A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to extracurricular activities; 3 amending s. 1006.20, F.S.; providing requirements 4 regarding fees and admission prices; revising 5 provisions regarding eligibility and transfer; 6 providing procedures for resolving student eligibility 7 disputes; revising the governance structure of the 8 Florida High School Athletic Association (FHSAA); 9 deleting provisions relating to the FHSAA's board of 10 directors, representative assembly, public liaison 11 advisory committee, and appeals committees; deleting 12 requirements with respect to amendments to the FHSAA's 13 bylaws; amending s. 1006.15, F.S.; establishing 14 guiding principles for extracurricular activities; 15 providing definitions; revising academic eligibility requirements; specifying grounds for student 16 17 ineligibility for participation in interscholastic 18 athletics; specifying criteria for reinstatement of 19 eligibility of certain students; specifying conditions 20 under which students who are enrolled in public 2.1 schools, certain private schools, or home education 22 programs may participate in the extracurricular activities of a public school; deleting obsolete 23 24 provisions; amending s. 1006.16, F.S.; revising 25 insurance requirements to include students who 26 participate in nonathletic extracurricular activities;

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requiring that insurance coverage provided by district school boards for participants in extracurricular activities include certain students; amending s. 1006.19, F.S.; providing a period within which an audit of a nonprofit association's records must be provided to the Auditor General; requiring the Auditor General to conduct operational audits of the nonprofit association's accounts and records; amending ss. 768.135 and 943.0438, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 1002.20, F.S.; conforming cross-references; revising provisions related to participation in extracurricular activities; amending ss. 1002.33, 1002.42, 1006.165, 1006.18, 1012.467, 1012.468, and 1012.55, F.S.; conforming provisions; requiring the Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the State Board of Education, to designate a nonprofit association to govern interscholastic athletic competition; providing for periodic review of the nonprofit association's performance of duties; amending s. 1006.20, F.S.; providing for contingent effect; deleting references to the FHSAA as the sole governing authority of interscholastic athletic competition; providing that the nonprofit association designated by the Commissioner of Education is the governing body for purposes of membership in the National Federation of

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State High School Associations; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing effective dates.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Section 1006.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1006.20 Athletics in public K-12 schools.-

GOVERNING NONPROFIT ASSOCIATION ORGANIZATION. - The Florida High School Athletic Association (FHSAA) is designated as the governing nonprofit association for purposes of membership in the National Federation of State High School Associations organization of athletics in Florida public schools. If the FHSAA fails to meet the provisions of this section, the Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the State Board of Education, shall designate a nonprofit association organization to govern interscholastic athletic competition in this state athletics with the approval of the State Board of Education. The FHSAA is not a state agency as defined in s. 120.52 but is. The FHSAA shall be subject to ss. 1006.15-1006.19. Any special event fees, sanctioning fees, including third party sanctioning fees, or contest receipts collected annually by the FHSAA may not exceed its actual costs to perform the function or duty that is the subject of or justification for the fee the provisions of s. 1006.19. The FHSAA shall offer spectators seeking admission to athletic

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competitions the option of purchasing a single-day or multi-day pass at a cost below that which one would pay on a per event basis for the same number of contests. A private school that wishes to engage in high school athletic competition with a public high school may become a member of the FHSAA, by sport. Any high school in the state, including charter schools, virtual schools, and home education cooperatives, may become a member of the FHSAA, by sport, and participate in the activities of the FHSAA. However, Membership in the FHSAA is not mandatory for any school, and any member school may join other athletic associations, by sport. The FHSAA may not deny or discourage interscholastic competition between its member schools and nonmember non-FHSAA member Florida schools, including members of another athletic governing association organization, and may not take any retributory or discriminatory action against any of its member schools that participate in interscholastic competition with nonmember non-FHSAA member Florida schools. The FHSAA may not unreasonably withhold its approval of an application to become an affiliate member of the National Federation of State High School Associations submitted by any other association organization that governs interscholastic athletic competition in this state that meets the requirements of this section. The commissioner may identify other associations that govern interscholastic athletic competition in compliance with this section. The bylaws of the FHSAA are the rules by which high school athletic programs in its member schools, and the students

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who participate in them, are governed, unless otherwise specifically provided by statute. For the purposes of this section, "high school" includes grades 6 through 12.

- (2) <u>STUDENT ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS; RECRUITING ADOPTION</u>

  OF BYLAWS, POLICIES; ELIGIBILITY DISPUTE RESOLUTION, OR

  GUIDELINES.—The FHSAA shall:
- The FHSAA shall adopt bylaws that, unless specifically provided by statute, Establish eliqibility requirements for all students who participate in high school athletic competition in its member schools. A The bylaws governing residence and transfer shall allow the student is to be eligible in the school in which he or she first enrolls each school year or the school in which the student makes himself or herself a candidate for an athletic team by engaging in a practice before prior to enrolling in the school. A student who transfers The bylaws shall also allow the student to be eligible in the school to which the student has transferred during the school year is eligible in the school to which he or she transfers if the transfer is made by a deadline established by the FHSAA, which may not be before prior to the date authorized for the beginning of practice for the sport. If the date authorized for the beginning of practice is before the first day of the grading period in which the regular season games begin, the transfer deadline may not be before the first day of such grading period. These transfers shall be allowed pursuant to the district school board policies in the case of transfer to a public school or

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pursuant to the private school policies in the case of transfer to a private school. The student shall be eligible in that school so long as he or she remains enrolled in that school. Subsequent eligibility shall be determined and enforced through the FHSAA's requirements bylaws. Requirements governing eligibility and transfer between member schools shall be applied similarly to all public school students and private school students.

