

Florida Association of Student Councils

2023 Proposed Resolutions



Submitted by FASC District Presidents

Packet Compiled by FASC Secretary C. Leroux &

FASC Parliamentarian A. Ybarra

Host School: Coral Springs High School

FASC Conference, February 2023

District 3 Resolution 1 (D3, R1)

PASSED 30-19-3

Resolution to Require a Life Skills class

1. **Whereas**, the top 4 skills Americans wish they had learned in school: was how to
2. management and budgeting (57%), how to properly do taxes (44%) how to manage
3. emotional/mental wellbeing (42%) and understanding credit and student loans (39%);
4. and
5. **Whereas**, nine in ten students agree that life would be much easier if they'd been
6. taught more practical skills; and
7. **Whereas**, the average person doesn't feel that they truly grasp "adult" life skills until
8. they're 29 years old; and
9. **Whereas**, one in four (25 percent) Americans don't comprehend how taxes
10. are determined; and
11. **Whereas**, The Florida Department of Education, did a study on the percentage of
12. students who were college ready after taking a life skills class and those who did not
13. take the class. The study shows that the college-ready students (those who took the
14. course), had a particular impact on earning awards. 53% of the college-ready students
15. earned an award within five years, compared to 37% of the not college-ready group; and
16. **Whereas**, 81% of recent college grads wish they were taught more life skills before
17. graduation; and
18. **Whereas**, many college students have dropped out of college due to the lack of life
19. skills taught in their years of school. If life skills are taught in more middle schools and
20. high schools, this number would drop and more students will succeed; and

21. **Whereas**, Life skills are the essential key to success. If taught early, students will
22. know the material, and if they practice it, they will be less likely to forget it; and
23. **Whereas**, according to the survey of 2,000 American adults, nearly six in ten
24. adults(57%) feel a course on money management and budgeting in high school would
25. have been helpful for them. Another 44% would have liked a class explaining how to file
26. taxes,
27. **Therefore be it resolved**, by the Student Government Association of Lake Buena Vista
28. High School that represents a diverse body of staff and students urges that all Florida
29. schools should be required to have a Life Skills Class.

Submitted by: Lake Buena Vista High School, District 3

Sources:

1. <https://studyfinds.org/survey-americans-use-37-percent-knowledge-learned-high-school/>
2. <https://studyfinds.org/survey-americans-use-37-percent-knowledge-learned-high-school/>
3. <https://ktoe.com/2020/02/27/survey-finds-1-in-4-americans-dont-understand-how-taxes-are-determined/>
4. <https://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/3/urlt/dt31.pdf>
5. <https://studyfinds.org/survey-americans-use-37-percent-knowlege-learned-high-school/>

District 3 Resolution 2 (D3, R2)

FAILED 6-39-7

Resolution to Allow Teachers to Have 1 Mental Health Day Per Quarter

1. **Whereas**, as we continue to increase the importance of addressing mental
2. health as part of health care, we must ensure that our teachers have the ability to
3. address the issues they are dealing. It's important that we give them the time they
4. need to unplug and focus on their mental well-being; and
5. **Whereas**, 27% of teachers self-reported symptoms consistent with clinical
6. depression and; 37% of teachers self-reported symptoms consistent with generalized
7. anxiety; and
8. **Whereas**, teachers endure several day-to-day struggles much like as students in
9. addition to that they also must put up with all types of students; and
10. **Whereas**, 90% of school staff dealt with extreme behavior and; 55% of staff said
11. they had to deal with verbally aggressive students in schools; and
12. **Whereas**, two-thirds of teachers have considered quitting the profession due to
13. their mental health being adversely affected, and; this number is expected to keep
14. growing if actions are not taken; and
15. **Whereas**, though they are not required to most teachers end up working on
16. weekends to finish grading and; do not get compensated for his and, end up
17. having time for other stress-relieving activities to benefit their mental health; and
18. **Whereas**, allowing teachers to take time off for mental health reasons would
19. help districts retain educators and recruit new teachers; and

20. **Whereas**, states like Illinois have already allowed teachers to have two excused
21. absences from work for mental health-related reasons; and
22. **Whereas**, teachers are used to caring for others and often put their work before
23. their well-being and, the option of an excused absence will ensure teachers teach
24. when they are at their best; and
25. **Whereas**, a mental health day is day meant to help reduce stress and burnout. It
26. can provide a pause to come back with more energy, less stress, and a renewed Spirit;
27. **Therefore let it be resolved that**, by the Student Government Association of
28. Southwest Middle School represented by a diverse student body urges that
29. teachers should be allowed 1 excused absence per quarter for mental health-related
30. issues in addition to currently allotted personal days, which may be charged to sick leave
31. or other paid leave time.

