

HISTORICAL FLORIDA PTA POSITION STATEMENTS

Florida PTA Historical Position Statements: By recommendation of the Resolutions Committee, the Florida PTA has moved these position statements to historical record and they are no longer part of the active platform. Position statements reflecting previously adopted resolutions that have been moved to Historical Record do however, **remain in force**. All Historical Position statements may continue to be referenced and used as needed.

Justification for moving items to historical status includes: desired action accomplished, item no longer timely or relevant, or item replaced by more current State or National item on the subject.

POSITION	YEAR MOVED TO HR
<p>ADEQUATE PUBLIC EDUCATION FUNDING (1992) The Florida PTA urges the legislature to reverse its recent trend and adequately fund public education. Adequate public education funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ must position Florida s per pupil expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary schools at a minimum of 105% of the national average; ■ must guarantee full funding of the Statutory District Cost Differential (DCD); ■ must provide equity for local tax efforts in districts; ■ must fully fund all state mandates, e.g., transportation and ESOL training; ■ must preclude using Florida s Education Enhancement Trust Fund (lottery dollars) for basic public education funding; and ■ must meet the needs created by growth, inflation and shifting operational burdens. 	2012
<p>ADVERTISING - ACCOUNTABILITY TO THE PUBLIC (1987) Local PTAs and county councils should exert pressure on advertisers and the media to limit advertising which promotes violence and exploits the sexuality of young men and women to sell products, especially the advertising directed toward youth.</p>	2012
<p>ADVERTISING (1988) The Florida PTA recommends that the Department of Education add components that will motivate critical analysis of advertising in classes such as, but not limited to, social studies, psychology and life management.</p>	2012
<p>AVERAGE CHILDREN (1980) Although it is necessary to provide programs for exceptional children of every kind, the school system must be ever mindful that they have an equal responsibility to provide a quality program that will enable the large middle group labeled "average child" to achieve their maximum potential in academic and personal development.</p>	2012
<p>BLUEPRINT 2000 (1995) The Florida PTA urges the Legislature to continue to support the initiatives of Blueprint 2000 as the vehicle to encourage innovative school improvement and accountability. The Florida Legislature should reject competing proposals which might be called charter schools, vouchers, scholarships or other names that divert attention, energy and funds from implementation of Blueprint 2000.</p>	2012
<p>CHILD CARE (1991) The Florida PTA encourages its local units and county councils to raise parental awareness to selecting only those family and child care centers which comply with state and local requirements and regulations.</p>	2012
<p>CHILD LABOR LAW (1986) The Florida PTA supports the Legislature s changes in the Child Labor Law, Chapter 86.13, effective July 1, 1986, extending the working hours restrictions which currently apply to 14 to 15 year olds to all students 17 or under enrolled in the K-12 Program and limiting the number of hours worked per week to 30. These restrictions do not apply to any student during holidays and vacations, nor to students who are no longer enrolled in the K-12 Program.</p>	2012
<p>CHILD TRAFFICKING (2008) The Florida PTA finds child trafficking unconscionable and supports the adoption and enforcement of laws that will deter the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of children for the purposes of exploitation. Florida PTA calls for the protection of rights of victims and</p>	2012