The FHSAA shall adopt bylaws that specifically Prohibit the recruiting of students for athletic purposes and. The bylaws shall prescribe penalties and an appeals process for athletic recruiting violations. If it is determined that a school has recruited a student in violation of FHSAA bylaws, the FHSAA may require the school to participate in a higher classification for the sport in which the recruited student competes for a minimum of one classification cycle, in addition to any other appropriate fine and sanction imposed on the school, its coaches, or adult representatives who commit violate recruiting violations <del>rules</del>. A student may only <del>not</del> be declared ineligible based on a recruiting violation if of recruiting rules unless the student or parent has committed an act specified in s. 1006.15(4)(b)2. or the FHSAA has imposed sanctions against the individuals or member school engaging in recruiting and the student or the parent has committed an act specified in s. 1006.15(4)(b)3. The FHSAA may not limit the competition of a student athlete prospectively for a rule

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violation by his or her school, the school's coach, or the student athlete's adult representative. The FHSAA may not punish a student athlete for an eligibility or recruiting violation perpetrated by a teammate, coach, or administrator. A contest may not be forfeited for an inadvertent eligibility violation unless the coach or a school administrator should have known of the violation. Contests may not be forfeited for other eligibility violations or recruiting violations in excess of the number of contests from which the coaches and adult representatives responsible for the violations are prospectively suspended falsified any enrollment or eligibility document or accepted any benefit or any promise of benefit if such benefit is not generally available to the school's students or family members or is based in any way on athletic interest, potential, or performance.

(c) The FHSAA shall adopt bylaws that Require all students participating in interscholastic athletic competition or who are candidates for an interscholastic athletic team to satisfactorily pass a medical evaluation each year before prior to participating in interscholastic athletic competition or engaging in any practice, tryout, workout, or other physical activity associated with the student's candidacy for an interscholastic athletic team. Such medical evaluation may be administered only by a practitioner licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, or s. 464.012, and in good standing with the practitioner's regulatory board. The FHSAA bylaws shall

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establish requirements for eliciting a student's medical history and performing the medical evaluation required under this paragraph, which shall include a physical assessment of the student's physical capabilities to participate in interscholastic athletic competition as contained in a uniform preparticipation physical evaluation and history form. The evaluation form shall incorporate the recommendations of the American Heart Association for participation in cardiovascular screening and shall provide a place for the signature of the practitioner performing the evaluation with an attestation that each examination procedure listed on the form was performed by the practitioner or by someone under the direct supervision of the practitioner. The form shall also contain a place for the practitioner to indicate if a referral to another practitioner was made in lieu of completion of a certain examination procedure. The form shall provide a place for the practitioner to whom the student was referred to complete the remaining sections and attest to that portion of the examination. The preparticipation physical evaluation form shall advise students to complete a cardiovascular assessment and shall include information concerning alternative cardiovascular evaluation and diagnostic tests. Results of such medical evaluation must be provided to the school. A No student is not shall be eligible to participate in any interscholastic athletic competition or engage in any practice, tryout, workout, or other physical activity associated with the student's candidacy for an

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interscholastic athletic team until the results of the medical evaluation <u>are have been</u> received and approved by the school.

- (d) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (c), allow a student to may participate in interscholastic athletic competition or be a candidate for an interscholastic athletic team if the parent of the student objects in writing to the student undergoing a medical evaluation because such evaluation is contrary to his or her religious tenets or practices.

  However, in such case, there shall be no liability on the part of any person or entity in a position to otherwise rely on the results of such medical evaluation for any damages resulting from the student's injury or death arising directly from the student's participation in interscholastic athletics where an undisclosed medical condition that would have been revealed in the medical evaluation is a proximate cause of the injury or death.
- (e) The FHSAA shall adopt bylaws that Regulate persons who conduct investigations on behalf of the FHSAA. The bylaws shall include provisions that require An investigator must to:
- 1. Undergo level 2 background screening under s. 435.04, establishing that the investigator has not committed any disqualifying offense listed in s. 435.04, unless the investigator can provide proof of compliance with level 2 screening standards submitted within the previous 5 years to meet any professional licensure requirements, provided:
  - a. The investigator has not had a break in service from a

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position that requires level 2 screening for more than 90 days; and

- b. The investigator submits, under penalty of perjury, an affidavit verifying that the investigator has not committed any disqualifying offense listed in s. 435.04 and is in full compliance with this paragraph.
- 2. Be appointed as an investigator by the  $\underline{\text{FHSAA}}$  executive director.
- 3. Carry a photo identification card that shows the FHSAA name and  $_{T}$  logo  $_{T}$  and the investigator's official title.
  - 4. Adhere to the following guidelines:
- a. Investigate only those alleged violations assigned by the FHSAA executive director or the board of directors.
- b. Conduct interviews on Monday through Friday between the hours of 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. only, unless previously agreed to by the interviewee.
- c. Allow the parent of any student being interviewed to be present during the interview.
- d. Search residences or other private areas only with the permission of the  $\underline{\text{FHSAA}}$  executive director and the written consent of the student's parent and only with a parent or a representative of the parent present.
- (f) The FHSAA shall adopt bylaws that Establish sanctions for coaches who have committed major violations of the FHSAA's bylaws and policies.
  - 1. Major violations include, but are not limited to,

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knowingly allowing an ineligible student to participate in a contest representing a member school in an interscholastic contest or committing a violation of the FHSAA's recruiting or sportsmanship policies.

- 2. Sanctions placed upon an individual coach may include, but are not limited to, prohibiting or suspending the coach from coaching, participating in, or attending any athletic activity sponsored, recognized, or sanctioned by the FHSAA and the member school for which the coach committed the violation. If a coach is sanctioned by the FHSAA and the coach transfers to another member school, those sanctions remain in full force and effect during the term of the sanction.
- 3. If a member school is assessed a financial penalty as a result of a coach committing a major violation, the coach shall reimburse the member school before being allowed to coach, participate in, or attend any athletic activity sponsored, recognized, or sanctioned by the FHSAA and a member school.
- 4. The FHSAA shall establish a due process procedure for coaches sanctioned under this paragraph, consistent with the appeals procedures set forth in subsection (7).
- eligibility disputes. The FHSAA shall provide an opportunity to resolve eligibility issues through an informal conference procedure. The FHSAA must provide written notice to the student athlete, parent, and member school stating specific findings of fact that support a determination of ineligibility. The student

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athlete must request an informal conference if he or she intends to contest the charges. The informal conference must be held within 10 days of receiving the student athlete's request. If the eligibility dispute is not resolved at the informal conference, the FHSAA shall provide a process for the timely and cost-effective resolution of disputes utilizing a neutral third-party, including use of retired or former judges, mediation, or arbitration. The neutral third party shall be selected by the parent of the student athlete from a list maintained by the FHSAA. A final determination regarding the eligibility dispute must be issued no more than 30 days after an informal conference. The FHSAA shall adopt bylaws establishing the process for resolving eligibility disputes must and standards by which FHSAA determinations of eligibility are made. Such bylaws shall provide that:

