



VIRGINIA POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE PORTAL

How Virginia Turned Schools into Social-Service Hubs

Virginia community schools, 2017 to 2026. "Hub" is my word for it, not the law's.

By Scott Mineo · Coraggio Consulting, LLC · 19 October 2026

177 BILLS TOUCHING SCHOOLS' NON-INSTRUCTION ROLES, 2017–2026. ONLY 6 ARE COMMUNITY SCHOOLS BILLS; 32 MAKE THE SCHOOL THE SITE OF A SERVICE. 143 D, 34 R; 74 ENACTED LIS bill pages (listed in the appendix)	1 ENACTED LAW LETTING SCHOOLS HAND OUT FOOD BEYOND MEALS: HB698 (2020). IT SAYS "ALLOWS." PASSED 100–0 AND 40–0 LIS, HB698 (2020)	\$10,000,000 COMMUNITY SCHOOLS FUND FOR FY2023, PROPOSED BY GOV. NORTHAM, SIGNED BY GOV. YOUNGKIN 2022 Sp. Sess. I Ch. 2, Item 136 MM	\$2,004,400 A YEAR TO COMMUNITIES IN SCHOOLS OF VIRGINIA IN EVERY STATE BUDGET SINCE 2022 Budget Item 136 (2022); Item 124 (2024–2026)
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The short version

I started with a simple question. How did Virginia public schools end up as places where families pick up food, clothing, diapers and health care?

Here is what the record shows. Virginia law lets a school apply to become a "community school," a center where outside partners bring health, social and family services to students and their families. The law itself doesn't mention food or clothing. The state's own guidance names them as possible supports: food pantries, coat and shoe programs and health clinics. The 2020 law tells the state education department to follow that guidance ([2020 Acts Ch. 872](#); [2019 Framework](#)). The department's 2022 grant memo sets no food or clothing requirement ([Memo 257-22](#)). I haven't seen its application materials.

I call the result a hub. That word is my assessment, not the law's. I use it because the state's own 2024 guide says partnerships turn "a school into a neighborhood hub of support" ([Guide to Virginia Community Schools Implementation, p. 41](#)). It's also my read that in the record I looked at, outside partners, not school employees, supply most of the food, diaper and clinic help ([LCPS FY24 Superintendent's Estimate of Needs, PDF p. 266](#); [Guide, p. 41](#)).

Democrats wrote the community schools bills, starting in 2017, led by Del. Sam Rasoul and Del. Lashrecse Aird ([HB2434](#)). One group keeps showing up. Communities In Schools of Virginia is in the 2019 budget, the 2019 Framework, every budget since 2022, and the lobbying record. The Framework says it was "Adapted from Communities In Schools model" ([Framework](#)). The group has had its own named line in the 2019 budget and in every budget since 2022. It hired lobbyists for the matter "To expand the Communities in Schools program" ([2019 Item 135](#); [2026 Item 124](#); [VPAP](#)).

Republicans are part of this story too, and I'm going to tell it straight. The first state directive on community schools came in 2019. It was an order to the education department to write best-practice guidance, tucked into budget language ([2019 Item 135 I.2](#)). Republicans held both chambers that year. All 51 House Republicans voted on the House conference report (51 of 100 votes, HV3371), and 21 Senate Republicans voted on Senate passage (21 of 40, SV0548) ([HB1700](#)). In 2020, Senate Republicans voted 11 to 8 for the bill that put community schools in the Code ([HB1355](#)). Gov. Youngkin signed the budgets that carried the grant money in 2022, 2024 and 2025, though in 2024 he first tried to cut the grant to zero ([Governor's amendment 54](#)). The biggest law paying for health care at school, SB1307 in 2021, came from a Republican, Sen. Siobhan Dunnivant. It passed with no Nay votes, and the House vote was a block vote ([SB1307](#)).

A few cautions before going further. A unanimous vote doesn't prove a bill helped anyone. A vote on a whole budget isn't a vote on community schools. A vote on a governor's substitute isn't a vote on the bill as introduced. Nothing I found shows why anyone voted the way they did, so I write about what people did, not what they meant. I could find no documented link between the Southern Poverty Law Center or Teaching Tolerance and Virginia community schools. More on that near the end.

What the law actually says

The 2020 law, Code § 22.1-199.7, tells the state education department to set up a task force on community schools. The task force covers "early childhood development, health, social services, community engagement, family engagement, higher education, communities in schools, and workforce development." Its job is a program in which "public elementary and secondary schools serve as centers for the provision of such community programs and services to students and their families as may be necessary" ([2020 Acts Ch. 872](#)).

The law is permissive. School boards and partners "may apply" to have a school designated, and they have to show a plan to keep it going and measure results. A second clause tells the department to "adhere to its recommendations as published in the Virginia Community School Framework in October 2019" ([2020 Acts Ch. 872](#)). The law creates no fund. In 2024 a second law added an Office of Community Schools inside the department ([HB625](#)).

So in plain words, my read: the law doesn't order every school to become a service center, and it doesn't name food or clothing. It sets up a process for schools that choose to apply, and it ties the state program to a guidance document. That guidance is where food and clothing come in.

How it got here

Del. Rasoul's first pilot bill died 3 to 5 in a House subcommittee in 2017 ([HB2434](#)).

In 2018 his HB121 had two Republican co-patrons. It cleared the House Education Committee 17 to 5, with Republicans 7 to 5 in favor. Then a House Appropriations subcommittee tabled it 5 to 3 on a party-line vote, with all five Republicans voting to table ([HB121](#)).

In 2019 a guidance bill naming Communities In Schools of Virginia died in House Rules ([HB2775](#)). The same idea passed in the budget instead. Item 135 told the department, "in consultation with Communities In Schools of Virginia," to write guidance on turning existing schools into community schools. It also gave Communities In Schools \$1,244,400 a year ([2019 Item 135](#)). The budget conference report passed the House 97 to 1, with Republicans 51 to 0, and the Senate 40 to 0. Those are votes on the whole budget ([HB1700](#)). A House patron list ties the language to an amendment by Del. Aird, but I don't have a working address for that list, so treat the Aird origin as reported, not confirmed.

That fall the department published the Virginia Community School Framework ([Framework](#)).

In 2020, HB1355 by Rasoul, with Aird and Del. Delores McQuinn, all Democrats, became the community schools law ([HB1355](#)). I cover its votes below.

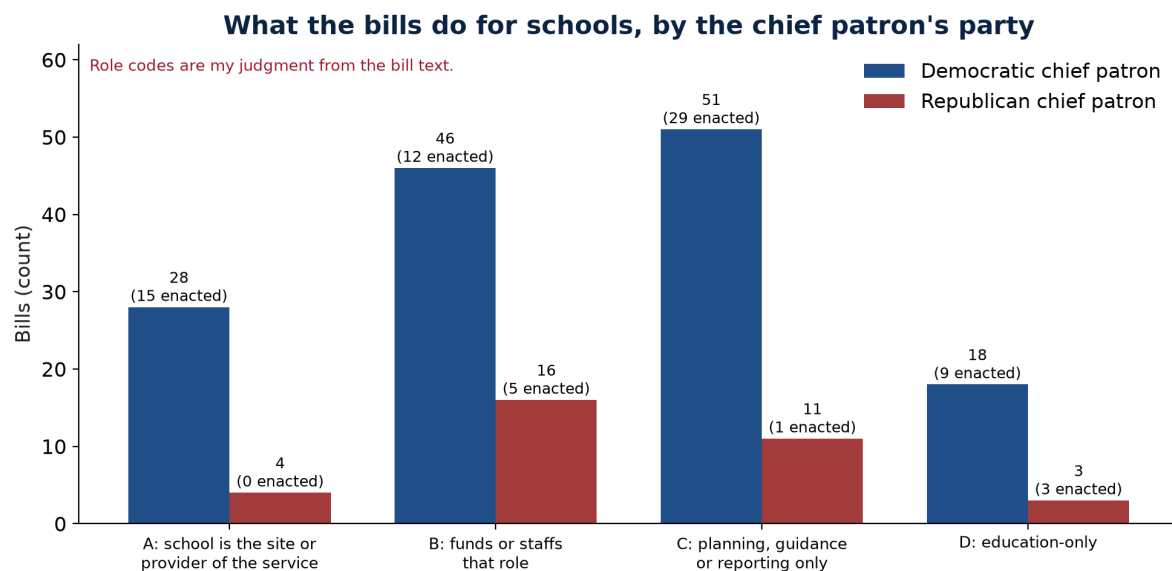
In 2022, Gov. Northam's last budget proposed a \$10,000,000 Community Schools Fund. The legislature passed it for FY2023, and Gov. Youngkin signed the budget ([introduced](#); [enacted Item 136 MM](#)).

In 2024, HB625 and SB608 created the Office of Community Schools. The governor's substitute cut the bills down to the office alone. Youngkin's budget amendment 54 would have removed the \$2.5 million a year in grants. The House then ruled all of his budget amendments "not specific and severable" by a 100 to 0 vote, so that budget bill failed, and the replacement budget kept \$2,500,000 a year ([amendment 54](#); [HB30 history](#); [HB6001 Item 124](#)).

In 2025 and 2026 the grant went up to \$5,000,000 for FY2025 and \$7,500,000 for FY2027 ([2025 Item 124](#); [2026 Item 124 WW](#)). The department says there are "almost 60 sites across 13 school divisions" ([VDOE](#)).

Which bills made schools the place where services happen

I sorted every bill by what it asks a school to do. A means the school itself is the site or provider of a non-education service. B means the bill pays for that role or the people who fill it. C means planning, guidance or reporting only. D means education only. These codes are my judgment from the bill text. Of 177 bills, I coded 32 as A, and 15 of those were enacted. Only 6 of the 177 are community schools bills proper, all Democratic, and 3 of those were enacted. Every bill is in the appendix, each with its link to the Legislative Information System.



Source: LIS bill text and summaries, coded by me (177 bills).

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Figure 2. What the bills ask schools to do, by the sponsor's party. The codes are my judgment. Only 6 of the 177 are community schools bills.

Food and clothing

The record shows one food-site law. Only one enacted bill in my set lets schools hand out food beyond regular school meals. HB698 (2020, Del. Danica Roem, D) "allows public school boards to distribute excess food" to students on federal meal programs or others the board finds eligible, and to save or donate it. It passed the House 100 to 0 in a block vote and the Senate 40 to 0, and Republican Glenn Davis was a co-patron ([HB698](#)). The word is "allows." It doesn't require anything.

I found no clothing law. I searched full bill text for 2018 to 2023, and titles and summaries for 2024 to 2026, for "clothing closet," "coat," "laundry," and weekend or backpack meals. I found none in what I searched. "Food pantry" shows up only in college hunger bills. Because I didn't read full text for 2024 to 2026, a provision buried in one of those bills could have slipped past me. A Republican bill, HB963 (2024, Del. Mark Earley Jr.), would have had the department survey school food-donation policies. It passed the House 96 to 0 in a block vote. Senate Education and Health then passed it by indefinitely 12 to 3, with Democrats 9 to 0 and Republicans split 3 to 3 ([HB963](#)).