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endorses efforts to provide measures for the physical, psychological, and social recovery of victims of child trafficking. Florida PTA also encourages and calls for members, policy makers in government, intergovernmental bodies and nongovernmental, school and community organizations to raise awareness and to address those economic and social conditions that contribute to an environment where child trafficking might occur.	
CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING PREVENTION (1993) The Florida PTA shall support legislation aimed at primary prevention of childhood lead poisoning through mandatory medical screening and follow-up for all children six years old and under, environmental assessment and abatement, licensure and training of abatement professionals and public education.	2012
CHILDREN S SERVICES DISTRICTS (1991) The Florida PTA urges the Legislature to exclude Children's Services Districts from the definition of public body as defined in the Community Redevelopment Act.	2012
CORPORAL PUNISHMENT (1992) The Florida PTA strongly urges the legislature to prohibit the use of corporal punishment in schools.	2012
CORPORAL PUNISHMENT — ALTERNATIVE DISCIPLINARY MEASURES (1987) The Florida PTA encourages school districts to develop and implement positive alternative disciplinary measures in lieu of corporal punishment.	2012
COVERAGE FOR THERAPEUTIC AND HABILITATIVE TREATMENTS FOR CHILDREN (2000) The Florida PTA urges the Florida Legislature to support legislation mandating health insurance coverage of therapies for all children in need of Speech, Occupational, Physical and other Habilitative Treatments; and therefore be it further resolved that the Florida PTA submit a resolution in favor of insurance coverage for Habilitative Treatments for children, to the National PTA.	2012
CURRICULUM — COMPREHENSIVE (1982) The Florida PTA believes that quality education should include a basic comprehensive curriculum which would include, but not be limited to: (1) Basic Skills-language arts, writing, mathematics, arts, music, health, physical education, science and social studies; and (2) Life Skills- problem solving, decision-making, understanding of self and others and communication.	2012
CURRICULUM — GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS (1986) The Florida PTA urges the Legislation to require one year of lead time to phase in, beginning at the 9th grade level, any changes in course requirements and/or graduation requirements. Changes in post-secondary education entrance requirements should not affect students already enrolled in high school at the time that changes are made.	2012
DAILY RECESS (2004) - The Florida PTA urges the school districts to require daily recess (defined as supervised, active, unstructured play) with adequate equipment and adequate supervision of at least 20 consecutive minutes for all elementary children.	2015
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS (1988) The Florida PTA urges the Legislature to require the Department of Transportation to receive approval for projects which have an impact on a school or school crossing from the school board and the county or municipality.	2012
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (1997) The Florida PTA urges the Legislature to adequately fund services that reduce domestic violence and its impact on the lives of children.	2012
DOOR TO DOOR SALES (1990) The Florida PTA urges school districts to adopt policies which would prohibit door to door sales and/or solicitations by kindergarten through eighth grade children, unless accompanied by a responsible adult.	2012
DROPOUT PREVENTION FUNDING (1989) The Florida PTA urges the Legislature to fully fund Dropout Prevention Programs. If a district exceeds its established caps on this program, these FTEs should revert to the appropriate basic cost factor.	2012
DRUG FREE SCHOOLS ZONES (1991) The Florida PTA urges the Legislature to amend Florida Law Chapter 90-111, Section 893.13 (Drug Free Zones) to include school district offices and ancillary facilities as well as child care centers and public libraries.	2012

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<p>DRUGS — SUBSTANCE ABUSE AWARENESS (1987) The Florida PTA encourages PTAs at all levels to participate in or to plan appropriate activities that will develop among citizens a maximum awareness of substance abuse thus insuring the health and well-being of future generations.</p>	2012
<p>EDUCATIONFOR GIFTED AND TALENTED CHILDREN (2007) The National PTA endorses and supports educational programs in the public schools for those children identified as gifted or talented. The National PTA will prepare materials that parents might use in local school districts to encourage schools to pursue identification of gifted and talented children and to realize their responsibilities to provide educational programs for these particular youngsters.</p>	2012
<p>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDIES (1989) The Florida PTA shall urge and support the passing of legislation requiring that environmental impact studies be completed prior to the construction of new schools and that new school construction should be a distance of no less than four hundred feet from the right of way of high voltage power lines.</p>	2012
<p>EXTENDED SCHOOL YEAR (1999) The Florida PTA urges the Legislature to adequately fund districts that submit a plan to extend the minimum public school year. The Florida PTA encourage our members to participate in school level and district level planning, if an extension of the school year is being considered.</p>	2012
<p>EXTREMIST GROUPS (1983) Local PTAs and county councils should become informed of the tactics used by extremist groups, either to the right or to the left, and be prepared to assure that all PTA decisions are constructive, based on facts, and are by a majority vote. We will consider the impact of any legislation on the family and support laws that encourage the rights and responsibilities of parents and children.</p>	2012
<p>FAMILY UNIT (1980) The Florida PTA wishes to reaffirm its position that the home is the basic unit in the structure of our society and should be the most constructive influence in building character, a sense of values and a concept of the world for all children and youth. To reinforce this belief, we pledge our efforts to identify, understand and help family units as they exist in today s world. We will work to provide parent education and support activities that involve family participation. We will encourage schools to include components in the curriculum that prepare youth for their role as a worthy member of the family unit. We will work in cooperation with community agencies to provide help for families in trouble. We will consider the impact of any legislation on the family and support laws that encourage the rights and responsibilities of parents and children.</p>	2012
<p>FIREARMS (1995) The Florida PTA shall seek and support state and national legislation that would accomplish those goals espoused in the National PTA legislative directive regarding firearms: "National PTA supports federal firearm restrictions that protect children, schools and communities by maintaining a waiting period and background check, requiring safety education before the purchasing of a firearm, and outlaw certain military- style, semiautomatic assault weapons and non-sporting ammunition."</p>	2012
<p>FOREIGN LANGUAGE CURRICULUM (1999) The Florida PTA urges the state Legislature to include and fully fund foreign language instruction as part of the curriculum within the school day, beginning in kindergarten appropriately sequenced through elementary, middle (junior) and high school in the public school system in Florida.</p>	2012
<p>FULL SERVICE SCHOOLS (1991) The Florida PTA supports full service schools. * Full Service Schools as defined by FL DOE. In addition to provision of all Basic school health services, Full Service Schools provide additional school-based health and social services per Florida statute, section 402.3026 (2011), such as: nutritional services, economic and job placement services, parenting classes, counseling for abused children, mental health and substance abuse counseling, and adult education for parents. Sixty-six counties receive funding to provide Full Service School programs in schools with high numbers of medically underserved, high-risk students.</p>	2012
<p>GREEN SCHOOLS Florida PTA recommends the adoption of incentive mechanisms encouraging school districts to utilize Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) established guidelines in building and renovating schools. Florida PTA encourages schools to adopt and employ green schools best practices.</p>	2012
<p>HABITUAL JUVENILE FELONY OFFENDERS (1988) The Florida PTA urges the Legislature to create a statutory category of a program for habitual juvenile</p>	2012

