

ANALYSIS

Item 7: Oregon Department of Education Summer Learning Grant Programs

Analyst: Doug Wilson and Julie Neburka

Request: Acknowledge receipt of a report on the Summer Learning Grant Program.

Analysis: HB 5042 (2021) provided a one-time \$250 million General Fund and \$21.2 million Federal Funds investment for the summer of 2021 to the Oregon Department of Education (ODE) for distribution to school districts, early learning and child care providers, and other groups to address unfinished learning, inconsistent connections with peers, and other aspects of educational disruptions due to the COVID-19 pandemic. A budget note in the budget report for HB 5042 (2021) instructed ODE to report to the Legislature by November 1, 2021 on the results of the program and its outcomes. The assumed amounts and type of investments included are as follows:

1. \$195.6 million General Fund and \$10 million Federal Funds for the new Summer Learning Program Account for grants to school districts and some charter schools to support high school students in credit recovery opportunities to stay on track to graduate (\$71.9 million General Fund); to offer K-8 students enrichment activities, academic learning, readiness supports, and social-emotional and mental health services (\$93.7 million General Fund); and to provide wrap-around child care for those K-5 students participating in the summer enrichment programs (\$30 million General Fund and \$10 million Federal Funds).
2. \$12 million General Fund and \$11.2 million Federal Funds to expand existing preschool and other learning programs during the Summer as well as to provide additional funds for the Employment Related Daycare Program (ERDC).
3. \$41.2 million General Fund for a grant to the Oregon Community Foundation (OCF) for grants to community-based organization for activities directed at school-aged children to encourage engagement and participation with other students (\$40 million), and parent child support grants for parent-child summer programming for child under the age of five (\$1.2 million).

Summer Learning Program Account

For the initiatives funded through the Summer Learning Program Account, the amounts for high school credit recovery and K-8 enrichment activities required a 25% match for districts; amounts not requested by districts by October 31st would be returned to the General Fund. Districts and charter schools had to report to ODE on expenditures and programmatic information by October 31st. Information to be submitted, depending on the initiative, included expenditure categories (e.g., personnel costs, transportation, third party contracts), number of type of students receiving services (e.g., demographic groups), subject matter of credits earned (e.g., English, Language Arts, Math), type of enrichment programs offered (e.g., Kindergarten transition, high school transition, STEM), and grade level served.

The response from districts and charter schools was positive, with 167 districts and charter schools (out of roughly 200 districts and charter schools) applying for just under \$68 million of the \$71.9 million available for high school credit recovery opportunities, and 185 districts and charter schools applying for \$88.7 million of the \$93.7 million in funding for the summer enrichment programs. Interest in the K-5

child care wrap-around program was more limited with 74 districts and charter schools applying for \$27.8 million of the \$40 million total funds in resources. Given this level of demand, ODE does not plan to use any of the \$10 million in federal Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) resources as initially planned, which makes those dollars available to help fill a potential CCDF funding gap in future biennia.

When the request letter was submitted by ODE, only 18% of the districts and charter schools had requested reimbursement funding and provided the required programmatic information. Since all districts and charter schools have to meet the October 31st deadline, ODE should be able to provide updated information from all or most districts at the Subcommittee meeting on November 15th.

The agency anticipates funding transferred from the Summer Learning Program Account to the General Fund at the end of the year. The amount transferred will be due to one of two reasons. The first is based on the amount for those districts that did not apply for funding since much of the funding was based on a formula basis. Any funds due to districts that did not apply should be available for transfer to the General Fund. The second reason is the amount districts applied for but did not end up spending. That amount is unknown at this time and the agency should have a better idea of this amount at the time of the Subcommittee meeting.

Preschool and Other Early Learning Programs

HB 5042 provided \$3 million General Fund in the 2019-21 biennium and another \$9 million General Fund in the 2021-23 biennium to expand the Kindergarten Readiness program (KPI), Preschool Promise, the Equity Fund, and the Oregon Pre-Kindergarten program during the summer of 2021, which fall across two biennial budget periods. In addition, \$11.2 million Federal Funds was designated for expanding the Employment Related Day Care (ERDC) program during the summer. The ERDC program is administered by the Department of Human Services (DHS) and \$1 million of these federal funds were used for “family, friends and neighbor” providers and the remaining grant funds were to be distributed to other ERDC providers currently operating or that were planning to operate in the Fall.

Of the \$3 million General Fund available for the 2019-21 biennium, only \$1 million was expended, which was spent for the KPI program through the local HUBs partially due to the short time frame for preschool programs to add staff and slots and to get contracts with providers in place. Of the \$9 million General Fund for 2021-23, all but approximately \$500,000 has been sent out to program providers or has been obligated through provider contracts. There is the possibility providers will not be able to provide the services they anticipated when contracts were signed, so further General Fund resources may be available for other uses.

Oregon Community Foundation Funding

A total of \$41.2 million General Fund was designated for grants distributed by the Oregon Community Foundation (OCF) with the grant agreement between ODE and OCF designating \$39.5 million for summer activities and enrichment programs, \$1.2 million to support parent-child interactive programs for children up to age 5, and \$0.5 million for administrative costs. The OCF report provided to ODE on October 27th showed that approximately \$21,000 more in grants were awarded by OCF than the agreement called for while OCF projects spending less for administrative costs. Overall, OCF estimates that it will need to return just less than \$10,000 General Fund to ODE.

Based on legislative intent and requirements in the grant agreement by ODE for the summer activities and enrichment programs, the Foundation was to give priority to programs that served or benefited the needs of youth in communities of color, youth from low income families, and youth from under-sourced

rural areas. OCF was to make grants to all geographic regions of the state, emphasize communities disproportionately impacted by the pandemic, and to ensure that family resources like transportation are accounted for to encourage participation of low-income students. OCF reports that over 338,000 youth were expected to be served by these grants based on the agreements that OCF had with the individual organizations. Based on the data available to the Legislative Fiscal Office (LFO) at this time, it is not possible to see if the priorities outlined above were achieved. It does appear from a quick review of the counties in which the over 500 grants distributed by OCF were located, the geographic criteria was generally followed.

Distribution of the \$1.2 million General Fund for parent-child interactive programs for children up to age 5 was to also follow similar priority criteria adding immigrant/refugee communities and children with disabilities as factors. Based on the grant award agreements between OCF and the almost 50 organizations receiving these grants, almost 11,600 younger children were expected to be served. Again, the information provided to LFO at this time is insufficient to determine if the priority criteria were met, but it appears grants were made across the state.

The agency, as well as its partners, stress the time frame in which these programs had to be developed was too short. Partners would like to have the 2021 unspent summer learning funds set aside for the summer of 2022. While specific criteria and reporting requirements were set out by the Legislature and ODE, it will be difficult to measure the success of this summer learning program, specifically the long-term education achievement impact. ODE has encouraged school districts to identify those students that participated in the programs funded through the Summer Learning Program Account so a more long-term analysis can take place. Since the effect of the pandemic will likely continue for at least a few years longer, the use of the unspent funds during next summer may have merit. As further information becomes available over the next few months, better information on the estimated benefits can be determined and may assist the Legislature in making a funding decision for summer of 2022.

