

**Policy 2340, West Virginia Measures of Academic Progress**

**Comment Log**

**April 14, 2022 – May 16, 2022**

**Action**

A/S Comment was accepted and supports the proposed policy.

A/C Comment was accepted and resulted in changes to the proposed policy.

N Comment was not accepted.

Date	Commenter	Comments	Action	Rationale
<b>§126-14-3. Definitions.</b>				
5/15/2022	Dr. Toni DiChiacchio	<p>I would like to submit for consideration an update of the Rule submitted (Title-Series 126-014) entitled "West Virginia Measure of Academic Progress". Specifically, in the Definition Section (126-14-3), 3.26 Homebound Students, I would like to request the definition be updated to include licensed advance practice registered nurse as acceptable to provide written certification of homebound status:</p> <p>"Those students enrolled in a public school who, for any reason as certified in writing by a licensed physician or <b>advanced practice registered nurse</b>, or as determined by the LEA, are temporarily confined to home/hospital for a period that has lasted or will last more than three consecutive weeks and who meet the eligibility criteria..."</p> <p>As Immediate Past President of the WV Nurses Association and the Immediate Past WV State Representative for the American Association of Nurse Practitioners, I have fielded a number of complaints from APRNs regarding their inability to complete these homebound certifications. In 2016 a new law was implemented that removed</p>	N	The definition of homebound students must remain consistent with the definition that appears in other state policies; therefore, this suggested change cannot be made at this time but will be considered for universal change in all policies in the future.

**Policy 2340, West Virginia Measures of Academic Progress  
Comment Log**

		regulatory barriers for APRNs practice in WV and since having the option to retire collaborative agreements in order to prescribe medication (after three years), an increasing number of APRNs have established small practices, particularly in rural parts of the state. These practices frequently don't have an affiliated or co-located physician. When providing primary care for school aged children with serious disease or injury necessitating homebound status for public education, there has been challenges for patients of these APRNs to ascertain the written certification. Other states allow this certification to be done by APRNs and updating regulations in WV to align would lessen inconvenience and cost for families during an already stressful time.		
5/15/2022	Dr. Nicole Radabaugh	I am a DNP in Lewis County and I have had a few students that needed to be placed on homebound status. Due to the restrictions, I must try and find a "physician" to sign off on these students. There are several problems that is causes. 1. The "physician" is not familiar with my patients and do not feel comfortable signing these forms. 2. While waiting for a "physician" to sign said form the students are the ones being neglected their education. In 2016 HB 4334 was passed and it stated that a nurse practitioner can sign anything a physician can sign. I feel this form is outdated and was an oversight. I am writing to encourage the change in verbiage in section 126-14-3.26, expanding "homebound student" definition to include "physician or APRN".	N	The definition of homebound students must remain consistent with the definition that appears in other state policies; therefore, this suggested change cannot be made at this time but will be considered for universal change in all policies in the future.
5/15/2022	Jodi Biller	I am writing to submit a comment for consideration on page 4, section 3.26, regarding homebound students.	N	The definition of homebound students must remain consistent with the definition that appears in other state policies;

**Policy 2340, West Virginia Measures of Academic Progress  
Comment Log**

		<p>I am a advance practice registered nurse in West Virginia since 2013 and the WV State Representative for American Association of Nurse Practitioners. This year during special session HB 214 passed that expanded prescriptive authority for APRNs and PAs in WV. The updated prescriptive authority will allow those providers with an active DEA license to prescribe ADHD medications for children. My goal is to continue expanding access to care for West Virginians. We have a healthcare workforce shortage and it's extremely important to have every professional practicing at the top of their licensure.</p> <p>In WV APRNs can practice independently after 3 years with a collaborative provider. During the COVID pandemic there were APRNs who were providers for homebound school children scrambling to find a physician to sign orders on children that the physician had never seen.</p> <p>Please consider changing the language in section 3.26 regarding homebound students to include APRNs OR physician.</p>		<p>therefore, this suggested change cannot be made at this time but will be considered for universal change in all policies in the future.</p>
5/16/2022	Joyce Wilson	<p>Please consider expanding the language of the above rule to include APRN's and PA's. I work in School Based Health and if it's necessary for me to recommend a student to home bound it becomes necessary for them to see a physician even though I'm their primary care provider. I appreciate your consideration in this matter.</p>	N	<p>The definition of homebound students must remain consistent with the definition that appears in other state policies; therefore, this suggested change cannot be made at this time but will be considered for universal change in all policies in the future.</p>