Submitted by: Southwest Middle School, District 3

Sources:

1. [Teacher Mental Health](#)
2. [Effects of Mental Health On Teachers](#)
3. [Illinois Excused mental health days for Teachers](#)
<https://www.weareteachers.com/mental-health-days/>

<https://www.nea.org/advocating-for-change/new-from-nea/survey-alarmed-number-educators-may-soon-leave-profession>

District 2 Resolution 1 (D2, R1)

PASSED 32-16-4

Resolution for All Sex Offenders of Level 3 to Have a Minimum Sentence of Life in Prison

1. **Whereas**, according to doorwaysva.org Every 73 seconds, an American is sexually
2. assaulted; and
3. **Whereas**, America must cultivate a society where there is zero tolerance for
4. sexual assault; and
5. **Whereas**, sex offender is a noun that describes a person who commits a
6. crime involving a sexual act; and
7. **Whereas**, according to facts about Florida sex offenders; there are 3 sex offender
8. categories in the state of Florida; and
9. **Whereas**, level 1 sex offenders usually consist of charges for public indecency or
10. or a younger adult with no priors receiving a nude photograph from a minor; and
11. **Whereas**, level 2 sex offenders broadly consist of non-violent acts or contact with
12. victims 12-15 years of age along with sexual bribery and statutory; and
13. **Whereas**, level 3 sex offenders include offences such as; possession of child
14. pornography, rape of anyone of any age, attempt or conspiracy to commit rape,
15. kidnapping a minor, sex trafficking, and molesting a child under the age of 13; and
16. **Whereas**, level 3 sex offenders are considered predators; and
17. **Whereas**, the majority of these sex crimes have low minimum sentences and a
18. maximum sentence of life in prison and are eligible for parole; and
19. **Whereas**, according to Musca Law a sex offender with the possession of child

20. pornography on average gets a minimum prison sentence of 5-15 years; and

21. **Whereas**, sex trafficking is punishable by a fine and up to 20 years in prison; and

22. **Whereas**, children-laws.law.com states that a typical kidnapping charge

23. conviction is a three to eight-year prison term with an average of 11 years in prison for

24. kidnapping a minor; and

25. **Whereas**, a person convicted of child molestation should expect to serve a minimum of

26. 25 years; and

27. **Whereas**, rape is also referred to as sexual battery; and

28. **Whereas**, hornsby.com says that a person convicted of sexual battery would

29. have a minimum sentence of only 9 years in prison but this depends on the victims'

30. characteristics; and

31. **Whereas**, sentencing the people committing these crimes to life in prison would

32. would keep them off the streets and from further repeating their crimes; and

33. **Whereas**, recidivism is the tendency of a convicted criminal to reoffend and;

34. **Whereas**, a sample given by Floridaatsa.com states that after five years, 5.2% of the

35. sample had been re-arrested for a new sexual crime. After 10 years, 13.7% of the sample

36. had been re-arrested for a new sexual crime; and

37. **Whereas**, Research shows that most convicted sex offenders have committed

38. many assaults before they are caught and are likely to reoffend if released from jail; and

39. **Whereas**, over 80% of convicted adult rapists report that they have molested

40. children; and

41. **Whereas**, 75% of assailants are either acquaintances, family, or romantic partners of the

42. victims. With only 19% of perpetrators being strangers, this shows that most often, it is

43. those familiar with victims who are at the greatest risk; and

44. **Whereas**, 93% of juvenile victims of sexual assault know the assailant with 34% of

