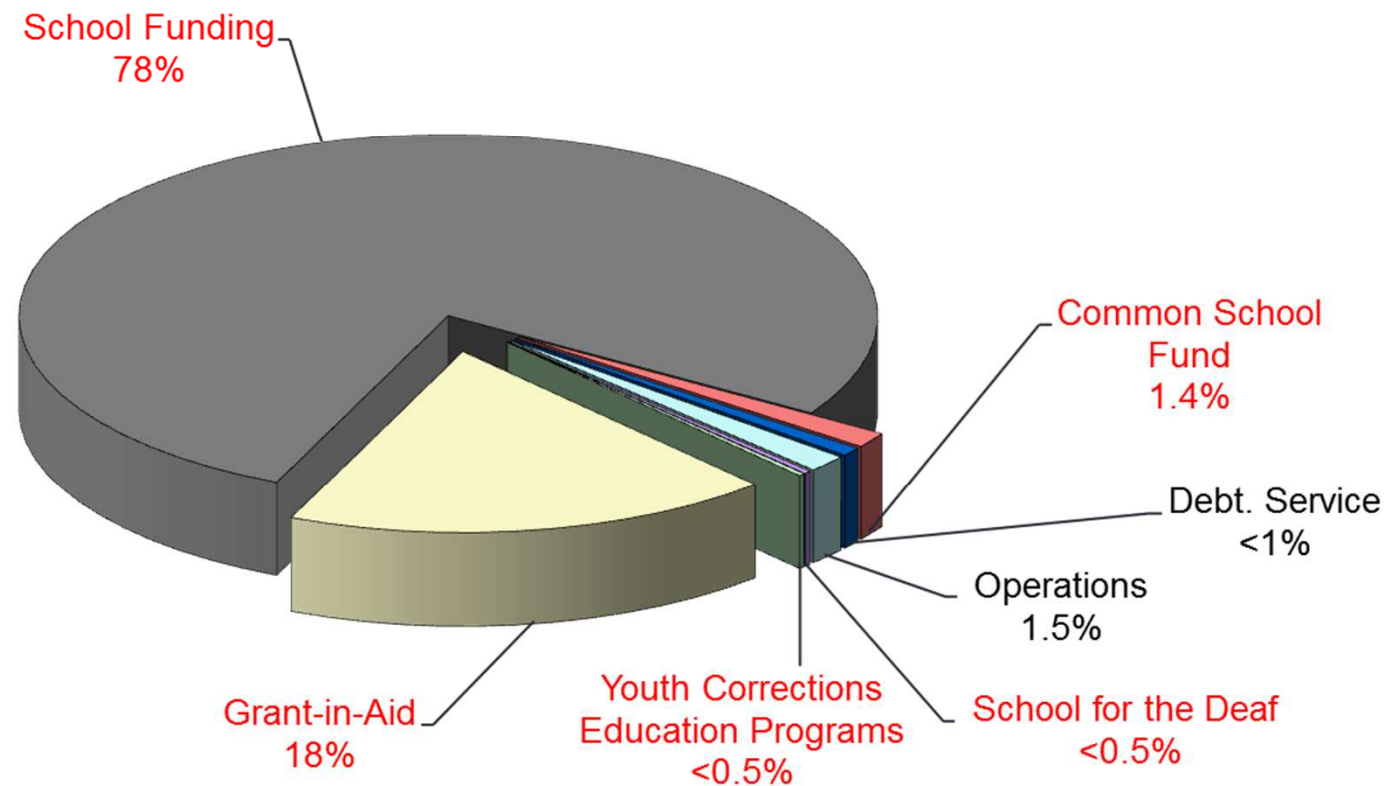
\$8.097 Billion All Funds



Positions: 376 (356.8 FTE)
 Operations: 272 (268.27 FTE)
 Oregon School for the Deaf: 96 (80.53)
 Youth Corrections Ed Program: 8 (8.00 FTE)

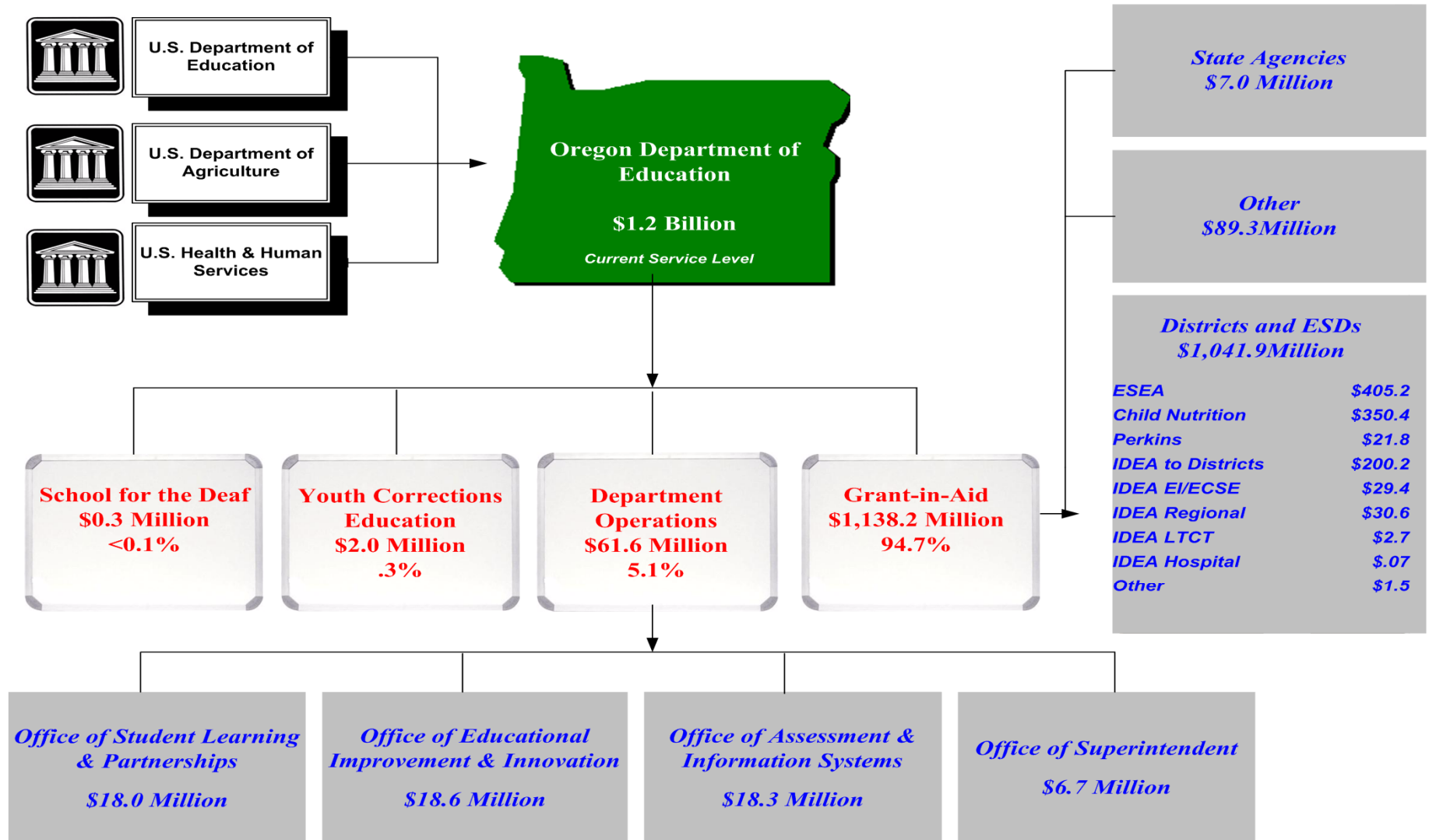


About 98% of ODE's Budget is Distributed to Schools and Programs that Serve Students and Others Locally*



*Based on 2011-13 LAB and 2013-15 CSL budget

Federal Funds Are a Significant Source of Funding





Sequestration

- “Sequestration” is the term used to describe the automatic spending reduction that must be made due to the failure of the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction (aka “Super Committee”) to produce a bill identifying budgetary savings of at least \$1.2 trillion in the federal budget.
- These are mandatory, across-the-board cuts with few exempted programs and were to take effect January 2, 2013 but have been delayed until March 1, 2013. These automatic budget cuts will be applied to most programs, including all discretionary education programs except Federal Pell Grants.
- The most recent estimates indicate sequestration will result in cuts of about 5-7% in most of ODE’s federal programs for 2013-14. Est. annual total reduction: \$20 million
- Child Nutrition Programs are exempt.
- Other major programs - such as federal special education (IDEA) and programs under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) - are not exempt.
- These cuts would affect work at the state level as well as support to districts.



Education in Oregon is Experiencing Major Changes

- **SB 253 (2011)** - Set a statewide “40/40/20” education goal for Oregon. As of 2025, every Oregon student should earn a high school diploma or its equivalent. Eighty percent will continue their education with half earning an associate’s degree or professional or technical certificate and half earning a bachelor’s degree or more.
- **SB 552 (2011)** - Made the Governor the Superintendent of Public Instruction upon the departure of the previous incumbent. The Governor took over this role on July 1, 2012 and, as provided by the legislation, appointed a deputy superintendent in July 2012 to oversee the Oregon Department of Education.
- **SB 909 (2011)** - Established the Oregon Education Investment Board (OEIB), which is charged with overseeing the creation of a unified public education system from early childhood through post-secondary education. The bill also provides for a Chief Education Officer to help the Board carry out its functions, which include “...ensuring all public school students in this state reach the education outcomes established for the state.” The Chief Education Officer was appointed in May 2012.



Major Education Changes, cont.

- **SB 1581 (2012)** - Gives authority to the Chief Education Officer to direct and control the education agencies for the purpose of creating the seamless P-20 system. It directs all K-12 school districts, ESDs, community colleges, the Oregon University System, and OHSU's education programs to enter into "Achievement Compacts."
- **SB 290 (2011)** - Requires districts implement - by July 1, 2013 - a new system for evaluating teachers and administrators. It requires districts to adopt the core standards for evaluations but allows for some customization.
- **SB 252 (2011)** - Established the School District Collaboration Grant Program to improve student achievement through the voluntary collaboration between teachers and administrators on 1) career pathways; 2) evaluation processes; 3) compensation models; and 4) professional development opportunities
- **HB 3362 (2011)** - Established the Career and Technical Education Revitalization Grant Program to enhance collaboration between education providers and employers



Major Education Changes, cont.

- **Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) Waiver** - Approved by the U.S. Department of Education in July 2012, this waiver is intended to provide relief from federal ESEA requirements that impede progress in improving student performance. Oregon's approval is "conditional."

- The waiver has the following key components:
 - ✓ Accountability through achievement compacts and a new Oregon school report card

 - ✓ Targeted school improvement efforts in focus, model and priority schools

 - ✓ Teacher and administrator evaluations (ultimately aligned with SB 290 efforts)



Major Education Changes, cont.

- **Common Core State Standards (CCSS) Initiative** - Forty-eight states, including Oregon, have committed to this state-led process to develop a common core of state standards in English language arts and mathematics. Oregon has been involved since 2009.

Common standards will create consistent expectations for students across all states and territories, helping to support students who transition between states while also preparing students with the knowledge and skills they need to be college-and-career-ready and to succeed and compete globally.

- **Standardized Assessment: Smarter Balanced** - Oregon is a participant in a multi-state consortium of about two dozen states - known as the Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium (SBAC) - working to develop “next generation” assessments aligned to the Common Core State Standards. Assessments will be designed to accurately measure students’ progress toward college-and-career readiness.

Smarter Balanced is expected to be fully operational in the 2014-15 school year.



Major Education Changes, cont.

And for 2013-15, Governor Kitzhaber has identified four areas of strategic investment, which will require additional effort by and resources for ODE.

- **Oregon Early Reading Initiative** - targeted, evidence-based interventions that improve kindergarten readiness and 3rd grade reading proficiency
- **Developing a Representative Corps of Professional Educators** - launching a statewide professional development network to ensure we have outstanding teachers and administrators in every school
- **Connecting Students to the World of Work** - increased focus on science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) and increased collaboration between high schools and community colleges and/or four-year institutions
- **Guidance and Support for Post-Secondary Aspirations** - increased supports and interventions to ensure students are on track for graduation, earn a diploma, and have access to post-secondary and career opportunities



Why All These Changes?

Because:

- Over 40,000 children are born each year at-risk for not being able to learn - only **1/2** receive any services to ensure they enter kindergarten ready to learn.
- Only **2/3** of Oregon high school students graduate with a regular diploma - putting Oregon near the bottom of all states.
- Only **36%** of Oregon's young (25-34) adults have at least an associate's degree, less than the generation before.
- **60%** of new jobs will require post-secondary credentials or degrees.
- In short, we have **significant** achievement gaps on every measure.



ODE Strategic Plan



Strategic Plan Process: Summary

Given all these changes, over several months beginning last year, we:

- Put together a 15-member internal strategic team to guide the development of a strategic plan
- Sought and received input from 140+ focus group respondents (including legislators)
- Solicited external feedback and received over 1,000 responses
- Sought input from all staff
- Aligned plan with the Oregon Education Investment Board's strategic plan
- Rolled out to all staff on January 29, 2013
- Will continue to refine work done to date but not significantly

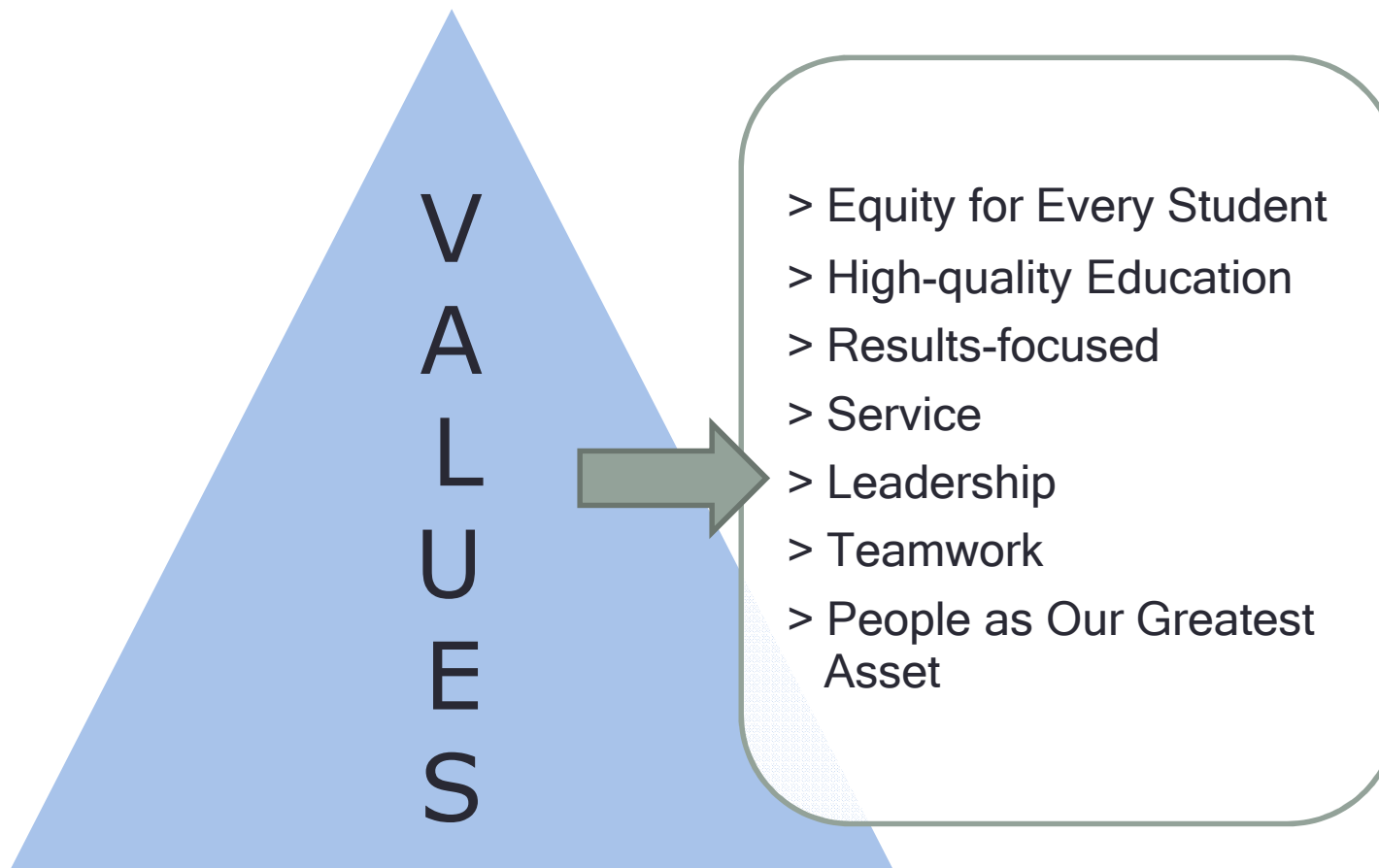
We are still in the process of refining some of the metrics and aligning resources as well as determining gaps in resources.



Agency's Mission Statement

The Oregon Department of Education fosters excellence for every learner through innovation, collaboration, leadership, and service to our education partners.

ODE's Values: Foundation for Achieving the Agency's Mission





ODE's Strategic Plan Has Five Major Long-term Goals

Learners

Every student graduates from high school and is ready for college, career, and civic life.

Educators

Every P-12 organization is led by an effective administrator, and every student is taught by an effective teacher.

Schools & Districts

Increase performance for all schools and districts in order to create systems of excellence across the state.

Communities

ODE meaningfully engages parents, stakeholders, and the larger community to help make Oregon's schools the best in the country.

ODE

Make ODE the best place to work.

Goal 1 – Learners: Every student graduates from high school and is ready for college, career, and civic life.

By 2015, ODE will execute the following objectives:

1. Integrate early learning programs across the relevant state agencies so every student enters kindergarten ready to learn.

Strategies:

- Coordinate early childhood programs around the state and at ODE to improve services for early learners.
- Implement kindergarten assessment.
- Help districts implement all-day, every-day kindergarten.

2. Implement statewide literacy programs so all students read by third grade.

Strategies:

- Increase intervention and supports for districts by implementing OR Reads (*i.e.*, one of the four OEIB strategic investments).
- Create and disseminate best practice toolkit (building off of K-12 Literacy Framework and aligning it to Common Core State Standards).

Goal 1 – Learners: Every student graduates from high school and is ready for college, career, and civic life.

Objectives

1. Integrate early learning programs across the relevant state agencies so every student enters kindergarten ready to learn.

2. Implement statewide literacy programs so all students read by third grade.

3. Design and implement an integrated and comprehensive system to ensure every student graduates ready for college, career, and civic life.

4. Align and develop statewide capacity to identify, disseminate, and help districts implement effective practices in order to close achievement gaps for English Language Learner (ELL) students and other historically underserved students.

Draft Metrics (June 2015)

- Number of children ready to enter kindergarten increases 20%.
- Number of 3rd graders reading at grade level increases 15% and the achievement gap decreases 5%.
- Number of ELL students reading at grade level by 5th grade increases 75%.
- Number of students who demonstrate proficiency in math and science in middle school increases 15% and achievement gap decreases 5%.
- At least 50% of students who graduate from high school earn 9 or more college credits and the achievement gap decreases by 5%.
- At least 75% of students will be on track for graduation by the end of 9th grade with no gaps greater than 10%.
- Five-year cohort graduation rate increases 5 percentage points and achievement gap decreases 5%.

Example of 6-month metrics

Goal 1 – Learners: Every student graduates from high school and is ready for college, career, and civic life.

Objectives

1. *Integrate early learning programs across the relevant state agencies so every student enters kindergarten ready to learn.*
2. *Implement statewide literacy programs so all students read by third grade.*
3. *Design and implement an integrated and comprehensive system to ensure every student graduates ready for college, career, and civic life.*
4. *Align and develop statewide capacity to identify, disseminate, and help districts implement effective practices in order to close achievement gaps for ELL students and other historically underserved students.*

Draft Metrics (June 2013)

- Legislation passed to move Early Learning Council and childcare division into ODE. New division is an integral part of decision-making and meeting structure.
 - Districts are required to deliver kindergarten assessment.
 - 100% of Oregon kindergartners have taken kindergarten assessment.
- RFPs are out for OR Reads.
 - Participating districts have been identified (12 months).
- Action taken to expand the authority for assigning college-level credit for students.
- 100% of districts have access to data via the Regional Data Warehouse.
- Assistant superintendent and team are in place and leading work on gap closures.
 - ELL best practice conference takes place in Spring 2013.
 - Next Generation ELL standards are adopted.
 - Disproportionate discipline advisory group is formed.

Goal 2 – Educators: Every P-12 organization is led by an effective administrator, and every student is taught by an effective teacher.

Objectives

1. Help all districts implement the new educator evaluation system across the state for all educators, and start to connect evaluation results to meaningful professional development.

2. Launch regional networks focused on developing exceptional educators and implementing effective practices.

3. Close the educator equity gap to ensure equitable distribution of the most effective educators in high poverty schools, bilingual educators where needed, and educator diversity reflects the student population of school.

4. Work with OEIB and TSPC to improve the preparation, licensure, retention, and effectiveness of new educators.

Draft Metrics (June 2015)

- 100% of teachers and principals are evaluated with the new evaluation system and at least 30% more educators report increased satisfaction in professional support.
- Number of education professionals (P-12) projected to enter Oregon's education workforce within two years are non-white, Hispanic, or whose native language is not English increases 10%.
- Levels of employer satisfaction with new teachers prepared in Oregon increases 30%.

Goal 3 – Schools & Districts: Increase performance for all schools and districts in order to create systems of excellence across the state.

Objectives

1. *Systematically help districts implement Common Core, Next Generation Standards, and new statewide assessments.*
2. *Identify and improve Oregon's chronically underperforming schools.*
3. *Measure, analyze, and report out Oregon's progress to 40/40/20.*
4. *Ensure districts provide healthy and safe learning environments for students.*
5. *Conduct all federal compliance and on-site monitoring visits in a positive and respectful way that leads to improved outcomes for students.*

Draft Metrics (June 2015)

- 100% of districts have robustly implemented Common Core.
- 100% of students are assessed using new assessments.
- At least 75% of Priority and Focus schools will achieve growth for all students and for all subgroups greater than the state average.
- Facilitate an achievement compact development and reporting structure that 100% of the time measures and determines Oregon's progress to 40/40/20.
- Decrease bullying/harassment and substance abuse by ___ and ___. Increase participation in breakfast and afterschool food programs by ___.
- Survey results show that 100% of monitoring visits are respectful and positive and 75% of the time lead to improved outcomes for students.

Goal 4 – Communities: ODE meaningfully engages parents, stakeholders, and the larger community to help make Oregon’s schools the best in the country.

Objectives

- 1. Prioritize building and maintaining partnerships with historically underserved communities.*
- 2. Provide clear and timely information to customers and stakeholders.*
- 3. Proactively inform and engage the Legislature.*
- 4. Proactively and strategically work with relevant state agencies to deliver services to students’ and families’ overall well-being, so schools can attend to students’ educational needs.*

Draft Metrics (June 2015)

- Achievement gap team is in place at ODE.
- Relationships continue to be cultivated with community groups working with underserved communities.
- At least 80% of educators, students, and families surveyed report accountability system as useful.
- At least 85% of stakeholders feel ‘adequately informed.’
- At least 90% of stakeholders report having adequate opportunities to provide input.

Goal 5 – ODE: Make ODE the best place to work.