Recommendation: The Legislative Fiscal Office recommends that the Joint Interim Committee on Ways and Means acknowledge receipt of the report.

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Oregon Department of Education
Streepey

Request: Acknowledge receipt of report on the outcomes of the Oregon Department of Education's Summer Learning Grant Programs.

Recommendation: Acknowledge receipt of the report.

Discussion: Included in House Bill 5042 (2021) was an appropriation of \$250 million General Fund and an increase of \$21.2 million Federal Funds expenditure limitation for the Oregon Department of Education (ODE) to expend funds on one-time initiatives during the summer of 2021. The initiatives were structured as school district grant programs to provide summer academic and enrichment opportunities for school-aged children, as well as wrap around child care services for K-5 students and added funding for existing early learning programs for children ages birth to five. In addition to the grants to districts and added supports for early learning programs, the Legislature also provided funding for ODE to partner with the Oregon Community Foundation (OCF), which was tasked with awarding subgrants to public agencies, tribal governments, and non-profit organizations throughout the state to enhance participation in summer enrichment programs. From the total \$250 million General Fund, ODE received \$1.2 million General Fund to provide technical assistance to districts, administer the grant programs, and provide adequate monitoring and accountability for the resources.

The Budget Report for House Bill 5042 included a budget note requiring ODE to report back to the appropriate legislative committee by November 1, 2021, on the Summer Learning and Child Care program and its outcomes. It should be noted that final reports and reimbursement requests from grant recipients were not due to ODE until October 31, 2021, after the agency's submission of this report. As such, the findings and outcomes included in this report are not complete. The Department has indicated the report captures final reporting and reimbursement requests from only 18% of recipients for the three grant programs directly administered by ODE. This percentage represents the share of grant recipients that have already submitted reimbursement requests. It remains unknown if the remaining recipients incurred reimbursable expenses that will be reflected in a subsequent report or were unable to deliver programming on such a short timeline and ultimately will not submit reimbursement requests. Most grant recipients, 82%, had not submitted reimbursement requests at the time of this report, limiting conclusions regarding the outcomes of the Summer Learning programs. Additionally, final report data from OCF was not received by ODE in time for this report. Given the limitations of reported data, the Department intends to provide a follow up report once all final data is submitted.

Most of the General Fund dollars approved as part of the plan were placed within the Summer Learning Program Account (\$195.6 million), of which \$93.7 million was originally estimated for the Summer K-8 Enrichment Program, \$71.9 million for the Summer High School Academic Support Program, and \$30.0 million for school aged child care grants to be administered by districts. In addition to state General fund, school districts were responsible for 25% of the costs for the Summer High School Academic Support Grants and Summer K-8 Enrichment/Academic Program Grants. The overall proposal put forward by ODE in a letter to the Joint Committee on Ways and Means on March 10, 2021, was ultimately funded as proposed, with the passage of House Bill 5042 and Senate Bill 5513, the agency's budget bill. The plan, as funded by the Legislature, is shown below excluding the local match funds, which were the responsibility of districts.

The Summer Activity Grants and Parent/Child Support Grants shown below comprised the \$41.2 million provided to the OCF. After the ODE letter was submitted, OCF informed the Department that all of the funds with the exception of \$10,000 were awarded to grant subrecipients, including more than 500 grantees in K-12 and nearly 50 in early learning. OCF administrative costs were slightly over \$0.5 million.

ODE also received \$12 million General Fund and an increase of \$11.2 million Federal Funds expenditure limitation as one-time increases to expand existing preschool and other early learning programs during the summer of 2021. Individual additional funding levels for the select early learning programs are also shown below. This table reflects the entire Summer Learning and Child Care program, although the funding was split between the 2019-21 biennium and the 2021-23 biennium, based on estimates provided by ODE, and adopted into legislation. Any unused funds in the Summer Learning Program Account as of January 1, 2022 are to be returned to the General Fund for general government purposes. Any unused funds by the OCF as of November 1, 2021 are to be returned to the General Fund for general government purposes.

Overall Summer Learning Budget Plan as Funded by House Bill 5042 and Senate Bill 5513

Program	State	Federal	Local	Total
Summer Academic Support Grants	\$ 71,894,716		\$ 23,964,905	\$ 95,859,621
Summer Enrichment/Academic Program Grants	\$ 93,707,840		\$ 31,235,947	\$ 124,943,787
School Child Care Grants	\$ 30,021,672	\$ 10,007,224		\$ 40,028,896
Summer Activity Grants	\$ 40,000,000	\$ -		\$ 40,000,000
Oregon Prekindergarten	\$ 2,000,000	\$ -		\$ 2,000,000
Preschool Promise	\$ 3,600,000	\$ -		\$ 3,600,000
Early Childhood Equity Fund	\$ 2,400,000	\$ -		\$ 2,400,000
Kindergarten Readiness Partnership and Innovation	\$ 4,000,000	\$ -		\$ 4,000,000
Parent/Child Support Grants	\$ 1,200,000	\$ -		\$ 1,200,000
Employee Related Daycare (ERDC)	\$ -	\$ 11,200,000		\$ 11,200,000
State Administration	\$ 1,175,772	\$ -		\$ 1,175,772
Total	\$ 250,000,000	\$ 21,207,224	\$ 55,200,852	\$ 326,408,076

Despite data limitations, the report submitted by ODE provides details on each of the three major Summer Learning Grant Programs administered by the Department, including their intended purpose. The report includes outcome data on the following:

- Overall utilization based on reimbursement request data;
- Expenditure by budget category;
- Aggregate student demographic data of program participants;
- Credits earned by subject area;
- Prevalence of K-8 enrichment program offerings by program type;
- Grade-level data for K-8 enrichment program participants; and
- Total number of students enrolled statewide in K-5 childcare programs.

The findings indicate the largest expense category for the two largest grant programs was Personal Services, which is consistent with K-12 expenditure trends in general. The K-5 Child Care grant program’s largest expenditure category was third-party contracts, indicating districts mostly contracted out the services.

The relatively low number of recipients that submitted reimbursement at the time of ODE's report submission coincides closely with the reimbursement request deadline of October 31st and reflects the fact the Summer Learning program timeline was highly compressed. The plan and the majority of funding was approved in April, districts had an application deadline in May, and the services started being provided in June. The Department has indicated this compressed schedule likely resulted in challenges for districts on multiple fronts from planning and communicating decisions, to hiring necessary staff, to procuring goods and services. The budget and planning work and service delivery model all occurred while maintaining the necessary COVID-19 protocols, which likely compounded the challenges inherent to scaling-up summer programming and forging new partnerships for services on a short timeline. There was significant interest in the Summer Learning program based on the number of districts that applied although it remains to be seen how much of the funds were able to be spent.

It is recommended that ODE's final report include lessons learned and feedback from districts on the overall grant process, the structure of the grants and reporting requirements, the challenges faced at the local level including a constrained project timeline, as well as which programs were most effective and successful from the perspective of grant recipients and subgrantees. The gathering of feedback should also include other Summer Learning Program participants such as OCF, tribal governments, community organizations, child care providers and other entities as identified by the Department.