- 1. Ineligibility must be established by clear and convincing evidence.
- 2. Student athletes, parents, and schools must have notice of the initiation of any investigation or other inquiry into eligibility and may present, to the investigator and to the individual making the eligibility determination, any information or evidence that is credible, persuasive, and of a kind reasonably prudent persons rely upon in the conduct of serious affairs.
- 3. An investigator may not determine matters of eligibility but must submit information and evidence to the

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individual or body designated by the FHSAA executive director or a person designated by the executive director or by the board of directors for an unbiased and objective determination of eligibility.; and

- 4. A determination of ineligibility must be made in writing, setting forth the findings of fact and specific violation upon which the decision is based.
- 5. Any proceedings concerning student eligibility must be held in the county in which the student resides and may be conducted by telephone, videoconference, or other electronic means.
- 6. A student athlete may not be declared ineligible to participate in athletic competition until a final decision is issued by the neutral third-party, unless the determination of ineligibility is based upon s. 1006.15(4)(b)1., 5., or 6. It is the responsibility of the member school to assess the facts underlying the eligibility dispute and any potential penalties that may result from a determination of ineligibility in deciding whether to allow the student athlete to continue to participate prior to a final eligibility determination.
- (h) In lieu of bylaws adopted under paragraph (g), the FHSAA may adopt bylaws providing as a minimum the procedural safeguards of ss. 120.569 and 120.57, making appropriate provision for appointment of unbiased and qualified hearing officers.
  - (i) The FHSAA bylaws may not limit the competition of

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student athletes prospectively for rule violations of their school or its coaches or their adult representatives. The FHSAA bylaws may not unfairly punish student athletes for eligibility or recruiting violations perpetrated by a teammate, coach, or administrator. Contests may not be forfeited for inadvertent eligibility violations unless the coach or a school administrator should have known of the violation. Contests may not be forfeited for other eligibility violations or recruiting violations in excess of the number of contests that the coaches and adult representatives responsible for the violations are prospectively suspended.

 $\underline{\text{(h)}}$  (j) The FHSAA shall Adopt guidelines to educate athletic coaches, officials, administrators, and student athletes and their parents  $\underline{\text{about}}$  of the nature and risk of concussion and head injury.

(i) (k) The FHSAA shall adopt bylaws or policies that

Require the parent of a student who is participating in interscholastic athletic competition or who is a candidate for an interscholastic athletic team to sign and return an informed consent that explains the nature and risk of concussion and head injury, including the risk of continuing to play after concussion or head injury, each year before participating in interscholastic athletic competition or engaging in any practice, tryout, workout, or other physical activity associated with the student's candidacy for an interscholastic athletic team.

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(j)(1) The FHSAA shall adopt bylaws or policies that

Require each student athlete who is suspected of sustaining a concussion or head injury in a practice or competition to be immediately removed from the activity. A student athlete who has been removed from an activity may not return to practice or competition until the student submits to the school a written medical clearance to return stating that the student athlete no longer exhibits signs, symptoms, or behaviors consistent with a concussion or other head injury. Medical clearance must be authorized by the appropriate health care practitioner trained in the diagnosis, evaluation, and management of concussions as defined by the Sports Medicine Advisory Committee of the Florida High School Athletic Association.

- (k) (m) Establish The FHSAA shall adopt bylaws for the establishment and duties of a sports medicine advisory committee composed of the following members:
- 1. Eight physicians licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, with at least one member licensed under chapter 459.
  - 2. One chiropractor licensed under chapter 460.
  - 3. One podiatrist licensed under chapter 461.
  - 4. One dentist licensed under chapter 466.
- 5. Three athletic trainers licensed under part XIII of chapter 468.
- 6. One member who is a current or retired head coach of a high school in the state.
  - (1) Adopt guidelines, provide resources, and develop a

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training course to promote sportsmanship and ethical conduct in interscholastic athletics and require each member school to:

- 1. Establish policies that promote sportsmanship and ethical conduct in its interscholastic athletic programs.
- 2. Educate, on a continuing basis, student athletes, athletic coaches, and administrators regarding these policies.
- 3. Annually administer the training course developed by the FHSAA to student athletes, athletic coaches, and administrators.
- 4. Annually certify compliance with this paragraph by a deadline established by the FHSAA.

In developing the sportsmanship and ethical conduct training,
the FHSAA may provide for multiple modes of delivery, including
in-person seminars or videoconferencing, webinars, or other
electronic means.

- (3) GOVERNING STRUCTURE OF THE FHSAA.-
- (a) The FHSAA shall operate as a representative democracy in which the sovereign authority is within its member schools and the parents of students participating in interscholastic athletics within those schools. Except as provided in this section, the FHSAA shall govern its affairs through its bylaws.
- (b) Each member school, on its annual application for membership, shall name its official representative to the FHSAA. This representative must be either the school principal or his or her designee. That designee must either be an assistant

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principal or athletic director housed within that same school.

- The governing board of the FHSAA shall consist of 16 members comprised proportionately of representatives from traditional public schools, public schools of choice, private schools, home education cooperatives, and parents of student athletes who are enrolled in such schools or programs FHSAA's membership shall be divided along existing county lines into four contiguous and compact administrative regions, each containing an equal or nearly equal number of member schools to ensure equitable representation on the FHSAA's board of directors, representative assembly, and appeals committees. The governing board must also be constituted in a manner that provides for equitable representation among the various regions of the state where the association's member schools are located. Any additional policy making body established by the FHSAA must provide for proportionate representation of schools, programs, parents, and regions of the state as described in this paragraph.
- (d) The FHSAA shall annually require each member of the governing board or other policy making body to attend nonprofit governance training, which must include government in the sunshine, conflicts of interest, ethics, and student athletecentered decision making consistent with the guiding principles for participation in extracurricular activities under s.

  1006.15.