Objectives

1. Attract, retain, and develop top talent to ODE.

2. Reorganize ODE in order to ensure integration and collaboration across all offices.

3. Deliver excellent internal customer service and improve communication and efficiency within ODE.

4. Increase diversity of ODE's workforce.

Draft Metrics (June 2015)

- 90% of staff performing at or above standard on evaluations are still at ODE by June 2015.
- 85% of staff report participating in professional development that is meaningful, valuable, and high quality.
- 100% of evaluations are done and 90% meet or exceed quality assurance levels.
- Internal survey findings show improvement in internal customer service, communications, and efficiencies.



ODE Reorganization

- Looking at current programs and activities to determine alignment with the plan -
 - ✓ Portland State University's Center for Public Service review
 - ✓ If not aligned to the plan, is the current program federally or state-mandated?
 - ✓ If not mandated and doesn't align, is there a reason to continue the program?

- Reorganization is to be complete by August 2013.



Other Measures of Performance

- ODE currently uses a variety of measures to gauge its performance, including:
 - ✓ Internal management and accountability reports
 - ✓ Audit and review findings - internal, state and federal
 - ✓ Feedback from partners and stakeholders
 - ✓ Key performance measures approved by the Legislature
- The strategic plan and other factors (such as the ESEA Waiver) may require modification of current legislatively adopted performance measures - both those specific to ODE and those for the PK-12 education enterprise.
- Current key performance measures, with targets and actual performance as of 2011-12, are included in Appendix 5.



Department Operations

- Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction
- Office of Educational Improvement and Innovation
- Office of Student Learning and Partnerships
- Office of Assessment and Information Services
- Office of Finance and Administration



Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

- Provides leadership for the agency and the P-12 component of the P-20 education system
- Responsible for working with the State Board of Education, Quality Education Commission, state and federal lawmakers, Oregon Education Investment Board/Officer, Office of the Governor and others in developing education policy
- Staffs the State Board of Education
- Includes internal auditing, communications, as well as legal and legislative coordination functions
- Also includes the Child Nutrition Program and the Oregon Virtual School District (OVSD)
- 42 positions (in current service level budget)



Office of Educational Improvement and Innovation

- Provides leadership and support to districts and schools, professional development for teachers and administrators, and tools for student success through a variety of programs
- Includes responsibilities for over two dozen state and federal grants such as providing technical assistance and trainings to grantees, monitoring programs for compliance with applicable regulations, collaborating with partners statewide, and collecting program data for required reporting
- Programs managed by this Office include:
 - Alternative Education
 - Accelerated Learning (*e.g.*, dual credit, expanded options, Advanced Placement)
 - Career and Technical Education
 - Charter Schools
 - Civil Rights Issues and Investigations
 - Common Core State Standards



Office of Educational Improvement and Innovation, cont.

- Educator Effectiveness (SB 290 and Framework)
- ESEA Flexibility Waiver
- Federal Compensatory Grant Programs under ESEA (such as Title IA, School Improvement, Teacher Quality, Migrant Education, Vocational Education)
- FIRST Grant (STEM)
- Physical Education Grant
- Private Career Schools Licensing and Oversight
- Review of Instructional Materials
- School District Collaboration Grant
- Statewide Support for School Improvement
- State Content Standards Setting
- Talented and Gifted
- Teacher/Administrator Mentoring Grant

- 71 positions (in current service level budget)



Office of Student Learning and Partnerships

- Is the designated State Education Agency (SEA) for programs and services to children with disabilities and as such is responsible for:
 - ✓ Annual federal compliance and performance monitoring and reporting
 - ✓ Dispute resolution, compliant investigations, and due process hearings
 - ✓ Oversight of large-scale implementation of federally funded system improvement activities such as Response to Intervention (RTI)

- Responsible for state and federal grants and programs in the areas of early childhood, special education and interagency educational services (such as services to youths in Oregon Youth Authority facilities)
 - ✓ Includes providing technical assistance to grantees, trainings, monitoring programs for compliance with applicable regulations, collaborating with partners statewide, and collecting program data for required reporting



Office of Student Learning and Partnerships, cont.

Programs managed by this Office include:

- Oregon Head Start/PreKindergarten Program (OPK)
- Early Intervention/Early Childhood Special Education (EI/ECSE)
- Blind and Visually Impaired Student Trust Fund
- Oregon School for the Deaf
- Regional Programs
- Long-Term Care and Treatment Programs
- Hospital Programs
- Youth Corrections Education/Juvenile Detention Programs
- Federal Special Education Grants to Districts and Other Eligible Programs

- 50 positions (in current service level budget)



Office of Assessment and Information Services

- Develops and maintains the agency's technical and information infrastructure to provide:
 - ✓ Internal support to ODE staff and programs
 - ✓ External support to districts, schools, and education service districts regarding required data collection and reporting that forms the basis for agency performance measures as well as state and federal reports
- Designs, develops and implements Oregon's statewide student assessment system, which includes ensuring the assessments meet federal guidelines for administration and standards for reliability and validity
- Coordinates the collection, review, validation, and submission of data for over 100 reports to the U.S. Department of Education and others
- Provides training to educators on the effective use of data to improve student outcomes by tailoring instruction to individual student needs
- 71 positions (in current service level budget)

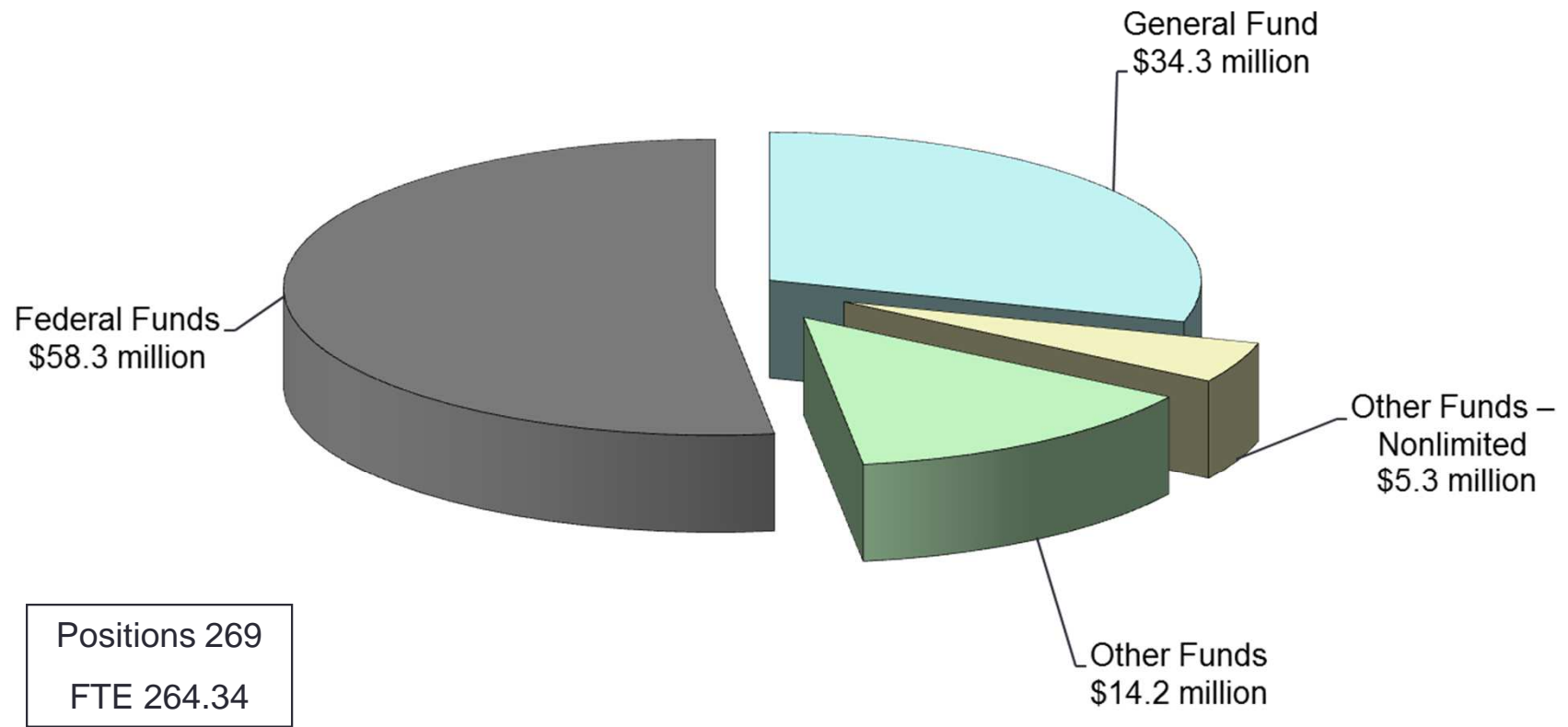


Office of Finance and Administration

- Provides support to other ODE offices in the areas of accounting, budgeting, human resources, facilities, procurement and contracting
- Responsible for administration of the State School Fund, including calculation and distribution of payments and technical assistance to districts
- Other programs managed by this office include:
 - Athlete Agents Registration
 - Business Continuity Planning
 - Fingerprinting and Background Checks of Certain District Personnel
 - Pupil Transportation Program
 - Review and Verification of District Audits for State and Federal Reporting
 - Section 1512 Reporting Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
- 38 positions (in current service level budget)

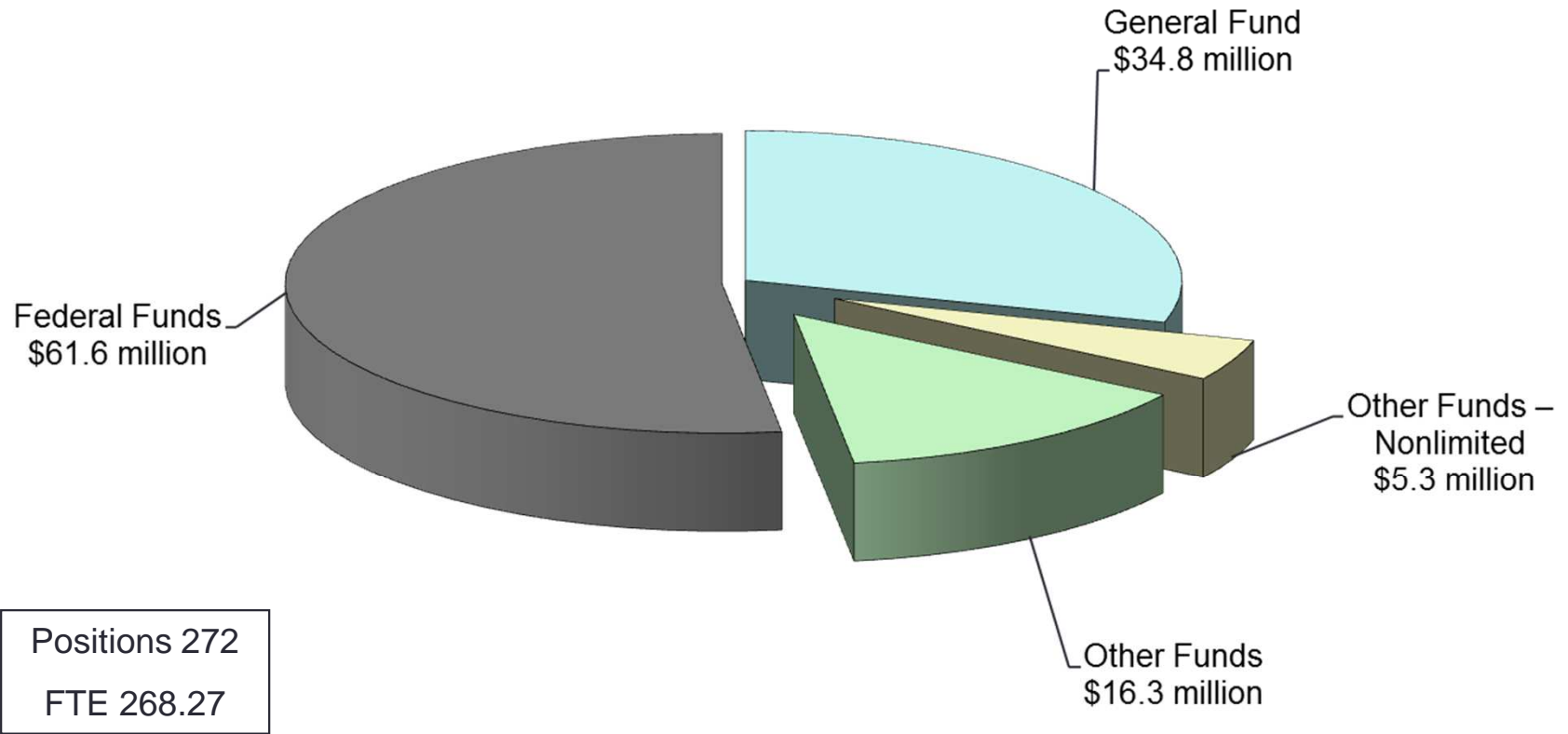
Operations: 2011-13 Legislatively Approved Budget

\$ 112.1 Million All Funds

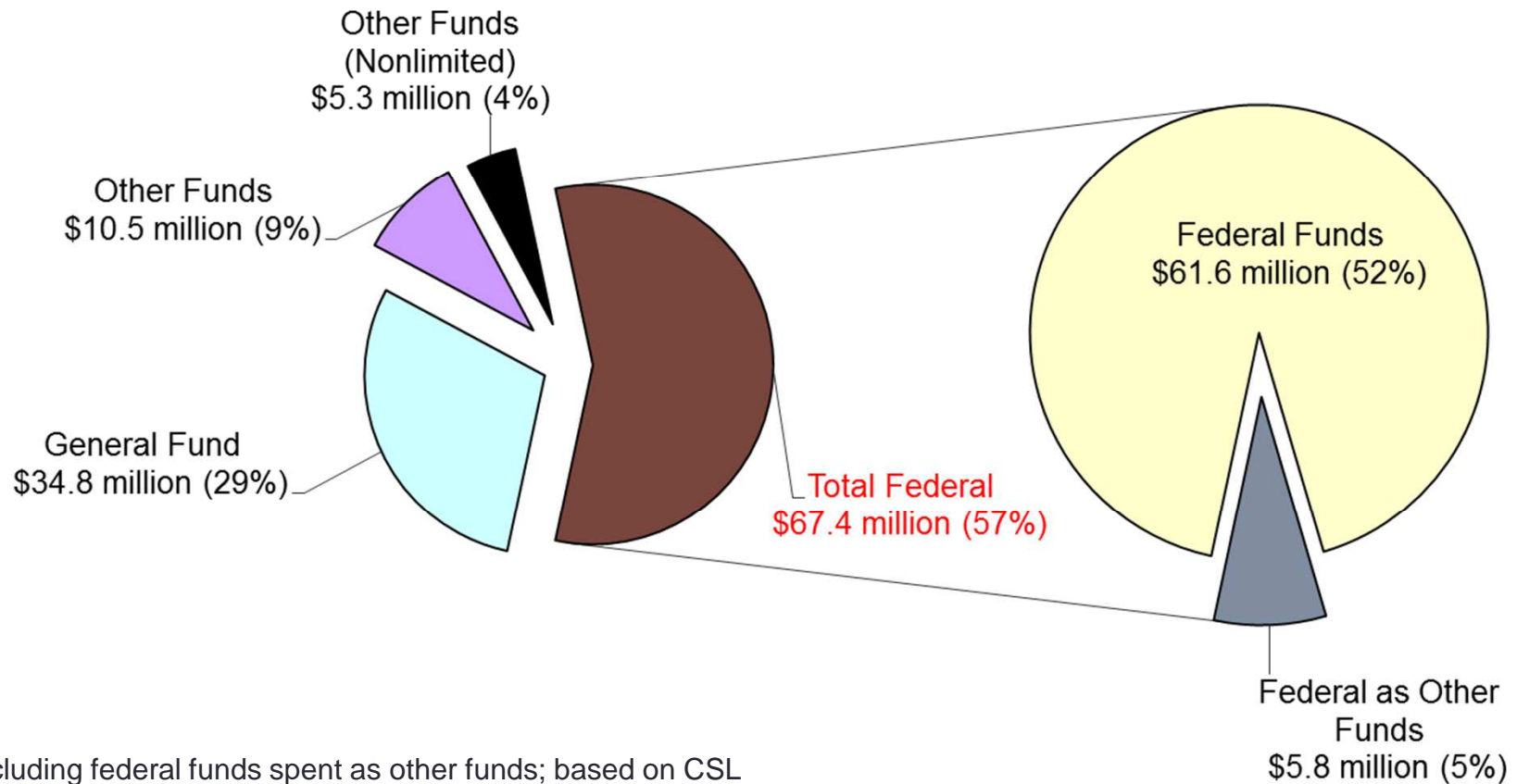


Operations: 2013-15 Current Service Level Budget

\$118.0 Million All Funds



Of Operation's 1.5% Share of the Total Budget, About 57% of That is From Federal Sources *



* Including federal funds spent as other funds; based on CSL budget; %s are comparable to those for the 2011-13 LAB



The Majority of Federal Funds in Operations Support Three Areas

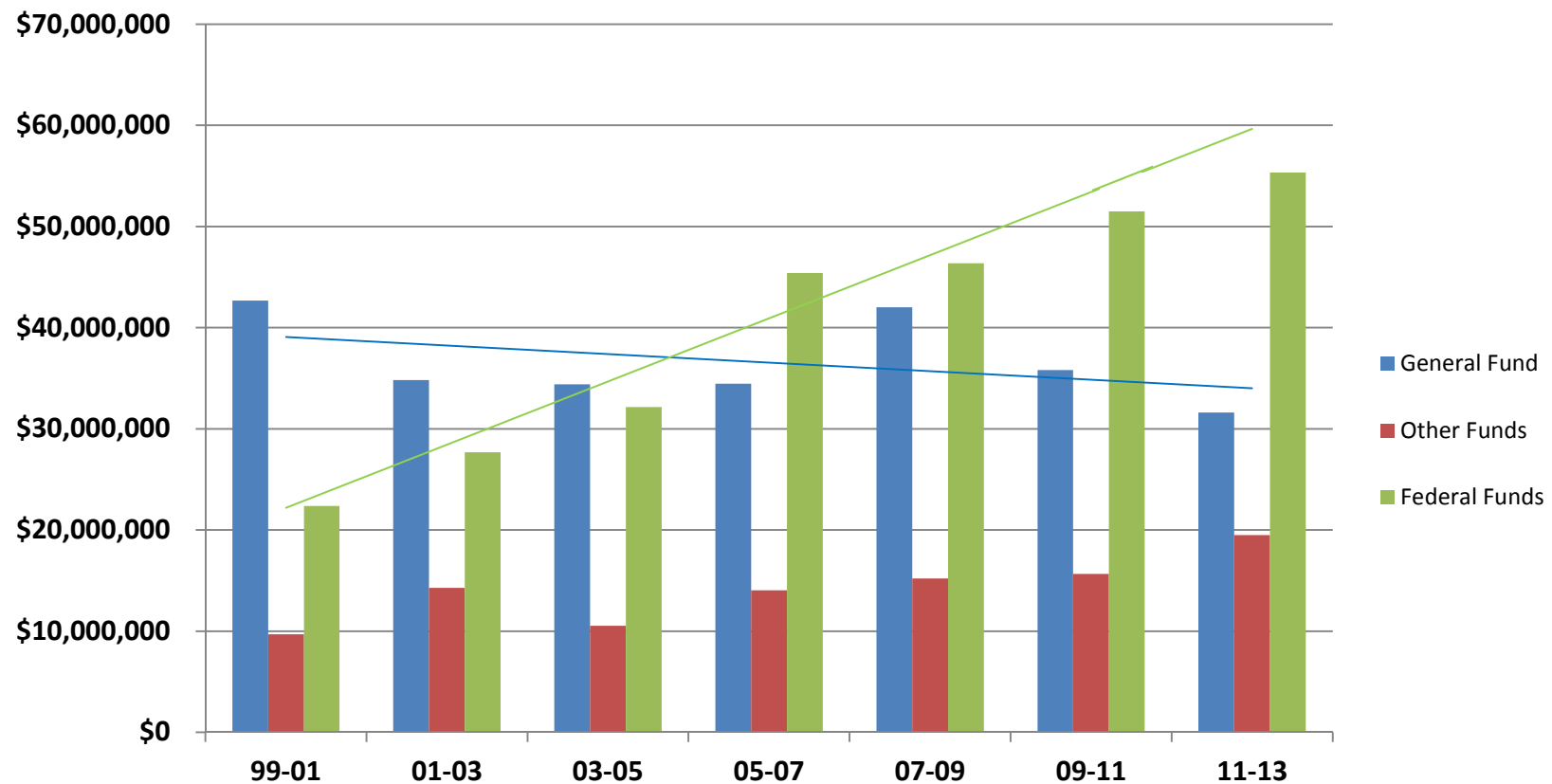
- **Office of Student Learning and Partnerships** - primarily special education
 - 89% of 2009-11 expenditures and a projected 91% of 2011-13 expenditures are supported by federal funds in this office

- **Office of Educational Improvement and Innovation** - primarily No Child Left Behind/Elementary and Secondary Education Act programs
 - 77% of 2009-11 expenditures and a projected 78% of 2011-13 expenditures are supported by federal funds in this office

- **Office of Assessment and Information Services** - primarily student assessment and data systems
 - 48% of 2009-11 expenditures and a projected 53% of 2011-13 expenditures are supported by federal funds in this office



Funding Sources Have Shifted Over Time Changing ODE's Focus



For comparative purposes, these numbers do not include a special \$5 million pass-through to the Department of Administrative Services for the Oregon Educator Benefits Board in 2007-09 or a special \$5 million appropriation for payment of a legal judgment in 2011-13.



Major Programs



Major ODE Programs: About 96% of ODE's Total Budget

Programs and Services

- State School Fund

- Youth Correction/Juvenile Detention

- Oregon Prekindergarten

- Early Intervention/Early Childhood Special Education

- State and Federal Special Education Programs

Target Group

- All K-12 students, schools and districts

- Incarcerated youth

- At-risk preschoolers

- Pre-school children with disabilities or developmental delays

- Children with disabilities



Major ODE Programs, cont.

Programs and Services

- Federal compensatory programs such as:
 - ✓ Title IA Basic Grants
 - ✓ School Improvement
 - ✓ Title IC - Migrant education
 - ✓ Title III - English Language Learners
 - ✓ 21st Century Community Learning Centers
 - ✓ Career and technical education
- Nutrition Programs

Target Group

- Children/schools in poverty
- “Focus” and “priority” schools
- Children of migrant/seasonal workers
- Students whose primary language is not English
- Students attending high-poverty schools
- High school and community college students
- Children in schools and daycare programs; adults in care facilities



Major ODE Programs, cont.