The food and clothing role is in guidance. The 2019 Framework lists "Access to Food and Clothing" under a student's basic needs. It names possible supports such as an "In-house food pantry or holiday food packages for families; Winter coat program or shoe program; Financial counseling; School supply program; and School-based health clinics" ([Framework, pp. 11 and 18](#)). The December 2024 guide says "Services and strategies should respond to students' basic needs, such as food, clothing, shelter, personal care, and school supplies" ([Guide, p. 40](#)). Both say schools can do this by "either bringing services in or connecting students/families to providers in the community" ([Framework, p. 17; Guide, p. 41](#)). One caution. The guide's line about "weather-conscious clothing" on page 42 is about "promotional merchandise for your programs," not clothing for families ([Guide, p. 42](#)).

Guidance isn't law, but two laws point to it. The 2020 Act tells the department to follow the 2019 Framework ([Ch. 872](#)). The 2022 budget says programs getting the \$10 million must "reflect the recommendations outlined in the Virginia Community School Framework (2019)" and must name "a lead partner agency" ([Item 136 MM](#)). I read the budget items from 2018 to 2026 and found no pantry or clothing language in any of them. The department's grant announcement, Superintendent's Memo 257-22, dated October 28, 2022 and from Superintendent Jillian Balow, sets no food or clothing requirement. It describes planning and implementation across "integrated student supports, expanded/enriched learning time and opportunities, active family/community engagement, and collaborative leadership and practices" ([Memo 257-22](#)). I haven't seen the application materials it points to, so I don't know yet whether they add a requirement.

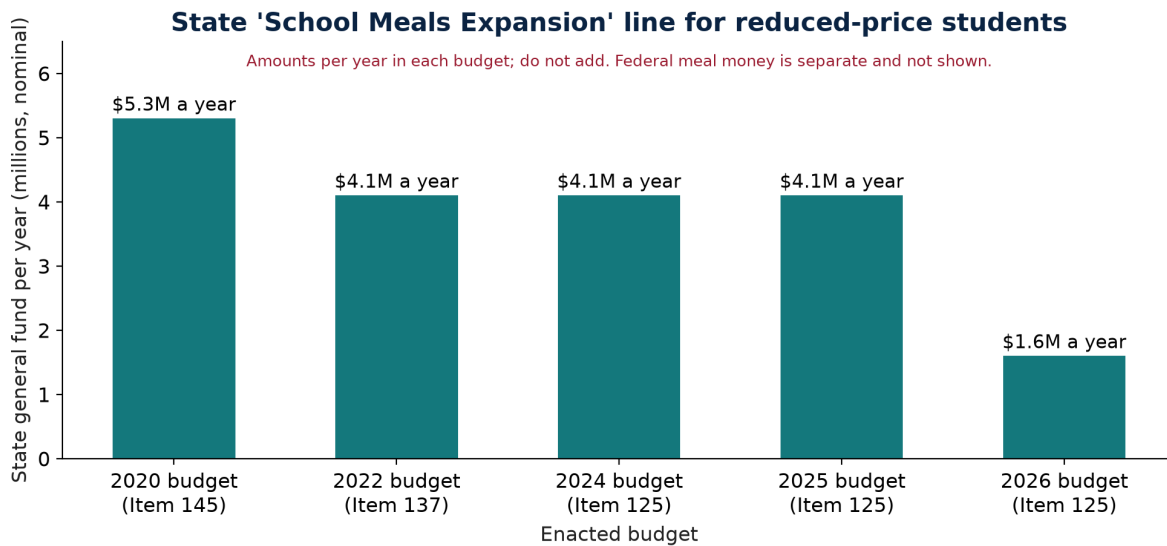
Loudoun's own budget book shows what its community schools did. The FY24 book reports that in FY22 Loudoun County Public Schools "Provided 526 students, enrolled in a Title I Community School, with weekend food assistance through various partners including Backpack Coalition, Backpack Buddies Foundation, Blue Ridge Area Food Bank and local faith-based organizations." It says 505 students at community schools "received help with clothing through family liaison referrals to community-based organizations and through school clothing closets," and 64 families with students in community schools "received diapers from the NOVA Diaper Bank or Women Giving Back" ([LCPS FY24 Superintendent's Estimate of Needs, PDF p. 266](#)).

Those are results of Loudoun's local community schools effort. Loudoun's books show no state Community Schools revenue that year ([FY26 SEON, PDF p. 81](#)), so they aren't results of the state grant. My read is that the only thing joining them to the state program is the shared "community school" label. The same book sets an FY24 goal to "support the increased basic needs of families, including food, clothing, diapers, winter outerwear, hygiene items, school supplies, and access to healthcare services" ([FY24 SEON, PDF p. 266](#)). Partners supplied the food and diapers. Clothing help came through referrals to community organizations and through school clothing closets. The book doesn't say who stocks the closets.

Other Loudoun accounts come from news and program reports, not school records. A July 2023 news report said Loudoun Hunger Relief runs a food pantry at Sugarland Elementary every Thursday for about 200 clients ([Loudoun Now](#)). A report on the state-affiliated program's website says the Guilford and Sully coordinator "provides access to clothing closets, school supply programs, and weekend meal bags" ([VCSI Impact Report, Loudoun](#)). The Loudoun schools article on the designations doesn't mention a pantry or a closet ([LCPS](#)). Fairfax isn't a state grantee, but its own 2021 community schools framework lists "food distribution" under family support ([FCPS BoardDocs](#)).

School meals are where the state takes a direct food role. Several enacted Democratic bills widened school meals rather than creating food pantries. HB1426 (2020, Roem) makes meals available to any student who asks, whatever the family's income or meal debt ([HB1426](#)). HB5113 (2020 special session, Roem) requires school boards with schools eligible for the federal Community Eligibility Provision to apply for it, and it passed with no Nay votes ([HB5113](#)). HB2135 (2021, Roem) requires certain divisions to join the federal afterschool meal program ([HB2135](#)).

Universal free-meal bills died or were carried over every year they were filed, 2023 through 2026 ([HB1967](#); [HB686](#); [SB1003](#); [SB4](#)). Gov. Youngkin vetoed Roem's 2025 school meal debt bill ([SB1017](#)).



Source: LIS budget items (School Meals Expansion): 2020 Item 145; 2022 Item 137; 2024, 2025, 2026 Item 125. Five enacted budgets; 2021 and 2023 amendment budgets not shown. State GF only.

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Figure 6. The state's "School Meals Expansion" money per year in five enacted budgets. The 2021 and 2023 amendment budgets aren't shown. State money only, not federal.

Health care at school

SB1307 (2021, Dunnavant, R), Chapter 250, set up Medicaid payment for school-based health services, including telemedicine at a school. It passed the House 99 to 0 in a block vote and the Senate 39 to 0 ([SB1307](#)).

SB73 (2026, Sen. Kannan Srinivasan, D), Chapter 816, has the Medicaid agency help school divisions bill for school-based services. It passed the Senate 39 to 0 in a block vote and the House 79 to 19, with Republicans 16 for and 19 against ([SB73](#)).

HB195 and SB33 (2026, McQuinn and Sen. Barbara Favola, both D), Chapters 49 and 50, let At-Risk program money pay for school nurses and student health and support services. Both passed with no Nay votes ([HB195](#); [SB33](#)).

HB1124 (2020, Davis, R) would have let a nonprofit run "yellow schools" offering "nutritional support ... health care support by licensed nurse practitioners or doctors, and dental care." A House Education subcommittee tabled it 4 to 3, with Democrats 4 to 0 and Republicans 0 to 3 ([HB1124](#)).

The 2022 budget gave \$2,500,000 to the state behavioral health department for school mental health grants. Six first-round divisions shared \$1,786,193.59 ([Item 311](#); [RD404](#)).

A June 2023 news report said Loudoun's mobile health clinic got "more than \$355,000" from the state community schools grant ([Loudoun Now](#)). That's a news account. I haven't confirmed it.

Counselors from outside the building

SB1043 (2023, Sen. Jeremy McPike, D), Chapter 349, has the department write a model agreement so community mental health providers can serve students in schools. It had no Nay votes on floor passage or the conference report. A House Education subcommittee vote was 7 to 1 and the full committee 20 to 2 ([SB1043](#)).

HB919 (2024, Srinivasan, D), Chapter 534, extended that agreement to virtual providers. The House vote was 88 to 11 ([HB919](#)).

HB2543 and SB1370 (2025), Chapters 666 and 628, extend school counseling through community and telehealth partners. HB2543 passed with no floor Nays. SB1370 passed the Senate 39 to 0 after a reconsidered 37 to 2 vote ([HB2543](#); [SB1370](#)).

HB1945 and SB1037 (2025), Chapters 555 and 563, are school telehealth policies. HB1945 passed the House 52 to 44, with one Republican voting yes. It passed the Senate 40 to 0 on a Senate substitute, and the House then agreed to it 52 to 43, with two Republicans voting yes ([HB1945](#)).

SB859 (2025) and SB603 (2026), both by Sen. Bryce Reeves, R, would have let volunteers offer student-life counseling on school property. Each passed the Senate 39 to 0, and the SB603 vote was a block vote. A House Education subcommittee tabled SB859 4 to 2 (Democrats 4 to 0, Republicans 0 to 2) and SB603 7 to 3 (Democrats 7 to 0, Republicans 0 to 3) ([SB859](#); [SB603](#)).

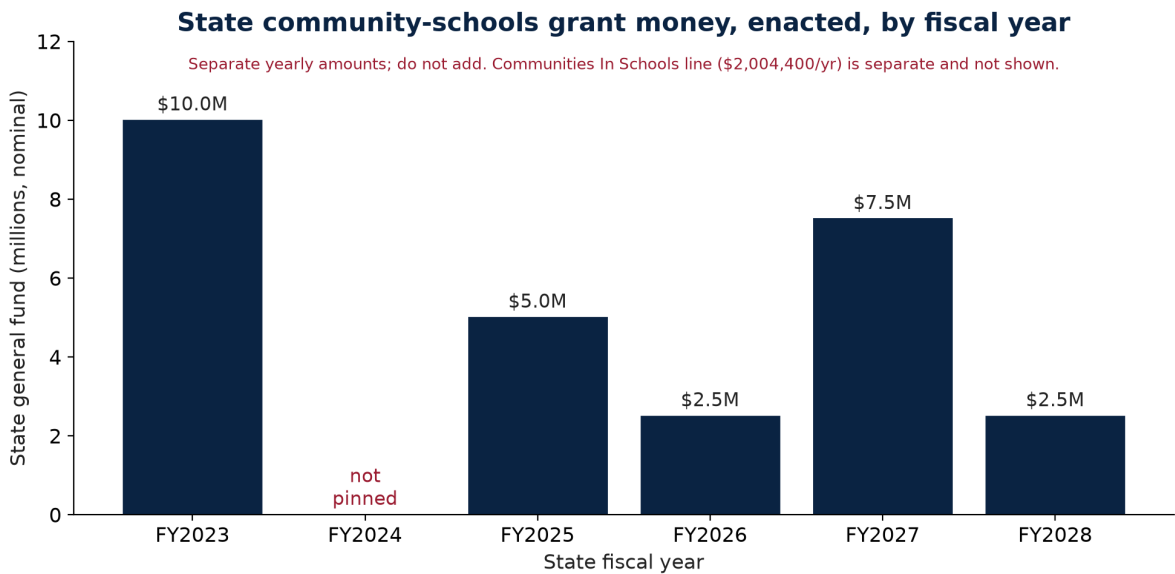
Jobs schools already had

Counselors, nurses and psychologists are long-standing school jobs, not new social services. A few laws in this record deal with them. SB1406 (2019), Chapter 796, lowered counselor ratios ([SB1406](#)). HB1729 (2019, Del. R. Steven Landes, R), Chapter 139, requires counselors to spend at least 80% of their time on direct counseling, and it passed with no Nay votes, the House vote being a block vote ([HB1729](#)). SB1257 (2021), Chapter 454, requires three specialized support positions, such as social workers, psychologists and nurses, per 1,000 students. It passed the House 63 to 37, with Republicans 9 for and 36 against ([SB1257](#)).