(4) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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(a) The executive authority of the FHSAA shall be vested in its board of directors. Any entity that appoints members to the board of directors shall examine the ethnic and demographic composition of the board when selecting candidates for appointment and shall, to the greatest extent possible, make appointments that reflect state demographic and population trends. The board of directors shall be composed of 16 persons, as follows:

- 1. Four public member school representatives, one elected from among its public school representative members within each of the four administrative regions.
- 2. Four nonpublic member school representatives, one elected from among its nonpublic school representative members within each of the four administrative regions.
- 3. Three representatives appointed by the commissioner, one appointed from the two northernmost administrative regions and one appointed from the two southernmost administrative regions. The third representative shall be appointed to balance the board for diversity or state population trends, or both.
- 4. Two district school superintendents, one elected from the two northernmost administrative regions by the members in those regions and one elected from the two southernmost administrative regions by the members in those regions.
- 5. Two district school board members, one elected from the two northernmost administrative regions by the members in those regions and one elected from the two southernmost administrative

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regions by the members in those regions.

- 6. The commissioner or his or her designee from the department executive staff.
- (b) A quorum of the board of directors shall consist of nine members.
- (c) The board of directors shall elect a president and a vice president from among its members. These officers shall also serve as officers of the FHSAA.
- (d) Members of the board of directors shall serve terms of 3 years and are eligible to succeed themselves only once. A member of the board of directors, other than the commissioner or his or her designee, may serve a maximum of 6 consecutive years. The FHSAA's bylaws shall establish a rotation of terms to ensure that a majority of the members' terms do not expire concurrently.
- (e) The authority and duties of the board of directors, acting as a body and in accordance with the FHSAA's bylaws, are as follows:
- 1. To act as the incorporated FHSAA's board of directors and to fulfill its obligations as required by the FHSAA's charter and articles of incorporation.
- 2. To establish such guidelines, regulations, policies, and procedures as are authorized by the bylaws.
- 3. To employ an FHSAA executive director, who shall have the authority to waive the bylaws of the FHSAA in order to comply with statutory changes.

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495	4. To levy annual dues and other fees and to set the
496	percentage of contest receipts to be collected by the FHSAA.
497	5. To approve the budget of the FHSAA.
498	6. To organize and conduct statewide interscholastic
499	competitions, which may or may not lead to state championships,
500	and to establish the terms and conditions for these
501	competitions.
502	7. To act as an administrative board in the interpretation
503	of, and final decision on, all questions and appeals arising
504	from the directing of interscholastic athletics of member
505	schools.
506	(5) REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.
507	(a) The legislative authority of the FHSAA is vested in
508	its representative assembly.
509	(b) The representative assembly shall be composed of the
510	<del>following:</del>
511	1. An equal number of member school representatives from
512	each of the four administrative regions.
513	2. Four district school superintendents, one elected from
514	each of the four administrative regions by the district school
515	superintendents in their respective administrative regions.
516	3. Four district school board members, one elected from
517	each of the four administrative regions by the district school
518	board members in their respective administrative regions.
519	4. The commissioner or his or her designee from the
520	department executive staff.

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521	(c) The FHSAA's bylaws shall establish the number of
522	member school representatives to serve in the representative
523	assembly from each of the four administrative regions and shall
524	establish the method for their selection.
525	(d) No member of the board of directors other than the
526	commissioner or his or her designee can serve in the
527	representative assembly.
528	(c) The representative assembly shall elect a chairperson
529	and a vice chairperson from among its members.
530	(f) Elected members of the representative assembly shall
531	serve terms of 2 years and are eligible to succeed themselves
532	for two additional terms. An elected member, other than the
533	commissioner or his or her designee, may serve a maximum of 6
534	consecutive years in the representative assembly.
535	(g) A quorum of the representative assembly consists of
536	one more than half of its members.
537	(h) The authority of the representative assembly is
538	limited to its sole duty, which is to consider, adopt, or reject
539	any proposed amendments to the FHSAA's bylaws.
540	(i) The representative assembly shall meet as a body
541	annually. A two-thirds majority of the votes cast by members
542	present is required for passage of any proposal.
543	(6) PUBLIC LIAISON ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
544	(a) The FHSAA shall establish, sustain, fund, and provide
545	staff support to a public liaison advisory committee composed of
546	the following:

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547	1. The commissioner or his or her designee.
548	2. A member public school principal.
549	3. A member private school principal.
550	4. A member school principal who is a member of a racial
551	minority.
552	5. An active athletic director.
553	6. An active coach, who is employed full time by a member
554	school.
555	7. A student athlete.
556	8. A district school superintendent.
557	9. A district school board member.
558	10. A member of the Florida House of Representatives.
559	11. A member of the Florida Senate.
560	12. A parent of a high school student.
561	13. A member of a home education association.
562	14. A representative of the business community.
563	15. A representative of the news media.
564	(b) No member of the board of directors, committee on
565	appeals, or representative assembly is eligible to serve on the
566	public liaison advisory committee.
567	(c) The public liaison advisory committee shall elect a
568	chairperson and vice chairperson from among its members.
569	(d) The authority and duties of the public liaison
570	advisory committee are as follows:
571	1. To act as a conduit through which the general public
572	may have input into the decisionmaking process of the FHSAA and

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to assist the FHSAA in the development of procedures regarding the receipt of public input and disposition of complaints related to high school athletic and competition programs.

- 2. To conduct public hearings annually in each of the four administrative regions during which interested parties may address issues regarding the effectiveness of the rules, operation, and management of the FHSAA.
- 3. To conduct an annual evaluation of the FHSAA as a whole and present a report of its findings, conclusion, and recommendations to the board of directors, to the commissioner, and to the respective education committees of the Florida Senate and the Florida House of Representatives. The recommendations must delineate policies and procedures that will improve the implementation and oversight of high school athletic programs by the FHSAA.
- (e) The public liaison advisory committee shall meet four times annually. Additional meetings may be called by the committee chairperson, the FHSAA president, or the FHSAA executive director.

### (7) APPEALS.-

(a) The FHSAA shall establish a procedure of due process which ensures each student the opportunity to appeal an unfavorable ruling with regard to his or her eligibility to compete. The initial appeal shall be made to a committee on appeals within the administrative region in which the student lives. The FHSAA's bylaws shall establish the number, size, and

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composition of each committee on appeals.

