



Impact of H.R. 1 on Oregon's K-12 Education System

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Who We Serve

“My vision is to make sure every child in Oregon is successful and has a safe place to receive a high-quality public education. I’ve seen firsthand how a positive student-teacher relationship can set a child on a successful path for the rest of their life. When we collaborate and build partnerships with students, educators and families we can advance equity and lead all students toward success.”

- *Dr. Charlene Williams*

547,424 Students*

More than 360 languages spoken

197 Districts

1,270 Schools

131 Charter Schools

19 Education Service Districts

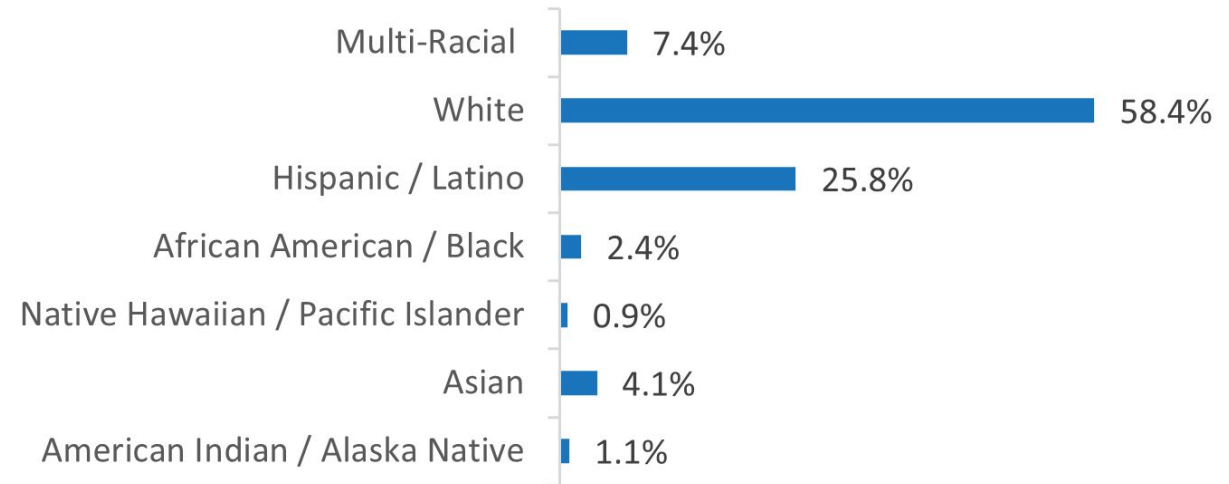
Who We Serve

Student Demographics

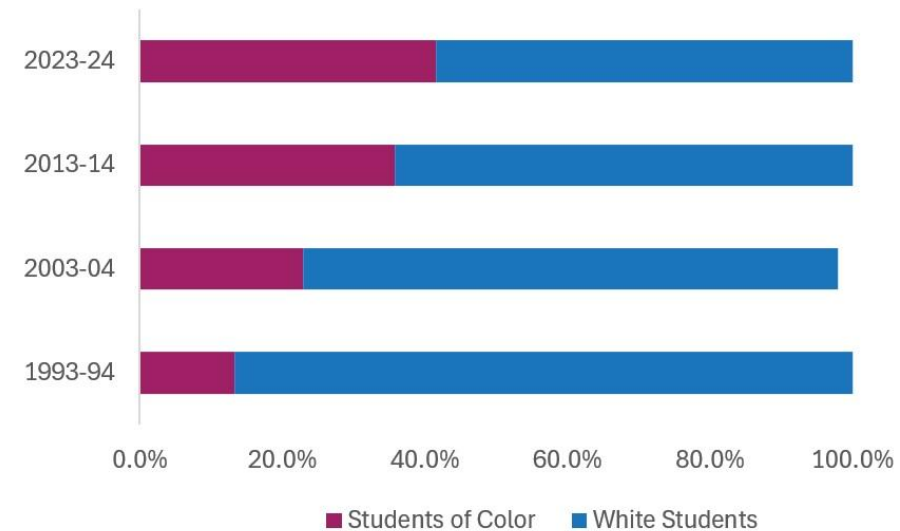
2023-24

- Students Experiencing Poverty: **33.0%**
- Ever English Learners: **19.0%**
- Students Navigating Housing Insecurity: **4.0%**
- Mobile Students: **11.8%**
- Students with Disabilities: **16.0%**
- Lesbian, gay, bisexual, queer, something else, or questioning: **28.9%** (6th, 8th and 11 graders in 2022)
- Transgender, gender expansive, or unsure: **12.0%** (6th, 8th and 11th graders in 2022)