Programs and Services

- Title II - Teacher quality
- Teacher/Administrator Mentoring
- School District Collaboration
- Statewide student assessment system
- Longitudinal data system

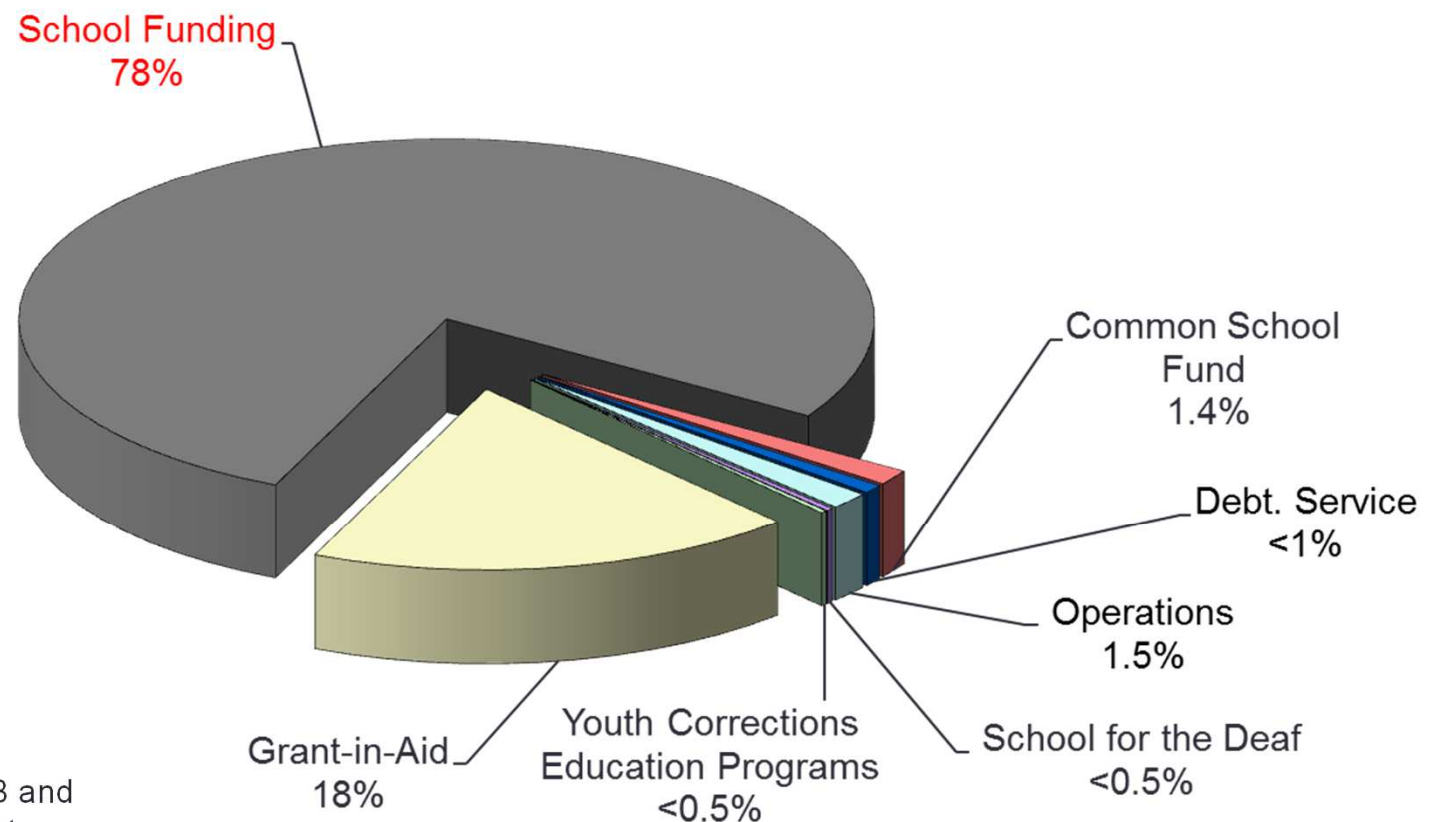
Target Group

- Teachers
- Beginning teachers/administrators
- Teachers and administrators
- Students, parents, teachers, policymakers
- Students, parents, teachers, policymakers



State School Fund

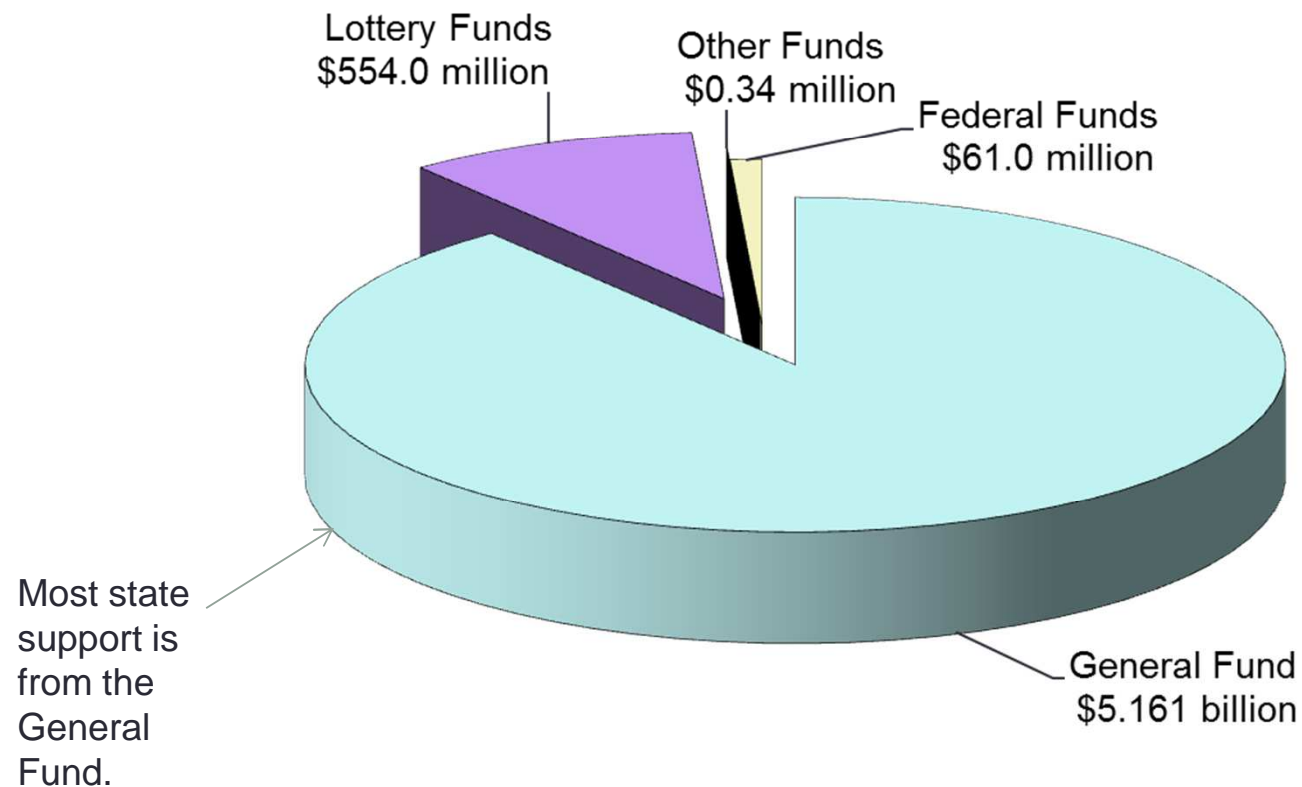
The State School Fund Makes Up Over Three-Quarters of the Agency's Budget (All Fund Sources)*



*Based on 2011-13 LAB and
2013-15 CSL budget

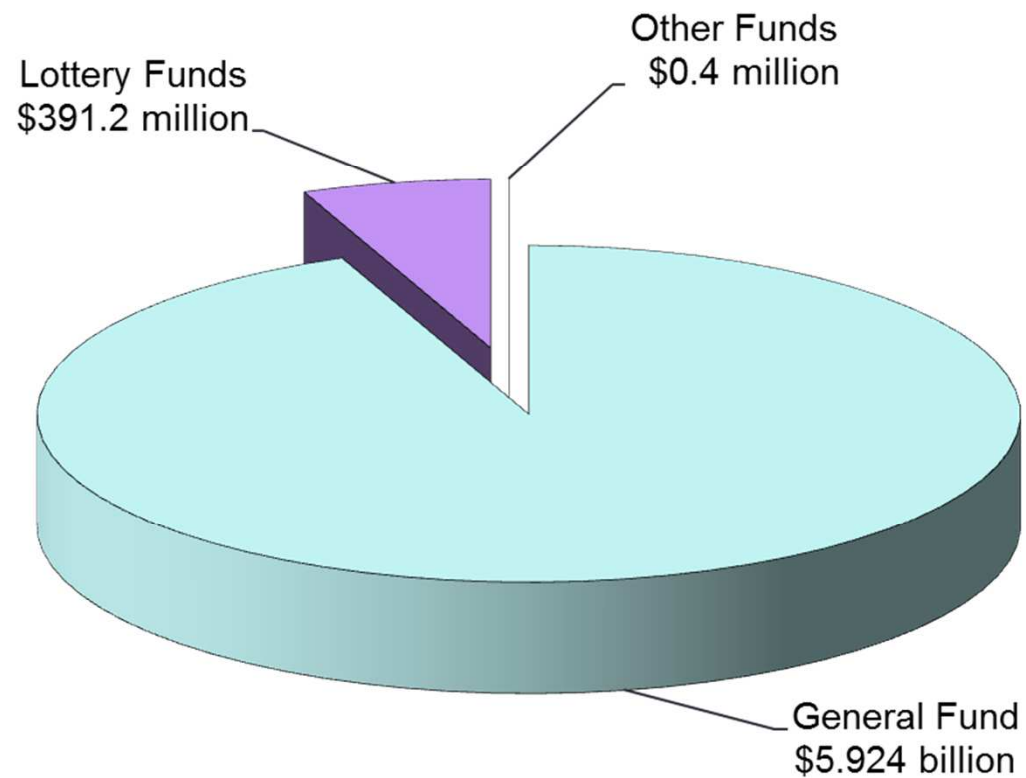
State School Fund: 2011-13 Legislatively Approved Budget

\$5.776 Billion All Funds



State School Fund: 2013-15 Current Service Level Budget

\$6.316 Billion All Funds





State School Fund Basics

- In dollars, the largest of ODE's program
- With local formula revenues, provides about 80% of general operating dollars to districts and ESDs
- Allocated through a legislatively adopted equalization formula adopted in 1991 and largely unchanged since then
- Goals of the formula are to:
 - Equalize district and ESD funding
 - Compensate districts for certain student and district characteristics through "weights"
 - Maintain local control
 - ✓ *Districts control spending decisions unless the Legislature directs otherwise.*



State School Fund Basics, cont.

- Funds are not a general cost reimbursement, a revenue entitlement per student, an assurance of funding stability or adequacy, a measure of student outcomes, or an accountability system.
- However, funding pays for activities, functions and programs that lead to outcomes measured by some of ODE's Key Performance Measures for schools and districts (*e.g.*, student achievement, graduation rates).



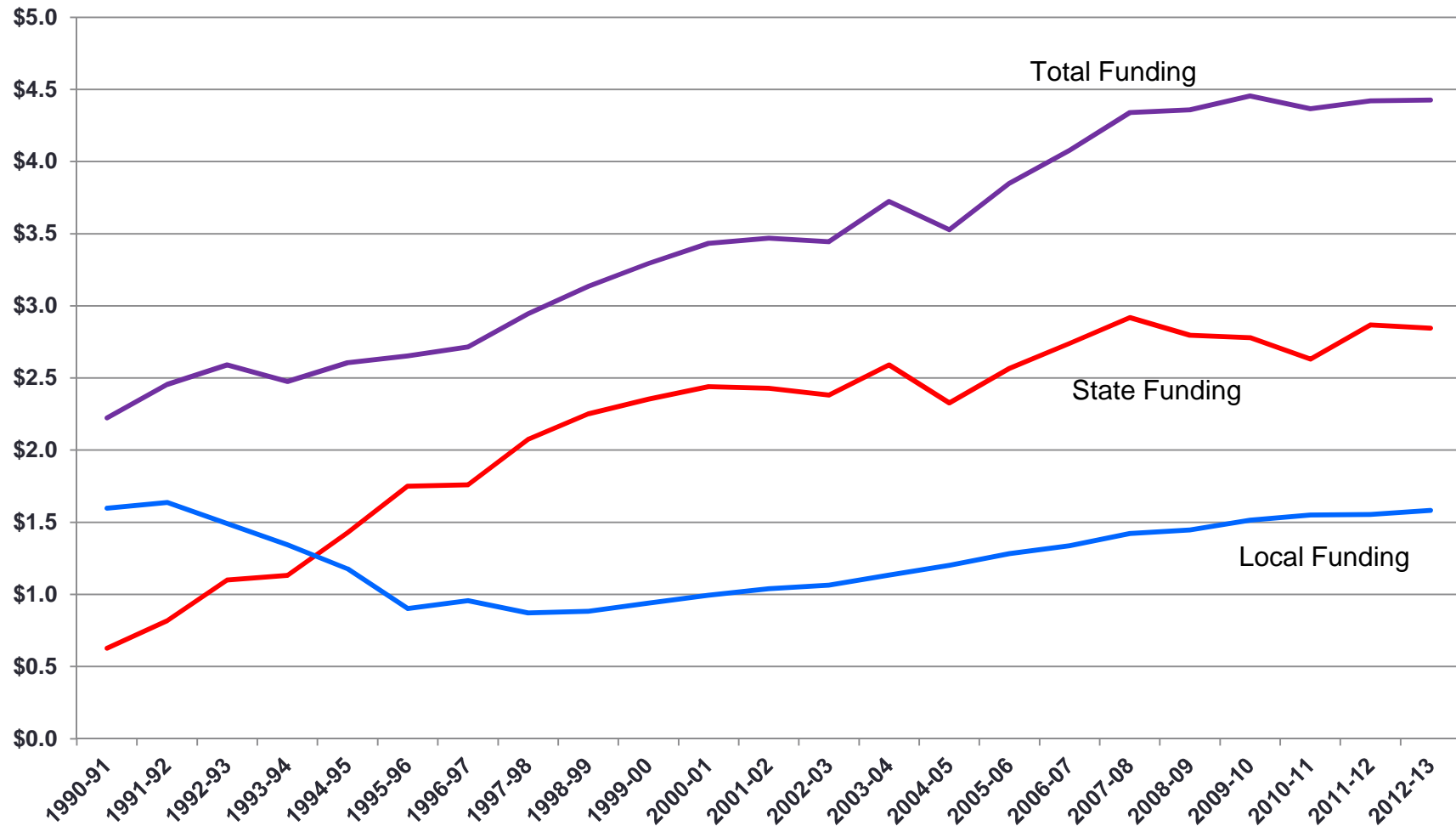
State School Fund Basics, cont.

- ODE staff calculate the formula amounts for each district and ESD, then distribute the State School Fund as prescribed in law.
- The formula distributes a small amount of federal revenue, most local revenue, and nearly all state revenue.
- About 92% of formula revenue is distributed on a per “weighted” student basis.
- The remaining 8% is for transportation grants, high-cost disability grants, facility grants and other “carve-outs” determined by the Legislature.
- By statute, 95.5% of the formula revenue goes to school districts and 4.5% goes to ESDs.
- While the overall amount has increased since the passage of Measures 5 and 47/50, the percentage shares of state and local funding have largely flip-flopped, as seen on the next slide.

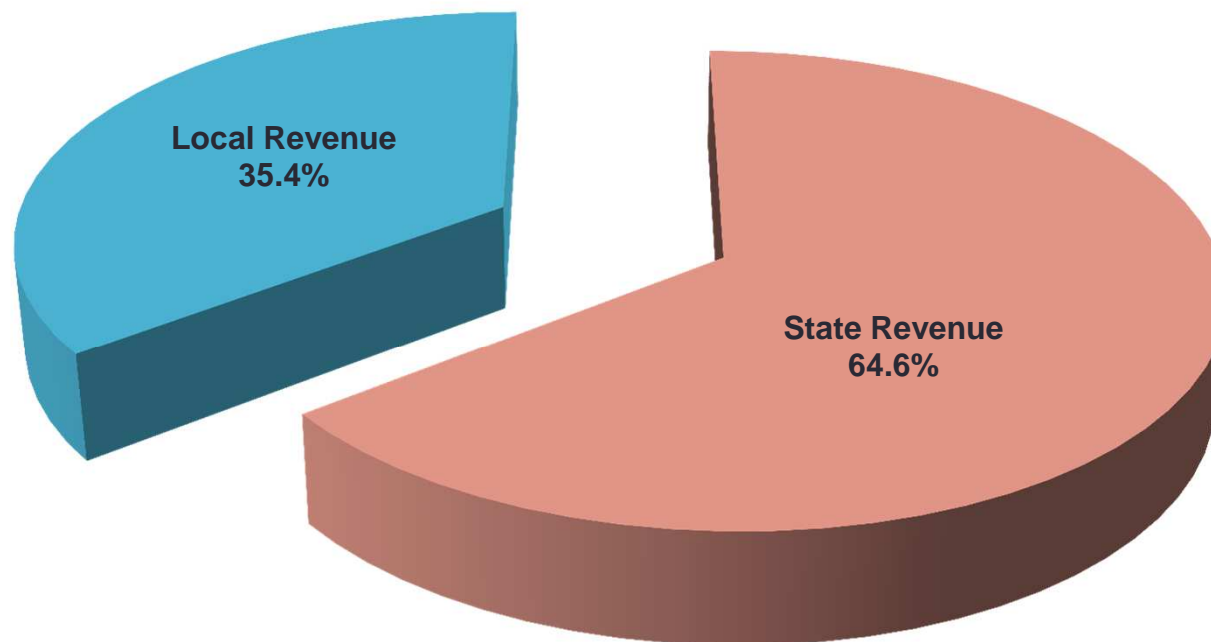


History of Formula Revenues: 1990-91 through 2012-13

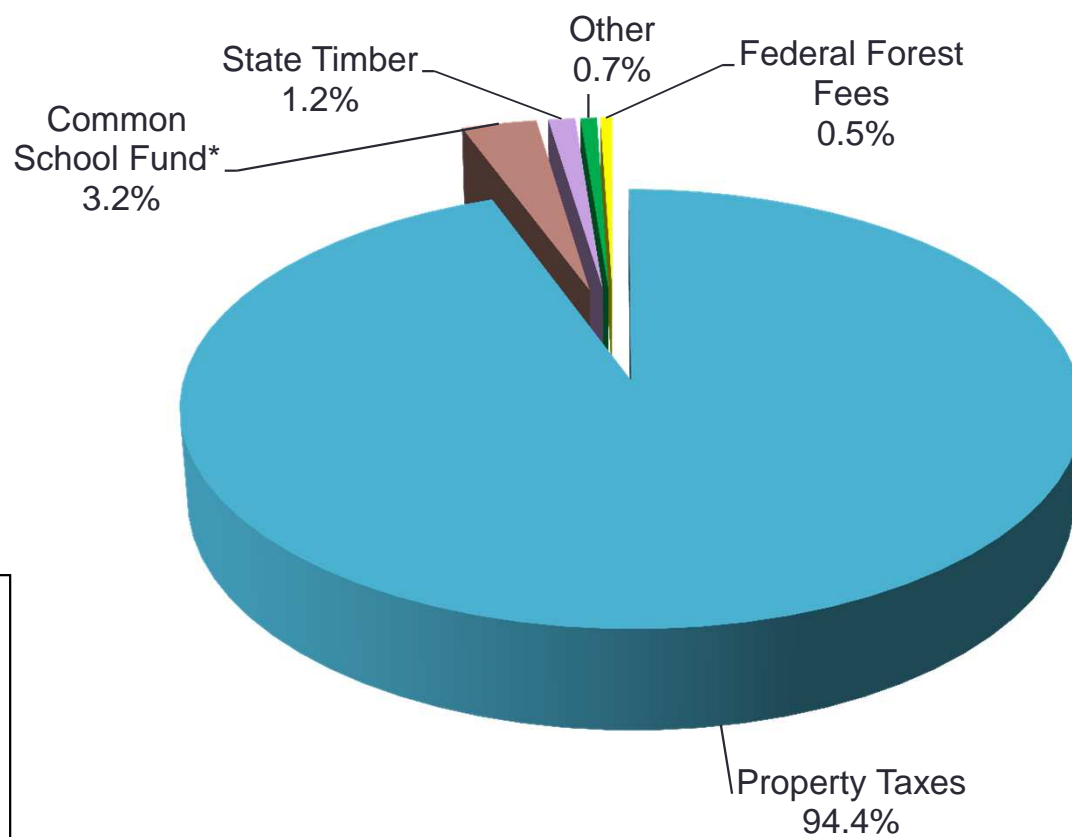
\$s in billions



2011-13: State and Local Shares Of Formula Revenue



Most Local Revenues Come From Property Taxes (Source: 2011-13 Figures)



*Treated as a local resource for purposes of the equalization formula but part of ODE's budget; total amount available is determined by State Land Board policy



Student Demographics

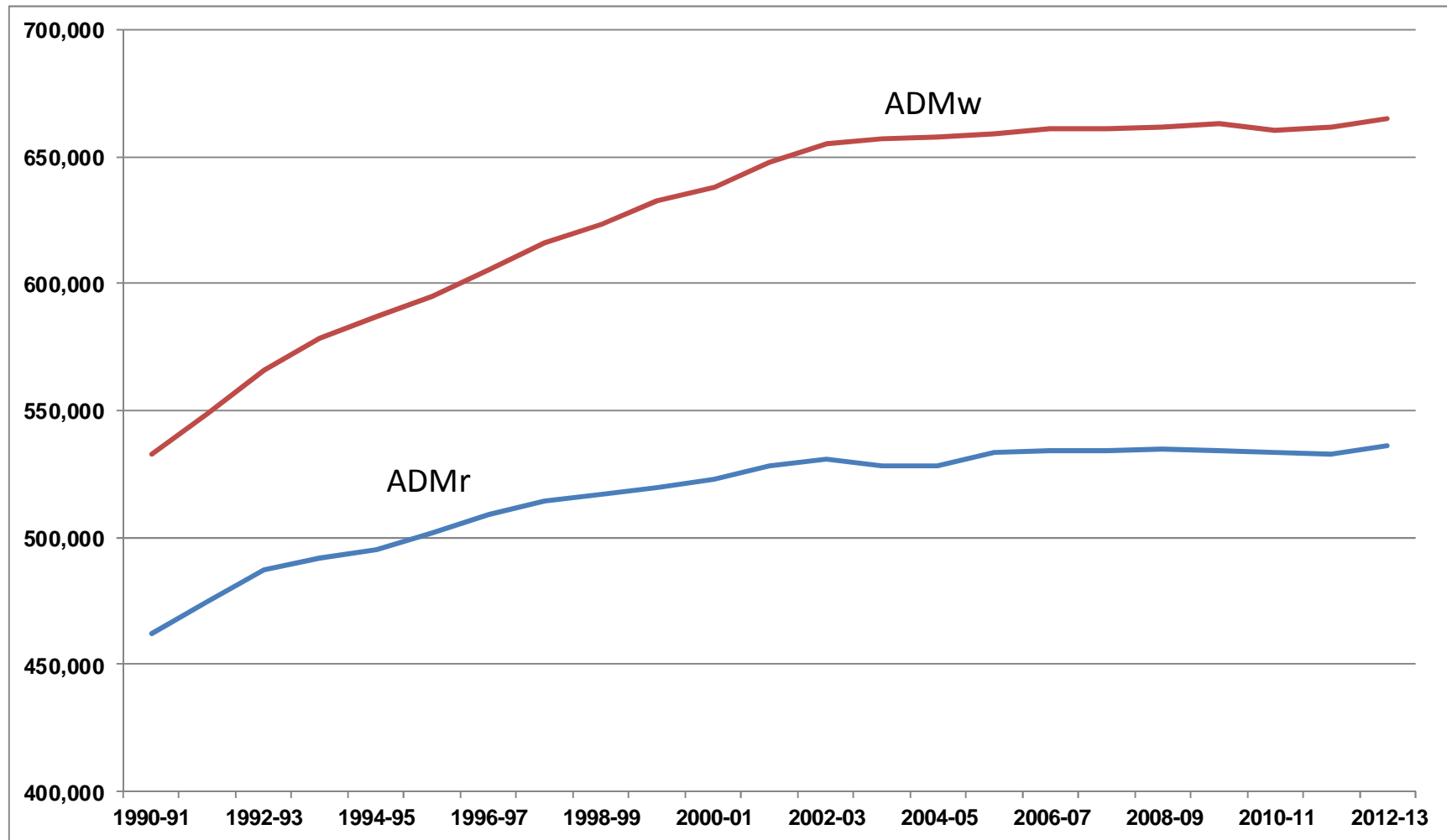
- 563,714 students enrolled in K-12 public schools last fall for 2012-13, an increase of about ½ of 1% over 2011-12 enrollment.
- This marks the first increase since the 2007-08 school year when enrollment hit a high of over 566,000.
- While changes in student enrollment in recent years have been relatively minor - overall enrollment has grown by less than 2% in the last decade - **there has been a significant change in student demographics.**
- There has been an increased demand for special education and English Language services over the years.
- Today over half of Oregon students qualify for free or reduced-price lunch compared to just over a third ten years ago.
- And students of color now represent 35% of our K-12 population, up from 21% a decade ago.