- (b) No member of the board of directors is eligible to serve on a committee on appeals.
- (c) Members of a committee on appeals shall serve terms of 3 years and are eligible to succeed themselves only once. A member of a committee on appeals may serve a maximum of 6 consecutive years. The FHSAA's bylaws shall establish a rotation of terms to ensure that a majority of the members' terms do not expire concurrently.
- (d) The authority and duties of a committee on appeals shall be to consider requests by member schools seeking exceptions to bylaws and regulations, to hear undue hardship eligibility cases filed by member schools on behalf of student athletes.
- (e) A student athlete or member school that receives an unfavorable ruling from a committee on appeals shall be entitled to appeal that decision to the board of directors at its next regularly scheduled meeting or called meeting. The board of directors shall have the authority to uphold, reverse, or amend the decision of the committee on appeals. In all such cases, the decision of the board of directors shall be final.
- (f) The FHSAA shall expedite the appeals process on determinations of ineligibility so that disposition of the appeal can be made before the end of the applicable sports season, if possible.

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(g) In any appeal from a decision on eligibility made by the executive director or a designee, a school or student athlete filing the appeal must be permitted to present information and evidence that was not available at the time of the initial determination or if the determination was not made by an unbiased, objective individual using a process allowing full due process rights to be heard and to present evidence. If evidence is presented on appeal, a de novo decision must be made by the committee or board hearing the appeal, or the determination may be suspended and the matter remanded for a new determination based on all the evidence. If a de novo decision is made on appeal, the decision must be made in writing, setting forth the findings of fact and specific violation upon which the decision is based. If a de novo decision is not required, the decision appealed must be set aside if the decision on ineligibility was not based on clear and convincing evidence. Any further appeal shall be considered on a record that includes all evidence presented. (8) AMENDMENT OF BYLAWS.—Each member school

representative, the board of directors acting as a whole or as members acting individually, any advisory committee acting as a whole to be established by the FHSAA, and the FHSAA's executive director are empowered to propose amendments to the bylaws. Any other individual may propose an amendment by securing the sponsorship of any of the aforementioned individuals or bodies. All proposed amendments must be submitted directly to the

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651	representative assembly for its consideration. The							
652	representative assembly, while empowered to adopt, reject, or							
653	revise proposed amendments, may not, in and of itself, as a body							
654	be allowed to propose any amendment for its own consideration.							
655	Section 2. Subsections (2) through (8) of section 1006.15,							
656	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:							
657	1006.15 Student standards for $eligibility$ to participate							
658	participation in interscholastic and intrascholastic							
659	extracurricular student activities; regulation							
660	(2) District school board and nonprofit association							
661	policies governing student eligibility for extracurricular							
662	activities shall be guided by the following principles:							
663	(a) Interscholastic Extracurricular student activities are							
664	an important complement to the academic curriculum and provide							
665	students with incentives to succeed academically.							
666	(b) Participation in a comprehensive extracurricular and							
667	academic program contributes to student development of the							
668	social and intellectual skills necessary to become a well-							
669	rounded adult.							

- (c) Extracurricular activities promote teamwork and collaboration, expose students to individuals from diverse backgrounds, and enhance parental engagement in the school.
- (d) Policies governing student eligibility for extracurricular activities should not impede parental school choice.
  - (e) A student's school attendance zone or choice of

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educational program should not be a barrier to participation in extracurricular activities that are not offered by the student's school or program.

- (3) As used in this part section, the term:
- (b) "Home education cooperative" means a parent-directed group of individual home education students that provides opportunities for interscholastic competition to those students.
- (c) "Impermissible benefit" means a benefit or promise of benefit that is based in any way on athletic interest, potential, or performance and is a benefit not generally available to the school's students or family members that induces a student athlete to participate in the athletic programs of a member school. The term does not include transportation arrangements.
- (d)1. "Nonprofit association" means the association designated by the Commissioner of Education pursuant to s.

  1006.20 to govern interscholastic athletic competition in this state.
- 2. The term means the Florida High School Athletic

  Association until the State Board of Education approves the

  commissioner's designation of a nonprofit association to govern

  interscholastic athletic competition in this state pursuant to

  s. 1006.20. This subparagraph expires July 1, 2017.

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- (e) "Public school student" means a student who is attending a traditional public school, charter school, magnet school, alternative school, developmental research laboratory school, other public school of choice, or public virtual school.
- (f) "Recruiting" means an effort by a school employee or athletic department staff member to pressure, urge, or entice a student to attend that school for the purpose of participating in interscholastic athletics.
- (g) "Unaffiliated private school" means a private school
  that has an enrollment of 125 or fewer students in grades 6
  through 12 and that is not a member of the nonprofit
  association.
- $\underline{(4)}$  (a) A student is  $\underline{\text{To be}}$  eligible to participate in interscholastic extracurricular student activities  $\underline{\text{if the}}$ , a student  $\underline{\text{must}}$ :
- 1. <u>Maintains</u> <u>Maintain</u> a grade point average of 2.0 or above on a 4.0 scale, or its equivalent, in the previous semester or a cumulative grade point average of 2.0 or above on a 4.0 scale, or its equivalent, in the courses required by s. 1002.3105(5) or s. 1003.4282.
- 2. Executes Execute and fulfills fulfill the requirements of an academic performance contract between the student, the district school board or private school, the appropriate governing association, and the student's parents, if the student's cumulative grade point average falls below 2.0, or its equivalent, on a 4.0 scale in the courses required by s.

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1002.3105(5) or s. 1003.4282. At a minimum, the contract must require that the student attend summer school, or its graded equivalent, between grades 9 and 10 or grades 10 and 11, as necessary.

- 3. <u>Has</u> Have a cumulative grade point average of 2.0 or above on a 4.0 scale, or its equivalent, in the courses required by s. 1002.3105(5) or s. 1003.4282 during his or her junior or senior year.
- 4. Maintains Maintain satisfactory conduct as prescribed by the district school board's or private school's code; including adherence to appropriate dress and other codes of student conduct policies described in s. 1006.07(2). If a student is convicted of, or is found to have committed, a felony or a delinquent act that would have been a felony if committed by an adult, regardless of whether adjudication is withheld, the student's participation in interscholastic extracurricular activities is contingent upon established and published district school board or private school policy.
- 5. Is a home education student who meets the requirements of the home education program pursuant to s. 1002.41, including annual educational evaluations. The evaluation processes or requirements placed on home education student participants may not exceed those that apply under s. 1002.41 to home education students generally.
- (b) A student may only be declared ineligible to participate in interscholastic athletics if:

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755		1.	The	student	fails	to	achieve	compliance	with	paragraph
756	(a);									

- 2. The student or parent falsifies an enrollment or eligibility document;
  - 3. The student or parent accepts an impermissible benefit;
- 4. The student commits a flagrant act of unsportsmanlike conduct towards a contest official, opponent, or other person attending an athletic contest or violates substance abuse policies established by the nonprofit association;
- 5. The student has exhausted 4 years of athletic eligibility, graduated from high school, or attained the maximum age established by the nonprofit association, whichever occurs first;
- 6. The student does not pass a medical evaluation pursuant to 1006.20(2)(c), except as otherwise provided in s.