Oregon

Kate Brown, Governor



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Colt Gill

Director of the Oregon Department of Education

October 18, 2021

Senator Elizabeth Steiner Hayward, Co-Chair
Senator Betsy Johnson, Co-Chair
Representative Dan Rayfield, Co-Chair
Interim Joint Committee on Ways and Means
900 Court Street NE
H-178 State Capitol
Salem, OR 97301

Dear Co-Chairpersons:

Nature of Request

This report responds to a budget note in [House Bill 5042A](#), which directs the Oregon Department of Education (ODE) to report on the Summer Learning Grant Programs passed in Senate Bill 846 and their outcomes. This report provides an overview of the programs and the results as reported by the districts.

Background

The pandemic has had an immense and disruptive impact on Oregon's children. In particular, COVID-19 and the response to COVID-19 has disproportionately impacted Black, American Indian/Alaska Native, Latino/a/x, and Pacific Islander communities; students experiencing disabilities; and students and families navigating poverty. Students, families and educators have been resilient in the face of the many challenges presented by the pandemic and many have acquired new skills and knowledge. Nevertheless, many students have experienced unfinished learning and inconsistent connections with their peers. Many children also continue to lack basic necessities such as food, shelter, wellness and support for mental, social and emotional health.

To address these needs, the 2021 Legislature approved [House Bill 5042A](#), which included an appropriation for ODE to expend \$250 million in General Fund and \$21.2 million in Federal Funds on one-time initiatives to provide academic learning and enrichment for school-aged students and preschoolers during the summer of 2021. The spending for these programs would occur in both the 2019-21 and 2021-23 biennium and would be disbursed as follows:

- \$195.6 million from the Summer Learning Program Account and \$10 million in Federal Funds for school district grants to support high school students facing academic credit loss, summer enrichment programs for K-8 students, and wrap-around child care for K-5 students participating in enrichment who live in families experiencing high poverty.

- \$12 million in General Fund and \$11.2 million in Federal Funds on one-time increases for the Early Learning Division to expand existing preschool and other early learning programs during the summer of 2021.
- \$41.2 million in General Fund for a one-time grant for the Oregon Community Foundation (OCF) to: 1) award Summer Activities Grants to public and non-profit community-based organizations to provide indoor and outdoor activities for school-aged children that encourage engagement and participation with peers; and 2) award Parent Child Support Grants to provide multi-week parent-child summer programming to bolster social emotional development and healthy attachment in families with children under the age of five.

To ensure ODE is able to effectively administer these programs and provide adequate monitoring and accountability for the resources, \$1.2 million was provided to support ODE administrative costs.

Summer Learning Program Account

As directed by the Legislature, \$195.6 million of General Fund appropriation was transferred to the Summer Learning Program Account with an additional \$10.0 million made available from the federal Child Care and Development Block Grant for three separate grant programs:

- High School Summer Academic Support Program,
- Summer Enrichment Program, and the
- Summer Child Care Program.

ODE developed these grant programs over the course of an expedited three week period with these values in mind:

- Providing as much flexibility to school districts as possible;
- Prioritizing communities disproportionately impacted by the pandemic; and
- Meeting the Legislature's timelines.

Summer Learning Best Practices

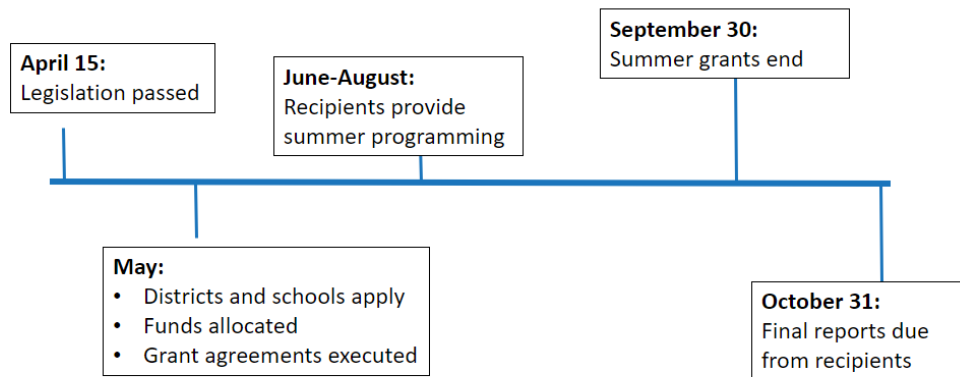
To support school districts and public charter schools in designing and implementing summer learning programs that align with these values, ODE also released its [Summer Learning Best Practices guide](#). This document centers on equity and draws upon research and best practices to help districts and charter schools develop their summer learning programs to prioritize the needs of students and families disproportionately impacted by the pandemic. ODE remained committed to the following guiding principles as it provided assistance to districts and charter schools developing Summer Learning Programs:

- **Ensure safety and wellness.** Providing students and families with access to critical services, such as nutrition, healthcare, including preventative health screenings, and mental health support, is essential during the summer of 2021. Fundamental to any level of in-person programming will be prioritizing Ready Schools, Safe Learners (RSSL) safety guidelines and building deep trust among families, staff, and students.

- **Center health and well-being.** Intentionally acknowledge the health and mental health impacts of this past year. Commit to creating a breadth of summer learning opportunities that foster creative expression, make space for reflection and connection, and center on the needs of the whole child rather than solely emphasizing academic achievement.
- **Cultivate connection and relationship.** Summer learning programs are key opportunities for students, families and educators to reconnect with one another after a year of separation. Quality summer learning experiences require deep interpersonal relationships and an identity-affirming learning environment where students feel seen and valued.
- **Prioritize equity.** Recognize the disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on Black, American Indian/Alaska Native, Latino/a/x, and Pacific Islander communities; students experiencing disabilities; students identifying as LGBTQ2SIA+ and students and families navigating poverty. Apply an equity-informed, anti-racist, and anti-oppressive lens to promote culturally sustaining and revitalizing summer learning experiences that are identity-affirming and support every child.
- **Innovate.** Summer is an opportunity to think outside the box to improve teaching and learning year-round by iterating on recent instructional innovations from the past year, testing new instructional strategies, rethinking learning environments, and investing in creative approaches to address unfinished learning.

Summer Program Timeline

The timeline for the development and implementation of the Summer Learning Grant programs is below:



During the summer of 2021 as districts and charter schools were administering summer programs, ODE provided technical assistance to ensure their programs met the grant requirements. As recipients submitted reimbursement requests, ODE staff reviewed and approved the information that documented how the funds were spent. Since capital expenditures were an eligible use of the grant funds, ODE reviewed and approved capital expenditure requests before recipients made the purchases.