Student Weights Used in Formula

Category	Additional Weight
IEP (Special Education)	1.0
ESL (English as a Second Language)	0.5
Pregnant and Parenting	1.0
Poverty	0.25
Foster Care	0.25
Neglected/Delinquent Students	0.25

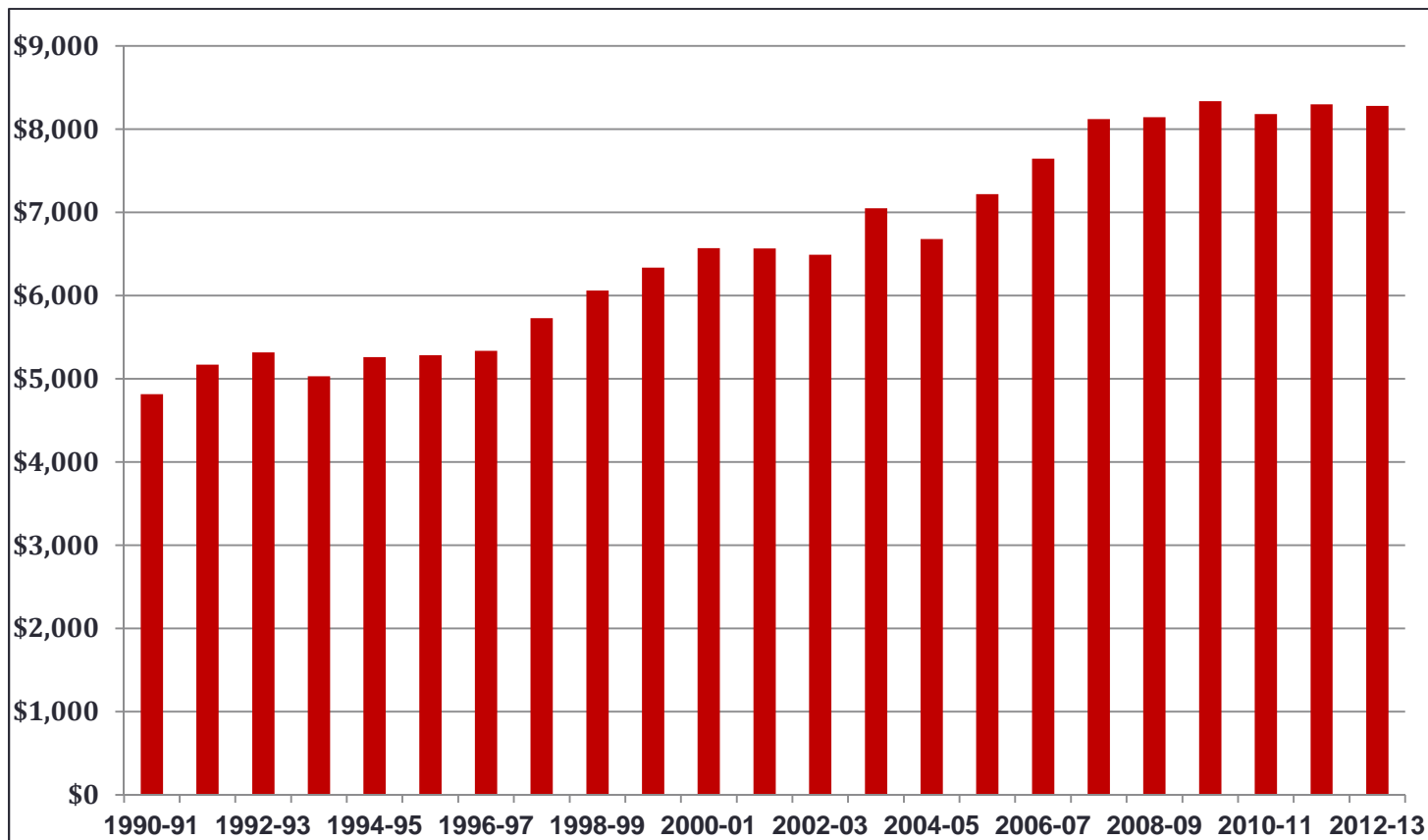


History of ADMr and ADMw*

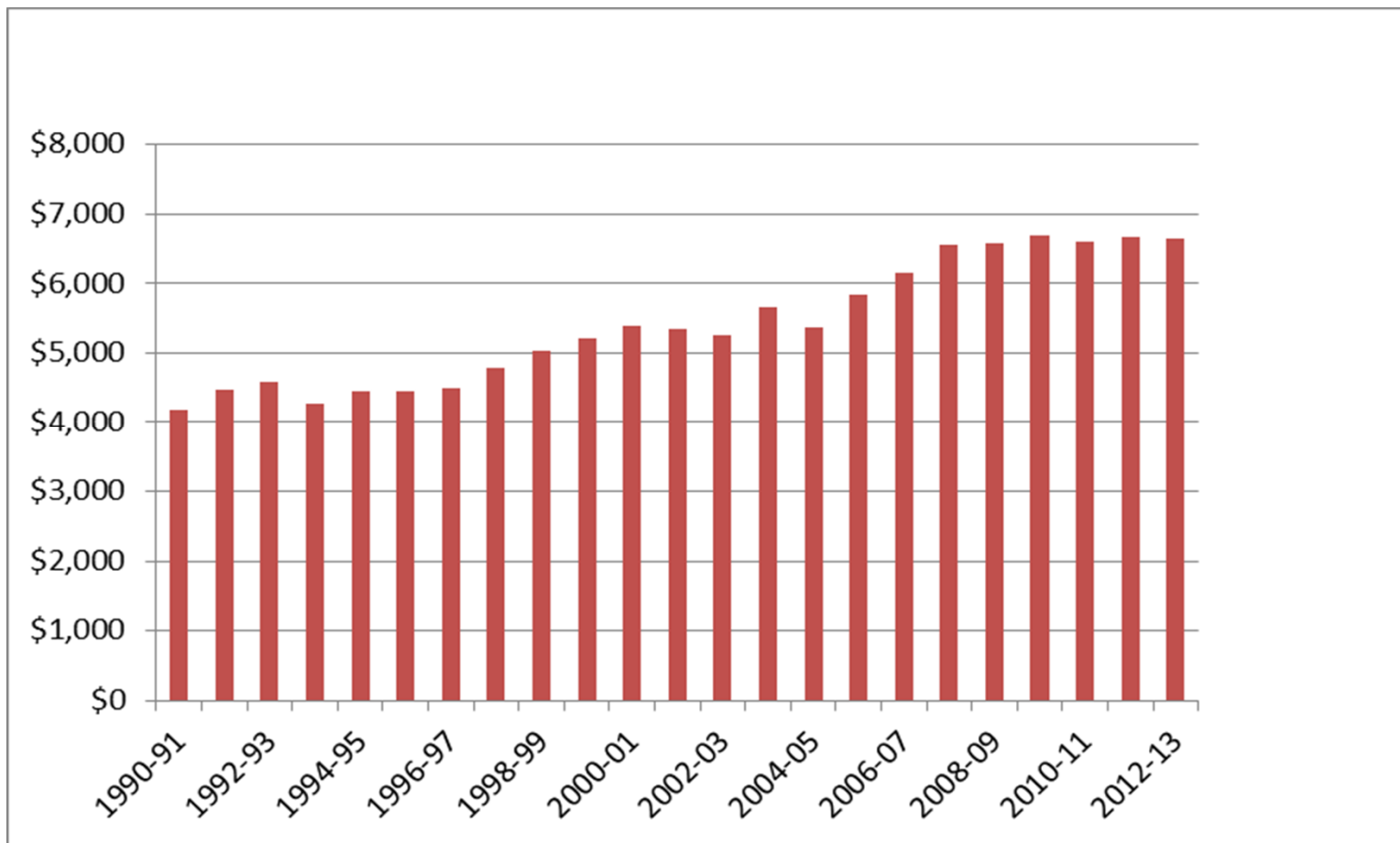


*ADMr = Average Daily Membership resident; ADMw = Average Daily Membership weighted

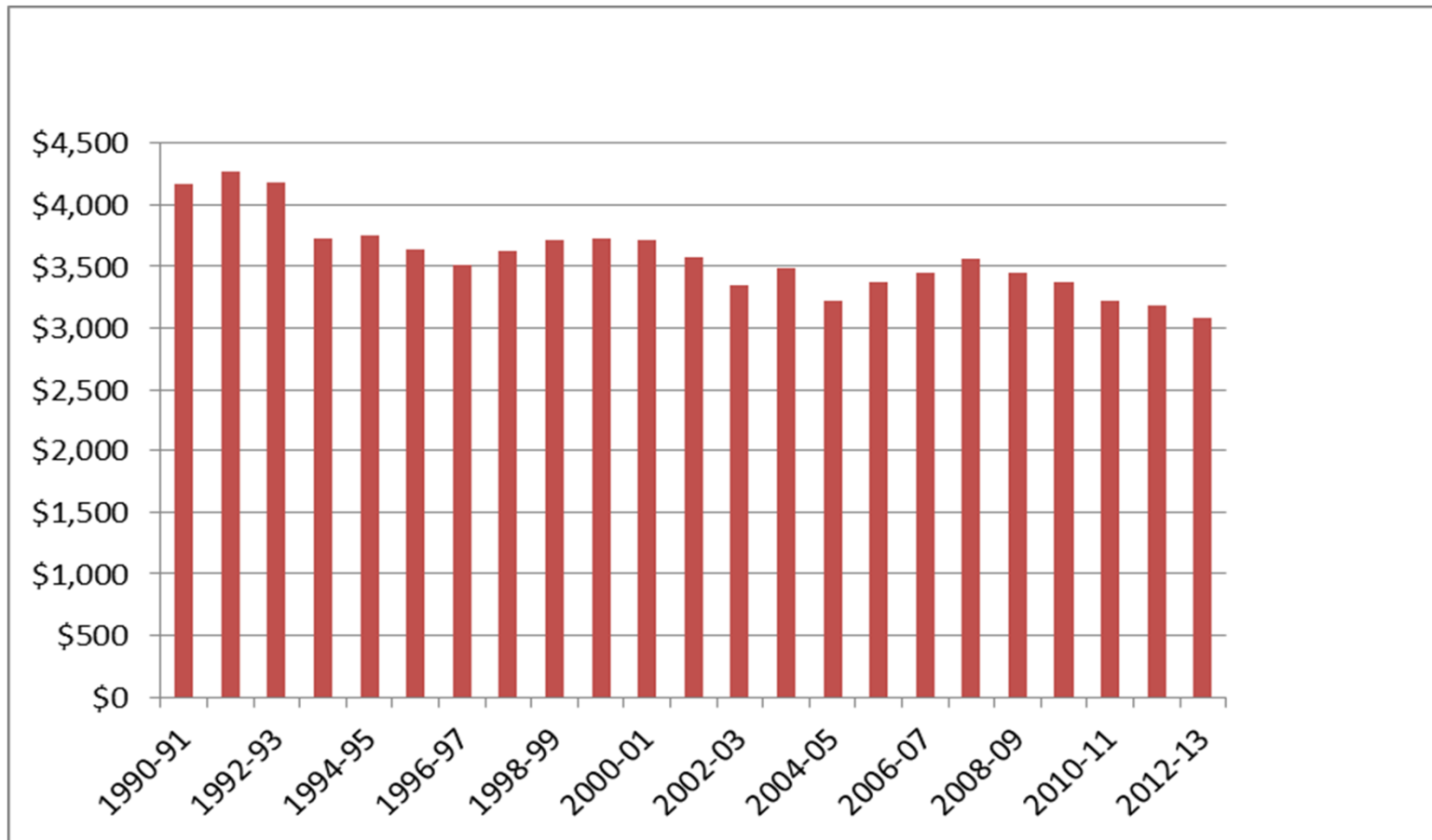
Formula Funding Per ADMr



Formula Funding Per ADMw



Formula Funding Per ADMw Adjusted for Inflation





School Weights Used in Formula

- Remote Small Elementary School Correction
 - 8 miles from nearest elementary school in same district
 - No more than 28 students per grade

- Small High School Correction
 - No more than 350 students for 4 grades
 - No more than 267 students for 3 grades

- Union High School
 - 1.2 weight per resident Average Daily Membership

- Elementary School District
 - 0.9 weight per resident Average Daily Membership

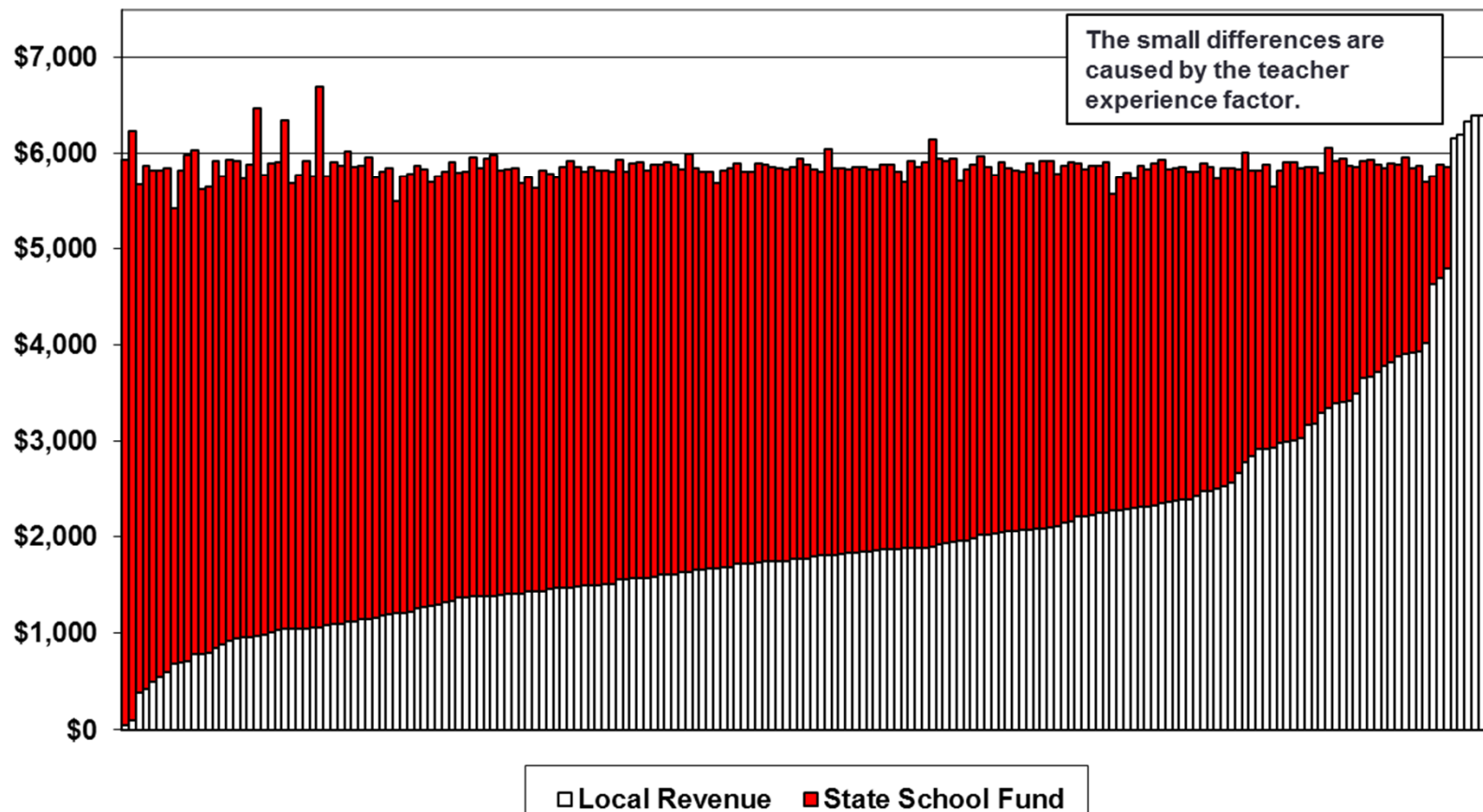


Other Formula Basics

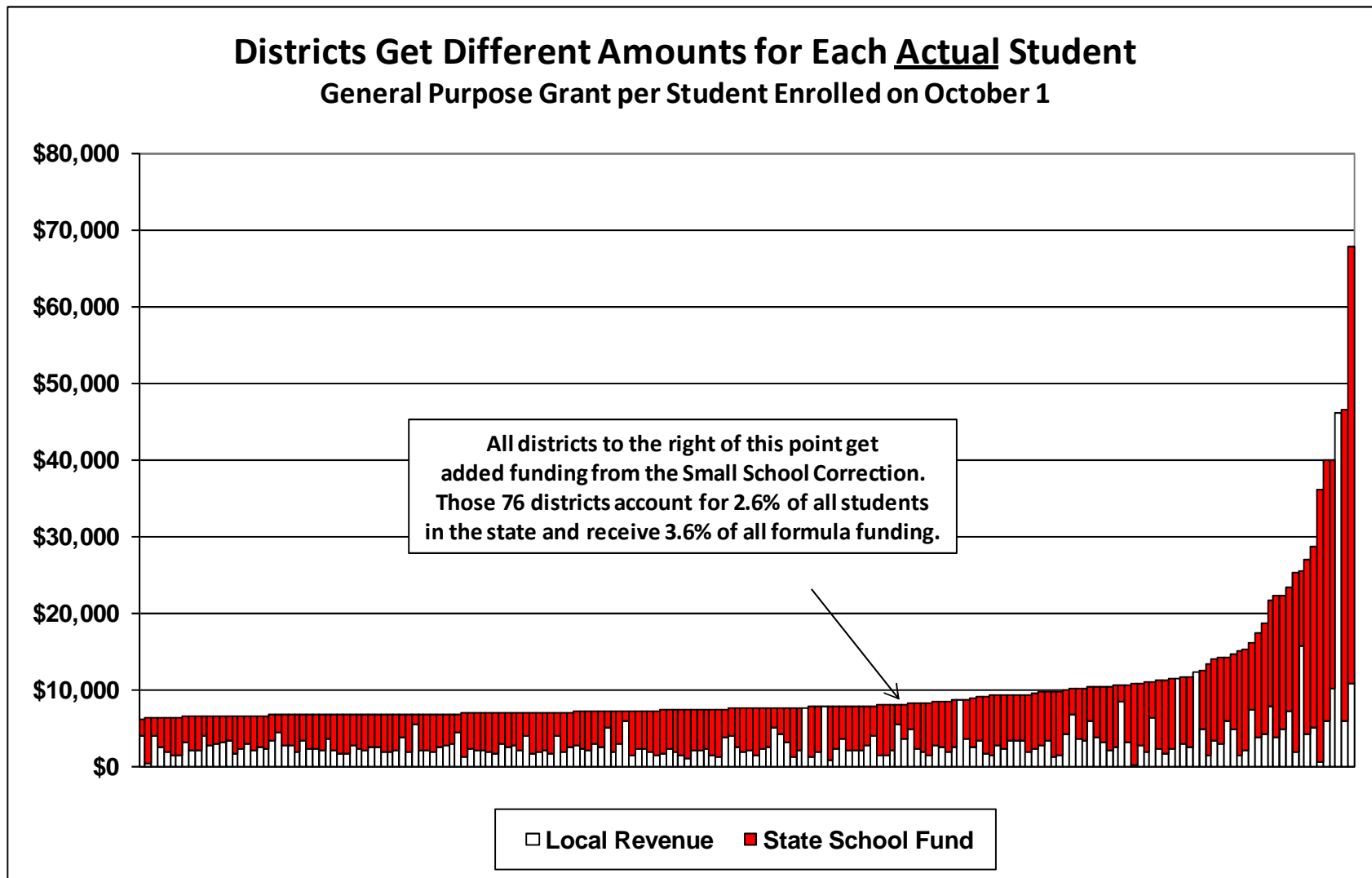
- Compares current year ADMw with prior year ADMw
 - Uses the greater ADMw for funding purposes (called ADMw extended)

- Recognizes that more experienced teachers may have increased costs
 - Calculation (District Average - State Average)
 - “Teacher Experience Factor” may be positive or negative value

Districts Get the Same Amount for Each Weighted Student General Purpose Grant per Weighted Student



Districts Get Different Amounts for Each Actual Student General Purpose Grant per Student Enrolled on October 1





Carve-outs & Grants Outside of the Equalization Formula

Legislatively approved amounts are distributed from the State School Fund prior to calculating formula payments.

- **Speech Pathology Program (ORS 348.394 through 348.406; ORS 327.008)**
 - \$150,000 per biennium
 - Purpose is to increase the number of speech-language pathologists and assistants in Oregon
 - Provides training stipends to speech/language pathologists and students
 - Approximately 96 scholarships awarded this biennium

- **Talented and Gifted (TAG) Education (ORS 343.404; ORS 327.008)**
 - \$350,000 per biennium
 - Provides funds to ODE for the development of a statewide TAG program
 - Supports an ODE staff position and services and supplies expenditures
 - HB 2877 (2013) provides funding for TAG children based on an amount per student.



Carve-outs & Grants Outside of the Equalization Formula, cont.

- **10th Grade Assessment Contract (ORS 329.488; ORS 327.008)**
 - \$1.1 million per biennium (limited to \$968,000 in 2011-13)
 - Comes only from the ESD portion of the State School Fund
 - Purpose is to fund a contract with a non-profit entity to administer a nationally normed assessment to all students in grade 10 who are enrolled in a public school
 - ✓ *To predict the success of students on, and provide practice for students taking, college entrance exams*
 - Statutes set forth selection criteria for the contractor but districts can seek a waiver to enter into a contract with a different non-profit entity.



Carve-outs & Grants Outside of the Equalization Formula, cont.

- **Oregon Virtual School District (ORS 329.840 through 329.842)**
 - \$1.6 million in biennial funding currently (\$0 for 2013-15)
 - Supports an ODE program that provides schools with online teaching and learning applications, courses, digital content, and teacher training and support for student instruction
 - Provided at no additional charge to school districts
 - Provides services to about 300,000 Oregon students and teachers in 131 districts
 - Teachers use the OVSD resources to provide students online options and blended learning classroom instruction. The classroom teacher has control over instructional content and student online access.



Carve-outs & Grants Outside of the Equalization Formula, cont.

- Oregon Virtual School District (ORS 329.840 through 329.842), cont.
 - OVSD partners with both public and private service providers for online teaching and learning applications.
 - All OVSD application services protect student safety and privacy and provide full administrative control to school districts and instructors.
 - Through OVSD, ODE became the first State Department of Education in the United States to negotiate an agreement with Google for their applications for education in 2010. These are no-fee Google services, which include email, online document creation and collaboration applications domains. Eighty percent of the districts using the OVSD portal services also use Google Apps. Estimated users: 274,000 individual users



Carve-outs & Grants Outside of the Equalization Formula, cont.

