### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 533 Student Eligibility for Interscholastic Athletic Competition SPONSOR(S): Diaz, Jr. TIED BILLS: IDEN./SIM. BILLS: SB 284

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) Choice & Innovation Subcommittee		Rininger	Fudge
2) Education Appropriations Subcommittee			
3) Education Committee			

#### SUMMARY ANALYSIS

Florida law requires a uniform preparticipation physical evaluation form be used to elicit a student's medical history and to conduct a physical assessment of the student's physical capabilities used to participate in athletic competition. This form must advise a student to complete a cardiovascular assessment. The bill requires the preparticipation physical evaluation form to advise a student to complete an electrocardiogram as part of the suggested cardiovascular assessment. Further, the bill requires the Florida High School Athletic Association to make literature available to parents on the importance of a preparticipation cardiovascular assessment that includes an electrocardiogram.

The bill does not have a fiscal impact on state or local governments.

Provides an effective date of July 1, 2014.

#### **FULL ANALYSIS**

## I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

### A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

### **Present Situation**

Founded in 1920,<sup>1</sup> the Florida High School Athletic Association (FHSAA) is a non-profit organization that governs interscholastic athletics in Florida's schools from grades 6 through 12.<sup>2</sup> Currently, the FHSAA is required to adopt bylaws to establish eligibility requirements for all students, prohibit recruiting students for athletic purposes, and require students participating in athletics to satisfactorily pass an annual medical evaluation.<sup>3</sup>

FHSAA bylaws require each student to undergo a physical evaluation each year prior to participation in interscholastic athletic programs.<sup>4</sup> The completed physical evaluation form must be on file in the school before a student participates in an activity related to interscholastic athletic programs.<sup>5</sup> And the physical evaluation must be completed by either a licensed physician, a licensed osteopathic physician, a licensed chiropractic physician, a licensed physician assistant or a certified advanced registered nurse practitioner.<sup>6</sup>

According to Florida law, these bylaws must require a uniform preparticipation form be used to elicit a student's medical history and to conduct a physical assessment of the student's physical capabilities used to participate in athletic competition.<sup>7</sup> This evaluation form must:

- Incorporate the recommendations of the American Heart Association for participation cardiovascular screening.<sup>8</sup>
- Provide a place for the practitioner's signature indicating the completion of each examination procedure listed on the form.<sup>9</sup>
- Include a place for the referral of a student to another practitioner and subsequent completion of examination procedures by the new practitioner.<sup>10</sup>
- Advise a student to complete a cardiovascular assessment.<sup>11</sup>

http://circ.ahajournals.org/content/early/2012/04/30/CIR.0b013e3182579f25.full.pdf.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Florida High School Athletic Association, *About the FHSAA, available at* <u>http://www.fhsaa.org/about</u> (last visited Jan. 31, 2014). <sup>2</sup> While high school is typically defined to include grades 9 through 12, for the purposes of athletics in public K-12 schools, high school is defined to include grades 6-12. Section 1006.20(1), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Section 1006.20(1) and (2), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Bylaw 9.7.1, *FHSAA Handbook. Available at* <u>http://www.fhsaa.org/sites/default/files/attachments/2010/09/16/node-235/2013-14 handbook - bylaws section.pdf</u>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Bylaw 9.7.2, *FHSAA Handbook. Available at* <u>http://www.fhsaa.org/sites/default/files/attachments/2010/09/16/node-235/2013-14 handbook - bylaws section.pdf</u>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> *Id.* Florida law requires the evaluation to be administered by a practitioner licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 468, or s. 464.012. Section 1006.20(2)(c), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Section 1006.20(2)(c), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> *Id.* A 2012 advisory report from the American Heart Association advances underlying principles for screening strategies that suggest a "successful screening program will require extensive planning and will not be able to eliminate sudden cardiac deaths completely," "[a]ny broad screening strategy should be widely supported and available to all children," "pilot screening programs must track their performance," "[p]ediatric cardiovascular specialists need to be included in strategies that look to identify cardiac disease so that any enhanced screening strategies are practical in terms of manpower and integrate well into the current practice of identifying children thought to be at increased risk for arrhythmia, ischemia, or sudden death events," and "secondary prevention of sudden death with training of cardiopulmonary resuscitation and deployment of automatic external defibrillators must be emphasized." American Heart Association, *Key Concepts in the Evaluation of Screening Approaches for Heart Disease in Children and Adolescents: A Science Advisory from the American Heart Association* (2012), available at

A routine electrocardiogram costs around \$35, including both technical costs and the cost of a physician's interpretation of the test results.<sup>12</sup> An exercise stress test involving an electrocardiogram costs around \$151.<sup>13</sup> The results of these tests could lead to further medical testing, which could involve additional costs.<sup>14</sup>

## Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill requires the preparticipation physical evaluation form advise a student to complete an electrocardiogram as part of the suggested cardiovascular assessment. Further, the bill requires the FHSAA to make available to parents literature on the importance of a preparticipation cardiovascular assessment that includes an electrocardiogram.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1. Amends s. 1006.20, F.S., relating to student eligibility for interscholastic athletic competition.

Section 2. Provides an effective date of July 1, 2014.

## **II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

- A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:
  - 1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

- B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:
  - 1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

There may be an indeterminate impact on the private sector if students elect to undergo a cardiovascular assessment that includes an electrocardiogram.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

 $^{13}$  *Id*.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Healthcare Bluebook, *Electrocardiogram*,

<sup>&</sup>lt;u>https://www.healthcarebluebook.com/page\_Results.aspx?id=189&dataset=MD&g=Electrocardiogram</u> (last visited Feb. 3, 2014). This is the fair price that Healthcare Bluebook calculates based on the price providers typically accept from insurance companies. The price may vary by geographical area. *Id*.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> American Heart Association, *Recommendations and Considerations Related to Preparticipation Screening for Cardiovascular Abnormalities in Competitive Athletes: 2007 Update: A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association Council on Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Metabolism: Endorsed by the American College of Cardiology Foundation (2007)*, p. 1649, *available at* <u>http://circ.ahajournals.org/content/115/12/1643.full.pdf</u>.

### **III. COMMENTS**

## A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

- Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision: Not applicable. This bill does not appear to affect county or municipal governments.
- 2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

# **IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES**

Not applicable.