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felony offenders in order to provide safety and insure a stable learning environment for all students enrolled in school.	
HARASSMENT FREE ZONES (2001) The Florida PTA urges its local units and county councils to work with school and district administrators to ensure that Florida's schools become Harassment Free Zones where all students are safe from harassment, bullying and/or physical, verbal, or emotional abuse for any reason, including, but not limited to, race, gender, ethnicity, religion, physical/emotional/mental impairment, eating disorder, sexual orientation, disfigurement, or other distinguishing characteristic.	2012
HEALTH — CHILDREN WITH ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) (1986) The Florida PTA encourages PTAs at all levels to work with health professionals, educators, parents and lawmakers to assure that children with AIDS shall not be denied equal access to a public education with alternative programs being provided as needed.	2012
HEALTH EXAMINATION FOR ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES (1993) The Florida PTA urges the Legislature to amend Florida Statute 232 to include a comprehensive health examination by a licensed physician as part of the requirement for all students participating in secondary school-sponsored extracurricular athletic activities.	2012
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION, COLLEGE PREPARATION AND ACCESS (2007) The National PTA supports legislation and programs intended to increase post-secondary participation through assisting students secondary school completion and post-secondary enrollment by providing academic (which includes fine arts) services, parent and student counseling services, and college preparatory services, particularly those programs that will assist students with different learning styles, low-income students, and disadvantaged youth. The National PTA supports legislation and programs that foster an economically, culturally and ethnically diverse student population by increasing federal grants to students and other forms of financial aid, simplifying the application process for applying for all forms of aid, improving and increasing access to information on financial assistance for post-secondary education, and expanding access to in-state tuition levels.	2012
IMMIGRANT EDUCATION FUNDING (1993) The Florida PTA urges the Congress of the United States to provide adequate and stable funding to local school districts for the additional costs of providing classroom space, special education programs and social services for immigrant and refugee children enrolling in public school districts throughout the country.	2012
INDOOR AIR QUALITY (1993) The Florida PTA urges the Legislature to require proactive evaluation of school buildings for indoor air quality and to adopt measures to improve air quality, including raising the minimum ventilation rate to 15 cubic feet per minute (cfm) of outside air per occupant. PTA local units are urged to educate communities about the causes of Indoor Air Quality problems and about action that must be taken or avoided to prevent a recurrence of the problems.	2012
INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS — SELECTION AND REVIEW (1983) The Florida PTA urges its local PTAs and county councils to request school boards to review or establish written instructional and media center selection and evaluation policies, including a procedure for handling challenged materials. Materials should not be proscribed, censored or removed because of partisan or doctrinal disapproval.	2012
INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (1993) The Florida PTA supports legislation which eliminates environmental hazards caused by pesticide use, and requires that Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs, be implemented by schools and day-care centers, using the safest alternatives for pest control. The Florida PTA supports legislation that requires that parents/guardians, teachers and school personnel be notified, in writing, prior to the application of pesticides, of the kind, frequency and health effects of the pesticides being used at their children's schools and day-care centers.	2012
INVESTMENT IN CHILDREN (1995) The Florida PTA urges its associations to educate their members and their communities and to communicate to their respective legislators through letter writing, faxes, personal visits and phone calls regarding the harmful impact on Florida's children of fiscal decisions made by Florida's citizens and legislature during the 1990s.	2012