Final reports and reimbursement requests are due to ODE by October 31, 2021. This is to give recipients time to process final expenditures such as payroll in the month after the program ends. Because of this

timeline, this report includes all information to date that has been submitted by the recipients. **At the time of writing this report, we have received final reports and reimbursement requests from 18% of the recipients. ODE will provide a follow up report once all final data is submitted.**

Summer Program Results

ODE directly administered three grant programs. The Summer High School Academic Support Program, the Summer K-8 Enrichment Program and the Summer K-5 Childcare Program. The reported results for each of the programs is below.

Summer High School Academic Support Program

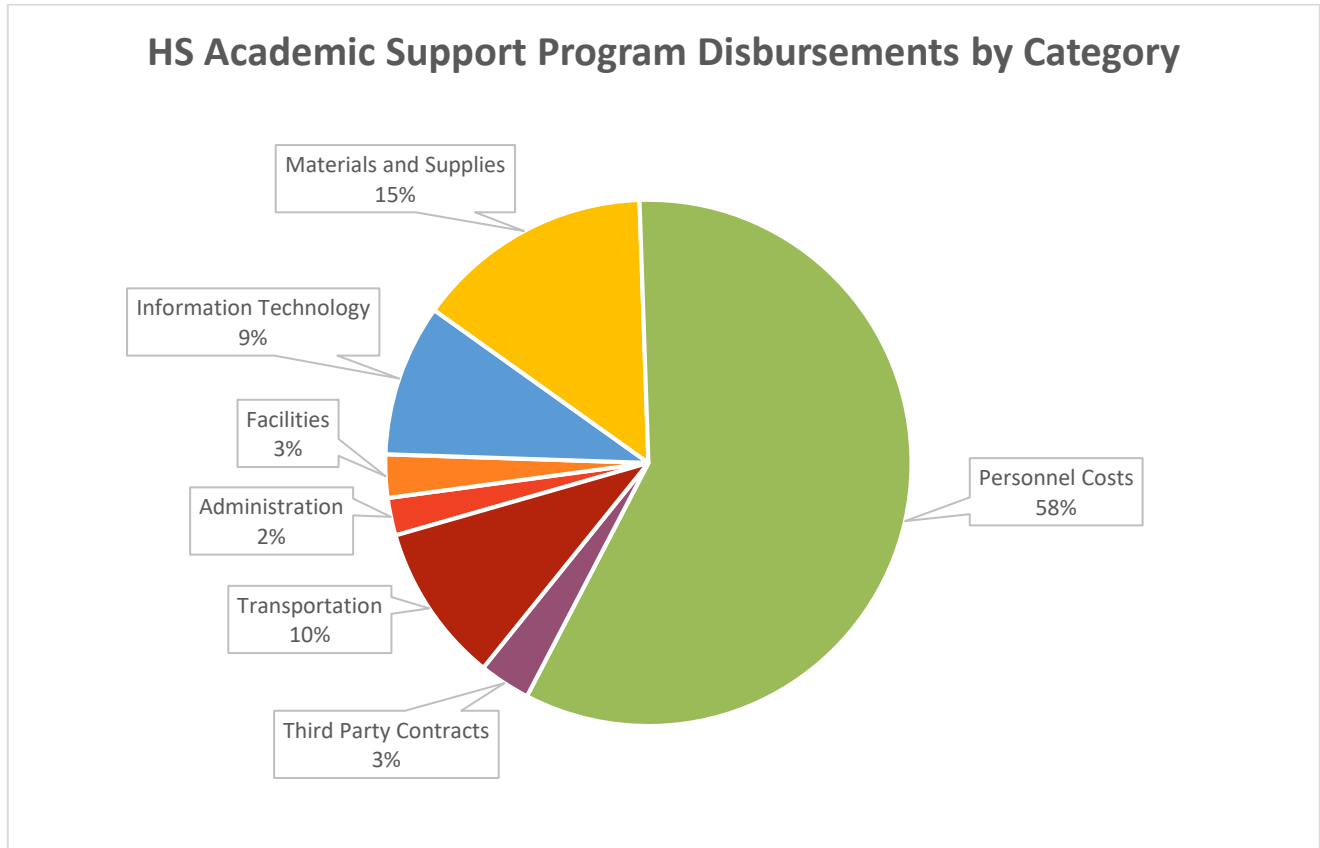
The Summer High School Academic Support Program provided grants to school districts (and charter schools that wish to participate independently) to support credit recovery opportunities for their students in high school. The goal of this program is to provide opportunities for high school students to acquire academic credits needed to stay on-track for graduation.

The Summer High School Academic Support Program was estimated to cost \$95,859,621. Of this amount, 75 percent or \$71,894,716 would be provided by the state through the Summer Learning Program Account. The remaining 25 percent would be provided as matching grants by the districts or charter schools. Districts or charter schools were permitted to use any source of funds for the matching grants, so long as the expenses were related to summer academic recovery and the source funds allowed the funds to be used for summer programming.

167 districts and charter schools applied for and participated in the Summer High School Academic Support Program. The allocation formula provided a total of \$67,958,944 of Summer High School Academic Support Program funds to these recipients. Currently, 18% of recipients have submitted final reports and reimbursement requests for this program. Recipients have requested \$2.7 million in reimbursements to date. Recipients have spent these funds as follows:

Chart 1.1 Spending by Category - High School Academic Support Program

The following chart represents only the 18% of data submitted to date.



The two largest categories of spending for this grant are Personnel Costs and Materials and Supplies. These expenses indicate that recipients met one of the central goals of the grant which was to provide in-person credit earning opportunities. Teachers and staff were hired to provide those opportunities and materials were purchased to further facilitate those opportunities. The expenses also show that one way recipients removed barriers to student participation was by providing transportation.

The Summer High School Academic Support Program was an opportunity for students to earn high school credits to stay on track for graduation. On the whole, students were successful in earning credits in this grant.

Table 1.1 Students Served and Credits Earned

The following table represents only the 18% of data submitted to date.

Total Number of Students Served	3,200
Total Number of Students who Earned Credit	2,536
Total Credits Offered	3,244.5
Total Credits Earned	2,162

Of the students who participated, 79% earned credit to help keep them on track for graduation. The average number of credits earned by students reported up to date is .85 credits. This translates into each student completing almost two classes this summer to stay on track for graduation.

Districts and charter schools were required to take reasonable efforts to capture student ID numbers (SSIDs) of those students participating in the Summer High School Academic Support Program. This allows ODE to use existing data to gather demographic information about the students being served by this program. Collecting SSIDs also reduced the data collection burden on recipients. If a recipient could not reasonably obtain an SSID from a student, the student could still participate in the program.