  1006.20(2)(d);
- 7. The student forfeits his or her amateur status, as defined by the nonprofit association; or
- 8. The student transfers to another school after the transfer deadline established under s. 1006.20 and the student does not meet qualifications for transfer eligibility established by the nonprofit association.
- $\underline{\text{(c)1.(b)}}$   $\underline{\text{A}}$  Any student who is exempt from attending a full school day based on rules adopted by the district school board for double session schools or programs, experimental schools, or schools operating under emergency conditions must maintain the

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grade point average required by this section and pass each class for which he or she is enrolled.

- 2. A student who transfers from a home education program to a public or private school before or during the first semester of the school year is academically eligible to participate in extracurricular activities during the first semester if the student has a successful evaluation from the previous school year pursuant to subparagraph (d)1.
- 3. A public school or private school student who transfers into a home education program after being declared ineligible for participation in extracurricular activities pursuant to subparagraph (b)1. is ineligible to participate in such activities as a home education student until the student has successfully completed one semester in a home education program pursuant to s. 1002.41.
- 4. A public school student who transfers to a private school or another public school or a private school student who transfers to a public school or another private school after being declared ineligible to participate in extracurricular activities pursuant to subparagraph (b)1. is ineligible to participate in such activities until the student has successfully completed one semester at the school to which he or she transfers and meets the requirements of paragraph (a).
- (d) (e) A public school student, a student attending an unaffiliated private school, or a An individual home education student is eligible to participate in an extracurricular

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activity that is not offered by the student's school or home education program. Participation may occur at any the public school in the school district in which the student resides to which the student would be assigned according to district school board attendance area policies or a public school in another school district which the student could choose to attend pursuant to an district or interdistrict controlled open enrollment policy. provisions, or A home education student may also develop an agreement to participate at a private school, in the interscholastic extracurricular activities of that school. To provided In order to participate under this paragraph, a the student must meet the following conditions are met:

- 1. The home education student must meet the requirements of the home education program pursuant to s. 1002.41.
- 2. During the period of participation at a school, the home education student must demonstrate educational progress as required in paragraph (b) in all subjects taken in the home education program by a method of evaluation agreed upon by the parent and the school principal which may include: review of the student's work by a certified teacher chosen by the parent; grades earned through correspondence; grades earned in courses taken at a Florida College System institution, university, or trade school; standardized test scores above the 35th percentile; or any other method designated in s. 1002.41.
- 3. The home education student must meet the same residency requirements as other students in the school at which he or she

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<del>participates.</del>

- 1.4. A The home education student who participates pursuant to this paragraph must meet the same standards of acceptance, behavior, and performance as required of other students in extracurricular activities.
- 2.5. A The student who participates pursuant to this paragraph must register with the school his or her intent to participate in interscholastic extracurricular activities as a representative of the school before the beginning date of the nonathletic activity or season for the athletic activity in which he or she wishes to participate. A home education student must be able to participate in curricular activities if that is a requirement for an extracurricular activity.
- 3. A student who is enrolled in an unaffiliated private school, home education program, a full-time public virtual school, or any public school that does not offer any interscholastic athletic programs may only participate in interscholastic athletics at the public school in which the student is first registered.
- 4. The parent of a student who participates pursuant to this paragraph is responsible for transporting the student to and from the school at which the student participates. The school the student attends, the school at which the student participates in the extracurricular activity, the district school board, and the nonprofit association are exempt from civil liability arising from any injury to the student which

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occurs during such transportation.

6. A student who transfers from a home education program to a public school before or during the first grading period of the school year is academically eligible to participate in interscholastic extracurricular activities during the first grading period provided the student has a successful evaluation from the previous school year, pursuant to subparagraph 2.

7. Any public school or private school student who has been unable to maintain academic eligibility for participation in interscholastic extracurricular activities is ineligible to participate in such activities as a home education student until the student has successfully completed one grading period in home education pursuant to subparagraph 2. to become eligible to participate as a home education student.

(d) An individual charter school student pursuant to s.

1002.33 is eligible to participate at the public school to which the student would be assigned according to district school board attendance area policies or which the student could choose to attend, pursuant to district or interdistrict controlled openenrollment provisions, in any interscholastic extracurricular activity of that school, unless such activity is provided by the student's charter school, if the following conditions are met:

1. The charter school student must meet the requirements of the charter school education program as determined by the charter school governing board.

2. During the period of participation at a school, the

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charter school student must demonstrate educational progress as required in paragraph (b).

- 3. The charter school student must meet the same residency requirements as other students in the school at which he or she participates.
- 4. The charter school student must meet the same standards of acceptance, behavior, and performance that are required of other students in extracurricular activities.
- 5. The charter school student must register with the school his or her intent to participate in interscholastic extracurricular activities as a representative of the school before the beginning date of the season for the activity in which he or she wishes to participate. A charter school student must be able to participate in curricular activities if that is a requirement for an extracurricular activity.
- 6. A student who transfers from a charter school program to a traditional public school before or during the first grading period of the school year is academically eligible to participate in interscholastic extracurricular activities during the first grading period if the student has a successful evaluation from the previous school year, pursuant to subparagraph 2.
- 7. Any public school or private school student who has been unable to maintain academic eligibility for participation in interscholastic extracurricular activities is ineligible to participate in such activities as a charter school student until

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the student has successfully completed one grading period in a charter school pursuant to subparagraph 2. to become eligible to participate as a charter school student.