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KIDS VOTING (1999) The Florida PTA encourages all local units and councils to promote and actively participate in a program such as Kids Voting.	2012
LOTTERY ACCOUNTABILITY (1995) The Florida PTA urges the Legislature to require the Department of the Lottery to regularly disclose through the media, the total revenues of the lottery, prize disbursements and other department expenses, as well as the amount allocated to each school district.	2012
LOTTERY ACCOUNTABILITY (1996) Lottery funds that supplanted general revenue funds for education must be returned solely for enhancement purposes and the resulting shortfall should be replaced from other general revenue sources.	2012
NONPARTISAN SCHOOL BOARDS (1993) The Florida PTA urges the Legislature to place on the ballot a constitutional amendment requiring elected nonpartisan school boards.	2012
ON-SITE POLLUTION (1988) The Florida PTA urges the Legislature to prohibit the construction of facilities frequented by the public, such as schools, amusement parks, shopping centers, office buildings or public housing, on or adjacent to any temporary, sanitary landfill or dumpsite or former dumpsite or any other site that was used for disposal, storage, handling or generation, which exceeds state air, water or groundwater standards, or which contains any amount of carcinogenic substances. Further, full disclosure of the condition of the property shall be recorded with the deed once discovered.	2012
PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT (1993) The Florida PTA urges its councils and local units to actively participate in the creation and implementation of district parent involvement policies which reflect the needs, desires and aspirations of families within the communities served by each school district.	2012
PICKUP TRUCKS (1996) The Florida PTA urges enactment of legislation prohibiting children from riding in the cargo bed of pickup trucks. The Florida PTA supports implementation of community awareness programs addressing the potential danger to people, especially children, riding in the cargo area of pickup trucks.	2012
PLANT SURVEY AND SCHOOL BUILDING PROCESS (1989) The Florida PTA urges the Legislature to provide funding for Department of Education Plant Survey to be conducted every three years in rapidly growing districts, and to amend the process for determining the need for new schools, allowing school districts to plan construction of schools based on a more reasonable percentage of projected population.	2012
RELATIVE CAREGIVERS (2002) Florida PTA supports the Legislation that provides relative caregivers access to medical, emotional, legal and financial services needed for the child/children in their care. Florida PTA will address the issues of relative caregivers through cooperation and collaboration with agencies and other organizations, disseminating information, educating its members, and encouraging county councils and local units to create relative care giver committees.	2012
RESPONSIBLE SEXUALITY EDUCATION (2001) The Florida PTA urges the legislature and local school districts to require public school sexuality curricula that recognize the special place that sexuality has in our lives; are medically accurate and age appropriate; stress the value and benefits of remaining abstinent until involved in a committed, enduring and mutually monogamous relationship, assure awareness of optimal protection from sexually transmitted diseases and stress that there are no infallible methods of protection, except abstinence, and that condoms cannot protect against some forms of STDs. Florida PTA urges the legislature and local school districts to require responsible sexuality education be part of normal school curricula, but families must retain the option to decline participation for their children.	2012
RETINOBLASTOMA (2002) Florida PTA urges the State of Florida to require that every baby born in a hospital in the state shall receive, prior to being discharged from the hospital, an eye examination using an ophthalmoscope and dilation of the pupils for detection of pediatric congenital and ocular abnormalities with parental option to decline testing. Florida PTA supports the inclusion of eye examinations using an ophthalmoscope and dilation of pupils for detection of pediatric congenital and ocular abnormalities and developmental abnormalities during periodic health care visits.	2012
SCHOOL BUS CAPACITY (1992) The Florida PTA urges school districts to establish lower maximum student capacities of two students per seat for school	2012