Follow the money

The community schools grant and the Communities In Schools line are separate amounts. Don't add them together.

State fiscal year	Community schools grant (enacted)	Communities In Schools line	Source
FY2019, FY2020	none	\$1,244,400 a year	2019 Item 135
FY2023	\$10,000,000	\$2,004,400	2022 Item 136
FY2024	\$0 as enacted in 2022; any 2023 change not pinned	\$2,004,400	2022 Item 136
FY2025	\$5,000,000 (as amended in 2025)	\$2,004,400	2025 Item 124
FY2026	\$2,500,000	\$2,004,400	2025 Item 124
FY2027	\$7,500,000	\$2,004,400	2026 Item 124 WW
FY2028	\$2,500,000	\$2,004,400	2026 Item 124 WW



Source: LIS budget items: 2022 Item 136 MM; 2024 Sp I HB6001 Item 124; 2025 Ch. 725 Item 124 AAA; 2026 Sp I Ch. 1 Item 124 WW.
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Figure 3. State community schools grant money by fiscal year. FY2024 isn't pinned. FY2025 and FY2026 were first set at \$2.5 million in 2024, and FY2025 was raised in 2025. The Communities In Schools line isn't shown. Don't add the bars.

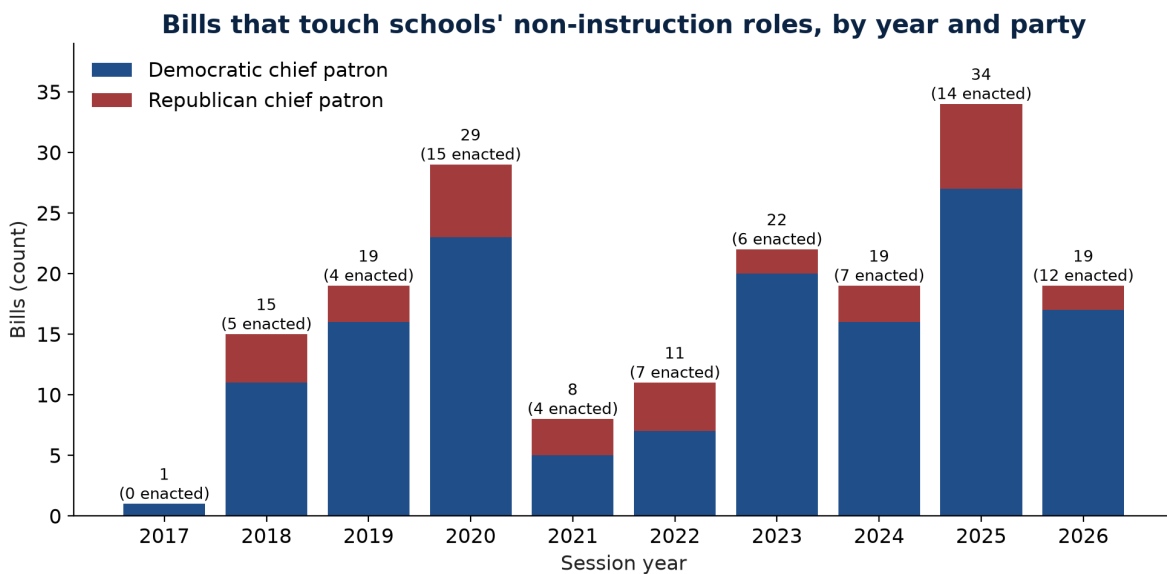
The department says \$5,000,000 of the 2022 \$10 million fund "was awarded to the Communities in Schools (CIS) organization" ([VDOE](#)). In 2025 the extra grant money went to 15 applicants in awards of \$125,000 to \$250,000, and Loudoun wasn't one of them ([VDOE bulletin 2025-24](#)). The department's December 2025 evaluation report does list 2024-25 awards by division. Loudoun got \$188,886, for Guilford and Sully elementary schools ([2025 evaluation report, Table 3](#)). That's the same figure as Loudoun's FY25 state Community Schools revenue line, \$188,886 ([LCPS FY27 SEON, PDF p. 87](#)). I still couldn't find a Loudoun award letter for other years.

Loudoun's budget books do show something. Its Grant Fund lists a state revenue line called "Community Schools." Loudoun recorded \$355,081 in state "Community Schools" revenue in FY23 (actual) ([LCPS FY26 Superintendent's Estimate of Needs, PDF p. 81](#); [LCPS FY27 SEON, PDF p. 87](#)) and \$188,886 in FY25 (actual) ([LCPS FY27 SEON, PDF p. 87](#)). The tables show no amount for FY24 or FY26, and they don't say why. These are yearly revenue actuals, not spending figures. The FY25 line matches the state's published 2024-25 award, but I can't tie the FY23 line to an award, and the lines shouldn't be added together as a total. The FY27 book says, "The VDOE Community Schools Grant is ending," and moves the 1.0 Coordinator, Community Schools position, at \$155,464, from the grant fund to the division's Operating Fund ([LCPS FY27 SEON, PDF p. 247](#); also PDF p. 125).

People asked for more than they got. In 2024, a House Appropriations Committee amendment (#2h) and Democratic member requests (#7h, McQuinn; 117 #14s, Aird and Pekarsky) sought more money. They asked for an extra \$5 million a year for the grant and \$5 million a year more for Communities In Schools. The Senate amendment tied to SB608 asked for \$13.0 million in FY2025 and \$105,778,800 in FY2026. My read is that the second figure is a placeholder. The final budget carried \$2.5 million a year ([#2h](#); [#7h](#); [117 #14s](#); [HB6001 Item 124](#)). These were requests, not spending.

Who voted how

Of the 177 bills in my set, 143 had a Democratic chief patron and 34 a Republican one. Democrats' bills became law 65 times and Republicans' 9 times. Each bill is linked to its LIS page in the appendix. These are bills that touch schools' non-instruction roles. They are not 177 community schools bills. Six are community schools bills proper, all with Democratic chief patrons and 3 enacted, and I coded 32 as making the school the site of a service. Each counted bill is linked to its LIS page in the appendix. Del. Roem carried most of the school meal bills.



Source: LIS bill pages (177 bills from my keyword search; not every education bill). 2017 = one background bill. Enacted = chapter, not vetoed.
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Figure 1. Bills touching schools' non-instruction roles, by year and sponsor's party, with the number enacted. 2017 is one background bill. This is my keyword set, not every education bill.

The 2020 law

HB1355 passed the House 64 to 36. Democrats voted 55 to 0, and Republicans voted 9 for and 36 against. It passed the Senate 29 to 11. Republicans voted 11 for and 8 against, and three Democrats voted no ([HB1355](#)). My read is that in the House it was close to a party-line law. In the Senate a majority of Republicans voted for it.

The 2024 office

Several different texts got voted on, and the order matters ([HB625](#); [SB608](#); roll calls from the [2024 LIS vote file](#)).

On February 8, Senate Finance reported SB608 with its substitute (S1) 15 to 0, with Republicans 5 to 0 (S05V0245; [SB608](#)). That text created the office and a planning grant, but no coordinator program and no 33% goal.

On February 12, the Senate passed SB608 40 to 0. That roll call shares its ID (SV0382) with SB105 in the state data. It was probably a block vote, so I don't use it here as evidence of support ([SB608](#)).

The House passed its own substitute of SB608 60 to 35, with Republicans 10 to 35 (HV1170). On February 28 the Senate agreed to the House version 21 to 16, with Republicans 2 to 16 (SV0718; [SB608](#)).

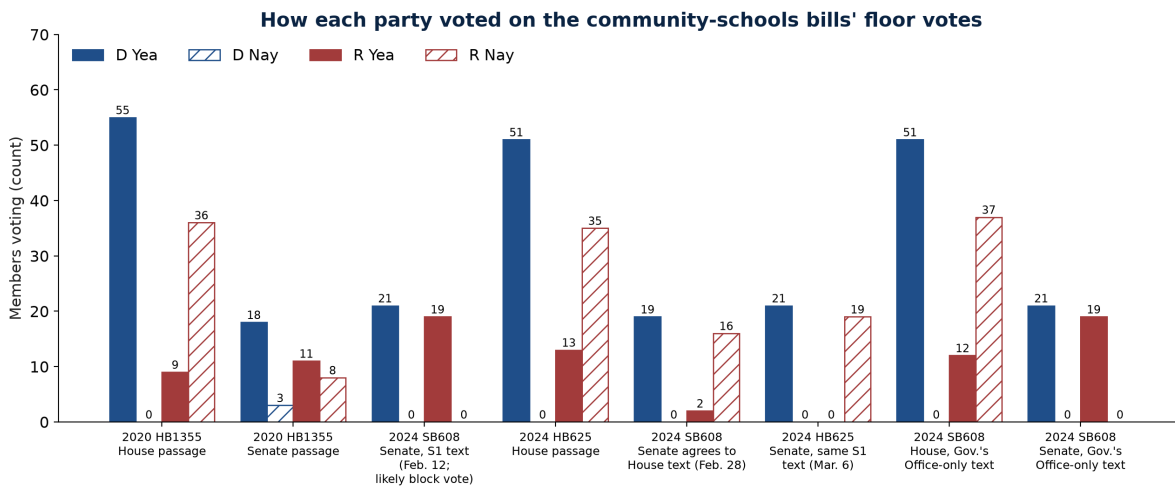
On March 4, Senate Finance reported HB625 10 to 5, with Republicans 0 to 5 (S05V0559). Its substitute was word for word the same as the SB608 S1 text. On March 6 the full Senate passed HB625 with that text 21 to 19, with all 19 Republicans voting no (SV1062; [HB625](#)).

On March 7 the House rejected the Senate substitute 0 to 97, with Democrats 0 to 49 and Republicans 0 to 48 (HV1635). The Senate then receded from its substitute 21 to 19, with Republicans 0 to 19 (SV1120; [HB625](#)).

Here's my read of that. The March Senate Republican "no" didn't come on new words. Senate Finance Republicans voted 5 to 0 for the S1 text on SB608 in February and 0 to 5 against the same text on HB625 in March. The February floor vote (40 to 0) looks like a block vote. The record doesn't say why the votes changed ([SB608](#); [HB625](#)).

The governor's substitute cut both bills to the office alone. The Senate accepted it 40 to 0 on each bill. The House accepted HB625's version 63 to 37, with Republicans 13 to 36 and one Democrat voting no (HV1785), and SB608's version 63 to 37, with Republicans 12 to 37 (HV1843; [HB625](#); [SB608](#)).

Put simply, on each House floor vote to pass or accept the office bills, most House Republicans voted no. The votes were HB625 passage 13 to 35 (HV0715), the SB608 House version 10 to 35 (HV1170), and the governor's versions 13 to 36 (HV1785) and 12 to 37 (HV1843) ([HB625](#); [SB608](#)).



Source: LIS roll calls by party. Texts differ by vote; the two Senate S1 votes were on identical text. Feb. 12 vote shares roll-call ID SV0382 with SB105 (likely block vote). Not-voting and abstentions not shown. Not every roll call shown.