45. them being family members, and

46. **Whereas**, A majority of alleged sexual assault perpetrators have at least one prior

47. conviction; and

48. **Whereas**, if the perpetrator is released from jail they are more likely to reattack

49. their victim or victims because they have a personal connection; and

50. **Whereas**, 90% of adult sexual battery victims are women and 10% are men; and

51. **Whereas**, 1 in 3 women and 1 in 4 men experience sexual violence in their lifetime; and

52. **Whereas**, only 28% of sexual assault victims report their experiences to the police

53. therefore these numbers could be higher and there are sex offenders who freely walk the

54. streets; and

55. **Whereas**, approximately 70% of rape or sexual assault victims experience moderate to

56. severe distress, a larger percentage than for any other violent crime; and

57. **Whereas**, a large segment of the population is regularly victimized due to sexual

58. assault; and

59. **Whereas**, 33% of women who are raped consider suicide and 13% of women

60. who are raped actually attempt suicide; and

61. **Whereas**, victims of sexual assault are more likely to experience substance abuse; and

62. **Whereas**, long-lasting effects of child sexual assault include a higher likelihood of

63. developing substance abuse issues, developing post-traumatic stress disorder, and

64. experiencing major depressive episodes over the course of a lifetime; and

65. **Whereas**, victims are 6 times more likely to use cocaine and 3 times more likely to use

66. marijuana; and
67. **Whereas**, nearly 40% of victims experience work and school problems that can
68. include significant issues with peers; and
69. **Whereas**, according to sexual statics in America 67% of those assaulted by complete
70. strangers experience professional or personal issues; and
71. **Whereas**, the punishments and long-term effects on sex offenders are no where near as
72. bad as the effects on their victims; and
73. **Whereas**, although they are registered for life this often does not stop them from further
74. committing violent sexual crimes; and
75. **Therefore be it resolved that**, all level three sex offenders also referred to as
76. predators get a minimum sentence of life in prison, defined by without a possibility of
77. parole, due to the extent of their crimes and the mental and physical toll their actions
78. cause on their victims.

Submitted by: Fort White High School, District 2

Sources:

1. <https://www.pumphreylawfirm.com/blog/what-you-need-to-know-about-floridas-sex-offender-classification-levels/>
2. <https://www.dicindiolaw.com/blog/what-is-a-level-2-sex-offender/#:~:text=Trafficking%20minors%20for%20sexual%20purposes,children%20aged%2012%20to%2015>
3. <https://communitylawfirm.com/faqs-about-florida-sex-offender-laws>
4. <https://www.muscalaw.com/criminal-defense/sex-crimes/child-pornography/possession-of-child-pornography#:~:text=This%20can%20be%20charged%20as,sentence%20of%205%2D13%20years.>
5. <https://www.hornsby.com/crimes/sex/penalties.html>

6. https://floridaatsa.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/LevensonShields_FloridaRiskRecidivism2012.pdf
7. <https://www.planstreetinc.com/quick-facts-about-sexual-assault-in-america/>
8. https://www.google.com/search?q=how+many+people+lie+abot+sexual+abuse&rlz=1CARWXF_enUS1029&oq=how+many+people+lie+abot+sexual+abuse+&aqs=chrome..69i57.10876j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8&safe=active&ssui=on
9. <https://www.doorwaysva.org/our-work/education-advocacy/the-facts-about-sexual-assaul/>
10. <https://www.avoidjail.net/blog/2020/january/false-allegations-and-sexual-assault-an-in-de>
11. <https://rape.uslegal.com/evidence-to-establish-rape/>

District 1, Resolution 1 (D1, R1)

PASSED 31-8-13

Abolish the Requirement for Florida Public High School Students to Grab Every Lunch