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buses transporting middle and high school students.	
SCHOOL ENHANCEMENT (1994) The Florida PTA believes that local PTAs are service oriented organizations whose first and foremost goal is to be advocates for children. Fund-raising activities should be secondary and their proceeds should be used to enhance their school's educational environment rather than to purchase basic materials and services which should fall under state and local funding.	2012
SCHOOL TRAFFIC DEFINITION AND MARKING OF SCHOOL ZONES (1991) The Florida PTA urges the Legislature to set a clear and standard definition for all school zones. Signs should be posted to indicate a reduction in speed to 15m.p.h. in such locations to give motorists adequate time to slow down.	2012
SCHOOL TRAFFIC ZONES (1991) The Florida PTA urges its local PTAs and councils to work with local law enforcement agencies to ensure strict adherence to school area traffic laws.	2012
SEAT BELT USAGE (1991) The Florida PTA urges the Legislature to require primary enforcement of seat belt usage. Currently, Florida Statute 316.614 requires only secondary enforcement of seat belt usage.	2012
SEAT BELTS AND 28" SEAT BACKS IN NEW SCHOOL BUSES (1997) The Florida PTA supports legislation requiring any new bus purchased for the purpose of transporting school children in the state of Florida be equipped with padded 28-inch seat backs and seat belts.	2012
SEVEN PERIOD DAY FUNDING (1990) The Florida PTA urges the legislature to provide full funding for the seventh period in secondary school in those districts that choose to use the seven period day.	2012
SOCIAL AND WELFARE SERVICES FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN (1998) The Florida PTA urges the Legislature to mandate that funding for social service agencies be contingent upon the agency s acquiring independent national accreditation in so far as it is available.	2012
STUDENT TRANSFER AND WITHDRAWAL (1994) The Florida PTA urges the Florida Legislature to carefully review Florida's School Law Chapter 232.021 to provide closer scrutiny of student transfer from school to school, both public and private (including home-school) for the purpose of tracking children educationally and for their private safety. The Florida Legislature should fully fund any additional operational or procedural costs resulting from legislation initiating this review.	2012
SUBDIVISION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS (1998) The Florida PTA urges the legislature to reject any measures that propose dividing the existing 67 school districts into smaller districts.	2012
SUICIDE — TEENAGERS (1984) The Florida PTA urges county councils and local units to create an awareness of the epidemic of teenage suicide, the symptoms and causes, by providing programs to educate parents, teachers and students.	2012
SUN SAFETYEARLY DETECTION (2000) The Florida PTA strongly recommends that sun safety, skin cancer prevention and early detection awareness education be mandated throughout the State of Florida as part of education by incorporating it into pre- existing course structure in grades Pre-K-12.	2012
SUPPORTFOR FLORIDA PUBLIC SCHOOLS COALITION FOR ADEQUACY AND FAIRNESS OF SCHOOL FUNDING (1992) The Florida PTA endorses in concept the move for legal action to ensure a student s fundamental right for an education under the Florida Constitution, and to guarantee funding be provided to meet this goal.	2012
SUSPENSIONS — IN-SCHOOL (1980) The Florida PTA is concerned that every child have a successful school experience. Recognizing that disorderly students should not be kept in regular classrooms to the detriment of other students, we nevertheless feel that suspension from school adds to the problem of the student, the school and the community. Therefore we support the philosophy of "in-school suspension programs" academically designed to meet the needs of the students who are disorderly. In-school suspension programs shall provide a temporary intervention program for students who experience difficulty in the normal classroom	2012