Race and Ethnicity



Oregon's Increasing Diversity



USDA SNAP/Medicaid Changes

- Impact on Child Nutrition Programs
 - Direct Certification = a process that determines children's eligibility for free or reduced-price school meals by matching student enrollment data with lists of households receiving benefits from other programs, e.g. SNAP, TANF, and FDPIR, Foster Care, Migrant Ed, McKinney-Vento or Medicaid
 - Automatic eligibility to receive free/reduced school meals if directly certified
 - Reduction in the number of children directly certified through SNAP and Medicaid
 - Direct certification with Medicaid Demonstration Project
 - i. Oregon is one of the states approved to use Medicaid data to determine free or reduced eligibility

USDA SNAP/Medicaid Changes

Additional impact on Child Nutrition Programs

- Percentage of NSLP schools currently operating the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) = 96.25 percent
- CEP approval for four years
 - ODE CNP will re-certify sponsors in April 2026
 - CEP percentage will remain until 2030
- If school no longer qualify for CEP, the additional paperwork of meal applications would burden families and increase the administrative time for school nutrition staff
- Downstream impact on Summer Food Service Program (SFSP), Seamless Summer Option (SSO) and Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)

Impacts to Connecting Oregon Schools Fund and E-Rate

- **Immediate Impact (upcoming 2026 funding cycle)** There is no immediate impact to the Connecting Oregon Schools Fund and E-Rate program.
- **Short-Term Impacts (funding cycle 2027 - 2030):** With ODE CNP recertifying CEP sponsors in April 2026 there would likely be no financial impact to the COSF Program or E-Rate through the E-Rate funding year 2030. If there is impact, it would be a reduced federal discount rate for COSF Grantees.
- **Long-Term Impacts (funding Cycle 2031 +):** If Medicaid reductions remain when ODE CNP recertifies the CEP Sponsors in 2030, Schools that participate in the federal E-Rate program and utilize CEP will likely experience a decrease in their federal discount rate. This will result in the COSF program incurring additional costs to provide internet to those districts.

Impacts to Medicaid: Oregon Department of Education

- The Early Intervention/Early Childhood Special Education (EI/ECSE) system exists to partner with families and caregivers providing free, equitable, timely, and individualized services that enhance learning and development through everyday opportunities for all infants, toddlers, and young children with disabilities aged birth to five.
- EI/ECSE programs are required by contract to bill Medicaid and reinvest reimbursement back into the programs.
- ODE is looking at the potential immediate, short-term, and long-term impacts of Medicaid cuts to these programs.

Impacts to Medicaid: Oregon Department of Education

- **Immediate Impacts (0-6 months):** A reduction in Medicaid eligibility would cause an immediate drop in reimbursement revenue, forcing programs to rely more heavily on limited IDEA funds. This may result in delayed or reduced services for children, particularly those who no longer qualify for Medicaid, and disproportionately impact families with the fewest resources.
- **Short-Term Impacts (6-18 months):** As programs adjust to reduced funding, they may reallocate resources, reduce staffing, or limit service frequency. Families could face longer wait times, increased confusion navigating services, and a risk of unmet IDEA timelines and requirements.
- **Long-Term Impacts (18+ months):** Sustained Medicaid reductions could significantly limit the capacity of EI/ECSE programs by reducing provider availability and shrinking service coverage. Over time, this may contribute to increased special education needs in later years, higher long-term public costs, and persistent disparities in early learning outcomes for children with disabilities.

Questions