Item

1. **Whereas**, Currently, 50% of Public Schools in the state of Florida are eligible for Free
2. or Reduced Lunch under the National School Lunch Program (NSLP); and
3. **Whereas**, The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) will reimburse schools
4. for each lunch served under the NLSPL; and
5. **Whereas**, The NSPL offers a nutritional meal consisting of five menu items such as a
6. meat/meat alternative entree, grains, fruit, vegetable, and milk; and
7. **Whereas**, Students are required to get at least three of the five menu items to remain
8. eligible for reimbursed meals under the Offer Versus Serve (OVS) program¹; and
9. **Whereas**, Students, especially teens, are prone to not wanting to get certain menu items
10. or have extenuating circumstances limiting their food choices throughout the US; and
11. **Whereas**, Students will eat the items they favor and discard the others; leaving 27% to
12. 53% of food both untouched and wasted according to a study conducted by Penn State
13. Assistant professor Dr. Christine Costello³; and
14. **Whereas**, the purchase of the wasted food could be withheld and the funds used for other
15. purposes under the discretion of the individual school; and
16. **Whereas**, The USDA would benefit from this decision; by not having to reimburse
17. wasted meals;
18. **Therefore be it resolved that**, the National School Lunch Program will extend to all

19. Florida public high schools that students may decline certain lunch meal items.

Submitted by: Booker T. Washington High School, District 1

Sources:

¹ Offer Versus Serve (OVS) Guidelines

² School Nutrition Association

³ Penn State Research on U.S. school cafeterias wasting food 2021

District 1 Resolution 2 (D1, R2)

PASSED 49-1-2

Resolution for Comprehensive Sexual Education Mandated in Oppose to Abstinence-Focused Programs

1. **Whereas**, the United States has the roughest rate of teen pregnancy among its
2. peers in the developed world including 3,952,937 babies born to teenagers aged
3. 15 to 19 in 2012; and
4. **Whereas**, according to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, in 2019,
5. 55.4% of reported cases of sexually transmitted diseases were among adolescents
6. and young adults aged 15-24 years; and
7. **Whereas**, under the Social Security Act, Title V, Section 510 Abstinence
8. Education Program, the Federal Government and U.S. Department of Health and
9. Human Services allocate \$85.7 million annually to state governments to institute
10. abstinence-only education programs; and
11. **Whereas**, Congress has spent over \$2 billion on domestic abstinence-only
12. programs since the fiscal year 1982; and
13. **Whereas**, there is imminent value on teaching abstinence and encouraging
14. teens to wait to become sexually active, it is key in combatting the rising rates of
15. STDs and accidental pregnancies, to provide extensive education on safe sex,
16. contraceptives, etc, to adolescents; and
17. **Whereas**, Congress has made steps to implement inclusive sexual education
18. that still encourages abstinence while providing medically accurate information
19. through the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP), established in

20. 2010, and the Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE), established in 2012,
21. they have also passed the 2018 Consolidated Appropriations Act, a \$10 million
22. funding increase for abstinence-only programs; and
23. **Whereas**, a multitude of statistics denounce the impetus of abstinence-only
24. education programs and establishes that they only further increase the rate of
25. sexually transmitted diseases, the spread of HIV, and the occurrence of pregnancy
26. within adolescences; and
27. **Whereas**, programs funded under Title V, Section 510 adhere to
28. disproportionately targeting and ostracizing marginalized groups based on race,
29. sexuality, and gender; utilize victim-blaming to neglect students who have been sexually
30. abused; and denies access to facts about sexual health; and
31. **Whereas**, approximately one-third of school districts in Florida identify as
32. abstinence only school districts and 26 states still adopt abstinence-only education
33. programs; and
34. **Whereas**, only 13 states require information provided in sexual education
35. classes be medically accurate; and
36. **Whereas**, only 2 abstinence-only programs have been proven to be medically
37. indisputable and provide verifiable statements; and
38. **Whereas**, states that utilize abstinence-only programs have significantly higher
39. rates of teen pregnancy, STD incidence between teens, and transmission of HIV
40. than states that have instituted compendious sexual education courses or have
41. predominantly instituted such; and
42. **Whereas**, Florida, alongside numerous other states continue abstinence based