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<p>environment because of behavioral problems. Suspension of a student may be justified when the student's presence endangers others or school property or would seriously disrupt the orderly academic process.</p>	
<p>TALENTED STUDENTS — FINE ARTS (1988) The Florida PTA urges the Legislature to include students talented in fine arts, to be defined by State Board Rule, within the definition of exceptional students and to establish a separate cost factor in the FEFP for talented students.</p>	2012
<p>TASER GUNS/STUN DEVICES (2005) The Florida PTA urges the Florida Legislature to authorize an independent study on the effects of Taser guns/stun devices on the human body, especially children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerabilities, provide a mechanism for training of officers based on research, and to set clearly defined guidelines on the use of Taser guns/stun devices as means of necessary force and that the use of Taser guns/stun devices be permissible only in instances where lethal force would otherwise be necessary.</p>	2012
<p>TAXES — COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE RESTRUCTURING (1991) The Florida PTA urges the Legislature to implement a comprehensive restructuring of Florida's tax system with the goals of guaranteeing stable and adequate funding of public schools and necessary services for children.</p>	2012
<p>TEACHER - CAREER ADVANCEMENTS (1989) The Florida PTA urges the Legislature to provide adequate funding to bring Florida's teachers' salaries up to the national average and encourage experienced teachers to stay in the classroom by fully funding a system to provide career teachers with periodic advancement and salary increases without supplanting current funding to dollars.</p>	2012
<p>TEACHER CERTIFICATION (2003) Florida PTA supports the certification process for public school teachers be no less stringent than exists in Florida Statute 1012.56 effective January 1, 2003. As follows: the applicant must document receipt of a bachelor's or higher degree from an accredited institution of higher learning, or a non-accredited institution of higher learning that the Department of Education has identified as having a quality program resulting in a bachelor's degree, or higher. Each applicant seeking initial certification must have attained at least a 2.5 overall grade point average on a 4.0 scale in the applicant's major field of study. Further, each applicant must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Be of good moral character ■ Be competent and capable of performing the duties, functions, and responsibilities of an educator. ■ Demonstrate a mastery of general knowledge. ■ Demonstrate a mastery of subject area knowledge. ■ Demonstrate a mastery of professional preparation and education competence. <p>The process for alternative teacher certification shall be no less rigorous than that for traditional teacher certification.</p>	2012

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<p>TEACHER PREPARATION (1980) The Florida PTA requests the Department of Education require the programs of teacher preparation in our colleges of education include components in classroom management, identification of student health and emotional problems and community relations, with demonstrated competency in these areas as well as teaching appropriate subject matter. Selection criteria should be established for the admission of students into these colleges.</p> <p>In-service programs should offer courses which will prepare teachers for classroom management including maintaining good discipline.</p>	2012
<p>TEACHER TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION (1980) The Florida PTA supports the retention of the certification of teachers as a state function and under no conditions should the responsibility for setting standards for training, licensing and regulation of the profession be delegated to a special interest group.</p>	2012
<p>TELEVISION PROGRAMS AND COMMERCIALS (1984) Local PTAs and county councils should encourage parents to become more aware of network and cable television programs and commercials and the effect on young audiences.</p>	2012
<p>TOLERANCE (1997) The Florida PTA urges its member associations to lead their communities in encouraging tolerance of differences among individuals and groups in schools and in their communities.</p>	2012
<p>TRANSPORTATION OF CHILDREN IN COMMERCIAL VEHICLES (1986) The Florida PTA urges the Florida Legislature to require operators of any commercial vehicle used primarily to transport children to meet the licensing criteria defined in FS 234.091 General Qualifications, Transportation of School Children. In addition, the Legislature should require these operators to be at least 18 years of age, to have an annual physical examination which includes vision and hearing checks, and to demonstrate their ability to operate the vehicle.</p>	2012
<p>TUBERCULOSIS TESTING (1997) The Florida PTA urges the Legislature to amend Florida s Statute Chapter 232.032 to require all students entering Florida public schools to undergo routine testing for Tuberculosis; and</p> <p>The Florida PTA urges the Legislature to require routine TB testing for all school employees.</p>	2012
<p>TUBEROUS SCLEROSIS (1999) The Florida PTA urges all of its members to support efforts to increase the awareness of Tuberos Sclerosis.</p>	2012
<p>VOLUNTEER LIABILITY (1991) The Florida PTA urges the Legislature to limit and define the liability of school volunteers to diminish their concern with regard to personal liability associated with volunteer work so that the state may maximize this crucial human resource.</p>	2012
<p>VOLUNTEER RELEASE TIME (1994) The Florida PTA urges the business community, including state and local governmental agencies, to allow employees to have paid release time to volunteer in local schools.</p>	2012