- (e) A student of the Florida Virtual School full-time program may participate in any interscholastic extracurricular activity at the public school to which the student would be assigned according to district school board attendance area policies or which the student could choose to attend, pursuant to district or interdistrict controlled open enrollment policies, if the student:
- 1. During the period of participation in the interscholastic extracurricular activity, meets the requirements in paragraph (a).
- 2. Meets any additional requirements as determined by the board of trustees of the Florida Virtual School.
- 3. Meets the same residency requirements as other students in the school at which he or she participates.
- 4. Meets the same standards of acceptance, behavior, and performance that are required of other students in extracurricular activities.
- 5. Registers his or her intent to participate in interscholastic extracurricular activities with the school before the beginning date of the season for the activity in which he or she wishes to participate. A Florida Virtual School student must be able to participate in curricular activities if that is a requirement for an extracurricular activity.

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(f) A student who transfers from the Florida Virtual School full-time program to a traditional public school before or during the first grading period of the school year is academically eligible to participate in interscholastic extracurricular activities during the first grading period if the student has a successful evaluation from the previous school year pursuant to paragraph (a).

(g) A public school or private school student who has been unable to maintain academic eligibility for participation in interscholastic extracurricular activities is ineligible to participate in such activities as a Florida Virtual School student until the student successfully completes one grading period in the Florida Virtual School pursuant to paragraph (a).

(5)(4) The student standards for participation in interscholastic extracurricular activities must be applied beginning with the student's first semester of the 9th grade. Each student must meet such other requirements for participation as may be established by the district school board; however, such requirements must apply on an equal basis to all students and a district school board may not make establish requirements for participation in interscholastic extracurricular activities which make participation in such activities less accessible to a transfer student or a student enrolled in a public school of choice, an unaffiliated private school, or a home education program students than to other students. A district school board or private school may not establish policies regarding transfer

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more stringent than the policies established by the nonprofit

association Except as set forth in paragraph (3)(c), evaluation

processes or requirements that are placed on home education

student participants may not go beyond those that apply under s.

1002.41 to home education students generally.

- $\underline{(6)}$  (5) Any organization or entity that regulates or governs interscholastic extracurricular activities of public schools:
- (a) Shall permit home education associations or home education cooperatives to join as member schools.
- (b) Shall not discriminate against any eligible student based on an educational choice of public, private, or home education.
- (7)(6) Public schools are prohibited from membership in any organization or entity which regulates or governs interscholastic extracurricular activities and discriminates against eligible students in public, private, or home education.
- (7) Any insurance provided by district school boards for participants in extracurricular activities shall cover the participating home education student. If there is an additional premium for such coverage, the participating home education student shall pay the premium.
- (8) (a) The Florida High School Athletic Association (FHSAA), in cooperation with each district school board, shall facilitate a program in which a middle school or high school

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student who attends a private school shall be eligible to participate in an interscholastic or intrascholastic sport at a public high school, a public middle school, or a 6-12 public school that is zoned for the physical address at which the student resides if:

- 1. The private school in which the student is enrolled is not a member of the FHSAA and does not offer an interscholastic or intrascholastic athletic program.
- 2. The private school student meets the guidelines for the conduct of the program established by the FHSAA's board of directors and the district school board. At a minimum, such guidelines shall provide:
- a. A deadline for each sport by which the private school student's parents must register with the public school in writing their intent for their child to participate at that school in the sport.
- b. Requirements for a private school student to
  participate, including, but not limited to, meeting the same
  standards of eligibility, acceptance, behavior, educational
  progress, and performance which apply to other students
  participating in interscholastic or intrascholastic sports at a
  public school or FHSAA member private school.
- (b) The parents of a private school student participating in a public school sport under this subsection are responsible for transporting their child to and from the public school at which the student participates. The private school the student

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attends, the public school at which the student participates in a sport, the district school board, and the FHSAA are exempt from civil liability arising from any injury that occurs to the student during such transportation.

- (c) For each academic year, a private school student may only participate at the public school in which the student is first registered under sub-subparagraph (a)2.a. or makes himself or herself a candidate for an athletic team by engaging in a practice.
- (d) The athletic director of each participating FHSAA member public school shall maintain the student records necessary for eligibility, compliance, and participation in the program.
- (e) Any non-FHSAA member private school that has a student who wishes to participate in this program must make all student records, including, but not limited to, academic, financial, disciplinary, and attendance records, available upon request of the FHSAA.
- (f) A student must apply to participate in this program through the FHSAA program application process.
- (g) Only students who are enrolled in non-FHSAA member private schools consisting of 125 students or fewer are eligible to participate in the program in any given academic year.
- Section 3. Section 1006.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 1006.16 Insuring school students engaged in

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extracurricular athletic activities against injury.-A Any district school board, school athletic association, or school may formulate, conduct, and purchase a plan or method of insuring, or may self-insure, participants in extracurricular activities school students against injury sustained by reason of such participation students engaging and participating in the extracurricular athletic activities conducted or sponsored by the district school board, association, or school in which such students are enrolled. A district school board, school athletic association, or school may add a surcharge to the fee charged for admission to athletic events as a means of producing revenue to purchase such insurance or to provide self-insurance. A Any district school board may pay for all or part of such plan or method of insurance or self-insurance from available district school board funds. Insurance provided by a district school board for participants in extracurricular activities must cover home education and unaffiliated private school students participating in extracurricular activities at a district public school pursuant to s. 1006.15 under the same terms and conditions that apply to students enrolled in a district public school.

Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 1006.19, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1006.19 Audit of records of nonprofit <del>corporations and</del> associations handling interscholastic activities.—

(1) Each nonprofit association or corporation that

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operates for the purpose of supervising and controlling interscholastic activities of public high schools and whose membership is composed of duly certified representatives of public high schools, and whose rules and regulations are established by members thereof, shall have an annual financial audit of its accounts and records conducted by an independent certified public accountant retained by it and paid from its funds. The accountant shall furnish a copy of the audit report to the Auditor General within 30 days after completion of the audit. At least every 3 years, the Auditor General shall conduct an operational audit of the accounts and records of each nonprofit association.

Section 5. Subsection (3) of section 768.135, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

768.135 Volunteer team physicians; immunity.-

(3) A practitioner licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, or s. 464.012 who gratuitously and in good faith conducts an evaluation pursuant to s.  $\underline{1006.20}$   $\underline{1006.20(2)(c)}$  is not liable for any civil damages arising from that evaluation unless the evaluation was conducted in a wrongful manner.