43. sexual education, they consequentially have the highest rates of teen pregnancy,
44. Texas has a rate of 22.4/1000 teen girls aged 15-19, Oklahoma has a rate of 25,
45. Arkansas' is 27.8, Louisiana's is 25.7, and Florida's is 15.2; while states that
46. dining implement such programs have significantly lower rates, New York has a
47. rate of 10/1000 teen girls aged 15-19, Vermont has a rate of 7, New Hampshire's
48. is 6.6, and Massachusetts' is 6.1 as of 2020 according to the CDC; and
49. **Whereas**, abstinence-based programs do not refrain teens from participating in
50. sexual activity they instead obstruct teens from instruction on contraceptives,
51. STDs, and safe sex practices; and
52. **Whereas**, the statistical evidence is overwhelmingly in disfavor of abstinence-only
53. educations programs which inherently neglect sexually active adolescents; lesbian, gay,
54. bisexual, transgender, and questioning adolescents; pregnant and parenting adolescents;
55. and survivors of sexual assault, provide erroneous information about sex sex which in
56. turn causes an increased spread of STDs, HIV, and the incident of teen pregnancy;
57. **Therefore let it be resolved that**, we instead institute comprehensive sexual health and
58. education courses into Florida and nation-wide school districts.

Submitted by: Gulf Breeze High School, District 1

Sources:

"Abstinence Education Programs: Definition, Funding, and Impact on Teen Sexual Behavior." Kaiser Family Foundation, 1 June 2018, www.kff.org/womens-health-policy/fact-sheet/abstinence-education-programs-definition-funding-and-impact-on-teen-sexual-behavior/.

"Abstinence-Only Education Is a Failure." Columbia Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia, 22 Aug. 2017, www.publichealth.columbia.edu/public-health-now/news/abstinence-only-education-failure. Accessed 7 June 2022.

"Federal Funding for Comprehensive Sexual Education." University of Minnesota, 20 Feb. 2015,
mch.umn.edu/federal-funding-for-comprehensive-sexual-education/.

Malone, Patrick, and Monica Rodriguez. "Comprehensive Sex Education Vs. Abstinence-Only- Until-Marriage Programs." American Bar Association, 1 Apr. 2011,
www.americanbar.org/groups/crsj/publications/human_rights_magazine_home/human_rights_vol138_2011/human_rights_spring2011/comprehensive_sex_education_vs_abstinence_only_until_marriage_programs/.

The Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine. "Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Policies and Programs: An Updated Position Paper of the Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine."

Journal of Adolescent Health, vol. 61, no. 3, 1Sept. 2017, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2017.06.001>.

"Teen Birth Rate by State." Center for Disease Control and Prevention, www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/teen-births/teenbirths.htm. Accessed 25 Feb. 2022. Chart.

District 1 Resolution 3 (D1, R3)

PASSED 28-13-11

Resolution for Florida Teacher Pay Raises with Cost of Living Increases

1. **Whereas**, Florida ranks 48th in teacher pay in the United States 1; and
2. **Whereas**, the inflation measure on the Consumer Price Index has risen to 8.5% in 2022;
3. and
4. **Whereas**, rising rates of inflation erode purchasing power for the consumer; and
5. **Whereas**, the average Florida teacher salary in 2022 is \$48,314; and
6. **Whereas**, the average salary in Florida for a teacher only rose 0.43% during the 2020
7. 2021 school year in which inflation rates were 4.70% in 2021; and
8. **Whereas**, the FEA tallied 6,006 advertised vacancies for Florida teachers in August of
9. 2022; and
10. **Whereas**, 63% of companies (based on 150 executives) plan to adjust compensation due
11. to inflation in March of 2022; and
12. **Whereas**, compensation is the number one driving factor of employee turnover; and
13. **Whereas**, teachers used to make 94 cents per dollar of their peers in other industries
14. (1996) but now only make 80 cents per dollar of their peers (2022); and
15. **Whereas**, Math and English scores are significantly higher in districts that offer a
16. higher base of pay for teachers; and
17. **Whereas**, Sixteen of the twenty-five highest paying schools 11 rank in the top twenty
18. five for public school rankings 12;
19. **Therefore be it resolved** that, the Florida Department of Education should adjust both

20. current and starting teacher salaries every two years to reflect the cost of living
21. increases based on a biannual average increase of the consumer price index in Florida,
22. without abolishing local pay increases.