- Oregon Virtual School District (ORS 329.840 through 329.842), cont.
 - In 2012, OVSD applications and courses helped:
 - Portland Public Schools launch the PPS Virtual Scholars Program providing 335 students with credit recovery instruction (Astoria has launched a similar program serving 350 students);
 - the youth corrections education programs adopt the OVSD solution and begin student instruction in the spring to students in the Oregon Juvenile Justice System; and
 - Oregon's advanced placement (AP) students access the self-paced Apex Learning AP Exam Preparation Review Courses to support their efforts to earn college credit.
 - For every \$1 dollar the state of Oregon spends on OVSD, ODE leveraged \$2.12 in private sector in-kind and district cost reductions. For example, the agreement with Google provides free email services to districts (estimated value of \$1.6 million in 2011-13).



Carve-outs & Grants Outside of the Equalization Formula, cont.

- **Small School District Supplement Grant (ORS 327.355 through 327.360; ORS 327.008)**
 - \$5 million per biennium (ends June 30, 2013)
 - Allocates funding to small school districts with one or more small high schools
 - District share is district's small high school ADM divided by ADM of all small high schools.
 - Benefits approximately 90 districts currently
 - HB 2501 (2013) extends the sunset by one year.

- **Youth Corrections/Juvenile Detention Education Programs (ORS 327.026)**
 - Funding varies based on program ADM but currently about \$15-16 million per biennium
 - Has its own separate budget category in ODE's budget and will be discussed in more detail later in this presentation



Carve-outs & Grants Outside of the Equalization Formula, cont.

- **Long Term Care and Treatment, Hospital and Oregon School for the Deaf (ORS 343.243)**
 - Approximately \$20 million per biennium for operating costs to local providers of education services in these settings
 - Discussed in more detail later in this presentation

- **Facility Grants (ORS 327.008)**
 - \$25 million per biennium
 - Equal to 8% of new construction costs but used for non-capital construction costs
 - Prorated if requests exceed amount available
 - A school district is eligible to receive a facility grant for a new school building in the year the new school building is first used for instruction for more than half of the district's regular school year or the following year.
 - Number of districts receiving grants each year is about two dozen on average
 - Districts' grant amounts vary since grants are based on construction costs.



Carve-outs & Grants Outside of the Equalization Formula, cont.

- **ORES Transfer (ORS 334.800 through 334.820; ORS 327.008; ORS 327.009)**
 - Transfers roughly \$10 million per year to the ODE can spend up to \$500,000 to carry out the duties of the Office of Regional Educational Services (ORES).
 - The balance is transferred back to the State School Fund for distribution to districts only.

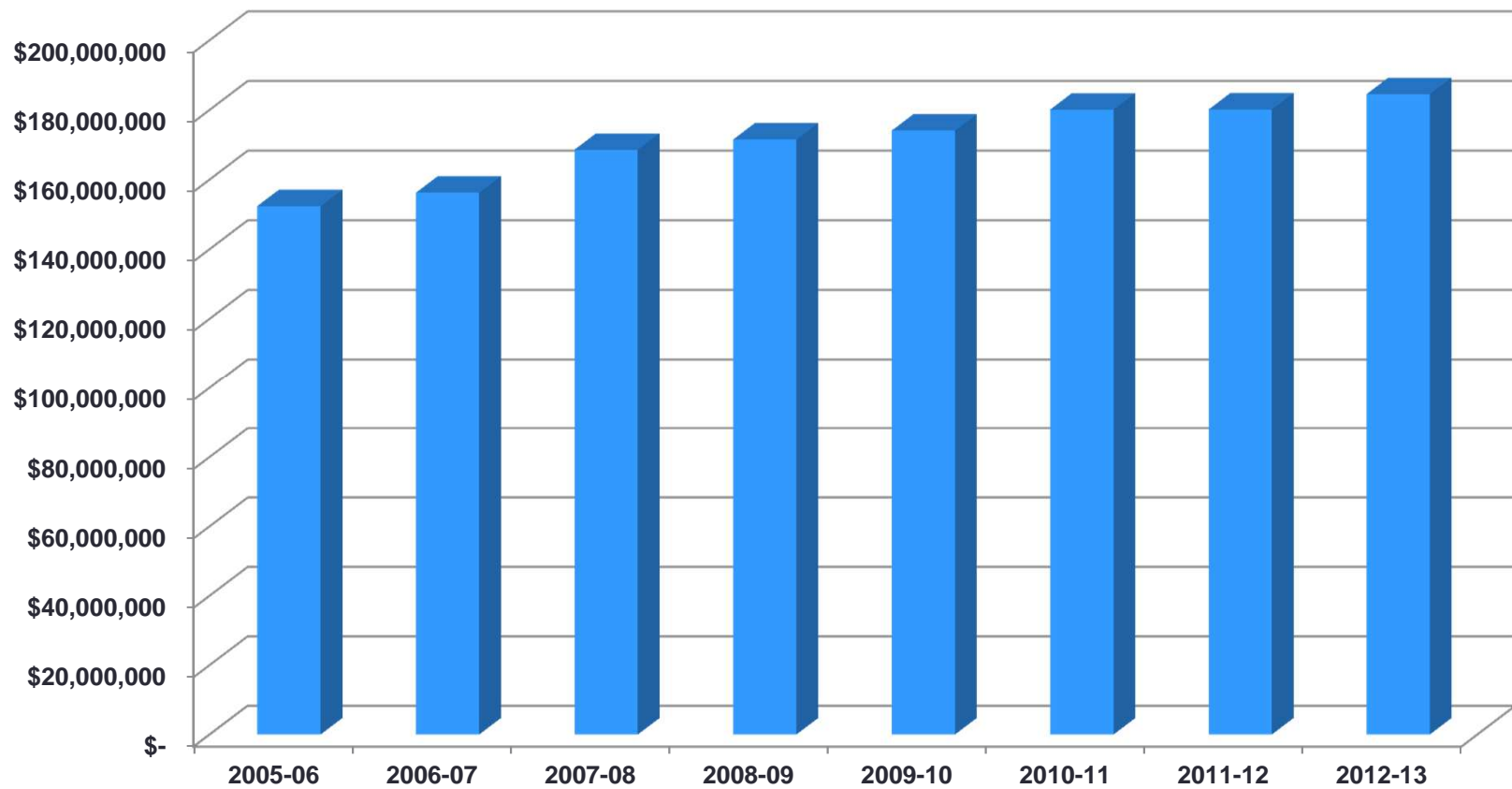
- **High Cost Disability Grant (ORS 327.348; ORS 327.008)**
 - \$36 million per biennium
 - Reimburses districts for costs over \$30,000 per IEP (special education) student
 - Benefits approximately 88 districts; benefited 2,645 students in 2011-12 and an estimated 2,756 in 2012-13
 - The reimbursement rate has averaged \$0.50 on the dollar since 2009-10.



Carve-outs & Grants Outside of the Equalization Formula, cont.

- **Transportation Grant (ORS 327.013; ORS 327.033)**
 - Based on eligible transportation costs
 - Reimbursement rates set by costs per ADMr
 - Reimburses 70%, 80% or 90% of eligible costs
 - Roughly \$200 million per year currently
 - Benefits nearly 300,000 schoolchildren and nearly all districts (191)
 - Legislation introduced this session expands eligible costs. (HB 2500)

Transportation Grants: 2005-06 Through 2012-13





In Summary: Carve-outs & Grants Outside of the Equalization Formula

- Many of these are added to districts' regular payments throughout the year (such as transportation grants; facility grants; high-cost disability grants). Others are distributed through other payment mechanisms such as contracts to local service providers (YCEP/JDEP; LTCT) or support ODE activities (OVSD, TAG).
- In 2011-13, the amounts total about \$470 million, or about 8.2% of the State School Fund.



Program Outcomes

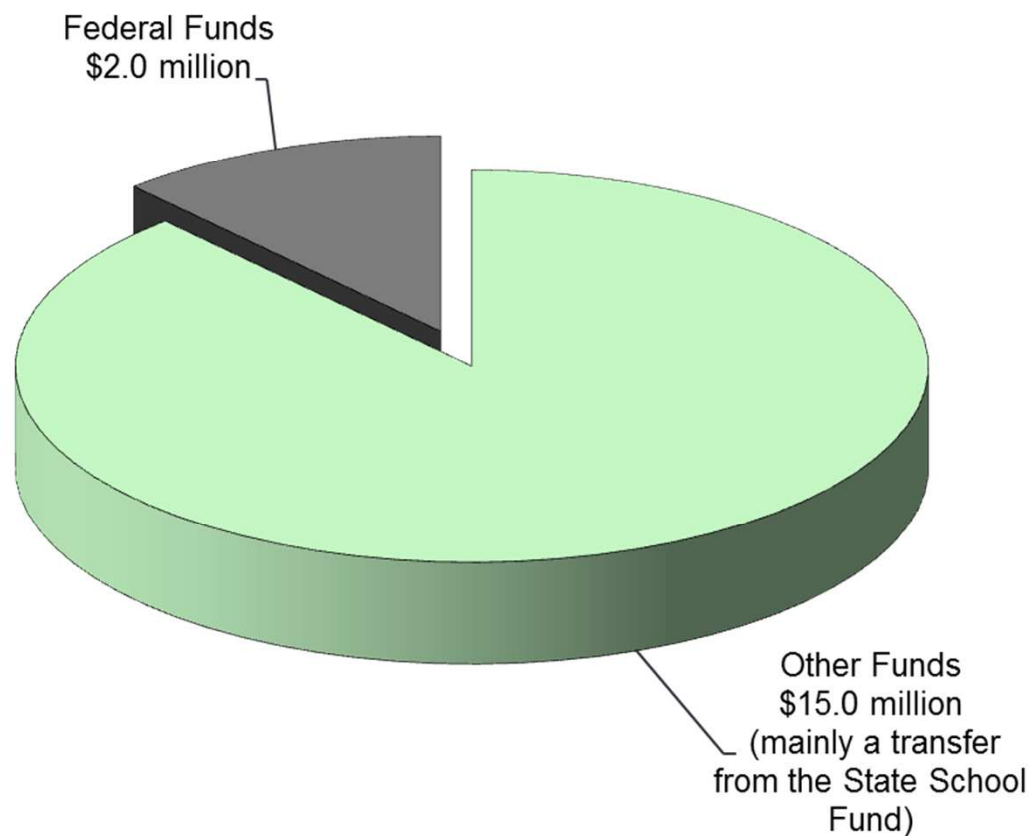
- As noted earlier, local districts have wide discretion in how they spend their State School Fund general purpose grant.
- Nonetheless, most of ODE's Key Performance Measures focus on the education enterprise. And though strategic initiatives and achievement compacts, we will move the dial on several measures, such as:
 - ✓ KPM #3: STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT - Percentage of students meeting or exceeding statewide academic performance standards in 3rd and 8th grade reading and math
 - ✓ KPM #5: HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION - Percentage of secondary students who graduate, drop out or otherwise finish PK-12 education
- Achievement and other data also are reported through school and district report cards. <http://www.ode.state.or.us/search/page/?id=1786>
- With the new Achievement Compacts, districts still will have flexibility in spending ("loose on controls") but will have more accountability for results ("tight on outcomes").



Youth Correction and Juvenile Detention Education Programs (YCEP/JDEP)

YCEP/JDEP: 2011-13 Legislatively Approved Budget

\$17.0 Million All Funds

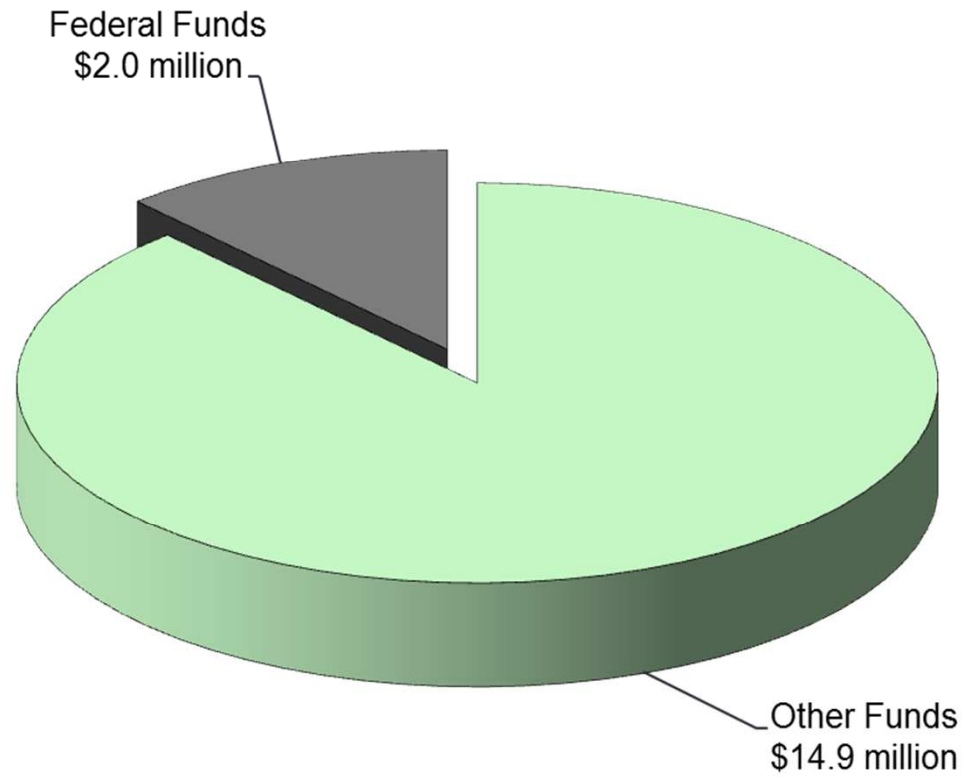


Positions 8

FTE 8.00

YCEP/JDEP: 2013-15 Current Service Level Budget

\$16.9 Million All Funds



Positions 8
FTE 8.00



Juvenile Detention Education Program

- Provides education to youth 12-18 years old in county juvenile detention centers
- Seven school districts and three ESDs operate programs in 12 facilities through service contracts administered and monitored by ODE staff.
- Preliminary Final Average Daily Membership in 2011-12: 194.49
- As of Dec. 1, 2012: Males, 142; Females, 44
- Average Length of Stay: 11.49 days
- JDEP receives about one-quarter of the total YCEP/JDEP budget. As noted earlier, funding is provided through the State School Fund.
- Per statute, students receive a weight of 1.5.



Youth Corrections Education Program

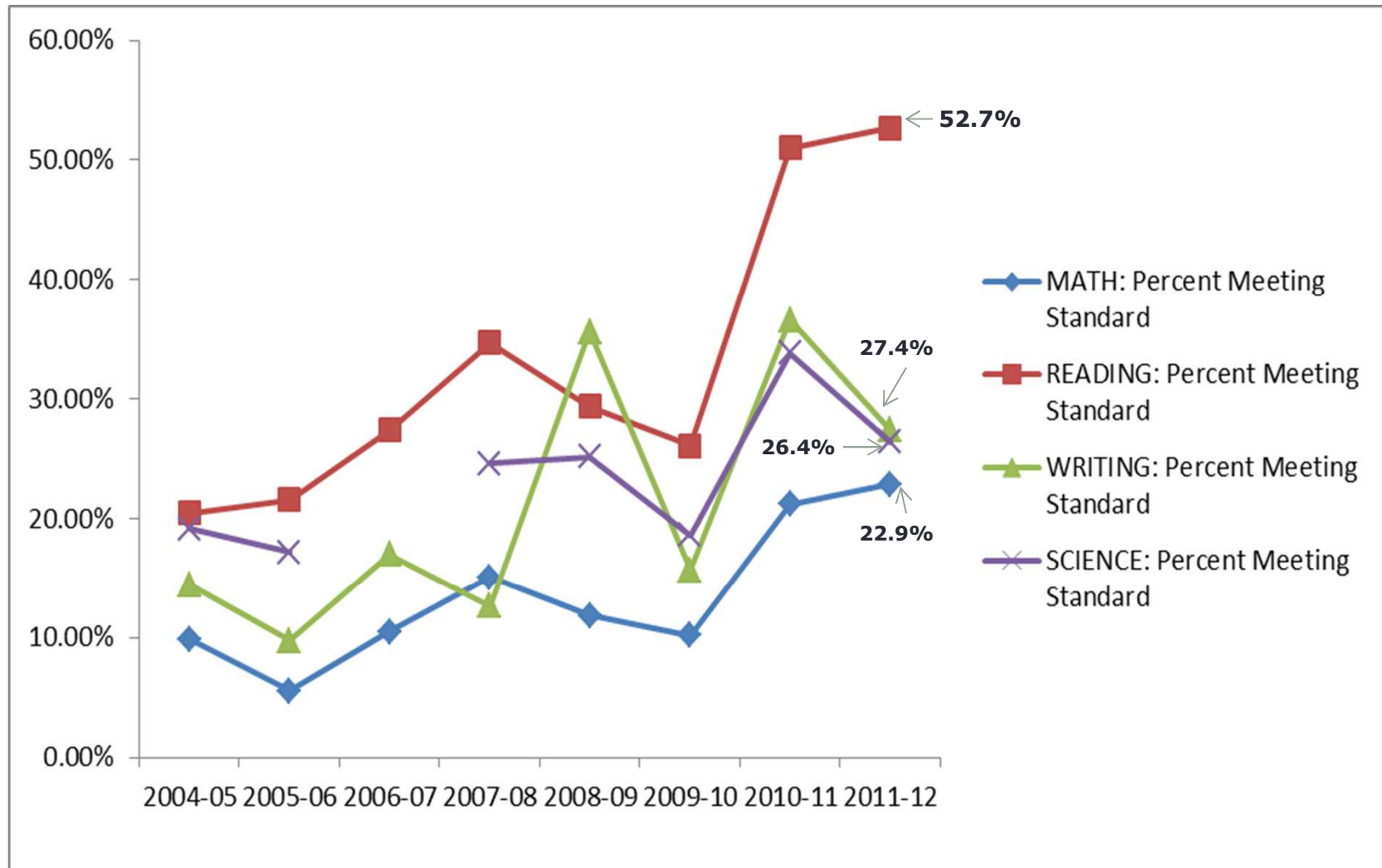
- Provides a standard education to incarcerated youth ages 12-21 in nine Oregon Youth Authority close custody correctional facilities
- Four school districts and three ESDs provide services through contracts administered and monitored by ODE staff. All programs are accredited to offer credits and high school diplomas.
- Preliminary Final Average Daily Membership in 2011-12: 505.24
- As of Dec, 1, 2012: Males, 452; Females, 41
- Average Length of Stay: 125.58 days
- YCEP receives about three-quarters of the total YCEP/JDEP budget. Eight positions are in ODE's budget for staff employed and paid by ODE but stationed at local programs.
- As noted earlier, funding is provided from the State School Fund. Students are assigned a "double weight" per statute.



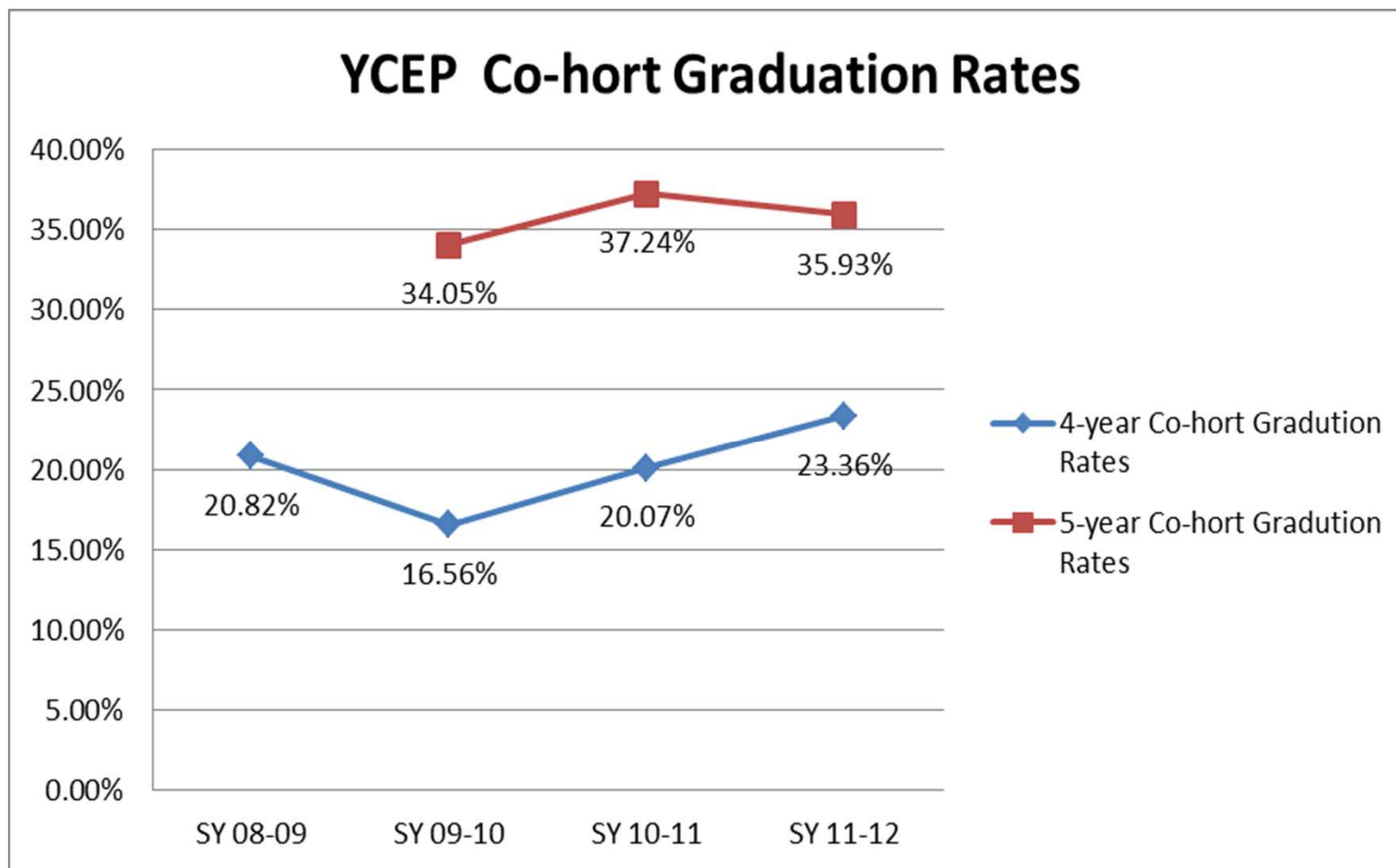
YCEP/JDEP

- Programs also receive some federal special education and Title ID (Neglected and Delinquent) funding.
- HB 2097, introduced at the request of ODE, allows the programs to use ADMw extended when calculating the State School Fund transfer.
 - ✓ The purpose is to stabilize revenues for the programs.
- Other legislation introduced this session would expand JDEP regarding the eligible population and adjust the program funding formula, *i.e.*, change the weight for JDEP from 1.5 to 2.0.

YCEP Program Outcomes



YCEP Program Outcomes





Early Childhood Programs



Early Childhood: The Foundation for 40/40/20 Begins Before School

- The beginning years of a child's life are critical for building the early foundation necessary for success in school and life. High-quality early learning programs can help level the playing field while helping students stay on track and stay engaged in the early elementary grades. ODE's early childhood programs, designed with these goals in mind, include:
 - Oregon Prekindergarten
 - Early Intervention/Early Childhood Special Education (EI/ECSE)
 - Early Head Start
- Local programs provide services. ODE staff administer contracts, monitor performance under the contracts, provide technical assistance, and collect data on the programs.
- The Governor's budget proposes transferring the Early Learning Council from the Governor's office and the Child Care Division from the Employment Department to ODE and combining these with ODE's early learning programs into a new Early Learning Division as part the restructuring of the education enterprise. Additional funding is provided to the division for early literacy efforts (\$1.8 million General Fund).