Table 1.2 Student Demographics - High School Academic Support Program

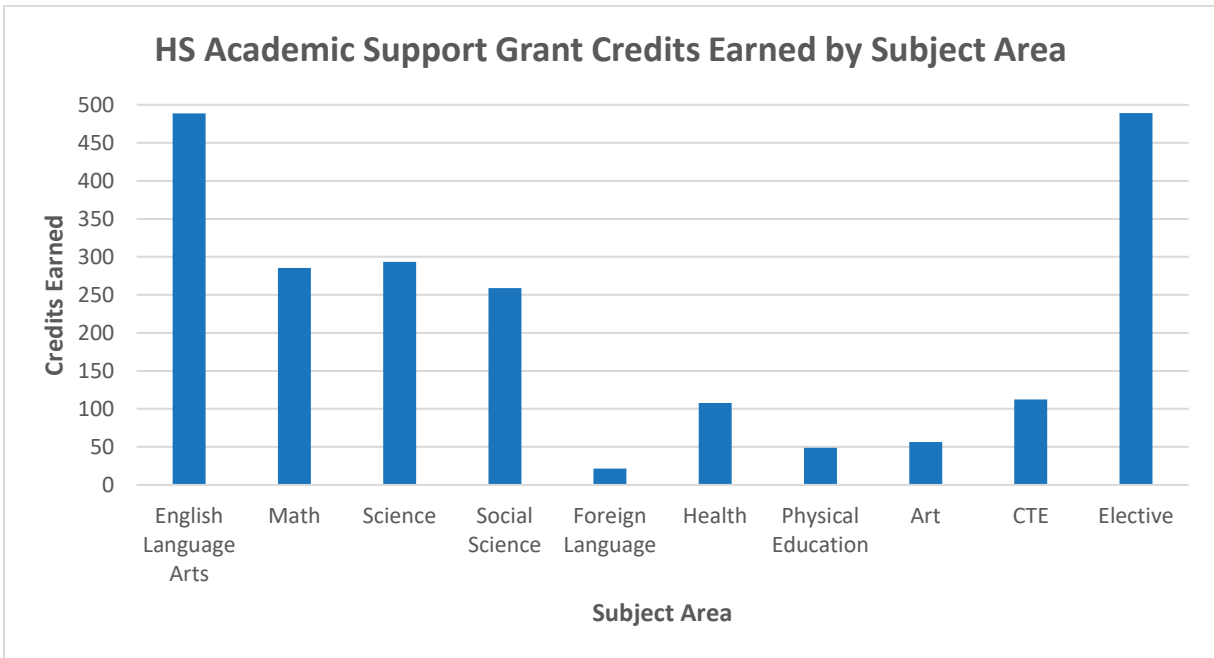
The following table represents only the 18% of data submitted to date.

Demographic	Students Participating	Students who Earned Credit
Male	48.6%	48.4%
Female	50.6%	50.7%
Non-Binary	0.7%	0.9%
Students in Poverty	71.5%	71.5%
Hispanic/Latino	25.1%	25.9%
American Indian/Native Alaskan	2.2%	2.4%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.7%	0.7%
Asian	1.0%	0.7%
Black/African-American	1.1%	1.1%
Multi-Racial	6.2%	6.3%
White	63.8%	62.9%

Recipients offered a wide range of credits for students to earn during the Summer High School Academic Support Program. Most of the credits earned were in core academic classes (English Language Arts, Math, Science, and Social Studies).

Chart 1.2 Total Credits Earned by Grant Participants Statewide by Subject Area

The following chart represents only the 18% of data submitted to date.



Summer K-8 Enrichment Program

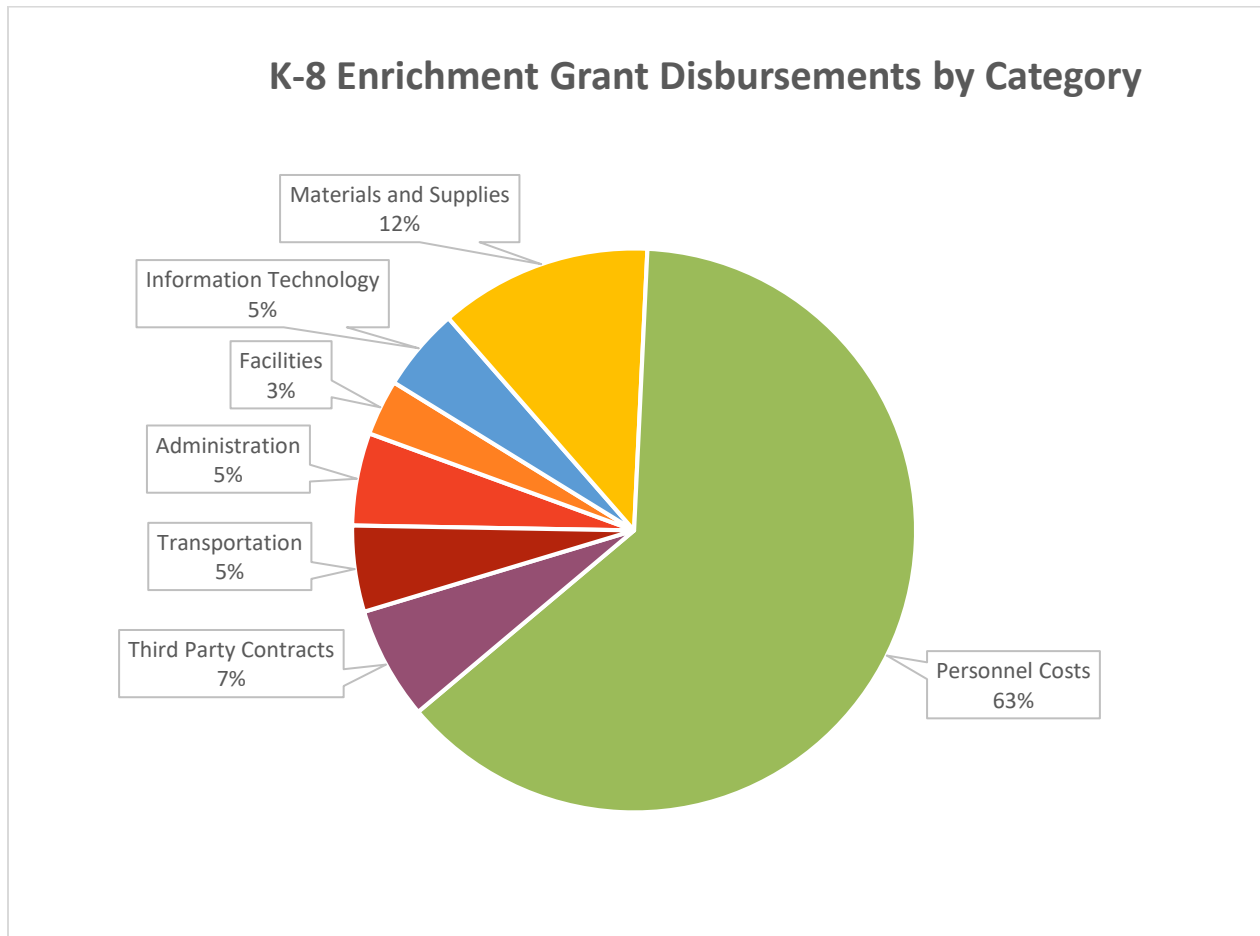
The Summer K-8 Enrichment Program provided grants for school districts and charter schools to offer services for K-8 students for: (1) enrichment activities (robotics, dance, martial arts, art, music, outdoor programs, etc.); (2) academic learning and readiness supports (summer school, bridge programs, transition programs, etc.); and/or (3) social-emotional and mental health services. Districts and charter schools were encouraged to offer in-person enrichment activities to the maximum extent possible.