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Figure 4. How each party voted on the main floor votes. The texts differ. The two Senate votes on the S1 text were on identical words. The Feb. 12 vote shares a roll-call ID with SB105, so it was likely a block vote. Members not voting aren't shown.

What Republicans did to build or keep it

The 2019 guidance directive passed in a budget whose House conference report all 51 House Republicans voted for (97 to 1 overall, HV3371) ([HB1700](#)).

The 2022 budget carrying the \$10 million passed the House conference vote 88 to 7, with Republicans 48 to 2. It passed the Senate 32 to 4, with Republicans 12 to 4 (SV0012), and a second Senate conference roll that day was 31 to 4 (SV0010). Gov. Youngkin signed it ([Item 136](#)). These are whole-budget votes.

The 2024 replacement budget that kept the \$2.5 million passed the House 94 to 6, with Republicans 43 to 6, and the Senate 39 to 1 ([HB6001](#) [Item 124](#)).

Republican bills that became law include SB1307 on school Medicaid, HB1729 on counselor time, HB215 on a school health committee and HB2124 on school psychologists ([HB215](#); [HB2124](#)).

What Republicans did against it

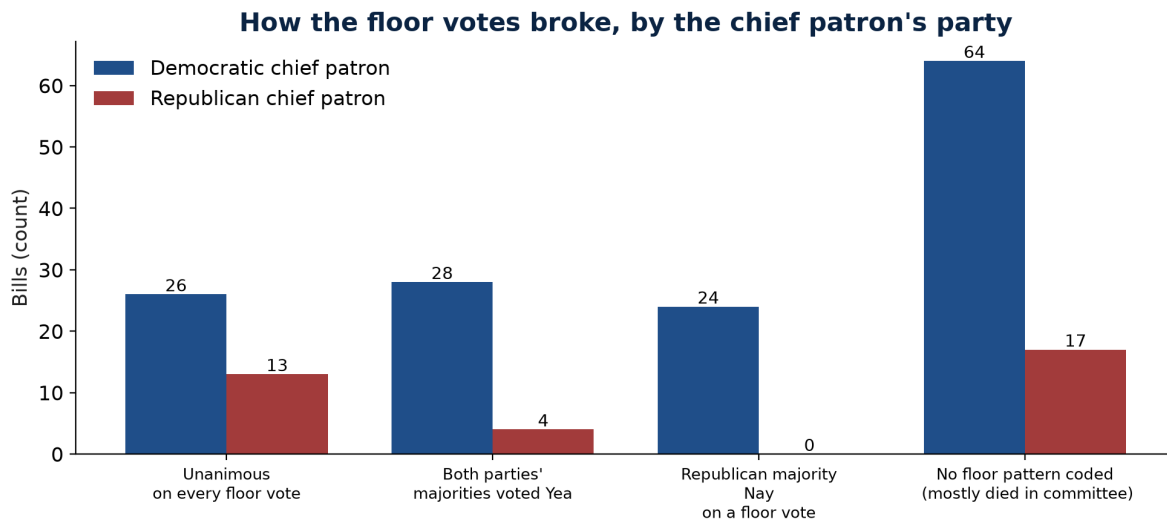
In 2018, HB121 was tabled 5 to 3 on a party-line vote in a House Appropriations subcommittee, with all five Republicans voting to table ([HB121](#)). In 2020, most House Republicans voted against HB1355 ([HB1355](#)).

In 2024, on each House floor vote to pass or accept the office bills, most House Republicans voted no: 13 to 35, 10 to 35, 13 to 36 and 12 to 37 ([HB625](#); [SB608](#)). Youngkin's amendment tried to zero out the grant ([amendment 54](#)).

The 2026 budget conference report passed the House 71 to 22 (Democrats 61 to 0, Republicans 10 to 22) and the Senate 23 to 16 (Democrats 21 to 0, Republicans 2 to 16). Party labels for some 2026 freshmen come from a secondary roster. That's a whole-budget vote, not a vote on the grant ([2026 Item 124 WW](#)).

What Democrats did to Republican bills

Davis's "yellow schools" health bill was tabled 4 to 3 in a House Education subcommittee in 2020, with Democrats 4 to 0 and Republicans 0 to 3 ([HB1124](#)). Reeves's volunteer counseling bills passed the Senate 39 to 0, and the 2026 vote was a block vote. They were tabled in a House Education subcommittee, SB859 4 to 2 (Democrats 4 to 0, Republicans 0 to 2) and SB603 7 to 3 (Democrats 7 to 0, Republicans 0 to 3) ([SB859](#); [SB603](#)). Earley's food-donation survey was passed by indefinitely 12 to 3 in Senate Education and Health, with Democrats 9 to 0 and Republicans split 3 to 3 ([HB963](#)).



Source: LIS roll calls (all recorded floor passage/final votes), 176 bills 2018–2026. R-majority-Nay bin includes substitute and governor's-recommendation votes; not all are policy Nays. Unanimous is not proof a bill helped.

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Figure 5. How each bill's floor votes broke, by the sponsor's party, 2018 to 2026. "Unanimous" counts a bill that passed one chamber with no Nays and then died. The group where most Republicans voted Nay includes votes on substitutes and governor's changes, so not all are Nays on the policy.

Some groups weighed in on the record. Communities In Schools of Virginia sent written House testimony for HB625 ([HODspeak](#)). The Commonwealth Institute's lobbying filings list HB625 and SB608 on VPAP's mirror ([VPAP](#)). The only lobbying disclosure I found for the 2020 law is from the Fairfax County Federation of Teachers ([VPAP](#)). The one documented opponent is The Family Foundation.

The groups behind it

Everything in this part comes from public filings, websites and testimony. Funder figures come from grant-makers' own tax filings. They're a sample, not complete totals, because charities' donor lists are redacted.

Communities In Schools of Virginia

My read is that this group is the center of the story. It's named in the 2019 budget but not in the statute. The 2020 law lists "communities in schools" as one of the areas the task force covers. That's an area, not the organization. The 2019 budget language and HB2775 named "Communities In Schools of Virginia" directly ([Ch. 872](#); [2019 Item 135](#); [HB2775](#)). HB2775 died in House Rules, so its naming never became law.

The state's 2019 Framework says it was "Adapted from Communities In Schools model," and the group's president sat on the advisory committee ([Framework](#)).

In the budget, it had \$1,244,400 a year for FY2019 and FY2020 ([2019 Item 135 I.1](#)). It has had \$2,004,400 a year in each budget since 2022 ([2022 Item 136](#); [2024 HB6001 Item 124](#); [2025 HB1600 Item 124](#); [2026 HB30 Item 124](#)). Separately, the department says \$5,000,000 of the 2022 fund "was awarded to the Communities in Schools (CIS) organization" ([VDOE](#)).

It hired Old Dominion Public Affairs in 2020 for the matter "To expand the Communities in Schools program," then Vectre Corp (2023 to 2025) and Broad Street Group (2024 to 2026) ([VPAP](#)). Its own website says it "advocated for legislation directing the creation of a framework" ([CIS-VA](#)).

It told a House committee in 2024 that it is "the leading implementer of the community school framework in Virginia, serving 163 schools in partnership with 25 of the highest-need school districts" ([HODspeak](#)). That's the group's own claim.

Its local affiliates run programs in Richmond, Chesterfield, Hampton Roads, Petersburg, Northern Virginia, Southwest Virginia and Southside. From the grant-makers' filings I sampled, my read is that their funders are mostly Virginia community foundations, United Ways and banks. One gift to the state group was \$1,001,000 from Fidelity Charitable in 2021. Fidelity Charitable is a donor-advised fund, which hides the original donor ([990 Schedule I](#)).

Where the model came from

The 2019 Framework cites the Coalition for Community Schools at the Institute for Educational Leadership, the Children's Aid National Center for Community Schools, the Learning Policy Institute and the National Education Policy Center, and a 2014 report from the American Federation of Teachers ([Framework](#)). Fairfax says the Coalition "is providing technical support for all partners" ([FCPS](#)).

The Fund Our Schools coalition

Fund Our Schools calls itself a "statewide coalition... launched in December 2019" ([Fund Our Schools](#)). Its 2022 House budget memo, titled "Unified House Budget Recommendations," backed the "\$10 million pilot project for state support of community school models." I have the memo as a PDF but not a working web address for it. Its signers were AFT Virginia, the Coalition of Small and Rural Schools, Communities in Schools, Edu-Futuro, Emgage, the Legal Aid Justice Center, New Virginia Majority, the Norfolk Federation of Teachers, the Richmond Region LULAC Council, RISE for Youth, Side by Side, The Commonwealth Institute and the superintendents' association. The signer list is on the memo itself (Fund Our Schools, "Unified House Budget Recommendations," 2022 session).

The Legal Aid Justice Center's tax filings show grants marked "FUND OUR SCHOOLS." It gave \$48,350 (2023) and \$60,000 (2024) to The Commonwealth Institute, and \$7,000 (2023) to the Virginia Education Association ([LAJC 990, TY2023](#); [LAJC 990, TY2024](#)).

My guess, and it's only a guess, is that the coalition's money runs through the Legal Aid Justice Center. That rests on the grant labels alone. Neither group says so, and I don't treat it as a finding.

The Commonwealth Institute

It's the only advocacy group whose lobbying filings list HB625 and SB608 in 2024, as far as I can tell from VPAP's mirror. I didn't search the official Ethics Council database, which sits behind a CAPTCHA, and several groups' 2024 VPAP bill lists look broken ([VPAP](#)). It says it "advances racial and economic justice in Virginia" ([TCI](#)). Its largest funder in the filings I sampled was the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. By my count from that group's Schedule I filings, it gave \$4.55 million across 47 grant lines in tax years 2014 to 2024 (for example, [CBPP 990 Schedule I, TY2024](#)).

Others on the record

The Virginia Education Association's 2024 legislative agenda says, "Provide ongoing state support to establish and sustain community school models" ([VEA](#)). The Virginia PTA sent written support for SB608 to House committees ([HODspeak](#)). No organization filed House comments opposing either 2024 bill.

The one opponent

The Family Foundation wrote in June 2024 that the bill would "broaden the mission and the scope of schools that could put in place services that may be given without parental consent." It added, "we are committed to opposing this trend in Virginia" ([Family Foundation](#)). It's the only opposing organization I found.

Loudoun and Fairfax partners

The Loudoun Education Foundation raises private money for Loudoun's community schools initiative, from donors "including 100WomenStrong, Truist Foundation, and Telos Corporation" ([LEF](#)). Inova's mobile unit became the Loudoun schools clinic. Its state funding figure comes only from the news report above.

In Fairfax, United Community, which began with "a group of women from Mount Vernon Presbyterian Church" in 1969, is a lead partner ([United Community](#); [FCPS](#)). Glasgow Middle School "launched Community Schools in 2019 through the Communities in Schools organization" ([FCPS](#)).

Religious groups

Emgage, a Muslim American civic group, signed the 2022 Fund Our Schools memo (Fund Our Schools, "Unified House Budget Recommendations," 2022 session, signer list). That's its only documented role. I found no testimony, lobbying or program role. I searched for CAIR, MAS, ICNA and ADAMS in testimony, lobbying filings and coalition lists and found no community schools involvement. United Community, a Fairfax lead partner, began with a church group, as noted above. The Family Foundation's role here is as the opponent of the 2024 bills.

Foreign money and FARA

I found nothing. I checked about 40 organization, coalition and lobbying-firm names against the Justice Department's FARA eFile registrant lists, 537 active and 6,556 terminated registrants, downloaded in October 2026. None matched.