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<p>VOLUNTEERISM AND THE PTA (1980) Volunteerism has been the foundation of the PTA. To give freely of our time and energy for the welfare of children has been the core and center of every PTA project. From hot lunches to juvenile justice and from classroom aid to legislative lobbying, we have always pursued our goals, with the zeal that comes from devotion to our children. While recognizing the importance of other volunteer groups, it is well to remember that PTA's purpose is unique and no other group can really take its place. Although it should be interested and concerned about any and all work being done by school groups, the PTA has a major responsibility to be the accountable volunteer link between schools and the community, operating independently of the school system and without benefit of government funds or government control.</p>	2012
<p>VOUCHERS (1998) The Florida PTA opposes education voucher proposals for public and non-public preschool, elementary, and secondary school students.</p>	2012
<p>WALKING DISTANCE TO SCHOOL (1991) The Florida PTA urges the Legislature to define a reasonable walking distance as one mile between home and school/bus stop for students attending elementary schools.</p>	2012
<p>WELFARE REFORM (1996) The Florida PTA supports changes to the state and national welfare systems that promote self-sufficiency while maintaining the entitlement status of programs protecting the health, safety and wellbeing of children.</p>	2012
<p>YOUTH GAMBLING (2005) The Florida PTA provides information and education to its membership on the prevalence, access and dangers of gambling among children and youth and the Florida PTA urges its county councils and local units to work with their district school boards to include education on youth gambling as a high risk behavior in their existing curricula and encourage schools to incorporate gambling resistance clubs.</p>	2015

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1990 "International Literacy Year (1990)
Absence Notification (1985)
Accreditation (1984)
AIDS Information to Students Parents and District Staff (1988)
Annual School Report (1985)
Assessment of Real Estate (1984)
Bicycle Helmets (1991)
Bicycle Helmets (1995)
Bicycle Safety (1988)
Categorical Funding (1980)
Child Care Facilities (1980)
Children s Bill of Rights (1990)
Children s Court Testimony (1996)
Children s Services Councils (1990)
Child Support Enforcement (1992)
Citizenship - Bicentennial of the Constitution of the U.S. (1987)
Classroom Management (1980)
Clinic Attendant (1980)
Cocaine Babies (1991)
Collective Bargaining (1980)
Community Schools (1980)
Computer Literacy (1984)
Corporal Punishment (1989)
Crime Trading Cards (1992)
Critical Analysis of Sexism and Violence in Advertising (1988)
Curriculum - Mandatory (1980)
Curriculum Funding - Mandated Programs (1986)
Drinking Age (1982)
Drugs - Child Targeted Look-A-likes (1983)
Drugs - Crack Cocaine (1987)
Drugs - Paraphernalia (1980)
Emergency Shelters (1980)
Energy (1980)
ESE Inclusion in Florida (1994)
Family Life Curriculum - Sex Education (1980)
Fingerprinting of Children (1984)
First Aid Training (1980) Flammable Materials (1980)
Florida Earth Day (1991)
Florida Emergency Missing Child Alert - FEMA (Amber Alert) (2003)
Foreign Student Exchange Programs (1981)
Funding for Education Improvement Grants (1989)
Government in the Sunshine (1988)
Grading System -- Statewide (1987)
Graduation Credits
Hazardous Walking Conditions (1984)
Health Department - Separate Agency (1980)
Health Education Comprehensive (1980)
Health Services (1980)
Immunization of Preschool Children and K-12 Students (1980)
Juvenile Protection (1980)
Juvenile Protection-Criminal Attempts Against Children (1987)
Juvenile Protection-Statewide Plan for Runaway and Troubled Youth(1987)
Legislative Session (1980)
Medicaid Third Party Liability (1997)
Millage Option (1984)
Missing Children (1986)
Newborn Metabolic Screening (2001)
Nonpartisan School Boards (1993)
Parental Involvement (1993)
Parental Involvement Goal (1994)
Prayer and Silent Meditation (1980)
PTA and Advisory Committees (1980)
PTA s Relationship to Educational Organizations (1980)
Right to Read (1980)
Safety - Fire Safety Education (1987)

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School Boards - Nonpartisan Elections (1980)
School Buses - Two-Way Radio Communication Systems (1986)
School Bus Replacement (1989)
School Food Service Programs (1987)
School Reports (1982)
School Speed Zones (1980)
School Traffic Control Guidelines (1980)
School Traffic Signs (1980)
School-Based Management (1980)
Science Literacy (1989)
Secondary Schools (1988)
Signing of Schools (1988)
Size of Laboratory Science Classes in Secondary Schools (1988)
State Board of Education (1980)
State Lottery (1987)
Student Representation (1988)
Taxes - Pari-Mutual (1980)
Teaching Certification (1980)
Teachers - Recruitment (1987)
Testing (1980)
Tobacco-Free Schools (1989)
Training of School Crossing Guards (1991)
Vocational Education (1982)