185 districts and charter schools applied for and participated in the Summer K-8 Enrichment Program. The amount of state funds allocated to these entities via formula was \$88,658,110. Similar to the Summer High School Academic Support Program, districts and charter schools had to provide a 25% match from other resources for all funds spent as part of this grant. Currently, 18% of recipients have submitted final reports and reimbursement requests for this program.

The Summer K-8 Enrichment Program funds provided a wide range of eligible expenses to ensure that districts and charter schools could maximize in person activities while maintaining the necessary COVID-19 protocols. Recipients were also encouraged to reach out to community organizations to expand their offerings, many of which did. They provided tuition or other payments to community organizations to expand the offerings available for enrichment to the students.

Chart 2.1 Spending by Category - K-8 Enrichment Program

The following chart represents only the 18% of data submitted to date.

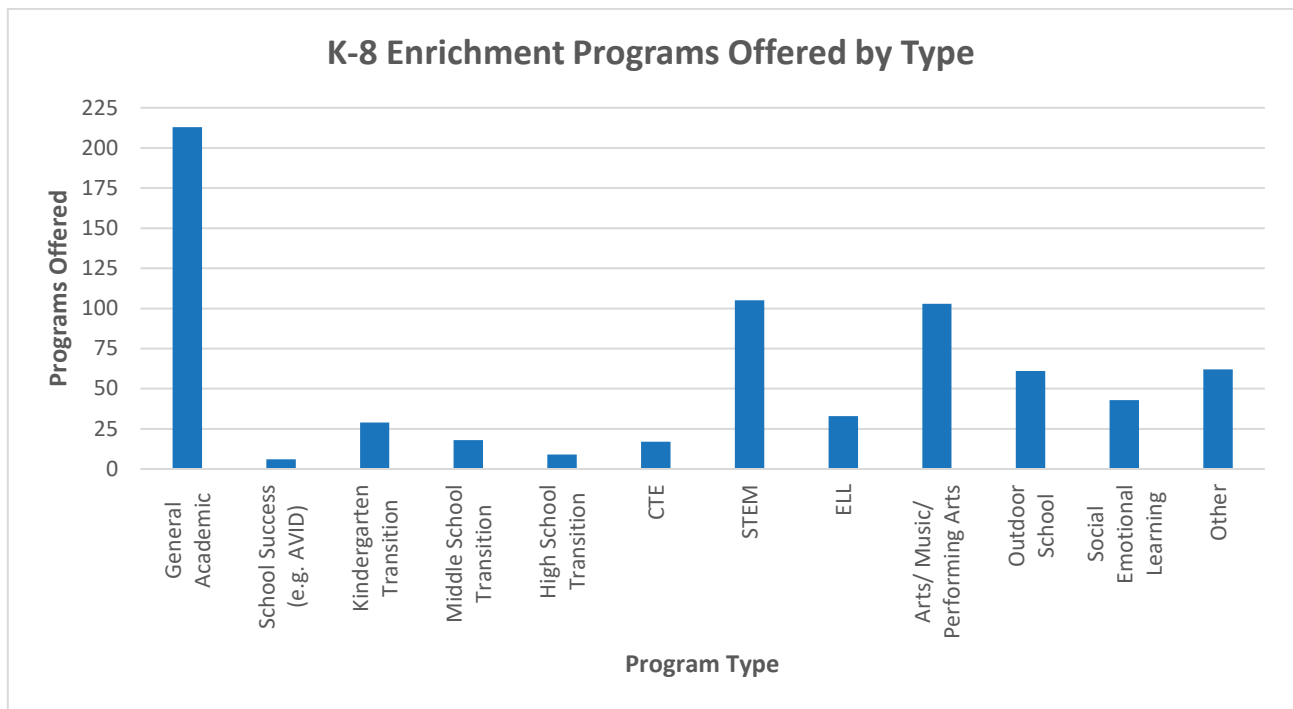


Personnel Costs and Materials and Supplies were the largest expenses. This demonstrates that districts and charter schools were meeting the goals of the program, providing in-person experiences for their students and communities. Districts and charter schools also provided transportation for students to reduce students' barriers to participating in the program. Additionally, districts and charter schools were able to partner with community organizations by contracting directly with them or providing slots to their students to participate in ongoing activities. Not only did this increase the range of activities available for students, but it provided districts and charter schools much needed flexibility given the short time frame to stand up summer enrichment programs.

Districts and charter schools provided a broad range of summer enrichment programs. These entities had significant flexibility in determining what programs they would be able to offer. The number of programs in each category is below. A program was counted each time it was offered. For example if an elementary school offered two different opportunities for a robotics camp, then those were counted as two different programs.

Chart 2.2 K-8 Enrichment Programs Offered by Type

The following chart represents only the 18% of data submitted to date.



Districts and charter schools prioritized academic enrichment programs for students in grades K-8. They leaned into offering STEM activities, and general academic activities as well. Districts and charter schools provided transition programs to help incoming kindergarteners, middle school students and high school students as well.

As part of this program, districts also offered support services for the Summer K-8 Enrichment Program. The goal in offering these services was to eliminate or reduce barriers to student participation. The goal was to bring children into amazing opportunities and not keep them out because of removable barriers. Services provided include:

- Snack or meal provision
- Transportation
- Field Trips
- Outdoor activities
- Student mentoring
- Tutoring

Like the Summer High School Academic Support Program, districts and charter schools were required to take reasonable efforts to capture student ID numbers (SSIDs) of those students participating in the Summer K-8 Enrichment Program. This would allow ODE to use existing data to gather demographic information about the students being served by this program. This also reduced the data collection burden on recipients. If a recipient could not obtain an SSID, that did not prevent the student from participating. The following is from the 18% of districts which filed their final reports by the time of this report.

Table 2.1 Students Demographics - K-8 Enrichment Program

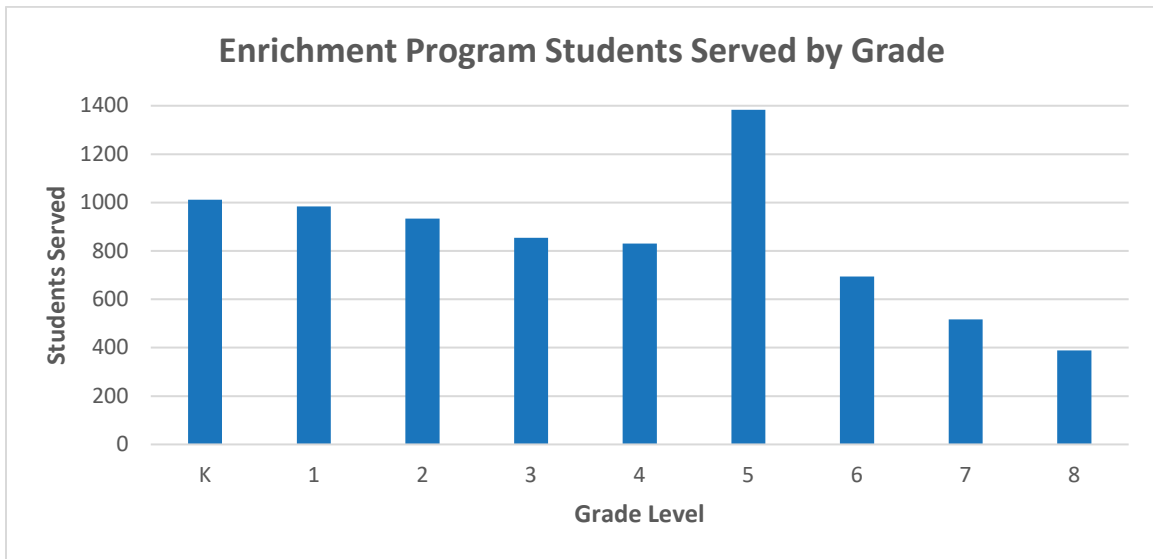
The following table represents only the 18% of data submitted to date.