Where DEI comes in

I want to be careful here, because this is the easiest place to overreach.

No Virginia community schools bill has DEI language in it. I read HB121 (2018), HB2775 (2019), all versions of HB1355 (2020) and its chapter text, and all versions of HB625 and SB608 (2024). None of them uses equity, diversity or inclusion terms ([HB1355](#); [HB625](#); [SB608](#)). The community schools budget language I read for 2019, 2024, 2025 and 2026 doesn't either ([2019 Item 135](#); [2026 Item 124](#)).

The tie runs through the state's 2019 guidance, and that document is explicit. The Virginia Community School Framework, written under Gov. Northam's education department, says its "design and guidelines require advisory boards and school leadership teams to explicitly examine data through a lens of equity" ([Framework, p. 26](#)). It says community schools "vigorously pursue equity" (p. 7) and lists "Equity" among the statewide initiatives it supports (p. 8). Its checklist item 3.9 asks whether "Services and strategies designed to promote equity and/or address disparities have been included" ([Framework, p. 42](#)).

The link from the law to that language is implied, not written down. The 2020 law tells the department to follow the 2019 Framework ([2020 Acts Ch. 872](#)). The 2022 budget says funded programs "shall reflect the recommendations outlined in the Virginia Community School Framework (2019)" ([Item 136 MM](#)). Neither one says equity. My read is that the equity lens comes along because the law points to the document that carries it. That's an implied tie, and I'm labeling it that way.

Fairfax is explicit. Its 2021 community schools framework says the program is "implemented through an equity lens" (p. 7) and has "a focus on equity of opportunity" (p. 3). It uses the FCPS Equity Profile with data broken out "by race and ethnicity" (pp. 6 and 27). It says its groups should "reflect the racial and social diversity of the school" (p. 10), and it lists "Equity and Cultural Responsiveness" as a coordinator training (p. 14) ([FCPS framework](#)). FCPS also files its community schools web page under its One Fairfax policy section, in the same menu as its Social and Racial Equity Policy ([FCPS](#)). That placement is an implied tie, not a statement.

Loudoun has no explicit link that I could find. The community schools passages in Loudoun's FY24, FY26 and FY27 budget books don't use DEI terms ([FY24 SEON, PDF pp. 266 and 267](#); [FY26 SEON](#); [FY27 SEON](#)). On a different page, the FY24 book's Student Services goals list "Student Equity Ambassadors, College Achievement & Multicultural Program" ([FY24 SEON, PDF p. 239](#)). That's the same office but not the community schools program, so at most it's an implied connection. I couldn't load Loudoun's community schools web pages, so that check isn't finished.

The state's newer documents mostly drop the language. Here is how they compare.

Document	Administration	Equity language
2019 Community School Framework	Northam	Equity lens required for data review (p. 26); "Equity" listed as an aligned initiative (p. 8); checklist 3.9 on equity and disparities (p. 42). By my count, 18 equity mentions (Framework).
Memo 257-22, October 2022	Youngkin	None (Memo 257-22)
Implementation guide, December 2024	Youngkin	None of the three 2019 items. By my count, 2 equity mentions, both borderline: a "full participation and inclusion" principle (p. 26) and a reference title (p. 75) (Guide)
2025 grant bulletin	Youngkin	None (VDOE bulletin 2025-24)
Evaluation report, December 2025	Youngkin	None in the body except a description of New Mexico's model; it appears in quoted studies in Appendix A (2025 evaluation report)
Current VDOE community schools page, as of October 19, 2026	Not stated	None (VDOE)

This is a comparison of documents, not a record of anyone deciding to take something out. I found no formal revision or withdrawal of the 2019 Framework. The current state page now calls it the "Best Practices for Virginia Community School Implementation framework" and doesn't link the 2019 PDF ([VDOE](#)).

One more thing. These documents also use everyday phrases like "equitable access to services" and "rigorous and equitable evaluation systems." I don't count those as DEI, and I left them out of everything above ([Framework, p. 7; Item 136 MM](#)).

None of this tells me why anyone wrote or dropped this language. It shows what the documents say.

What cuts the other way

The law lets schools apply. It doesn't order every school to become a service center ([Ch. 872](#)).

The pantry and clothing role comes from state guidance, not law, and it isn't in the grant memo, which sets no food or clothing requirement. I haven't seen the grant application materials ([Memo 257-22; Guide, pp. 40–41](#)).

In Loudoun, partners supplied the weekend food and diapers. The clothing help came through referrals and school closets ([LCPS FY24 SEON, PDF p. 266](#)).

Partners supplied the pantry, the weekend food and the diapers in the record. Who runs the closets isn't documented. The 2022 budget required a "lead partner agency" ([Item 136 MM](#)).

No community schools bill text uses DEI or equity terms. The equity tie to state law is implied, through the 2019 Framework ([HB1355; Item 136 MM](#)).

I found no explicit DEI link in Loudoun's community schools records ([FY24 SEON, PDF p. 266](#)).

The state's 2024 and 2025 community schools documents leave out the 2019 equity lens, the "Equity" initiative and checklist 3.9 ([Guide; 2025 evaluation report](#)).

The program reaches "almost 60 sites across 13 school divisions" ([VDOE](#)).

The most direct health-at-school law came from a Republican and passed with no Nays ([SB1307](#)).

Loudoun's community schools were already providing weekend food, clothing help and diapers in FY22, before a state grant line shows up in its books ([LCPS FY24 SEON, PDF p. 266; FY26 SEON, PDF p. 81](#)). Its FY27 book says the state grant is ending and moves the coordinator to the division's Operating Fund ([LCPS FY27 SEON, PDF p. 247](#)). The Loudoun Education Foundation says the effort began with private money before the state grant ([LEF](#)).

What I checked and didn't find

I found no documented link between the Southern Poverty Law Center or Learning for Justice (formerly Teaching Tolerance) and any of the 177 bills, any budget item, the state Framework, the 2024 guide, the grant budget language, Memo 257-22, or Loudoun's or Fairfax's community schools.

None of the bill text I searched mentions SPLC, Teaching Tolerance, Learning for Justice, "social justice" or "anti-bias." Thirteen bills use general words like "social-emotional" or "trauma-informed," which isn't a link. Loudoun's 2020 equity plan cited Teaching Tolerance, but no document I found ties that plan to Loudoun's community schools, its clinic or its pantry ([LCPS equity plan](#)). A search hit on "Social Justice Standards" in Fairfax's community schools framework turned out to be a word-match error. The document contains none of those terms ([FCPS framework](#)).

For context only, and not as a link: some groups in this paper have documented SPLC ties on other topics. The national AFT's lesson site lists Learning for Justice as a partner ([Share My Lesson](#)). The Legal Aid Justice Center was SPLC's co-counsel in an immigration case ([docket](#)). None of this touches Virginia community schools.

Other things I looked for and didn't find: any CAIR, MAS, ICNA or ADAMS involvement; any FARA registration; any House comment from an organization opposing the 2024 bills; a Senate testimony archive; and House written testimony from 2017 to 2020, since the House archive starts in July 2020.

What I make of it

The record shows a pattern in what people did. Democrats wrote and carried the community schools bills, asked for more money than passed, and expanded school meals and school mental health services. Most House Republicans voted no on each House vote to pass or accept the office bills, including the governor's narrowed version.

Senate Republicans accepted and funded a smaller program, and so did the 2019 General Assembly, where Republicans cast 51 of 100 House votes and 21 of 40 Senate votes on the budget ([HB1700](#)). So did Gov. Youngkin, who also tried to remove the grant in 2024. One nonprofit, Communities In Schools of Virginia, appears in the 2019 budget, the 2019 Framework, every budget since 2022, and the lobbying record.

The food and clothing role lives in guidance, in partner programs, and in local practice that Loudoun documents in its own budget book. It isn't in a law or in the grant memo. I haven't seen the grant application materials.

I'm not saying why anyone did any of this. The record doesn't tell me.

What I don't know yet

- 1. Does the grant require food, clothing or pantry services? Memo 257-22 doesn't. I haven't seen the application materials.
- 2. The 2024-25 award to Loudoun is now on the record ([2025 evaluation report, Table 3](#)). What was the award behind the FY23 revenue line? And why do Loudoun's books show no Community Schools revenue for FY24 or FY26, when the department says funding continued through FY2026?
- 3. What did each division get in other years? For 2024-25 the state report shows these awards ([2025 evaluation report, Table 3](#)):

Division	2024-25 award
Loudoun (Guilford and Sully ES)	\$188,886
Amherst	\$150,500
Carroll	\$241,159

Division	2024-25 award
Dickenson	\$250,000
Grayson	\$249,131
Henrico	\$134,750
Norton	\$250,000
Nottoway	\$117,000
Page	\$281,851
Radford	\$111,723
Rockbridge	\$217,500
Washington	\$250,000
York	\$57,500

The same report gives only a range for 2023, \$111,601 to \$508,000, not each division's amount ([2025 evaluation report, Table 1](#)). I haven't found division amounts for the other years.

1. Who stocks and runs Loudoun's school clothing closets, and is any public money involved?
2. Is the \$355,081 FY23 revenue line the same money as the news report's "more than \$355,000" for the clinic?
Nothing shows that it is.
3. Was the February 12, 2024 SB608 Senate vote a block vote? The LIS Senate calendar for SV0382 would settle it.
4. What is the Legal Aid Justice Center's own address? I'd need it before saying Fund Our Schools shares it.
5. What was the FY2024 statewide grant amount after the 2023 budget?
6. What do the official chamber seat counts show by year?
7. What was the 2019 Senate budget conference roll call? All I have is the 40 to 0 total.
8. What does the Office of Community Schools' annual report show ([2024 Item 123](#))?
9. Why did Senate Finance Republicans vote for the S1 text in February and against the same text in March 2024?
Nothing I found says.

How I did this, and the limits

I found the bills by keyword searches of the Legislative Information System and checked each one on its LIS page. I searched full bill text for 2018 to 2023 and titles and summaries for 2024 to 2026, so a provision buried in a recent bill could be missing.

The A, B, C and D codes are my judgment. The "what it does" lines in the appendix are my plain-English paraphrase of the LIS summaries.

Party splits come from LIS member rosters. For some 2026 freshmen I used a secondary roster. Whole-budget votes aren't votes on any one item.

I didn't watch committee video. The House written-testimony archive starts in July 2020. Funder figures are a sample taken from grant-makers' own tax filings. I didn't file records requests or contact anyone.