Submitted by: Leon High School, District 1

Sources:

1. <https://apnews.com/article/fact-check-florida-teacher-pay-ranking-886906152703>
2. <https://www.wfla.com/news/florida/florida-inflation-rates-rise-as-national-prices-lower/>
3. <https://www.investopedia.com/articles/insights/122016/9-common-effects-inflation.asp>
4. <https://apnews.com/article/fact-check-florida-teacher-pay-ranking-886906152703>
5. <https://www.edweek.org/teaching-learning/teacher-salaries-arent-keeping-up-with-inflation-see-how-your-state-compares/2022/04>
6. <https://www.edweek.org/teaching-learning/teacher-salaries-arent-keeping-up-with-inflation-see-how-your-state-compares/2022/04>
7. <https://www.mhlnews.com/labor-management/article/21243140/63-of-companies-will-adjust-compensation-due-to-inflation>
8. <https://lattice.com/library/does-pay-matter-when-it-comes-to-employee-retention>
9. <https://americaninequality.substack.com/teacher-and-inequality>
10. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/21582440221082138>
11. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/state-rankings/teacher-pay-by-state>
12. <https://wallethub.com/edu/e/states-with-the-best-schools/5335>

District 1 Resolution 4 (D1, R4)

PASSED 42-3-7

Resolution for Interior Bulletproof Window Film and Bulletproof Doors (K-12)

1. **Whereas**, there were 90 Florida school shootings from 1970-2022 and 269 (as of
2. November 15th) school shootings in the United States this year alone; and
3. **Whereas**, this is more than double the number of 58 school shootings in 2017; and
4. **Whereas**, 49% of school shooters in the United States are students or former students;
5. and
6. **Whereas**, the shooting at Stoneman Douglas High School was carried out by shooting
7. through interior windows and classroom doors, the gunman was able to reach students
8. without entering a single classroom; and
9. **Whereas**, the gunman was able to shoot through an interior locked teachers' lounge
10. door, yet unable to breach the hurricane grade exterior window; and
11. **Whereas**, at Miami Gardens High School, 2 gunmen targeted a single student outside of
12. the building, however; a multitude of the 100 rounds of bullets penetrated through
13. windows hitting 2 students sitting inside; and
14. **Whereas**, after the Robb Elementary School shooting the state allocated another 400
15. million dollars to distribute between all Texas school districts for increased safety
16. measures; and
17. **Whereas**, the Texas Senate passed a one-time 100-million-dollar budget increase to all
18. Texas school districts to enhance school security after the Santa Fe High School
19. Shooting. This enhancement included the addition of bullet-resistant glass; and
20. **Whereas**, the company Safe Kids Safe Schools has specifically designed bulletproof

21. windows and doors for the purpose of school safety and prevention of school shootings;

22. and

23. **Whereas**, Safe Kids Safe Schools windows and doors have been implemented in

24. courthouses and judge’s chambers in both Sherburne and Chicago counties; and

25. **Whereas**, the company Safety Shield creates bullet-proof film for interior windows

26. costing between 6 and 8 dollars per square foot in the average Florida home; and

27. **Whereas**, school districts in Indiana and Virginia such as Poquoson City Public Schools

28. have added ballistic and shatterproof glass to all interior and exterior windows and doors;

29. and

30. **Whereas**, the HB 1422 passed in June 2022 supplied 140 million dollars for youth

31. mental health awareness and training, it does not include infrastructure or building

32. safety to schools; and

33. **Whereas**, the Florida statute 1001.212 states that the Department of Education the

34. Office of Safe Schools must “(1) Establish and update as necessary as school security risk

35. assessment for use by school districts pursuant to s. 1006.07”; and

36. **Whereas**, Florida statute 1006.07 states that “The district school board shall provide for

37. the proper accounting for all students, for the attendance and control of students at

38. school, and for the proper attention to health, safety, and other matters relating to the

39. welfare of students.”;

40. **Therefore let it be resolved that**, the Florida Education Department of Safety budget

41. should be increased for all elementary and secondary schools along with state colleges

42. within the state of Florida. An added one-time budget of maximum 100 million dollars

43. and minimum of 200,000 dollars to all 67 school districts, applied for by grants, to

44. initiate the immediate addition of bulletproof film interior windows and doors during the
45. summer breaks.