Demographic	Students Participating
Male	51.9%
Female	48.0%
Non-Binary	0.1%
Students in Poverty	68.3%
Hispanic/Latino	21.5%
American Indian/Native Alaskan	1.1%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.4%
Asian	1.8%
Black/African-American	0.8%
Multi-Racial	6.5%
White	68.0%

The Summer Enrichment Program was available for students in grades K-8. Incoming kindergarteners could also participate and were counted with the kindergarteners for purposes of final reporting.

Chart 2.3 Student Participation by Grade

The following chart represents only the 18% of data submitted to date.



The highest student participation by grade is for grades K-5, representing 5,996 of the total 7,595 students reported to participate to date. There is a noticeable drop off after that point. These high levels of participation correlate to the fact that the Summer K-5 Childcare Program provided funds to districts and charter schools to provide wrap around childcare services for grades K-5. Using both of those grants, districts and charters schools were able to provide full day care for grades K-5.

Summer K-5 Child Care Program

The Summer K-5 Child Care Program provided a supplemental grant opportunity to school districts and charter schools that wanted to provide wrap around childcare services for K-5 students that were participating in the Summer K-8 Enrichment Program. Students that were eligible to receive these services had to meet three requirements:

- They must be in grades K-5;
- They must be participating in a Summer Enrichment Program that is occurring that week; and
- They must be identified as students experiencing high poverty.

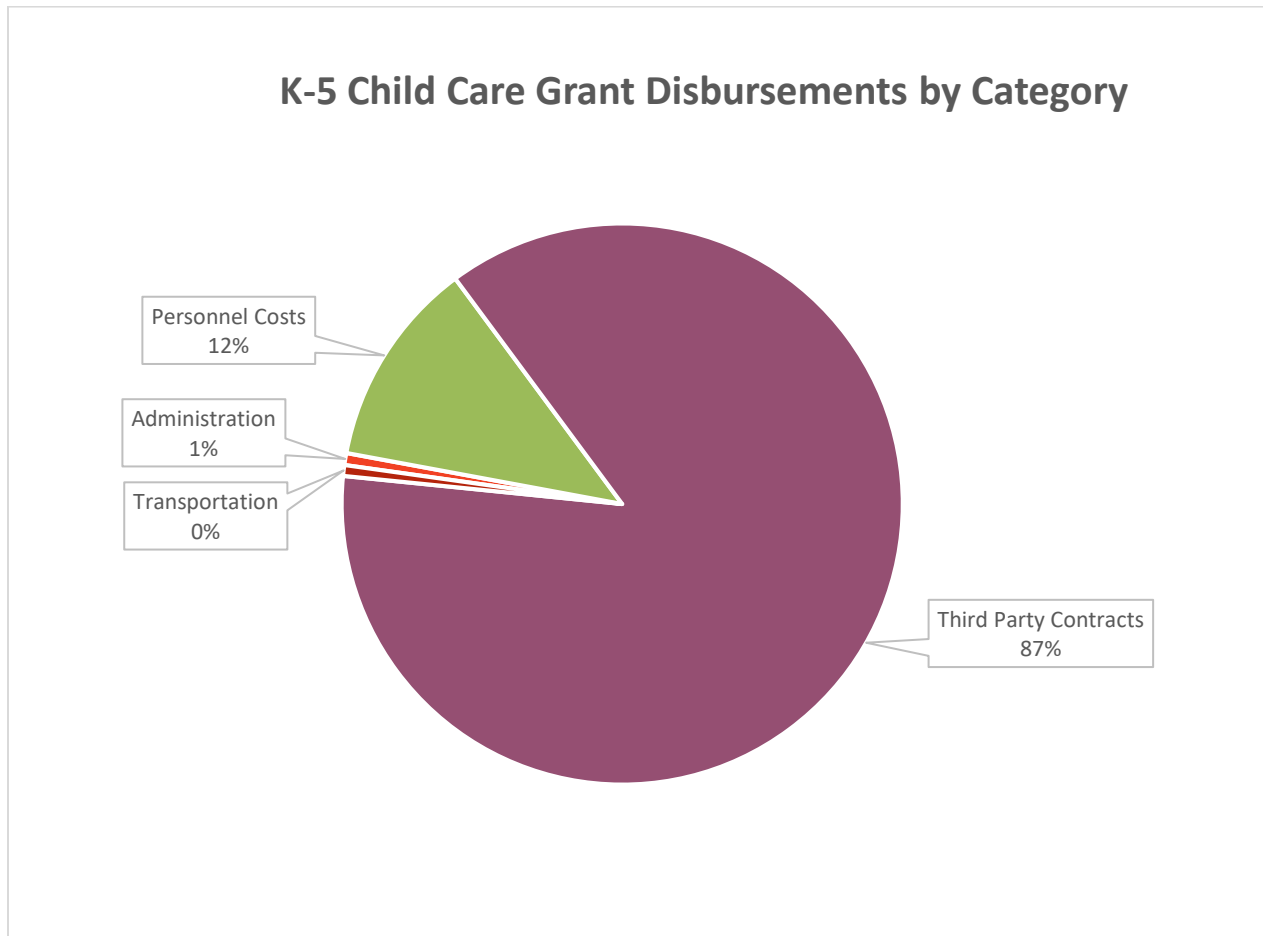
Students who qualify for free and reduced lunches are considered to meet the eligibility requirement of high poverty students. However, for those districts and charter schools that do not have recent free and reduced lunch counts for their students, they were able to use other means to identify students experiencing high poverty. This included, but was not limited to, students attending a Title I school or students attending a school that qualifies through the Community Eligibility Provisions of the school lunch program.

The Summer K-5 Child Care Program provided resources that support 100 percent of the estimated cost of providing wrap around child care services. There was no local match requirement. Districts and charter schools were reimbursed based on the numbers of days a child was enrolled in the program. Each day of service provided for each child was reimbursed at the rate of \$33/day for regular students and \$53.05/day for students with disabilities.