2011-13 and 2013-15 Grants for Early Learning Programs

- After the State School Fund, the early learning programs receive the largest amount of General Fund in ODE's budget.

	2011-13 LAB	2013-15 CSL
Oregon PreKindergarten Program	\$122.3 m	\$125.2 m
EI/ECSE	\$115.3 m	\$135.2 m
Early Head Start	\$1.5 m	\$1.5 m
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	\$239.1 m	\$261.9 m

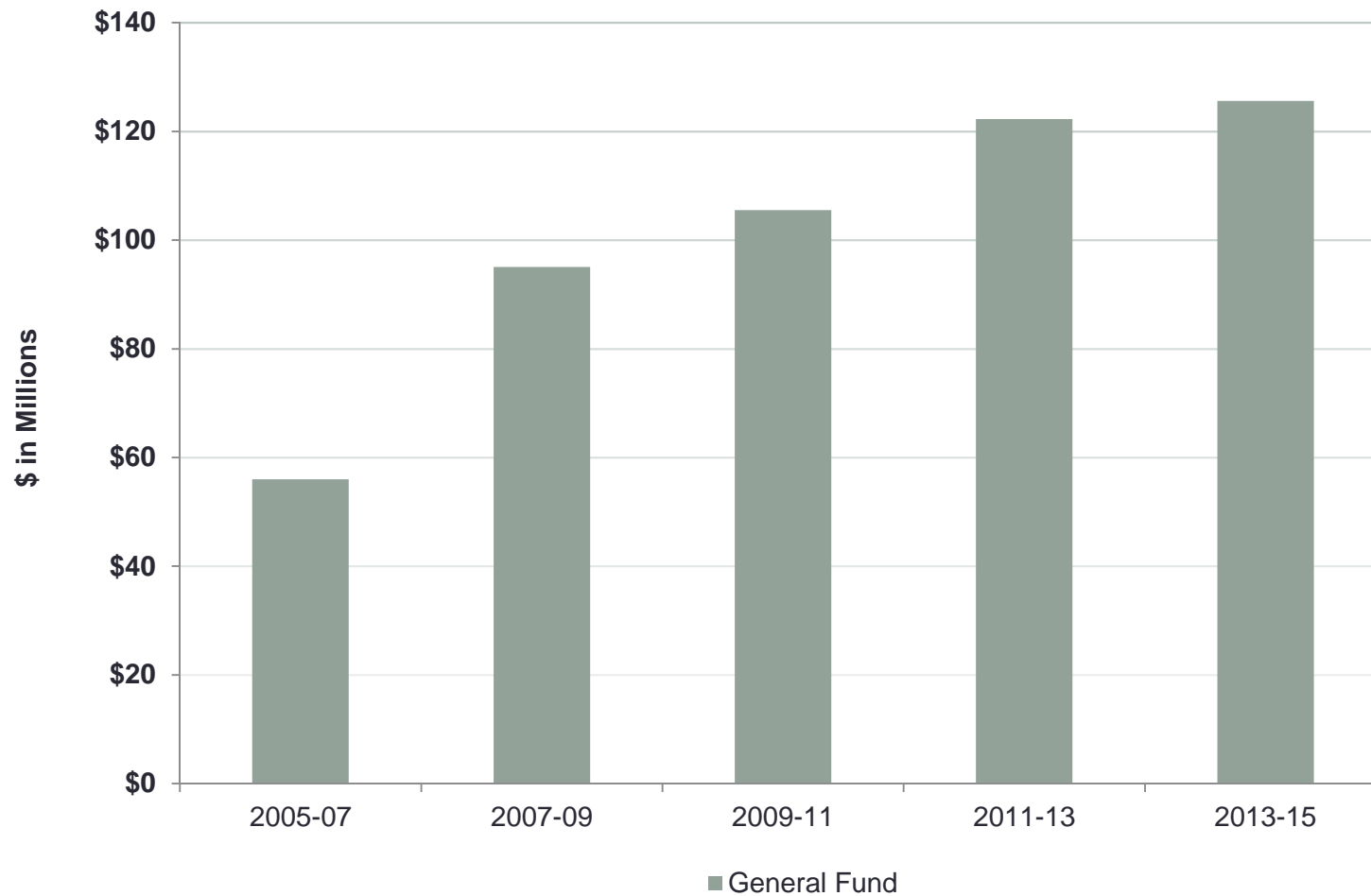
- Early Intervention/Early Childhood Special Education programs also receive approximately \$30 million each biennium from federal funds under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).



Oregon PreKindergarten Program

- Established in ORS 329.160 through 329.200; modeled and designed to work side by side with the federal Head Start program, thus referred to as “OPK/Head Start”
- Serves 3- and 4-year-olds in poverty to ensure school readiness
- Providers include public schools, ESDs, higher education, and community-based non-profits (currently 28 providers with all 36 counties served).
- Services include preschool, health and nutrition, and family support and parent education by professionals and paraprofessionals (*e.g.*, teachers, health coordinators, nutritionists).
- Both state and federal dollars are used in most programs but federal dollars do not flow through ODE.
- In total, OPK/Head Start served 13,366 children in 2011-12 and 13,443 children in 2012-13 (50.9% - down from 68.2% in 2008-09).
- State-average annual expenditures per child are \$8,384. State programs need to keep funding parity with federal programs.
- The Governor’s 2013-15 budget adds \$2.2 million (over CSL) for program enhancements.

Oregon PreKindergarten Program Funding History





Program Outcomes

- KPM 1: ACCESS TO PRE-KINDERGARTEN - Percentage of eligible children receiving Head Start/Oregon Pre-Kindergarten services
TARGET: 75%
ACTUAL: 64% as of 2011-12; has dropped to roughly 51% in 2012-13 as noted earlier
- Programs are expected to measure children's progress towards school readiness. A majority of programs use an ongoing observational assessment system that measures knowledge, skills and behaviors predictive of school success.
- Preliminary data indicate a significant number of children enter the programs below age-level expectations in the areas of literacy and math but "close the gap" by the time they leave the program.
- A 2011-2012 study of over 4,000 children in 19 programs indicated - by spring of 2012 - 76% of the children were meeting or exceeding age-level expectations in math (compared to a fall 2011 baseline of 22%) and 93% of the children were meeting or exceeding age-level expectations in literacy (compared to a fall 2011 baseline of 50%).

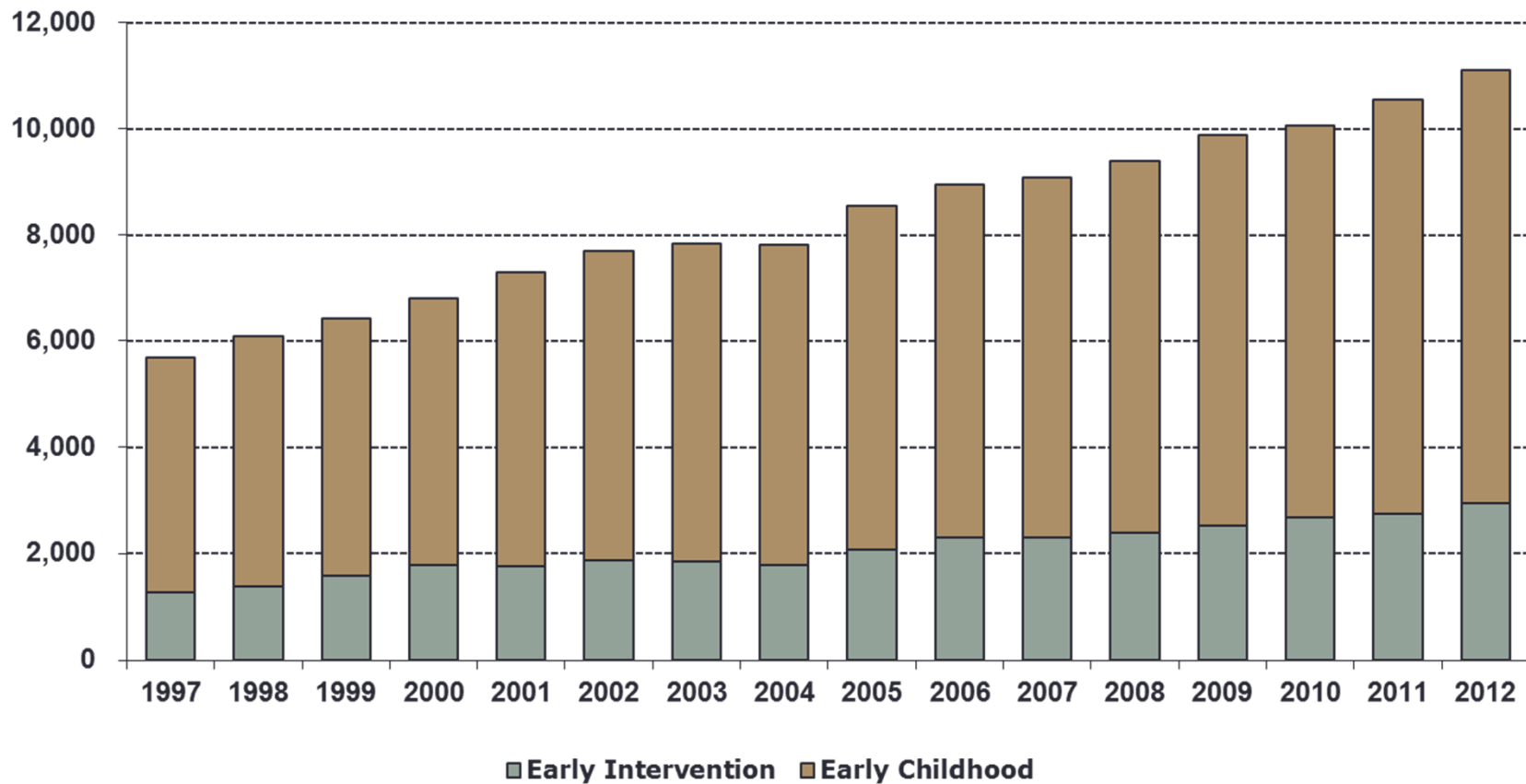


EI/ECSE

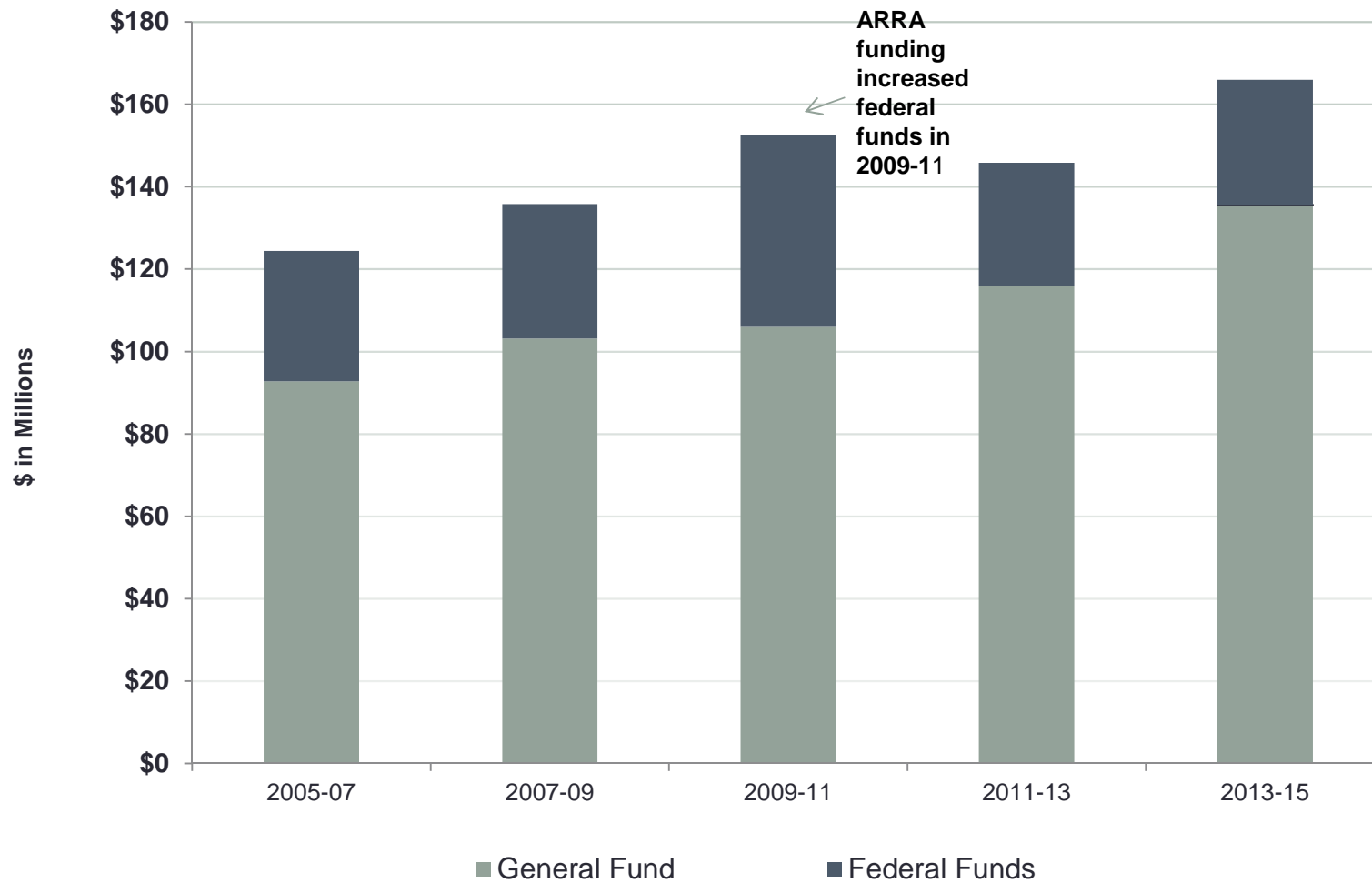
- Early childhood special education is federally mandated; early intervention is state-mandated (ORS 343.455 through 343.534).
- Services are provided through nine regional ESDs.
- Serves infants, toddlers, and preschoolers (birth to school age) who have disabilities or developmental delays; goal is to address disability through early intervention and increase school readiness; also provides community resources for families
- Caseload has been growing steadily since the 1990s; served 11,376 in 2011-12
- \$6,129 average annual expenditures per child in 2011-13 (down from \$7,144 in 2009-11); funded roughly 80% with state funds and 20% with federal funds
- Program has grown over time but funding has not kept up with costs; as a result, service levels have declined. Major cost drivers include an increasing number of children requiring high-cost services (such as children with autism).
- The Governor's 2013-15 budget includes \$16 million General Fund for assumed caseload growth of 3.7% in EI and 5.6% in ECSE.

EI/ECSE Special Education Caseload Growth: 1997-2012

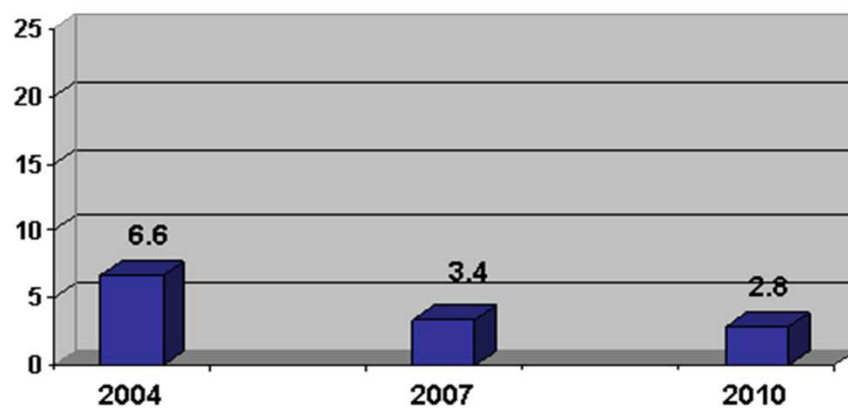
(Actuals at March 31 of each year)



EI/ECSE Program Funding History

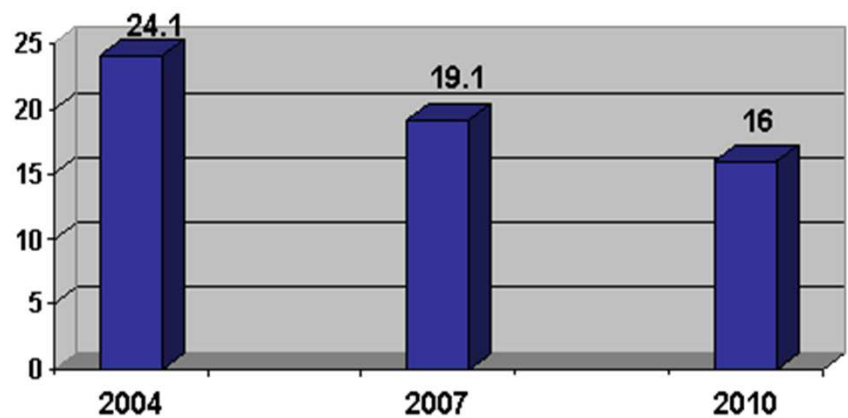


EI/ECSE Service Levels Have Declined



EI

■ Average hours
of service per
month



ECSE

■ Average hours
of service per
month



Program Outcomes

- KPM 20 - Percentage of eligible children who receive Early Intervention / Early Childhood Special Education services meeting service level standards
TARGET: 100%
ACTUAL: 27.9% as of 2011-12

- KPM 21 - Percentage of children who exit Early Intervention / Early Childhood Special Education programs functioning within age level expectations or having made substantial progress (as defined by ODE) in the outcome areas of positive social-emotional skills, acquisition and use of knowledge and skills, and use of appropriate behaviors to meet their needs
TARGET: 81.4%
ACTUAL: 83.6% as of 2011-12



Early Head Start

- First funded in 2009-11 (funding distributed to existing providers)
- Services focus on cognitive, developmental, and socio-emotional supports; medical and dental screenings; nutritional services; mental health services; parental involvement; and referrals to social services for the entire family.
- Serves children under three years of age; expectant mothers living at or below poverty line; and children in foster care, who are homeless, and have other risk factors also qualify
- 59 served in 2011-12; 68 served in 2012-13
- Percent eligible served: roughly 6% (out of about 33,000 eligible children)
- Amount per child: \$11,843



Programs for Children with Disabilities



Serving Children with Disabilities

- ODE's special education programs are designed to supplement regular education services for students with disabilities. These services are critical for ensuring students with disabilities grow and learn in the most effective way possible.

- ODE programs serving these students include:
 - Regional Programs
 - Hospital Programs
 - Long-term Care and Treatment Programs
 - Oregon School for the Deaf
 - Blind and Visually Impaired Student Trust Fund
 - Federal Special Education Programs (allocations of funding under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act)

- ODE staff provide direct services at the Oregon School for the Deaf. For the other programs listed above, local providers serve students while ODE staff administer contracts, monitor performance under the contracts, provide technical assistance, collaborate statewide with stakeholders and programs, and collect program data.



These Special Education Programs Receive General Fund as well as Federal and Other Funds Through Grants*

Program	State General Fund	State Funds as Other Funds	Federal Funds	Total Funds
Regional	\$26.4 m	\$0	\$30.6 m	\$57.0 m
Hospital	\$1.3 m	\$1.7 m	\$0.07 m	\$3.1 m
Long-term Care and Treatment	\$15.1 m	\$21.0 m	\$2.7 m	\$38.8 m
Oregon School for the Deaf	\$11.5 m	\$3.2 m	\$0.3 m	\$15.0 m
Blind and Visually Impaired Student Trust Fund	\$0.99 m	\$2.1 m	\$0	\$3.1 m
Federal IDEA Flow-through	\$0	\$0	\$200.2 m	\$200.2 m
TOTAL	\$55.3 m	\$28.0 m	\$233.9 m	\$317.2 m

*amounts are current service level amounts; state funds as other funds are primarily transfers to these programs from the State School Fund except for the Blind and Visually Impaired Student Trust Fund

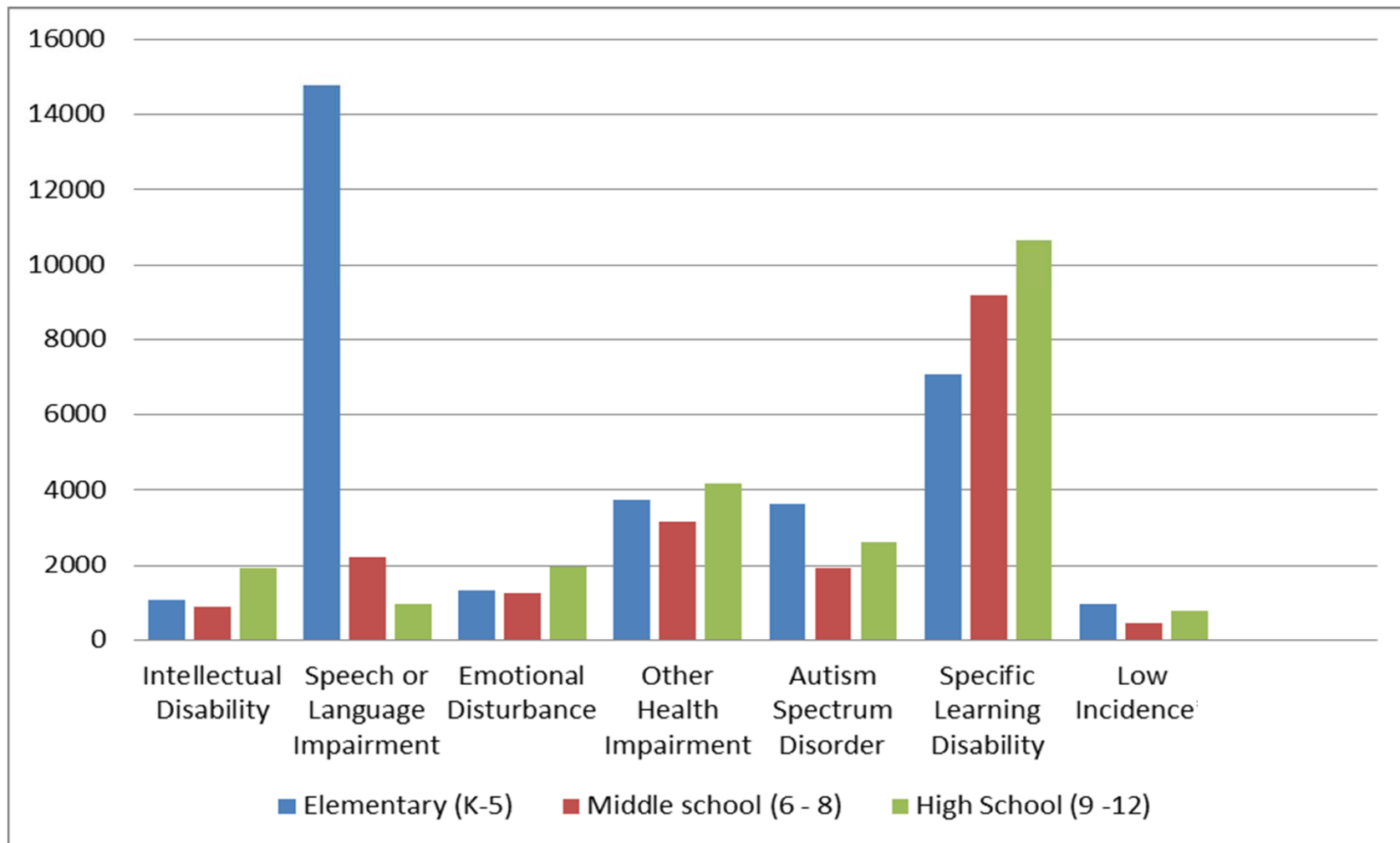


Other Sources of Funding for Special Education

- High Cost Disabilities Account - \$36 million per biennium (out of the State School Fund as discussed earlier)
- State School Fund “double weight” - estimated at about \$440 million this biennium currently
- 11% Cap Waiver - estimated at about \$42 million this biennium currently (out of the State School Fund)
- State-level Programs (primarily with the Office of Student Learning and Partnerships)
 - e.g., Response to Intervention (RTI), work related to extended assessments
 - ✓ *Currently about \$2 million in federal IDEA funds support RTI, an effective practice of providing multi-tiered instruction and intervention matched to a student’s need.*
 - ✓ *The Governor’s budget provides \$2 million in state funding to expand Oregon’s RTI network with a focus on literacy.*



2012 Count of Oregon Special Education Students By Category of Disability: Ages 5 - 21 (74,814 Total)





Regional Programs

- Established in ORS 343.236, this program provides services to children, birth to 21, with hearing impairments, vision impairments, deaf-blindness, severe orthopedic impairments, autism spectrum disorder, and traumatic brain injury.
- Currently more than 10,000 students are served annually.
- Growth has been highest in the category of autism (25.2% from 2006-07 to 2009-10; 5,320 to 6,659 respectively).
- Services are provided through eight regional contractors (ESDs) who provide specialized help to districts. ODE staff provide statewide coordination along with a Regional Management Team.
- Services include language development, orientation and mobility, low-vision services, assistive technology, and specially designed instruction.