Submitted by: Gulf Breeze High School, District 1

Sources:

- 1 <https://k12ssdb.org/all-shootings>
2. <https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-20-455.pdf>
- .3 <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/04/24/us/parkland-shooting-reconstruction.html>
4. <https://www.tpr.org/news/2022-11-05/automatic-locks-and-bulletproof-windows-top-the-proposed-safety-rules-after-uvalde-shooting>
- .5 <https://www.chron.com/politics/texas/article/Senate-OKs-100M-for-bulletproof-glass-beefed-up-13685911.php>
6. <https://www.twincities.com/2018/05/18/mn-company-bulletproof-schools-without-looking-like-prisons/>
7. <https://go.madico.com/1/780393/2021-10-19/jlxgb?gelid=CjOKCQiAyMK6BhD1ARIsANs7rEGnxzxNLNf7vy-SEKUWtwJ45Hhk00vRBps-p9C6IZAbEJdnh6roQsaArIwEALww B>
8. <https://www.usglassmag.com/2022/09/virginia-school-district-adds-ballistic-film-on-all-windows-doors/>
9. <https://campuslifesecurity.com/articles/2019/01/25/indiana-school-district-installs-shatterproof-window-film.aspx?admgarea=Topics&m=1>
10. <https://www.fldoe.org/newsroom/latest-news/icymi-governor-ron-desantis-signs-hb-1421-improving-school-safety-in-florida.shtml>
11. <https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2022/1001.212> 12.
<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2022/1006.07>

District 1 Resolution 5 (D1, R5)

PASSED 49-1-2

Resolution for Mandatory Water Quality Tests in Florida Public Schools

1. **Whereas**, while Florida law requires school officials to protect children's health, and
2. safety, the law does not require schools to sample for lead in water on campus, and
3. **Whereas**, in 2017, an environmental report done by the Environment America Research
4. & Policy Center graded Florida an F for failing to keep school water from being
5. contaminated with lead, and
6. **Whereas**, 39 school districts do not test for lead in their water systems directly at the
7. school, only in public utility systems, and
8. **Whereas**, ingesting lead can cause attention problems, limit impulse control, and
9. exacerbate learning and behavior challenges, and
10. **Whereas**, according to the Centers for Disease Control, for children, there is no safe
11. level of lead in drinking water, and
12. **Whereas**, certified filters have been demonstrated to be very effective at removing lead
13. released into the water as it travels through pipes, fixtures, and fittings, and
14. **Therefore, be it resolved** that all Florida schools K-12 are required to do a
15. mandatory biannual water quality test, and if the water fails the CDC standard, then water
16. filtration systems will be implemented or drinking water in water fountains will be
17. disabled.

Submitted by: Pace High School, District 1

District 1 Resolution 6 (D1, R6)

PASSED 45-4-3

Resolution for State Surplus Tax Dollars for Education

1. **Whereas**, it would be in the the state’s best interest if Florida out more tax revenue
2. towards education¹; and
3. **Whereas**, the additional money given to the schools would be vital in providing
4. specialized career and academic programs² to students; and
5. **Whereas**, funding would only come from surpluses in the state’s tax revenues³, so these
6. would not be a need for additional taxation;
7. **Therefore let it be resolved that**, when a surplus occurs in the State’s tax money, at
8. least 25% of the money should be given to school districts, to be allocated to
9. public schools of that district, therefore providing the schools with the necessary funding⁴
10. to provide more opportunities for their students who will contribute to the future
11. economic growth of the state.⁵

Submitted by: Leon High School, District

Sources:

¹<https://www.publicschoolreview.com/blog/an-overview-of-the-fundings-of-public-schools>

²<https://www.calcareercenter.org/Home/Content?contentID=92>

³<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/b/budget-surplus.asp>

⁴<https://ici.fsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/28/2022/08/FINAL-Adequacy-and-Equity-in-Capital-Funding-for-Floridas-Public-Schools-7-5-2022pdf>

⁵<https://www.fldoe.org/academics/career-adult-edu/career-tech-edu/>