The Summer K-5 Childcare Program had many fewer applications than did the Summer High School Academic Support Program or the Summer K-8 Enrichment Program. Only 74 districts and charter schools applied for these funds. Based on grant allocations to those districts that applied, ODE will not need to distribute any of the federal funds set aside for this purpose. The vast majority of funds were spent on third party contracts, indicating that many districts and charter schools contracted out these services. This also enabled them to quickly stand up childcare programs because they could contract with already licensed childcare providers. To date, \$750,700.41 has been requested for reimbursement.

Chart 3.1 Spending by Category - K-5 Childcare Program

The following chart represents only the 18% of data submitted to date.



Based on reports submitted to date, 927 students were served through the Summer K-5 Childcare Program. Because many districts and charter schools contracted with third parties, it would have been an undue burden on districts and charter schools to track SSIDs for those students who enrolled in the Summer K-5 Childcare Programs. This reduces our ability to report on demographic data of the children enrolled in the Summer K-5 Childcare programs. However, it is reasonable to assume that the demographics will be close to the Summer K-8 Enrichment Program data because the students enrolled in the Summer K-5 Childcare Program also participated in the Summer K-8 Enrichment Program.

Table 3.1 K-5 Childcare Program Enrollment by Grade

The following table represents only the 18% of data submitted to date.

Grade	Total Number of Students Enrolled Statewide
K	149
1	172
2	160
3	169
4	147
5	130

Early Learning Programs

The Early Learning Division (ELD) received \$3 million in General Fund (GF) for the 2019-21 biennium with the additional \$8 million in GF in the 2021-23 biennium budget for a total of \$12 million in GF for summer learning for Preschool Promise (PSP), Oregon Pre-Kindergarten (OPK), Early Childhood Equity Fund (ECEP), and Kindergarten Readiness Partnership & Readiness (KPI). The summer learning program grants were available to current PSP, OPK, and ECEP grantees. The grantees extended programming to enrolled children and families or enrolled new eligible children and families. The grant programs covered services to support child's learning, social and emotional development, kindergarten transition, parent-child attachment, and parent engagement. The grants included general operational expenses including staff compensation, curricula, equipment, food, transportation, PPE, and training. Contract amendments have been executed and the grant funding made available. The funds for KPI were used to expand kindergarten transition programming during the summer and was allocated to the Early Learning Hubs based on existing allocations.

The federal funds the ELD received were for Employment-Related Day Care (ERDC) summer expansion and emergency childcare grants. The IAA with Oregon Department of Human Services (ODHS) for ERDC was amended to allocate the 2019-21 biennium funds by mid-May. The focus was to expand the program to eligible families in the ERDC program. Emergency childcare grants were for eligible grantees including certified centers and certified family and registered family licensed providers that were already approved and operating as an emergency childcare facility. Notice of awards and grant agreements were issued the end of May. ELD transferred \$1 million to ODHS for distribution to family, friends and neighbor providers in July 2021. The remaining emergency grant funds were distributed to licensed programs who were not already providing child care, but were actively planning to open by September 2021; providers that were already operating as a temporary unlicensed provider, but transitioning to an active licensed facility by September 2021; and licensed providers not providing childcare due to COVID, but agreed to receive referrals from 211. The application for these grants were open by the end of May and payments were issued following a fully executed agreement. The funds for the emergency childcare grants were used for allowable costs including lease/mortgage payments, utilities, insurance, food and supplies, staff compensation, and other reasonable operating costs.

The Oregon Community Foundation

The Legislature provided \$41.2 million in funds to the Oregon Community Foundation (OCF). The purpose of this grant was to provide funds to Community-Based Organizations, Tribes, non-profit organizations, and other organizations for summer enrichment programs for students in kindergarten to grade 12 and parent-child summer programming for children up to age five. OCF was required to use \$39,464,400 of the Grant Funds to award sub-grants to public agencies, non-profit organizations, tribal governments, schools or school districts, and colleges to provide community-based services for school-aged children (K-12) that enables participation in enrichment programs across the state during the summer 2021. Priority was required to be given to programs that serve, reflect, and are responsive to the specific needs of K-12 youth from communities of color, youth from low-income families, and youth living in under-resourced rural communities. Additionally, OCF had to prioritize organizations that:

- Represented all geographic regions of the state;
- Emphasized serving communities disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic;
- Provide additional family resources (food, transportation, etc.) to encourage maximum participation, particularly for low-income students.

OCF had to require all sub-grantee awards focus on a variety of indoor and outdoor activities, including but not limited to music, arts, physical education, and other various activities that encourage engagement and participation with peers.

In addition, OCF used \$1,200,000.00 of the Grant Funds to award subgrants to public agencies, non-profit organizations, tribal governments, schools, and colleges to support community-based birth to 5 parent-child interactive programs across the state during the summer 2021. With these funds, OCF was required to prioritize programs that serve, reflect, and are responsive to the specific needs of children and families from Black, Indigenous, Latino/a/x, and other communities of color, immigrant/refugee communities, children from low-income families, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexuality,+ (LGBTQIA+) families, children with disabilities, and children living in under-resourced rural communities.

Final report data from OCF has not been submitted at the time of writing this report, but will be included in the follow up report.

Recipient Feedback

Recipients of these funds were universal in their gratitude for these funds. As Jennifer Schlosser, Middle School Teacher at Hood River School District stated, “In all my 35 years of teaching, this has been the *number one* education experience with students and staff.” ODE staff were able to visit the summer programs at one district. The staff were thrilled to be able to provide the programs for students. Additionally, the students at all levels also appreciated the programs and were eager to show off their projects and talk about how the summer programs directly benefited them. Districts and charter schools stepped up to provide wonderful activities for students. They understood the importance of these funds and what in-person activities would mean for their students and communities after a year of distance learning due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Recipients appreciated these funds and many asked if the funds were either going to be renewed next year or additional funds provided for next year. Many recipients faced significant challenges in setting up their summer programs with the compressed timelines of this grant. They asked for more time to be able to better plan the grant and provide a better experience for their students. Districts and charter schools that do not anticipate spending all of their funds requested that the funds be held over and applied to summer programs for the summer of 2022.

Districts and charter schools also indicated that these funds provided a much needed boost to their students. As Joni Parsons at Eagle Point School District stated, “We had the highest participation in summer programming of the last 25 years. Also, thanks to the increase in funding, we were able to provide longer blocks of summer programming.” They would like to see these or other funds continue to be provided so they can continue to provide summer learning experiences for their students and their communities. Even after the pandemic is over, recipients see significant value in providing credit and enrichment opportunities during the summer.

Next Steps

Districts and charter schools have until October 31, 2021 to submit final reports and reimbursement requests to ODE. Once all final reimbursements are processed, ODE will be able to provide an accounting of the funds spent and the funds that remain. Under Senate Bill 846 all ODE managed funds not spent by January 1, 2022 will be returned to the Legislature. All funds not spent by the Oregon Community Foundation by November 1, 2021 will similarly be returned to the Legislature.

Legislation Affected

None

Thank you for accepting this report.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Colt Gill", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Colt Gill

Agency Director