Sources

Official records

- [LIS bill pages, legacy and current](#)
- [2020 Acts Ch. 872](#)
- LIS budget items: [2019 Item 135](#), [2022 Item 136](#), [2022 Item 311](#), [2024 Item 124](#), [2025 Item 124](#), [2026 Item 124](#)

- [2024 Governor's amendments](#); 2024 amendments [#2h](#), [#7h](#), [117 #14s](#)
- [2024 LIS roll-call file](#); [HB1700 House conference roll call HV3371](#)
- [VDOE community schools page](#); [VDOE bulletin 2025-24](#); [VDOE Superintendent's Memo 257-22 \(Oct. 28, 2022\)](#)
- [2019 Virginia Community School Framework](#); [RD404](#)
- [LCPS designation article](#); LCPS Superintendent's Estimate of Needs: [FY24](#) (PDF p. 266), [FY26](#) (PDF p. 81), [FY27](#) (PDF pp. 87, 125, 247); [LCPS equity plan](#)
- [FCPS community schools page](#); [FCPS framework](#)
- [VDOE Community Schools Implementation evaluation report, December 2025](#)
- U.S. Department of Justice, FARA eFile registrant lists, active and terminated, downloaded October 2026

State-affiliated guidance and reports

- [Guide to Virginia Community Schools Implementation \(Dec. 2024\)](#)
- [VCSI Impact Report, Loudoun](#) (reported)

Organizations and filings

- VPAP lobbying pages: [CIS-VA](#), [The Commonwealth Institute](#), [HB1355](#)
- House testimony (HODspeak): [HB625 meeting](#), [SB608 meeting](#)
- IRS Form 990 Schedule I via ProPublica: [LAJC TY2023](#), [LAJC TY2024](#), [Fidelity Charitable](#), [CBPP TY2024](#)
- [Fund Our Schools](#); Fund Our Schools, "Unified House Budget Recommendations" memo, 2022 session (PDF; no web address on hand)
- [CIS-VA advocacy page](#); [The Commonwealth Institute](#); [VEA 2024 agenda](#); [The Family Foundation](#); [Loudoun Education Foundation](#); [United Community](#)
- [Share My Lesson, Learning for Justice partner page](#); [J.E.C.M. v. Lloyd docket](#)

News (reported)

- [Loudoun Now, July 2023](#)
- [Loudoun Now, June 2023](#)

Appendix

Appendix Part A. Community schools bills proper

6 bills. Every row is checked against its LIS bill page (link in the last column). 'What it does' is my plain-English paraphrase of the LIS summary. Role is my judgment: A = the school itself is the site or provider of a non-education service; B = pays for that role or the people who fill it; C = planning, guidance or reporting only; D = education-only. The 2017 bill is included as background because it predates the 2018–2026 scope.

Year	Bill	What it does	Sponsor	Party	Chamber	Status	Role	Source
2017	HB2434	Would have had VDOE set up an interagency taskforce and a community-schools PILOT, a designation process, and a planning-grant fund.	Sam Rasoul	D	House	Died in committee	A	LIS
2018	HB121	Would have required VDOE to set up an interagency taskforce and a program for designating community schools (schools as centers for health, social, family and community services), with planning grants.	Sam Rasoul	D	House	Died in committee	A	LIS
2019	HB2775	Would have required VDOE guidance/best practices for transitioning existing schools to community schools (same idea later enacted via the 2019 budget, Item 135 I.2).	Sam Rasoul	D	House	Died in committee	C	LIS

Year	Bill	What it does	Sponsor	Party	Chamber	Status	Role	Source
2020	HB1355	Creates Code § 22.1-199.7: VDOE interagency taskforce, community school designation process and Virginia Community School Framework; schools serve as centers for health, social, family and community services.	Sam Rasoul	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 872)	A	LIS
2024	HB625	Creates an Office of Community Schools at VDOE. Introduced also had a planning grant, a Community School Coordinator Program and a state goal (top 33% of schools by identified student percentage); enacted via Governor's substitute that kept essentially only the Office.	Sam Rasoul	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 815)	A	LIS
2024	SB608	Senate companion to HB625: Office of Community Schools at VDOE (enacted in Governor's narrowed form).	Lashrecse D. Aird	D	Senate	Enacted (Ch. 797)	A	LIS

Appendix Part B. Every other bill in my set, grouped by subject

171 bills, grouped by subject (each checked against its LIS bill page). When a bill carries more than one tag, it is listed once: food, meals or hygiene tags first, then Medicaid, then family or homeless services, then the bill's first tag. Same sources and role codes as Part A. No bill in the set provides clothing in the scanned text (full bill text for 2018–2023; titles and summaries only for 2024–2026).

Food, school meals and hygiene supplies (36)

Year	Bill	What it does	Sponsor	Party	Chamber	Status	Role	Source
2018	HB1434	Menstrual supplies provided by schools (hygiene); not food/clothing.	Mark L. Keam	D	House	Died in committee	A	LIS
2018	HB1477	Meals to students regardless of ability to pay.	Danica A. Roem	D	House	Died in committee	A	LIS
2018	HB50	Regulates treatment of students with meal debt (anti-shaming); no new service.	Patrick A. Hope	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 384)	D	LIS
2018	SB840	Regulates treatment of students with meal debt (anti-shaming); no new service.	Barbara A. Favola	D	Senate	Enacted (Ch. 712)	D	LIS
2019	HB2376	Regulates meal-debt practice.	Danica A. Roem	D	House	Died in committee	D	LIS
2019	HB2400	Process for free/reduced meal applications.	Danica A. Roem	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 228)	C	LIS
2019	HB2462	Regulates meal-debt practice.	Danica A. Roem	D	House	Died in committee	D	LIS
2019	SB1646	Menstrual supplies in school bathrooms (hygiene); not food/clothing.	Jennifer B. Boysko	D	Senate	Died in committee	A	LIS
2020	HB1426	Meals to any student who requests regardless of income or debt.	Danica A. Roem	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 683)	A	LIS
2020	HB405	Menstrual supplies at no cost in schools (hygiene); not food/clothing.	Mark L. Keam	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 675)	A	LIS
2020	HB5113	Community Eligibility Provision (universal free meals) participation.	Danica A. Roem	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 2)	A	LIS
2020	HB697	Regulates meal-debt practice.	Danica A. Roem	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 509)	D	LIS
2020	HB698	Schools may distribute, save or donate excess food: authorizes school food-distribution role.	Danica A. Roem	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 574)	A	LIS
2020	HB701	Regulates meal-debt practice.	Danica A. Roem	D	House	Died in committee	D	LIS
2020	HB703	Donations/funds to pay student meal debt.	Danica A. Roem	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 575)	B	LIS
2020	SB232	Menstrual supplies at no cost in schools (hygiene); not food/clothing.	Jennifer B. Boysko	D	Senate	Enacted (Ch. 676)	A	LIS
2021	HB2013	Regulates meal-debt practice.	Danica A. Roem	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 106)	D	LIS
2021	HB2135	Required participation in federal Afterschool Meal Program (food service beyond school day).	Danica A. Roem	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 292)	A	LIS
2022	HB583	Regulates meal-debt practice.	Danica A. Roem	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 686)	D	LIS
2022	HB587	Process meal applications.	Danica A. Roem	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 424)	C	LIS
2023	HB1967	School meals at no cost to student.	Michael P. Mullin	D	House	Died in committee	A	LIS

Year	Bill	What it does	Sponsor	Party	Chamber	Status	Role	Source
2023	HB2021	Meal-application access at parent events.	Danica A. Roem	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 125)	C	LIS
2023	HB2025	Meal applications sent home.	Danica A. Roem	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 350)	C	LIS
2024	HB686	School meals at no cost to students.	Elizabeth B. Bennett-Parker	D	House	Died in committee	A	LIS
2024	HB963	Republican-patroned DOE survey/best practices on donating excess school food to food banks/shelters.	Mark L. Earley, Jr.	R	House	Died in committee	C	LIS
2024	SB283	Free school meals stakeholder work group.	Danica A. Roem	D	Senate	Enacted (Ch. 586)	C	LIS
2025	HB1910	Nutrition standards for school meals.	Hillary Pugh Kent	R	House	Enacted (Ch. 212)	D	LIS
2025	HB1958	Free breakfast.	Elizabeth B. Bennett-Parker	D	House	Died in committee	A	LIS
2025	SB1003	Free breakfast.	Danica A. Roem	D	Senate	Died in committee	A	LIS
2025	SB1017	School boards must pay unpaid meal balances with nonfederal funds.	Danica A. Roem	D	Senate	Vetoed	B	LIS
2025	SB1289	Nutrition standards for school meals.	Emily M. Jordan	R	Senate	Enacted (Ch. 222)	D	LIS
2026	HB210	Meal-debt reporting.	Marcia S. "Cia" Price	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 54)	C	LIS
2026	HB832	Technical assistance on meal offerings at Governor's Schools.	Kimberly Pope Adams	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 227)	C	LIS
2026	HB96	Free breakfast.	Elizabeth B. Bennett-Parker	D	House	Continued / carried over	A	LIS
2026	SB4	Free breakfast.	Danica A. Roem	D	Senate	Continued / carried over	A	LIS
2026	SB42	DOE evaluation of paying meal debt.	Danica A. Roem	D	Senate	Continued / carried over	C	LIS

School health care and nurses (13)

Year	Bill	What it does	Sponsor	Party	Chamber	Status	Role	Source
2018	SB80	Advisory/planning body.	Barbara A. Favola	D	Senate	Died in committee	C	LIS
2019	HB2006	Would have created a task force (Sec. of Health & Human Resources et al.) on school-based health centers.	Lashrecse D. Aird	D	House	Died in committee	C	LIS
2019	SB1142	Planning/guidance.	Barbara A. Favola	D	Senate	Died in committee	C	LIS
2019	SB1195	Directs Virginia's Children's Cabinet to set up a joint task force on school-based health centers.	Rosalyn R. Dance	D	Senate	Enacted (Ch. 445)	C	LIS
2021	HB1736	Would have required nursing services in each public school.	Dawn M. Adams	D	House	Died in committee	B	LIS
2022	HB215	Creates the School Health Services Committee (VDOE/VDH) to review school health services.	Roxann L. Robinson	R	House	Enacted (Ch. 749)	C	LIS
2022	SB62	Creates the School Health Services Committee (companion to HB215).	Barbara A. Favola	D	Senate	Enacted (Ch. 707)	C	LIS
2022	SB704	School health services survey/report.	Jennifer A. Kiggans	R	Senate	Died in committee	C	LIS
2024	HB1279	School health entrance form revisions (VDOE/VDH).	C.E. Cliff Hayes, Jr.	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 478)	C	LIS
2024	SB395	Student athletes pre-participation (health) requirements (continued).	Stella G. Pekarsky	D	Senate	Continued / carried over	C	LIS
2025	SB799	Extends sunset of the School Health Services Committee.	Barbara A. Favola	D	Senate	Enacted (Ch. 352)	C	LIS

Year	Bill	What it does	Sponsor	Party	Chamber	Status	Role	Source
2026	HB195	Lets At-Risk program funds pay for school nurses / student health and support services.	Delores L. McQuinn	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 49)	B	LIS
2026	SB33	Companion to HB195.	Barbara A. Favola	D	Senate	Enacted (Ch. 50)	B	LIS

Medicaid billing for school services (8)

Year	Bill	What it does	Sponsor	Party	Chamber	Status	Role	Source
2018	SJ48	Study resolution: DMAS, VDOE and others to study school-based health care, including Medicaid reimbursement.	Jeremy S. McPike	D	Senate	Died in committee	C	LIS
2020	HB1124	Republican-patroned "yellow schools": nonprofit operator provides nutrition, health and dental care, bills Medicaid.	Glenn R. Davis	R	House	Died in committee	A	LIS
2020	HB1127	Would have defined therapeutic day treatment (Medicaid-funded school-based behavioral service).	Glenn R. Davis	R	House	Failed on floor	C	LIS
2021	HB2301	Would have directed DMAS to plan authorization changes for therapeutic day treatment.	Robert B. Bell	R	House	Died in committee	C	LIS
2021	SB1307	Directs the Board of Medical Assistance Services to amend the state plan so school-based health services (incl. via telemedicine) can be reimbursed by Medicaid.	Siobhan S. Dunnavant	R	Senate	Enacted (Ch. 250)	B	LIS
2025	HB2471	Would expand school-based Medicaid services/billing support (failed).	Sam Rasoul	D	House	Died in committee	B	LIS
2025	SB1354	Would create Medicaid billing navigator positions for school divisions (left in committee).	Kannan Srinivasan	D	Senate	Died in committee	B	LIS
2026	SB73	DMAS to provide Medicaid billing navigation/training for school divisions' school-based services.	Kannan Srinivasan	D	Senate	Enacted (Ch. 816)	B	LIS