Hospital Education Programs

- Established in ORS 343.261, programs provide educational services to students in several Oregon hospitals. These students have acute, long-term medical needs such as cancer, severe burns, head injuries and chronic diseases requiring frequent hospitalization.
- About 89% of those served are students with disabilities.
- Roughly 80 students are served annually.
- ODE collaborates with ESDs and local hospital authorities to provide instruction while the students are hospitalized.



Long-Term Care and Treatment Programs

- Established in ORS 343.961
- Programs provide educational services to children placed by the Department of Human Services and Oregon Youth Authority into residential or day treatment programs.
- These programs provide a protected educational environment for students and allow the extension of the treatment process into the school day in order to fully implement the treatment plan.
- ODE has contracts with 26 districts/ESDs to administer a total of 47 educational programs statewide.
- About 75% of those served are estimated to be students with disabilities.
- About 2,000 students are served annually.
- HB 2956 and SB 216 (2013) would change the method of funding for the programs.



Oregon School for the Deaf (OSD)

- OSD is a K-21 program accredited by the Conference of Educational Administrators of Schools and Programs for the Deaf. The high school is accredited by the Northwest Association of Accredited Schools.
- Its mission is to provide a comprehensive program designed to meet the unique needs of deaf and hard-of-hearing students from across Oregon through a dual American Sign Language/English model of instruction assuring academic achievement leading to a full range of post-secondary opportunities.
- OSD currently serves 107 children kindergarten through age 21 (48 day students; 59 residential students) on 52-acre campus located in Salem.
- ODE staff serve these students. Budgeted positions are 99 in 2011-13 and 83 in 2013-15. The change is due to aligning the budget with how it's spent.
- A report has been submitted in response to a 2011 budget note on deferred maintenance, a staffing model, and sustainability of the program. ODE plans to cover this in more detail during Phase 2 of its Ways and Means presentation.



Blind and Visually Impaired Student Trust Fund

- Established in 2009 after closure of the Oregon School for the Blind (ORS 346.315)
- Its purpose is to ensure students attending the Oregon School for the Blind at the time of its closure are adequately served until no longer eligible for services.
- The Fund also provides a statewide resource for all students who are blind or visually impaired.
- Funding comes from a General Fund appropriation. The fund also received one-half of the net proceeds from the sale of the Oregon School for the Blind property (about \$2.5 million).
- Services are provided by a regional contractor with ODE staff providing contract administration and oversight and collaborating with several key partners.
- HB 2755 (2013) would establish an advisory committee to assist ODE in distributing funds and would allow fund to be used for vision screenings in public schools.



Federal IDEA Allocations to Districts

- Districts are primarily responsible for meeting the educational needs of students with disabilities. Obligations include finding, evaluating, and identifying eligible students; developing and implementing Individualized Education Plans; and complying with numerous fiscal, data and legal requirements established in federal regulations.
- Annually districts receive federal allocations under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) - based on federally determined formulae - to provide special education and related services to eligible students.
- Districts must meet maintenance-of-effort (MOE) requirements as a condition of receiving the funds. If a local district does not maintain effort, the district is required to repay the amount by which they fall short in MOE commitment using non-federal funds.
- As noted earlier, IDEA allocations are subject to federal sequestration in 2013-14.



Program Outcomes

- District program performance: *Special Education Report Cards* at <http://www.ode.state.or.us/data/reportcard/sped/default.aspx?Type=D&Language=E>
 - All measures include a comparison to state targets established in Oregon's State Performance Plan at <http://www.ode.state.or.us/search/page/?=1813>

- ODE program performance: Determined annually by U.S. Department of Education based on Oregon's *Annual Performance Report* at <http://www.ode.state.or.us/search/page/?=1813>
 - Contains 20 indicators of performance and compliance
 - ODE has received a determination of "Meets Requirements" for four of the past five years.



Program Outcomes: Select Data

- There's significant room for improvement for students with disabilities.
 - 2010-11 Four-year Cohort Graduation Rate - 42.2%
 - 2011-12 Four-year Cohort Graduation Rate - 38.2%
 - 2011-12 Four Year Completer Rate (includes regular diploma, adult diploma, modified diploma, extended diploma, and GED) - 54.6%
 - 2010-11 Five-year Cohort Graduation Rate - 46.8%
 - 2011-12 Five-year Cohort Graduation Rate - 47.2%
 - 2011-12 Five- Year Completer Rate (includes regular diploma, adult diploma, modified diploma, extended diploma, and GED) - 65.8%



State Maintenance-of-Effort Monitoring (MOE)

- Federal rules require Oregon to demonstrate it will not reduce the amount of **state** financial support for students with disabilities below the amount made available for the preceding fiscal year.
- If Oregon does not maintain effort, the allocation of federal special education funds will be reduced for the following fiscal year.
- For 2010-11, because of budgets cuts, the state did not meet MOE and the Legislature had to appropriate \$13.8 million to the State School Fund for special education purposes to satisfy this federal requirement.



State-level MOE

The following programs at ODE are included in the state-level MOE calculation:

- Special Education Department Operations
- State School for the Deaf
- Blind and Visually Impaired Student Trust Fund
- Early Childhood Special Education Programs
- Hospital and Long-Term Care and Treatment Programs
- Regional Programs
- High Cost Disability Fund
- State School Fund Dollars for Students with Disabilities (second weight)
- State School Fund Amount for the 11% Cap Waiver
- State Funds from All State Agencies Made Available for IEP Purposes



Major Compensatory Grant Programs Serving Students



Major Compensatory Grant Programs

- Oregon receives significant amounts of federal funding under the ESEA for programs that provide support to learners in challenging situations - *e.g.*, those in poverty, non-English speaking, migrant, and homeless - or for targeted investments (*e.g.*, school improvement). In terms of funding, major programs include:
 - Title IA - Grants to Local Educational Agencies (LEAs) - \$294 million
 - Title IC - Migrant Education - \$21 million
 - Title III - English Language Learners - \$15 million
 - Title IVB - 21st Century Community Learning Centers - \$23 million
 - Carl Perkins Career and Technical Education - \$26 million

- Oregon also receives a significant amount of funding - currently close to \$300 million - from the U.S. Department of Agriculture for reimbursements to nutrition programs that provide meals to children and adults in various school-based and community-based settings.



Compensatory Grants, cont.

- Except for nutrition programs, funding for the programs shown above is subject to sequestration.
- As with nearly all ODE grant programs, ODE staff provide technical assistance and trainings, monitor programs for compliance with applicable regulations, collaborate with state agencies and other partners statewide, and collect program data.



Title IA Grants to LEAs

- Purpose of program: To provide financial assistance to local educational agencies (LEAs) and schools with high numbers or high percentages of children from low-income families; funds provide supplemental services to students at risk of failing academic standards (*e.g.*, reading and math intervention courses, after-school instruction, and summer school instruction)
- The largest of Oregon's ESEA programs, federal funding is currently estimated at approximately \$294 million per biennium. (99% in grants; 1% for admin)
- Distribution basis:
 - Federal funds are allocated to states through four statutory formulae based primarily on census poverty estimates and student demographics. In turn, states grant funds to local education agencies based on a statutory formula.
 - LEAs allocate funds to schools based on ranking and serving according to poverty. Schools with a poverty level of 75% or above are required to be funded under the program.



Title IA Grants to LEAs, cont.

- Schools may offer either a Targeted Assistance School (TAS) program, where only Title IA students may receive services, or a Schoolwide (SWP) program, where all students within a school may receive services as identified in the service plan for the school.
- Students served: Slightly over 200,000
- Outcome measures and results: Data are reported to the U.S. Department of Education on the number of students who met or exceeded the proficiency level on the state-administered assessment. *E.g.*, 2010-11 data showed the following:

	Grade(s)	# Students who completed the assessment	# Students who scored at or above Proficient	Percentage at or above Proficient
Mathematics	3 to High School	119,052	68,263	57%
Reading	3 to High School	118,985	92,931	78%



Title IA School Improvement

- Under certain circumstances, federal Title IA funds can be directed to Oregon's lowest performing Title I-funded schools. Funds are directed to districts in "Priority" or "Focus" status.
- Under the provisions of Oregon's ESEA Flexibility Waiver, Oregon has identified 16 "Priority" schools and 60 "Focus" schools that will participate in state-directed improvement strategies over the next four years. Thirty "Model" schools were also identified and recognized as Title I (high-poverty) schools that are excelling.
- Funds purchase leadership coaching, focused professional development and support for strategic school improvement planning. Also, schools receive funds that may be used for academic interventions, extended learning time and professional development.
- Students served: 40,700 students in 76 schools in 52 districts
- The Governor's 2013-15 budget includes \$5 million General Fund for Title 1 "Focus" and "Priority" schools to increase 3rd grade reading proficiency through extended and expanded reading opportunities (*e.g.*, summer breaks, afterschool, weekends, use of technology).



Title IC Migrant Education

- Purpose of program: To support high-quality and comprehensive educational programs for migrant children to reduce the disruption resulting from frequent moves and interruptions
- Estimated federal funding of \$21 million per biennium currently (85% in grants; 14% for SEA-level projects; 1% for admin)
- Distribution basis: Based on a statutory formula using student eligibility criteria for preschool, summer school and school-year programs
- Students served: 19,000 through 19 programs sponsored by 10 districts and 9 ESDs
- Outcome measures and results: Data are reported on students entering Kindergarten ready to learn, students reaching benchmarks in both reading and mathematics, and students graduating from high school.



Title III English Language Learners

- Purpose of the program: To help children and youth who are limited English proficient meet the same challenging state academic standards all students are expected to meet
- Estimated federal funding of \$15 million per biennium currently (95% grants; 2% for SEA-level projects; 3% for admin)
- Distribution basis: Based on a statutory formula, which uses student eligibility criteria (number of students in English Language Development programs)
- Students served: 58,000 through 66 programs in 130 districts
- Outcome measures and results: Data are reported on students gaining and obtaining proficiency and students reaching benchmarks in reading and mathematics.



Title IV-B 21st Century Community Learning Centers

- Purpose of program: To support the creation of community learning centers that provide academic enrichment opportunities during non-school hours for children, particularly students who attend high-poverty and low-performing schools
- Estimated federal funding of \$23 million per biennium currently (95% in grants; 3% for SEA-level projects; 2% in admin)
- Distribution basis: Based on a federal statutory formula for states; competitive basis for grants to local programs
- Students served: Slightly over 20,000 through 31 programs (some with multiple sites)
- Outcome measures and results: Data are reported on students reaching benchmarks in both reading and mathematics.

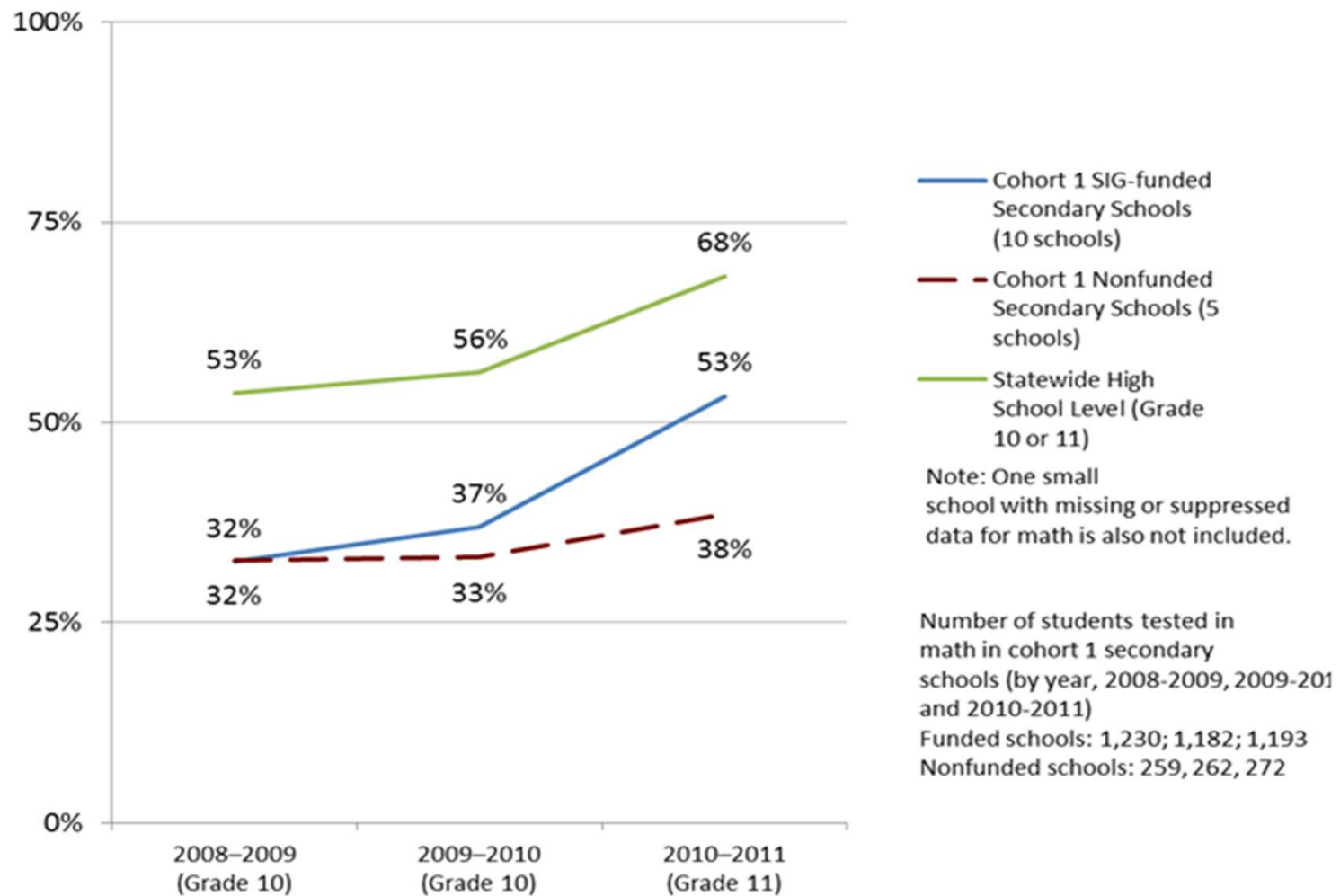


Title I 1003-G School Improvement Grant (SIG) Program

- Not a relatively large grant but a good example of a strategic investment
- Purpose of program: For districts with the state's lowest performing schools, to transform them into higher performing schools during the three-year grant cycle using one of three specific models - Turnaround, Transformation or Restart - or to close them using the closure model. Under the provisions of the ESEA Flexibility waiver, SIG schools are designated as "Priority" schools.
- Estimated federal funding of approximately \$11 million per biennium currently (95% in grants; 3% for SEA-level projects; 2% for admin)
- Distribution basis: Based on federal statutory formulae for states, using student and community demographics; competitive basis for grants to schools
- Students served: 8,700 students in 17 schools in 11 districts
- Outcome measures and results: \$48.7 million will have been awarded to 17 schools with each getting three years of funding. All schools now have transformational principals and yielding increased student outcomes.

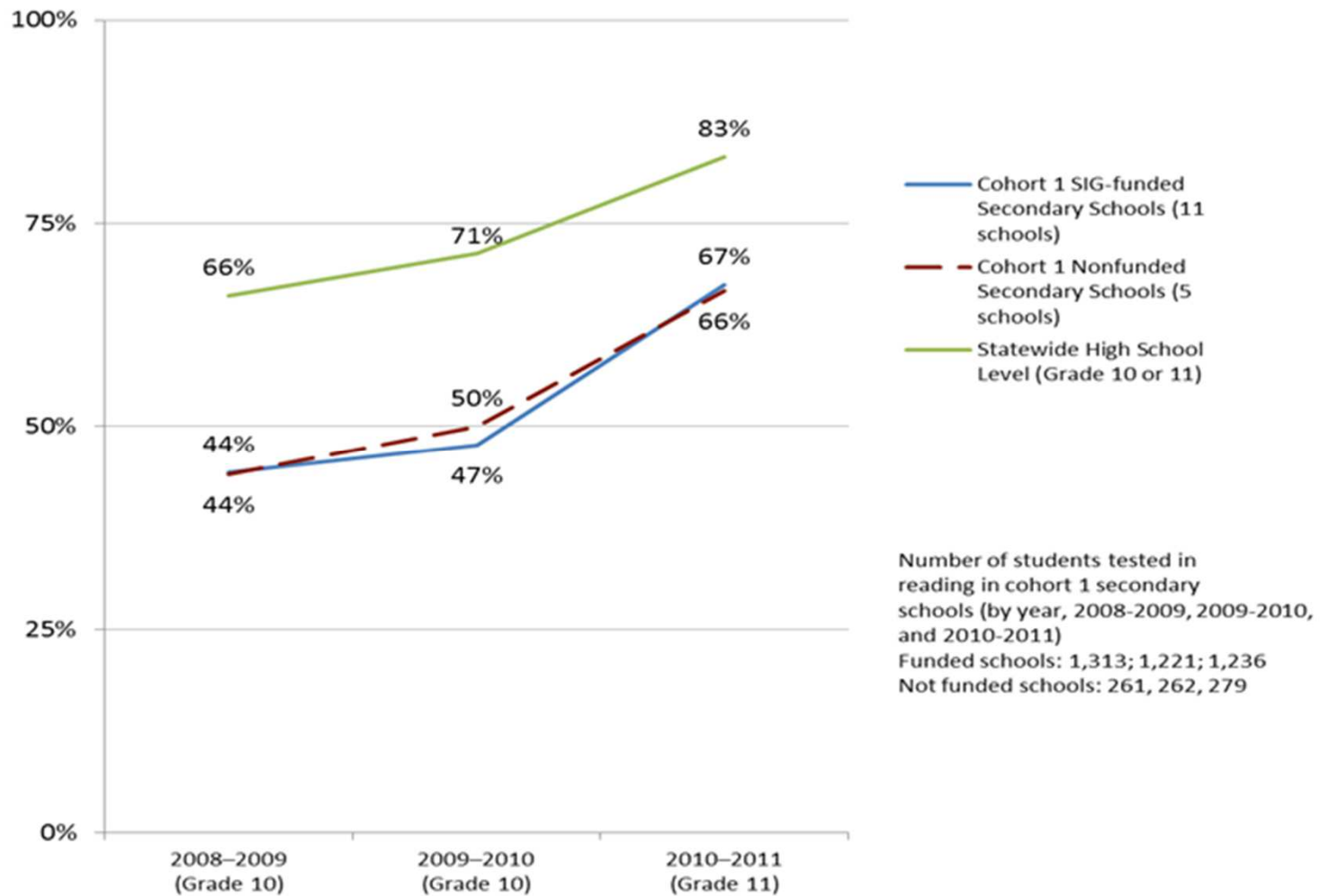


SIG Program - Math Proficiency Rates for Secondary Schools 2008-2009 to 2010-2011

