

## Unfunded Mandates since 2011

Below are examples of mandates since the 2011 General Assembly Session. These were taken from information provided by the VDOE. I am unaware that added funding has been provided or continued for these new requirements (let me know if there has been a change). It should also be noted that many require work by support staff in the public schools. The same support staffs that are now impacted by the Support Staff Cap and possible new cuts that we will see in the Governor's 2015-16 budget. It is important for superintendent's to point out that while they have experienced these new mandates, inflation-adjusted state per pupil funding has fallen from \$4,720 in 2010 to an estimated \$4,240 in 2016. (Jim Regimbal)

2011 –

[HB 1493](#) provides that where there is a national industry certification for career and technical education instructional personnel or programs for automotive technology, such certification is a mandatory part of the career and technical education program offered by the school division. The bill has a delayed effective date of July 1, 2012.

2012 –

[HB 93](#) increases the minimum amount of vehicle liability insurance required to be carried by public schools in the instances of property damage, medical expense payment coverage, and accidents when persons are injured. The bill requires taxicabs under contract with a school division to provide transportation to students and to have a certain minimum amount of vehicle liability insurance.

[HB 325](#) requires each local school board, by September 1, 2014, to ensure that aides assigned to work with a teacher who has primary oversight of students with autism spectrum disorders receive training in student behavior management within 60 days of assignment to such responsibility. School boards may provide training to other employees. The Board of Education shall provide training standards for school division's use. In addition, the Board, in consultation with Virginia Commonwealth University, shall develop online training that may be used to fulfill these requirements. Such training shall be made available free of charge.

[HB 1107](#) and [SB 656](#) require local school boards to adopt and implement policies for the possession and administration of epinephrine in every school. The Department of Health, in conjunction with the Department of Education and Department of Health Professions, must develop guidelines for school divisions to use in the development of their policies for the recognition and treatment of anaphylaxis in the school setting by the beginning of the 2012-2013 school year. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is required to disseminate such guidelines no later than July 1, 2012.

2013 –

[HB 1406](#) requires each school board to annually provide parents with educational information on eating disorders for public school students in grades five through 12. The bill also requires the Department of Education and the Department of Health to develop and implement policies for providing parents with education information on eating disorders.

[HB 2019](#) requires that a current copy of all school division policies and regulations approved by the local school board be posted on the division's Web site and be made available to employees and to the public. Printed copies of such policies and regulations are required to be made available as needed to citizens.

[HB 2028](#) and [SB 986](#) require first-time ninth grade students in the 2016-2017 school year to receive training in emergency first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and the use of an automated external defibrillator, including hands-on practice of the skills necessary to perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation, in order to earn a Standard or Advanced Studies Diploma.

[HB 2101](#) and [SB 1248](#) require the Board of Education to develop guidelines for the establishment of High School to Work Partnerships between public high schools and local businesses to create apprenticeships, internships, and job shadow programs in a variety of trades and skilled labor positions. These guidelines must include a model waiver form to be used by high schools and local businesses in connection with the Partnership Program to protect both the students and the businesses from liability. Local school boards may encourage high school career and technical education administrators to collaborate with school counselors to establish these partnerships.

[HB 2344](#) Each local school board is required to adopt policies for the establishment of threat assessment teams.

[HB 2346](#) requires each school safety audit committee to conduct a school inspection walk-through using a standardized checklist and to make the checklist available to the chief law-enforcement officer of the locality upon request. The bill also requires each public school to conduct at least two lock-down drills: one in September and one in January of each school year.

2014 –

[HB 134](#) and [SB 532](#) require each local school board to permit students who are diagnosed with diabetes to self-carry diabetes supplies and equipment and to self-check blood glucose levels (with parental consent and written approval from the prescriber). The bills also require the Department of Education to review and update its *Manual for Training Public School Employees in the Administration of Insulin and Glucagon* to address certain training requirements for school personnel.

[HB 683](#) requires that local departments of social services and school divisions must develop written interagency agreements for the investigation of all complaints of child abuse or neglect and school divisions must report annually to the Board of Education regarding the status of interagency agreements until they are adopted.

[HB 720](#) requires each local school board to adopt a policy to set aside, in each school in the school division, a non-restroom location that is shielded from the public view to be designated as an area in which any mother who is employed by the local school board or enrolled as a student may take breaks of reasonable length during the school day to express milk to feed her child until the child reaches the age of one.

In addition, there have been several mandates that could be termed “under- funded” based upon the decline in per-pupil state aid. These can include the following:

**2011 -**

[SB 1038](#) allows a child placed in foster care to remain at his original school, if it is determined to be in his best interests. The bill requires the determination to be made in writing by the placing social services agency and the school division together, and adds the school placement to the foster care plan.

**2012 -**

[HB 1181](#) requires school divisions to provide reading intervention services to students in grade three who demonstrate deficiencies on their individual performance on the *Standards of Learning* reading test or any reading diagnostic test that meets criteria established by the Department of Education. The school division, in its discretion, shall provide such reading intervention services prior to promoting a student from grade three to grade four. Reading intervention services may include the use of: 1) special reading teachers; 2) trained aides; 3) volunteer tutors; 4) computer-based reading tutorial programs; 5) aides to instruct in-class groups; and 6) extended instructional time.

**2013 -**

[HB 1350](#) requires school divisions to provide targeted mathematics remediation and intervention to students in grades six through eight who show computational deficiencies as demonstrated by their individual performance on any diagnostic test or grade-level Standards of Learning mathematic assessment that measures non-calculator computational skills.

[HB 2068](#) and [SB 1171](#) require all school divisions to offer early intervention reading services and algebra readiness intervention services.