Student mental health (43)

Year	Bill	What it does	Sponsor	Party	Chamber	Status	Role	Source
2018	HB1604	Mental health added to health instruction.	Robert B. Bell	R	House	Enacted (Ch. 392)	D	LIS
2018	HB252	Would have required high schools to employ mental health counselors.	Elizabeth R. Guzman	D	House	Died in committee	B	LIS
2018	SB953	Mental health added to health instruction.	R. Creigh Deeds	D	Senate	Enacted (Ch. 393)	D	LIS
2019	HB1735	Would have created a legislative Commission on Student Behavioral Health.	Roxann L. Robinson	R	House	Failed on floor	C	LIS
2019	SB1472	Would have required Mental Health First Aid training for school staff.	R. Creigh Deeds	D	Senate	Died in committee	C	LIS
2019	SB1606	Would have created a state tax on vapor products, with revenue to a fund for school mental health counselors.	Adam P. Ebbin	D	Senate	Died in committee	B	LIS
2020	HB1554	Mental Health First Aid training every three years; incorporated into HB74.	Ibraheem S. Samirah	D	House	Folded into HB74	C	LIS
2020	HB308	Excused absences for mental health (attendance policy).	Patrick A. Hope	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 869)	D	LIS
2020	HB40	Mental health break spaces in schools.	Ibraheem S. Samirah	D	House	Died in committee	A	LIS
2020	HB716	Online mental health awareness training for certain school employees; incorporated into HB74.	David A. Reid	D	House	Folded into HB74	C	LIS
2020	HB74	Requires mental health awareness training for school board employees.	Kaye Kory	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 471)	C	LIS
2020	HB960	Would have imposed an extra sales tax on firearms and ammunition to fund a student mental health fund.	Mark H. Levine	D	House	Died in committee	B	LIS

Year	Bill	What it does	Sponsor	Party	Chamber	Status	Role	Source
2020	SB619	Requires mental health awareness training for certain school board employees.	R. Creigh Deeds	D	Senate	Enacted (Ch. 472)	C	LIS
2023	HB1938	School counselors with mental health training/experience (left in Appropriations).	Kenneth R. Plum	D	House	Died in committee	B	LIS
2023	HB1983	Planning/guidance.	Kaye Kory	D	House	Died in committee	C	LIS
2023	HB2154	Planning/guidance.	Elizabeth R. Guzman	D	House	Died in committee	C	LIS
2023	HB2264	VDOE written guidance for comprehensive school counseling programs.	Margaret B. Ransone	R	House	Died in committee	C	LIS
2023	HB2388	Mental health instruction.	Marcia S. "Cia" Price	D	House	Died in committee	D	LIS
2023	SB1043	Student mental health: definitions, MOUs with community providers, licensure provisions.	Jeremy S. McPike	D	Senate	Enacted (Ch. 349)	A	LIS
2023	SB1300	Trauma learning modules (VDOE and VTSS-RIC) updates.	R. Creigh Deeds	D	Senate	Enacted (Ch. 572)	C	LIS
2023	SB818	Mental health instruction.	Lionell Spruill, Sr.	D	Senate	Died in committee	D	LIS
2023	SB856	Comprehensive school counseling programs (passed by indefinitely).	Lionell Spruill, Sr.	D	Senate	Died in committee	C	LIS
2024	HB224	Mental health awareness training.	Rozia A. Henson, Jr.	D	House	Vetoed	C	LIS
2024	HB603	Health instruction.	Marcia S. "Cia" Price	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 812)	D	LIS
2024	HB919	Model MOU for community and virtual mental health services in schools.	Kannan Srinivasan	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 534)	A	LIS
2025	HB1945	School boards: school-based telehealth and mental health teletherapy services.	Atoosa R. Reaser	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 555)	A	LIS
2025	HB1947	VDOE survey of school divisions on school-based mental and behavioral health services.	Holly M. Seibold	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 224)	C	LIS
2025	HB2341	Culturally responsive and language-appropriate mental health guidance.	Irene Shin	D	House	Vetoed	C	LIS
2025	HB2543	Model MOU so students can get counseling from community providers via school counselors/telehealth.	Amy J. Laufer	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 666)	A	LIS
2025	HB2637	Mental health first aid training.	Destiny LeVere Bolling	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 296)	C	LIS
2025	SB1037	Companion to HB1945 (school-based telehealth/teletherapy).	Stella G. Pekarsky	D	Senate	Enacted (Ch. 563)	A	LIS
2025	SB1130	School-based mental health teletherapy; incorporated.	Russet Perry	D	Senate	Folded into SB1037	A	LIS
2025	SB1370	Companion to HB2543.	Kannan Srinivasan	D	Senate	Enacted (Ch. 628)	A	LIS
2025	SB1377	Mental Health First Aid program (VDOE et al.).	Ghazala F. Hashmi	D	Senate	Enacted (Ch. 302)	C	LIS
2025	SB1381	Mental health first aid training program.	Ghazala F. Hashmi	D	Senate	Died in committee	C	LIS
2025	SB768	Companion to HB1947.	Barbara A. Favola	D	Senate	Enacted (Ch. 239)	C	LIS
2026	HB1113	Culturally responsive and language-appropriate mental health guidance (re-filed after 2025 veto).	May Nivar	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 936)	C	LIS
2026	HB178	Certified student support agencies.	Bonita G. Anthony	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 573)	C	LIS

Year	Bill	What it does	Sponsor	Party	Chamber	Status	Role	Source
2026	HB355	Annual mental health screening of students in grades 6-12 (study).	Debra D. Gardner	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 593)	C	LIS
2026	HB38	Mental health awareness training and instruction.	Rozia A. Henson, Jr.	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 47)	C	LIS
2026	HB495	Bus driver mental health training.	Elizabeth R. Guzman	D	House	Continued / carried over	C	LIS
2026	SB171	Minor students admitted to inpatient psychiatric care: school transition/return provisions.	Barbara A. Favola	D	Senate	Enacted (Ch. 884)	C	LIS
2026	SB190	Companion to HB178.	Angelia Williams Graves	D	Senate	Enacted (Ch. 574)	C	LIS

Counselor, psychologist and support staffing (56)

Year	Bill	What it does	Sponsor	Party	Chamber	Status	Role	Source
2018	HB1046	Would have set school nurse staffing ratios in the SOQ.	Luke E. Torian	D	House	Died in committee	B	LIS
2018	HB1254	Would have set school nurse staffing ratios in the SOQ.	Robert M. "Bob" Thomas, Jr.	R	House	Died in committee	B	LIS
2018	HB791	Would have set school nurse staffing ratios in the SOQ.	Brenda L. Pogge	R	House	Died in committee	B	LIS
2018	SB366	Would have set school nurse staffing ratios in the SOQ (continued to 2019, then left in committee).	Richard H. Stuart	R	Senate	Died in committee	B	LIS
2019	HB1729	Renames 'guidance counselors' to 'school counselors' and requires they spend at least 80% of staff time on direct counseling of students.	R. Steven Landes	R	House	Enacted (Ch. 139)	B	LIS
2019	HB1791	Renames guidance counselors to school counselors.	Schuyler T. VanValkenburg	D	House	Died in committee	D	LIS
2019	HB2053	School counselor staffing ratios in the SOQ.	Delores L. McQuinn	D	House	Vetoed	B	LIS
2019	HB2508	Would have allowed licensed behavior analysts and similar staff to count as SOQ support-services positions.	Brenda L. Pogge	R	House	Died in committee	B	LIS
2019	HB2668	Would have allowed licensed behavior analysts and similar staff to count as SOQ support-services positions.	Kathy K.L. Tran	D	House	Died in committee	B	LIS
2019	SB1134	Behavior analysts as support positions; incorporated into SB1258 (Dunnivant, R).	Barbara A. Favola	D	Senate	Folded into SB1258	B	LIS
2019	SB1406	Phases in lower school counselor staffing ratios in the SOQ and renames guidance counselors as school counselors.	Rosalyn R. Dance	D	Senate	Enacted (Ch. 796)	B	LIS
2020	HB1143	Lets school boards count licensed behavior analysts/assistant behavior analysts as SOQ support-services positions.	Kathy K.L. Tran	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 635)	B	LIS
2020	HB1316	SOQ omnibus incl. student support staffing (left in Appropriations).	Lashrecse D. Aird	D	House	Died in committee	B	LIS
2020	HB1508	Sets a minimum school counselor staffing ratio (one per 325 students, phased).	Delores L. McQuinn	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 953)	B	LIS
2020	HB1515	Counselor staffing ratios (left in Education).	Delores L. McQuinn	D	House	Died in committee	B	LIS
2020	HB1653	Requires collection/reporting of data on school counselor staffing and time.	Tony O. Wilt	R	House	Enacted (Ch. 641)	B	LIS
2020	HB398	Counselor and social worker ratios; incorporated into HB1508.	Mark L. Keam	D	House	Folded into HB1508	B	LIS
2020	SB151	Would have set school nurse staffing ratios.	Richard H. Stuart	R	Senate	Died in committee	B	LIS

Year	Bill	What it does	Sponsor	Party	Chamber	Status	Role	Source
2020	SB5004	Would have required school nurses in elementary/middle/high schools.	Jennifer A. Kiggans	R	Senate	Died in committee	B	LIS
2020	SB728	Support staffing.	Jennifer L. McClellan	D	Senate	Died in committee	B	LIS
2020	SB880	School counselor minimum staffing ratio (companion to HB1508).	Mamie E. Locke	D	Senate	Enacted (Ch. 952)	B	LIS
2021	HB1929	SOQ omnibus (left in Appropriations).	Lashrecse D. Aird	D	House	Died in committee	B	LIS
2021	SB1191	School nurse positions (passed by indefinitely).	Jennifer A. Kiggans	R	Senate	Died in committee	B	LIS
2021	SB1257	SOQ: school boards must provide at least three specialized student support positions (school social workers, psychologists, nurses, etc.) per 1,000 students.	Jennifer L. McClellan	D	Senate	Enacted (Ch. 454)	B	LIS
2022	HB1135	SOQ omnibus (left in Appropriations).	Jeffrey M. Bourne	D	House	Died in committee	B	LIS
2022	HB829	Staffing-ratio flexibility for school counselors (provisional licensure).	Tony O. Wilt	R	House	Enacted (Ch. 205)	B	LIS
2022	SB490	As introduced: raise specialized student support positions from 3 to 4 per 1,000 students. House substitute (H1) and enacted version instead require a full-time principal in every elementary school - NOT a support-staff bill as enacted.	Jennifer L. McClellan	D	Senate	Enacted (Ch. 21)	B	LIS
2023	HB2090	SOQ at-risk funding (left in Education).	Jackie H. Glass	D	House	Died in committee	D	LIS
2023	HB2111	SOQ omnibus (left in Appropriations).	Jeffrey M. Bourne	D	House	Died in committee	D	LIS
2023	HB2124	Staffing flexibility for school psychologists.	Tony O. Wilt	R	House	Enacted (Ch. 348)	B	LIS
2023	HB2187	Sets required percentage of school counselor time spent on direct services.	Sam Rasoul	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 347)	B	LIS
2023	HB2188	School psychologist staffing flexibility (tabled).	Sam Rasoul	D	House	Died in committee	B	LIS
2023	SB1257	Counselor staff time; incorporated into SB1043.	Barbara A. Favola	D	Senate	Folded into SB1043	B	LIS
2023	SB1268	School psychologist flexibility; incorporated into SB1043.	Barbara A. Favola	D	Senate	Folded into SB1043	B	LIS
2023	SB1325	Would have raised specialized student support positions from 3 to 4 per 1,000 students.	Jennifer McClellan	D	Senate	Died in committee	B	LIS
2024	HB1326	Nationally Certified School Psychologist incentive program (left in committee).	Kim A. Taylor	R	House	Died in committee	B	LIS
2024	HB181	Would lower school counselor staffing ratios.	Michael B. Feggans	D	House	Died in committee	B	LIS
2024	HB386	Would raise specialized student support staffing ratios.	Phil M. Hernandez	D	House	Died in committee	B	LIS
2024	HB761	SOQ support-position funding.	Karrie K. Delaney	D	House	Folded into HB624	B	LIS
2024	SB105	Staffing/funding omnibus (at-risk, ELL).	L. Louise Lucas	D	Senate	Vetoed	D	LIS
2024	SB127	Counselor ratios; incorporated into SB105.	Schuyler T. VanValkenburg	D	Senate	Folded into SB105	B	LIS
2024	SB227	SOQ support-position funding.	Ghazala F. Hashmi	D	Senate	Folded into SB105	B	LIS
2025	HB1831	SOQ support funding.	Shelly A. Simonds	D	House	Folded into HB1954	B	LIS