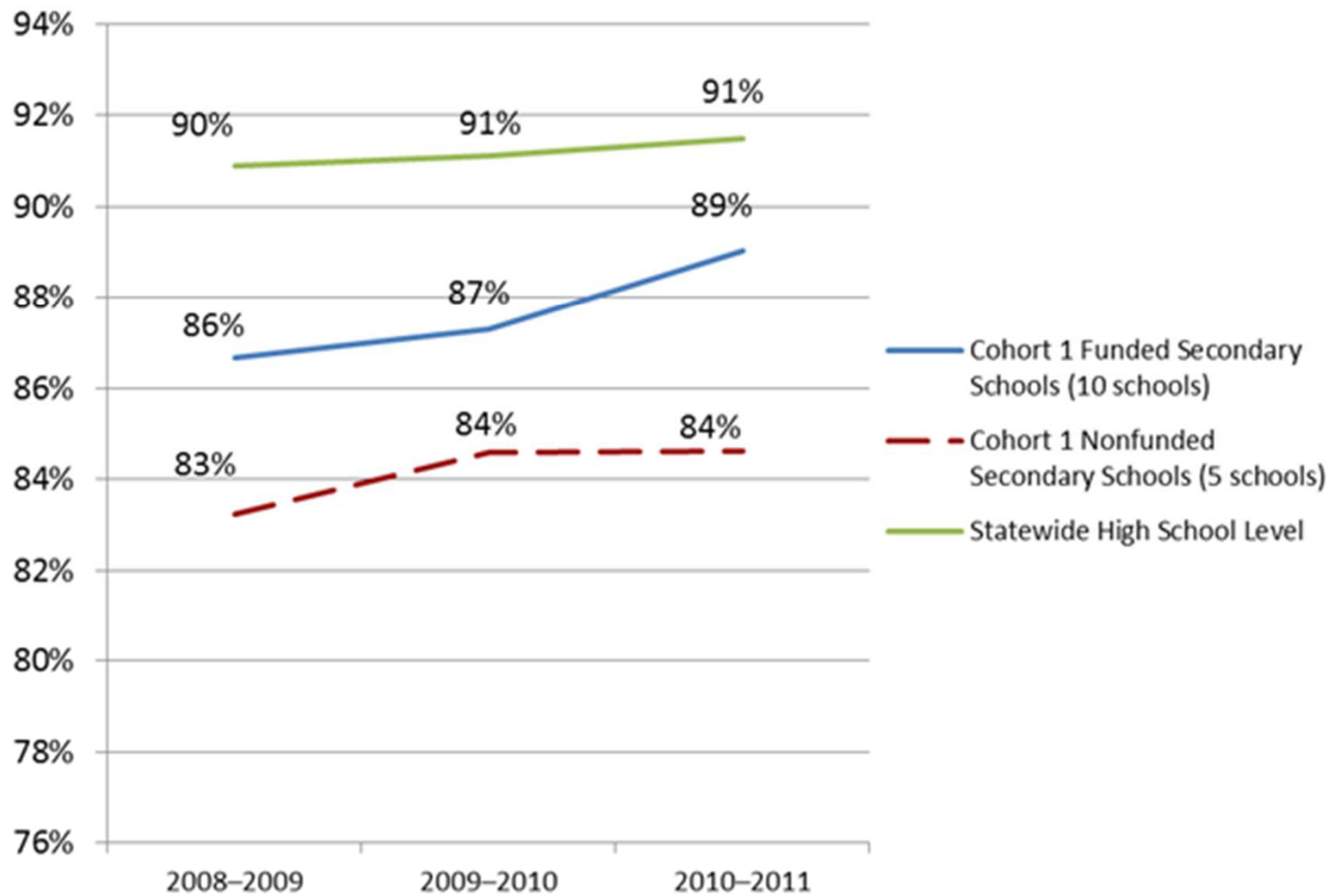




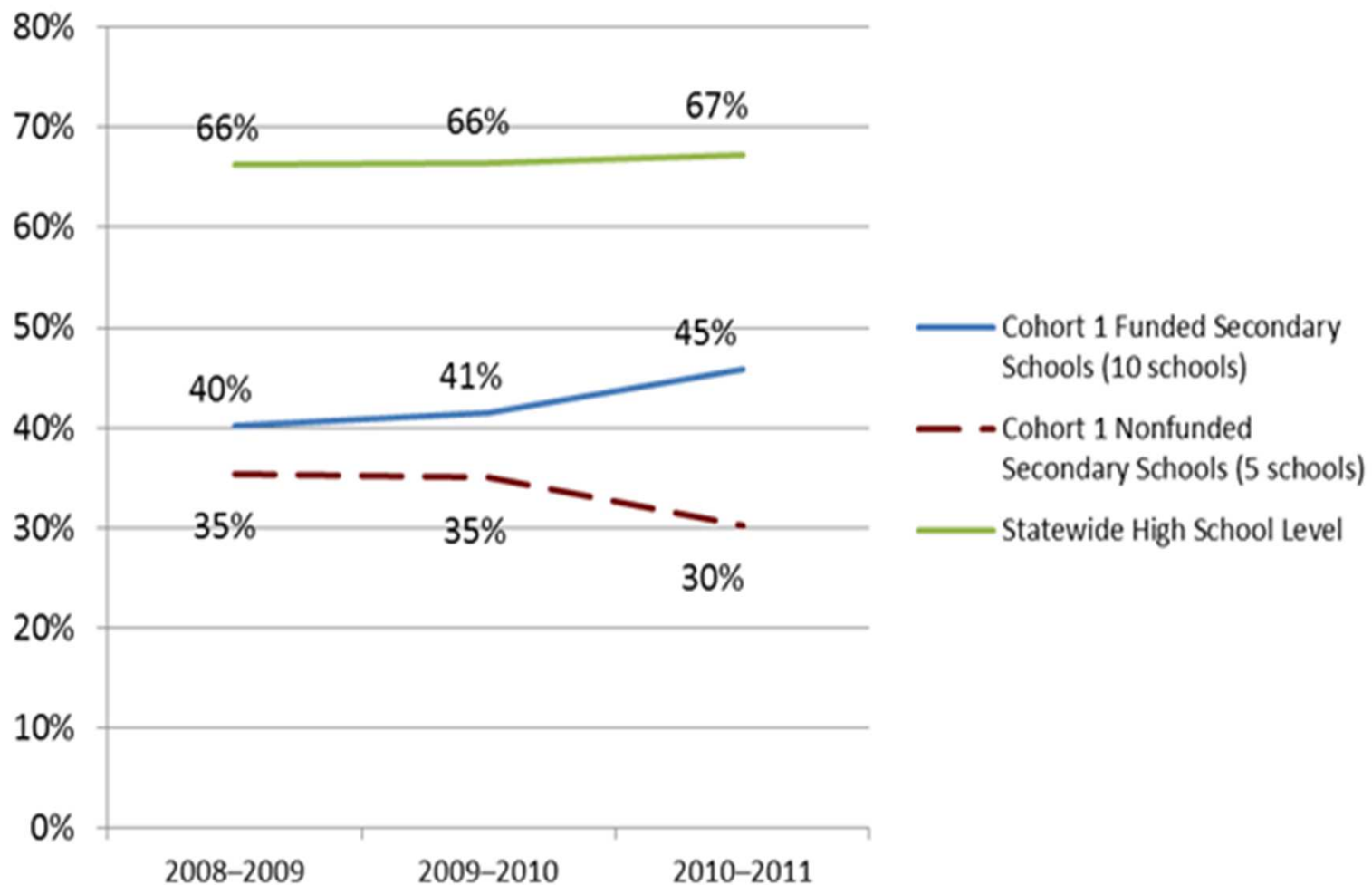
SIG Program - Reading Proficiency Rates for Secondary Schools 2008-2009 to 2010-2011



SIG Program - Attendance Rates for Secondary Schools 2008-2009 to 2010-2011



SIG Program - Graduation Rates for Secondary Schools 2008-2009 to 2010-2011





Career and Technical Education (CTE)

- CTE (also known as vocational education) provides high school and community college students with career-focused, industry-aligned academic and technical knowledge and skills, personalized career development, and structured pathways for seamless transitions to postsecondary education and/or employment. Learning in a career context creates relevance for students.

- Specific grant programs in ODE's budget for CTE include:
 - Title I Vocational Education Basic Grants - \$26 million Federal Funds
 - CTE Revitalization Grant Program - \$1.9 million General Fund
 - Student Leadership Programs - \$0.24 million General Fund

- Despite Oregon's unemployment rate, employers report they struggle to find qualified workers. In other words, there's a "skills gap." The Governor's budget proposes more state investment in this area and includes \$13 million General Fund in ODE's 2013-15 budget to centralize and expand work around STEM and CTE.



Title 1 Vocational Education Federal Grant

- Purpose of program: To develop more fully the academic, career, and technical skills of secondary and postsecondary students who elect to enroll in CTE programs; funds are used for state leadership activities as well as sub-grants to vocational education programs
- Estimated federal funding of approximately \$26 million per biennium (85% grants, 10% for SEA-level projects, 5% for admin); state match is required (currently \$1.3 million)
- Distribution basis: Federal statutory formula
- Students served: Over 170,000 in 215 high schools, middle schools, regional technical centers, 17 community colleges, four youth correctional facilities, and nine adult correctional facilities
- Outcome measures and results: Data are reported on students attainment of academic and technical knowledge and skills.



CTE Revitalization State Grant

- Created by House Bill 3362 (2011)
- Purpose is to enhance collaboration among education providers and employers
- State funding of approximately \$1.9 million per biennium
- Supports eight programs ranging from pre-engineering to graphic arts, including twenty middle and high schools in partnership with community colleges, the Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries, Oregon Home Builders Association, and others
- HB 2110/SB 498 (2013) provide funding for the program (with the amount to be determined); both have a referral to Ways and Means.
- HB 2913 (2013) clarifies the role of an ODE/BOLI advisory committee regarding CTE (set goals, review grant applications, make recommendations for grant awards).



CTE Program Outcomes

- Nationally, CTE students graduate at a higher rate - 90.2% compared to 74.9% for the general population.
- In Oregon, 55.3% of Oregon's 2011 high school CTE graduates enrolled in post-secondary education.
- At the community college level, 70% of the enrolled post-secondary CTE students were retained or transferred to a four-year degree program.



Nutrition Programs

- Oregon remains among the top states in the nation with food insecurity.
- Research published in the *American Journal of Public Health* shows that children who do not eat breakfast have quantifiable negative outcomes in academic, cognitive, health and mental health functioning.
- Research published in the *Journal of Public Health Nutrition* shows an environment that promotes nutrition and physical activity **led to an upward trend of performance on standardized test scores.**
- Child Nutrition Programs provide children (and some adults) access to food, a healthful diet, and nutrition education in school-based and/or community based settings. For many children, this is the only reliable meal of the day.
- Since 2001, the number of meals served consistently has risen. The projected number of meals served in 2012 is roughly 91 million, or 10% over 2001's 83 million meals .



Nutrition Programs

- ODE nutrition programs are largely funded with federal funds from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. (99% federal; 1% state)
- These federal funds reimburse sponsors of meal programs such as the National School Lunch Program; the School Breakfast Program; the Summer Food Program; and the Child and Adult Food Program.
- For 2011-13, federal reimbursements are estimated to be close to \$300 million. Reimbursement rates range from \$0.27 per meal to \$2.88 per meal. Rates change each July 1.
- State sponsored programs include:
 - After-school Meal and Snack Programs (\$145 ,000) - provides small grants to expand programs
 - Breakfast and Summer Food Program (\$1.93 million) - contributes \$0.30 and \$0.05 per meal, respectively
 - Farm-to-School and School Garden Programs (\$189,000) - supports getting Oregon food products to schools



Nutrition Programs

- Bills introduced this session would expand funding and use of funding for farm-to-school programs. These include:
 - ✓ HB 2649 - removes requirements that Farm to School grant be allocated in specified percentages (*i.e.*, between reimbursements and educational activities) and that at least two grants be awarded per biennium; appropriates \$5 million General Fund for the program to ODE



Grant Programs for Teachers and Other School District Personnel



Serving Educators

- Educator effectiveness is critical to student success. A growing body of research shows that student achievement is more heavily influenced by teacher quality than by students' race, class, prior academic record, or school a student attends.
- Specific grant programs in ODE's budget are targeted to support Oregon's educators. These include:
 - Title IIA Teacher Quality - \$46 million Federal Funds
 - Teacher/Administrator Mentoring - \$4.6 million General Fund
 - School District Collaboration - \$4.7 million General Fund
- As with other grant programs, ODE staff provide grant administration, technical assistance and training, program monitoring, and data collection and reporting on the above programs.
- The Governor's budget includes a proposal to create a statewide professional development network to ensure we have outstanding teachers and administrators in every school.



Title IIA Teacher Quality Federal Grant

- Purpose: To improve student achievement through teacher and principal professional development (*e.g.*, increasing academic content knowledge, providing models of effective researched-based instructional strategies)
- Federal funding was approximately \$55 million per biennium but has declined recently to \$46 million. (96% in grants; 3% for SEA-level projects; 1% for admin)
- Proposed to be renamed “Effective Teachers and Leaders” with a \$17.6 million annual grant for 2013-14
- Distribution basis: Allocated on a federal formula basis using population and poverty data
- Teachers served: 30,000 teachers in 197 districts
- Related KPM 14: HIGHLY QUALIFIED TEACHERS - percentage of core academic classes taught by highly qualified teachers; TARGET: 100%; ACTUAL: 98% for 2011-12



Teacher/Administrator Mentoring State Grant

- Recognizing professional growth and development for new teachers and administrators have a positive impact on student learning and achievement, the Legislature established this program (ORS 329.788 through 329.820).
- Funded with \$4.6 million General Fund
- Distribution basis: Funds awarded on a competitive basis with each qualifying district/consortium receiving \$5,000 for each full-time-equivalent teacher/administrator
- Teachers/administrators served: 408 beginning teachers and 47 beginning administrators in 2012-13 (323 and 59, respectively, in 2011-12)
- Program outcomes: For 2011-12, more than 50% of beginning teachers surveyed indicated the mentoring they received impacted their decision to stay in the teaching profession; less than 1% reported they would leave the teaching profession; about 86% agreed their mentor helped them impact student learning.



School District Collaboration State Grant

- New state grant in 2011-13 of \$4.7 million related to implementation of SB 252 (2011)
- Competitive application based on district eligibility to implement blueprints for:
1) career pathways for teachers and administrators; 2) evaluation processes for teachers and administrators; and 3) compensation models for teachers and administrators
- Distribution basis: Funding to successful applicants based on school district ADMw as a percentage of total ADMw of the schools districts that received a grant
- Current 12 grant recipients: Vernonia, Sisters, South Lane, Ashland, Pendleton, Lebanon, Redmond, Sherwood, Lincoln County, McMinnville, Oregon City, and Springfield
- Program outcomes:
 - ✓ Using quarterly reports on implementation progress and collecting data student learning and growth impact
 - ✓ Results available by June 30,2013



Student Assessments and Longitudinal Data Systems



Student Assessments and Accountability

- Student assessments are required by ORS 329.485 and federal law.
- ODE is responsible for establishing content standards that contain descriptions of what students should know and be able to do. Assessments measure what they know using these standards as the basis for the assessments.
- Test results are used as part of state and federal accountability, school and district improvement processes, state performance measures and a source of evidence for the assessment of essential skills requirement of the high school diploma.
- The current state system is known as “OAKS” (Oregon Assessment of Knowledge and Skills), a system developed and managed by staff in the Office of Assessment and Information Services.
- The state’s assessment and accountability program is supported by General Fund and federal funds:
 - ✓ \$11 million from a federal assessment grant; and
 - ✓ Approximately \$5 million General Fund.



Student Assessments

- All of Oregon's mathematics, reading, science, and social science proficiency tests are administered online. Writing assessments are administered via paper and the Web.
- Computer adaptive testing delivers questions to a student based on their previous responses, providing precise information to a teacher on how well a student is grasping certain learning standards and concepts while taking less of a student's time as compared to traditional paper tests. Oregon is the first state to receive approval from the U.S. Department of Education to use an adaptive test.
- Oregon's online testing window is open from late fall to mid-May for the academic tests. Students have the opportunity to retake a test during this period.
- Districts may elect to administer the assessment during smaller windows and may elect to administer the assessments only once per year. The English Proficiency tests is available once per student from mid-January to late April.
- ODE has a KPM for the student assessment system, KPM 16, which measures the percentage of statewide assessment and statewide assessment results provided to districts on time. TARGET: 100%; ACTUAL: 100% (2011-12 results)



English Language Proficiency Assessment (ELPA)

- About 10% of Oregon's students are non-native English speakers receiving English Language Development services. The most common first language for these students is Spanish, followed by Russian, Vietnamese, and Chinese. Over 150 languages are spoken by Oregon students and their families.
- All English Language Learners (ELL) students in Oregon are required to take the state's ELPA each year, and the results of the test are used to track student's progress toward proficiency.
- As the lead state representing a consortium of eleven states, Oregon was recently awarded a \$6.3 million grant to build a flexible system of assessment, known as the ELPA 21, based upon a common set of English Language Proficiency/Development (ELP/D) standards corresponding with the Common Core State Standards. The new standards are scheduled for adoption later this year.
- ELPA 21 is one of the components of Oregon's education redesign to ensure ELL students throughout Oregon are achieving at the highest levels possible and are college- and career-ready when they leave our schools.



Current Assessments

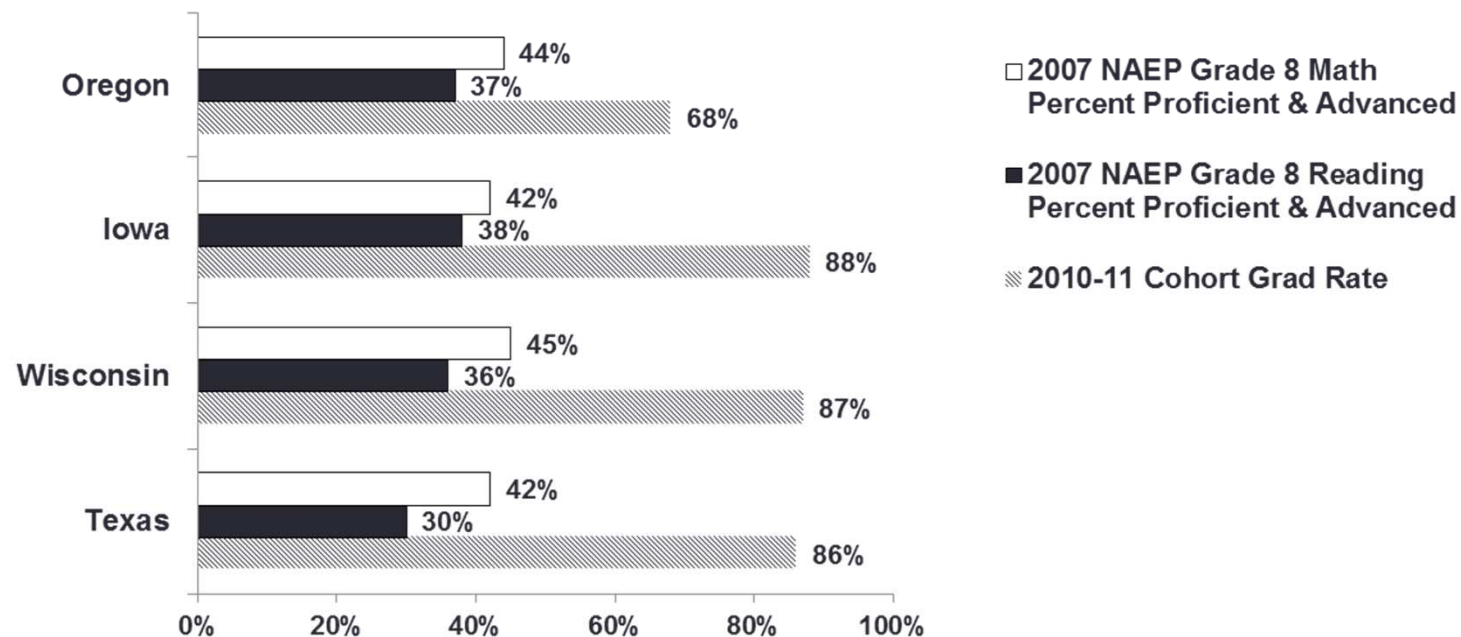
Subject	Grades	Number of Students
Math	3-8, 11	280,000
Reading	3-8, 11	280,000
Writing	4,7,11	120,000
Social Sciences	5,8,11	120,000
Science	5,8,11	120,000
English Language Proficiency	K-12	60,000
Extended	3-8, 11	6,000

➤ Additionally, approximately 40,000 10th grade students take the PSAT/ACT.

Current Assessments, cont.

- In grades 4, 8, and 12, the NAEP (or National Assessment of Educational Progress) is administered to test students in various subjects. These tests are at no cost to the state and are used to compare progress of Oregon's students to those in other states.

2010-2011 Cohort Graduation Rates with
 2007 NAEP Grade 8 Math & Reading Percents Proficient & Advanced





Student Assessments: Proposed Legislation

- HB 2664 - directs ODE to conduct an evaluation of the use of standardized tests in schools in Oregon; report is due to the Legislature by July 1, 2014
- HB 2757 - directs ODE to ensure the statewide assessment system, or alternative, is available to students whose primary language is American Sign Language (ASL); allows students certain exemptions if assessments cannot be administered using ASL
- HB 2862 - limits when school districts may administer statewide assessments and directs ODE to conduct a study to determine the effectiveness of statewide assessments; limits actions taken by school districts related to educator based on students' results



Smarter Balanced

- As noted earlier in this presentation, Smarter Balanced is a multi-state consortium of 25 states working to develop “next generation” assessments aligned to the Common Core State Standards.
- Smarter Balanced will provide common cut scores across all consortium states; information about grade-level achievement and growth; and valid, reliable, and fair for all students.
- Smarter Balanced will be an integrated system of formative, interim, and summative assessments and will include more “authentic” classroom assessments tightly linked to curriculum and instruction.
- Oregon is a participant in this effort to develop assessments that accurately measure student’s progress toward college-and-career readiness.
- Costs will be higher than the current system. (Oregon has one of the lowest assessment costs in the nation).



State Longitudinal Data Systems (SLDS)

Since the late 1990s, significant investments have been made in systems designed to collect and store education data as well as report it to the public, the federal government and other stakeholders. Key investments have included:

- The Database Initiative (DBI)
- ODE Statewide Longitudinal Data Systems (formerly known as K-12 Integrated Data Systems or “KIDs”)
- Project ALDER: Advancing Longitudinal Data for Educational Reform

These systems have been created by staff within and contractors for the Office of Assessment and Information Services. ODE staff provide ongoing maintenance of systems and are responsible for numerous data collections and submission of required reports under state and federal law with staff in other ODE offices. Currently ODE submits over 100 individual reports to the U.S. Department of Education.



The Foundation of the SLDS: DBI and KIDs

Database Initiative:

- Created by HB 3636 (1997) and funded by the Legislature to update the school budget and accounting system
- Goals included 1) producing comparable spending information among schools and districts by standardizing and prescribing common definitions for expenditures; 2) making this information available to the public in a database, from which standard reports could be generated; 3) providing a mechanism for electronic data submission and reporting; and 4) using data already reported to the Department
- Data are collected at the school and district level.
- This information is used by a variety of stakeholders for analysis, reporting, and developing education policy.



The Foundation of the SLDS: DBI and KIDs, cont.

KIDS:

- Funded by the 2005 Legislature to develop a system for centralizing and standardizing student records and transcripts
- Goal was to reduce redundancies and inefficiencies in student record-keeping while providing for more timely exchange of records when students transfer to or enroll in a new school
- Allows teachers to more timely address students' academic needs
- Phase 1 was a business case analysis and Phase II involved four large Oregon school districts and two ESDs creating a pilot data warehouse solution.
- Phase III integrated the remaining school districts, development of a "data dictionary," a new electronic student record format, and a student-record-exchange application available to all districts, regardless of size or information system.



Current SLDS Efforts: Project ALDER

- A three-year, \$10.4 million federal grant funded under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act to comply with the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund's requirements (under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009)

- Four main outcomes:
 - ✓ Consolidating and expanding early childhood data systems
 - ✓ Increasing the amount and efficiency of data exchanges with institutions of higher education and workforce agencies
 - ✓ Establishing a student-teacher link in K-12 data systems
 - ✓ Creating a comprehensive statewide data quality plan

- Funding expires in June 2013 but allows for a one-year "no cost" extension



Current SLDS Efforts: Project ALDER, cont.

- ODE partners include the Oregon University System, the Oregon Employment Department, Community Colleges and Workforce Development, and Teacher Standards and Practices Commission, and early childhood.
- Project ALDER supports the development and implementation of data systems to enable Oregon stakeholders to examine student progress from early childhood into career, including matching teachers to students, while protecting student privacy and confidentiality consistent with applicable privacy protection laws (*i.e.*, FERPA).
- It will create a single version of selected student data across the education sectors - early childhood, K-12, higher education and workforce - and allow educators, researchers, policymakers and other stakeholders easier access to a greater quantity and diversity of high-quality data.
- Much work remains to be done to collect more data, establish a governance structure and research agenda, and create the single point of access (“portal”) for the data.



New Initiatives

- Early Learning Challenge Grant - New grant received in 2012 by the Governor's office (not ODE) focused on implementing coherent, compelling, and comprehensive early learning education reform with three main outcomes:
 - Improvement in the quality of early learning and development programs
 - Better training of early childhood educators
 - Better measurement of how well programs prepare children for kindergarten

- Longitudinal data system enhancements in the Governor's 2013-15 budget - \$10.7 million to complete the work started and make information available immediately from the classroom level to the policymakers.
 - \$200,000 for a business case analysis
 - \$500,000 for hardware and software
 - \$10 million in bonding



Other Programs

- As shown on slides at the beginning of this presentation, ODE staff have responsibilities for literally dozens of programs and functions. Due to time constraints, not all programs have been covered. We would be happy to provide information on any of these programs at a later date.



Required Supplemental Information

Section 3b, 3c: Reductions

Section 3d: Other Funds Ending Balances

Section 4: 2013 Legislation

Section 5: Key Performance Measures

Section 6a: HB 4131 Report (Staffing Ratio)

Section 6b: HB 3291 Report (Response to Audits)

Section 6d: Positions Reclassifications

Section 6e: New Hires

Section 6f: Technology Projects

Section 6g: December 2012 Vacancy Report

Section 7: Bid Documents