Year	Bill	What it does	Sponsor	Party	Chamber	Status	Role	Source
2025	HB1954	Special education staffing/funding (passed by indefinitely).	Sam Rasoul	D	House	Died in committee	B	LIS
2025	HB1983	Board of Education to collect support services personnel data annually.	Alex Q. Askew	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 564)	C	LIS
2025	HB2017	Student support services / student personal information (left in committee).	Bonita G. Anthony	D	House	Died in committee	C	LIS
2025	HB2511	Nationally Certified School Psychologist Program (left in committee).	Kim A. Taylor	R	House	Died in committee	B	LIS
2025	HB359	SOQ support funding.	Shelly A. Simonds	D	House	Died in committee	B	LIS
2025	SB1111	Companion to HB2017 (stricken).	Angelia Williams Graves	D	Senate	Died in committee	C	LIS
2025	SB1236	SOQ support funding.	Lashrecse D. Aird	D	Senate	Died in committee	B	LIS
2025	SB786	Nationally Certified School Psychologist Program (Republican patron; left in committee).	Tammy Brankley Mulchi	R	Senate	Died in committee	B	LIS
2025	SB968	Companion to HB1983.	Jennifer D. Carroll Foy	D	Senate	Enacted (Ch. 578)	C	LIS
2025	SB977	SOQ support funding.	Ghazala F. Hashmi	D	Senate	Died in committee	B	LIS
2026	HB255	Enters the Interstate Compact for School Psychologists.	Jackie H. Glass	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 374)	B	LIS
2026	HB526	Nationally Certified School Psychologist Program (left).	Mark C. Downey	D	House	Died in committee	B	LIS
2026	SB61	Nationally Certified School Psychologist Program (Republican patron; continued).	Tammy Brankley Mulchi	R	Senate	Continued / carried over	B	LIS

Family and homeless-student services (8)

Year	Bill	What it does	Sponsor	Party	Chamber	Status	Role	Source
2018	SB961	Aligns homeless-student residency/enrollment with McKinney-Vento (education access).	T. Montgomery "Monty" Mason	D	Senate	Enacted (Ch. 394)	D	LIS
2022	HB353	Homeless youth medical consent; liaison/social worker certification.	Rodney T. Willett	D	House	Died in committee	C	LIS
2022	HB717	Homeless youth housing consent; school liaison/social worker certification.	Eileen Filler-Corn	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 801)	C	LIS
2023	HB2149	Support staffing.	Elizabeth R. Guzman	D	House	Died in committee	B	LIS
2024	HB168	DOE resource document on supports for homeless students.	Karen Keys-Gamarra	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 370)	C	LIS
2025	HB2055	Suicide-prevention information.	Atoosa R. Reaser	D	House	Enacted (Ch. 525)	C	LIS
2025	HB2353	Discharge-plan information.	Tony O. Wilt	R	House	Died in committee	C	LIS
2025	SB1143	Discharge-plan information.	Mark D. Obenshain	R	Senate	Died in committee	C	LIS

Other (7)

Year	Bill	What it does	Sponsor	Party	Chamber	Status	Role	Source
2019	HB1854	DOE workgroup on social and emotional learning.	Sam Rasoul	D	House	Died in committee	C	LIS

Year	Bill	What it does	Sponsor	Party	Chamber	Status	Role	Source
2020	HB5022	Republican-patroned successor to yellow schools (alternative supervision with qualified services).	Glenn R. Davis	R	House	Died in committee	A	LIS
2022	HB1034	DOE counseling guidelines.	Margaret B. Ransone	R	House	Died in committee	C	LIS
2023	HB2031	Farm to School task force.	Danica A. Roem	D	House	Died in committee	C	LIS
2024	SB575	Discharge-plan information.	Mark D. Obenshain	R	Senate	Continued / carried over	C	LIS
2025	SB859	Volunteer student-life counseling/support services on school property after hours (patron Reeves, R).	Bryce E. Reeves	R	Senate	Died in committee	A	LIS
2026	SB603	Volunteer student-life counseling/support on school property (patron Reeves, R).	Bryce E. Reeves	R	Senate	Died in committee	A	LIS

Appendix Part C. Budget items (not bills; a vote on a whole budget is not a vote on any one item)

Session	Item	What it does	Origin	Status	Source
2019 Regular	HB1700 Item 135 I (Ch. 854)	Item 135 I.1: \$1,244,400 each year to Communities in Schools (CIS), which is "directed to assist the Community School organization" with establishing community school programs. Item 135 I.2: VDOE, consulting CIS of Virginia, must issue guidance on best practices to transition existing schools to community schools by Nov. 1, 2019. Reported (patron-list URL not recorded): originated as Del. Aird (D) House amendment 135 #12h ("Community Schools - Best Practices Report"). Conference report passed the House 97-1 (R 51-0; roll call HV3371) and the Senate 40-0 (aggregate only; Senate roll SV1132HB1700 text not available, so no party split; LIS history); whole-budget votes; signed by Gov. Northam (D) 5/2/19.	Lashrecse D. Aird (House amendment 135 #12h; origin Reported); budget bill introduced at request of Governor	Approved by Governor 5/2/19	source
2019 Regular	HB1700 amendment 127 #2h (Aird)	Del. Aird member request "School-Based Health Centers" listed on HAC 2019 patron report. Final disposition NOT verified (Ch. 854 Item 127 not checked).	Lashrecse D. Aird	UNVERIFIED - Item 127 of Ch. 854 not checked	no source; disposition unverified
2020 Regular - 2026 Special I	School Meals Expansion (DOE Direct Aid, state GF)	First appears in 2020 HB30 (Ch. 1289) Item 145 #39: \$5,300,000/yr GF "to reduce or eliminate the cost of school breakfast and school lunch for students who are eligible for reduced price meals". 2021 Sp I HB1800: \$5.3M/\$4.1M. 2022 Sp I HB30 Item 137 #38: \$4.1M/yr (signed by Youngkin). 2023 Sp I HB6001, 2024 Sp I HB6001 Item 125, 2025 HB1600 Item 125: \$4.1M/yr. 2026 Sp I HB30 Item 125: \$1.6M/yr. Not found in 2018 Sp I HB5002 or 2019 HB1700 (null).	Budget language (patron of the original 2020 amendment not identified)	Enacted in each budget 2020-2026	source
2022 Special I	HB30 Item 136 MM (2022 Sp I Ch. 2)	\$10,000,000 FY2023 for grants to school divisions and Communities in Schools and affiliates for community schools initiatives (integrated student supports, expanded learning time, family/community engagement, collaborative leadership); VDOE awards with a stakeholder workgroup; priority to high-need/Title I schools; must follow the Virginia Community School Framework (2019). First proposed in Gov. Northam's (D) introduced budget (Dec. 2021, Item 136 PP); enacted by the split GA and signed by Gov. Youngkin (R) 6/22/22.	Proposed in Governor Northam's introduced budget (Item 136 PP)	Approved by Governor-Chapter 2 (effective 7/1/22)	source
2022 Special I	HB30 Item 311 HH (2022 Sp I Ch. 2)	\$2,500,000 first year (FY2023) to DBHDS for technical assistance and grants to school divisions integrating mental health services. RD404 (2023) lists 6 grantee divisions totaling \$1,786,193.59: Lunenburg \$349,822.02; Hanover \$374,850.00; Bristol \$213,119.55; Mecklenburg \$319,822.02; Hopewell \$346,500.00; Richmond \$182,080.00. Neither LCPS nor FCPS.	not named	Enacted (Chapter 2, 2022 Sp I)	source

Session	Item	What it does	Origin	Status	Source
2024 Regular	HB30/SB30 Item 124 amendments	Gov. Youngkin's introduced budget had no community-schools grant line but CIS at \$2,504,400/yr (+\$500K). House 124 #2h ("HB 625 Community Schools Development and Implementation Planning Grant"): +\$5M/yr. McQuinn MR 124 #7h: +\$5M/yr to CIS. Aird/Pekarsky SB30 MR 117 #14s ("DOE - Office of Community Schools (SB 608)"): \$13.0M FY25, \$105,778,800 FY26, 5 FTE (placeholder). Conference 124 #21c: \$2.5M/yr. Governor's amendment 54 proposed removing the \$2.5M/yr (CONFIRMED, primary: budget.lis Governor's Recommendations page). On 4/17/2024 the House ruled the Governor's amendments "not specific and severable" (100-0, HV1748) and HB30 failed; the budget was re-enacted as HB6001 (2024 Sp I) with \$2.5M/yr. HB30 regular-session budget was superseded by HB6001.	various	Superseded by HB6001 (2024 Sp I)	source
2024 Special I	HB6001 Item 124 AAA + Item 123 (2024 Sp I Ch. 2)	\$2,500,000 each year (FY2025, FY2026) for Community Schools Development and Implementation Planning Grants; CIS \$2,004,400/yr. Item 123 requires the Office of Community Schools to publish an annual report.	not named	Enacted, Chapter 2 (2024 Sp I)	source
2025 Regular	HB1600 Item 124 AAA (Ch. 725)	Introduced (Youngkin) kept \$2.5M/\$2.5M. House floor amendment 124 #4h sought +\$2.5M FY2026. Conference 124 #14c added \$2.5M FY2025 (total \$5.0M FY2025, \$2.5M FY2026) and let CIS/affiliates receive grants.	not named	Enacted, Chapter 725	source
2026 Special I	HB30 Item 124 WW (2026 Sp I Ch. 1)	Introduced (Youngkin, Dec. 2025) \$2.5M/\$2.5M. Favola SB30 MR 124 #6s sought +\$5M/yr. Conference 124 #18c added \$5M FY2027 (nonreverting). Final: \$7,500,000 FY2027, \$2,500,000 FY2028; CIS stays \$2,004,400/yr.	not named	Enacted, Chapter 1 (2026 Sp I)	source