Section 6. Effective upon the approval of the State Board of Education of the designation by the Commissioner of Education of a nonprofit association to govern interscholastic athletic competition in this state pursuant to section 15 of this act, paragraph (g) of subsection (2) of section 943.0438, Florida

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Statutes, is amended to read:

943.0438 Athletic coaches for independent sanctioning authorities.—

- (2) An independent sanctioning authority shall:
- (g) Adopt bylaws or policies that require each youth athlete who is suspected of sustaining a concussion or head injury in a practice or competition to be immediately removed from the activity. A youth athlete who has been removed from an activity may not return to practice or competition until the youth submits to the athletic coach a written medical clearance to return stating that the youth athlete no longer exhibits signs, symptoms, or behaviors consistent with a concussion or other head injury. Medical clearance must be authorized by the appropriate health care practitioner trained in the diagnosis, evaluation, and management of concussions as defined by the sports medicine advisory committee of a nonprofit the Florida High School Athletic association.

Section 7. Subsections (17) and (18) of section 1002.20, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1002.20 K-12 student and parent rights.—Parents of public school students must receive accurate and timely information regarding their child's academic progress and must be informed of ways they can help their child to succeed in school. K-12 students and their parents are afforded numerous statutory rights including, but not limited to, the following:

(17) ATHLETICS; PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL.-

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- (a) Eligibility.—Eligibility requirements for all students participating in high school athletic competition must allow a student to be eligible in the school in which he or she first enrolls each school year, the school in which the student makes himself or herself a candidate for an athletic team by engaging in practice before enrolling, or the school to which the student has transferred with approval of the district school board, in accordance with the provisions of s. 1006.20 1006.20(2)(a).
- (b) Medical evaluation.—Students must satisfactorily pass a medical evaluation each year before participating in athletics, unless the parent objects in writing based on religious tenets or practices, in accordance with the provisions of s.  $1006.20 \ \frac{1006.20(2)(d)}{d}$ .
- (18) EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES.—In accordance with the provisions of s. 1006.15:
- (a) Eligibility.—Students who meet specified academic and conduct requirements are eligible to participate in extracurricular activities.
- (b) Participation Home education students.—All public school students, including those enrolled in public schools of choice and virtual education, all home education students, and certain private school students may participate in any extracurricular activity not offered by the student's school or home education program at any public school in the school district in which the student resides or a public school in another school district which the student could choose to attend

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who meet specified academic and conduct requirements are eligible to participate in extracurricular activities at the public school to which the student would be assigned or could choose to attend according to district school board policies, or may develop an agreement to participate at a private school.

- (c) Charter school students. Charter school students who meet specified academic and conduct requirements are eligible to participate in extracurricular activities at the public school to which the student would be assigned or could choose to attend according to district school board policies, unless such activity is provided by the student's charter school.
- (d) Florida Virtual School full-time students.—Florida
  Virtual School full-time students who meet specified academic
  and conduct requirements are eligible to participate in
  extracurricular activities at the public school to which the
  student would be assigned or could choose to attend according to
  district school board policies.
- (c) (e) Discrimination prohibited.—Organizations that regulate or govern extracurricular activities of public schools shall not discriminate against any eligible student based on an educational choice of public, private, or home education.
- Section 8. Subsection (11) of section 1002.33, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 1002.33 Charter schools.-
  - (11) PARTICIPATION IN INTERSCHOLASTIC EXTRACURRICULAR

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ACTIVITIES.—A charter school student is eligible to participate in an interscholastic extracurricular activity at the public school to which the student would be otherwise assigned to attend pursuant to s.  $\underline{1006.15}$   $\underline{1006.15(3)(d)}$ .

Section 9. Subsection (8) of section 1002.42, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.42 Private schools.-

(8) ATHLETIC COMPETITION.—A private school may participate in athletic competition with a public high school in accordance with the provisions of s.  $1006.20 \ 1006.20(1)$ .

Section 10. Effective upon the approval of the State Board of Education of the designation by the Commissioner of Education of a nonprofit association to govern interscholastic athletic competition in this state pursuant to section 15 of this act, subsection (1) of section 1006.165, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1006.165 Automated external defibrillator; user training.-

(1) Each public school that is a member of the <u>nonprofit</u>

Florida High School Athletic association must have an operational automated external defibrillator on the school grounds. Public and private partnerships are encouraged to cover the cost associated with the purchase and placement of the defibrillator and training in the use of the defibrillator.

Section 11. Effective upon the approval of the State Board of Education of the designation by the Commissioner of Education of a nonprofit association to govern interscholastic athletic

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competition in this state pursuant to section 15 of this act, section 1006.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1006.18 Cheerleader safety standards.— The nonprofit Florida High School Athletic association or successor organization shall adopt statewide uniform safety standards for student cheerleaders and spirit groups that participate in any school activity or extracurricular student activity. The nonprofit Florida High School Athletic association or successor organization shall adopt the "Official High School Spirit Rules," published by the National Federation of State High School Associations, as the statewide uniform safety standards.

Section 12. Effective upon the approval of the State Board of Education of the designation by the Commissioner of Education of a nonprofit association to govern interscholastic athletic competition in this state pursuant to section 15 of this act, paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section 1012.467, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1012.467 Noninstructional contractors who are permitted access to school grounds when students are present; background screening requirements.—

(7)(a) The Department of Law Enforcement shall implement a system that allows for the results of a criminal history check provided to a school district to be shared with other school districts through a secure Internet website or other secure electronic means. School districts must accept reciprocity of level 2 screenings for the nonprofit association's Florida High

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School Athletic Association officials.

Section 13. Effective upon the approval of the State Board of Education of the designation by the Commissioner of Education of a nonprofit association to govern interscholastic athletic competition in this state pursuant to section 15 of this act, paragraph (g) of subsection (2) of section 1012.468, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1012.468 Exceptions to certain fingerprinting and criminal history checks.—

- (2) A district school board shall exempt from the screening requirements set forth in ss. 1012.465 and 1012.467 the following noninstructional contractors:
- (g) An investigator for the <u>nonprofit</u> Florida High School Athletic association (FHSAA) who meets the requirements <u>of under</u> s.  $1006.20 \ \frac{1006.20(2)(e)}{2}$ .

Section 14. Effective upon the approval of the State Board of Education of the designation by the Commissioner of Education of a nonprofit association to govern interscholastic athletic competition in this state pursuant to section 15 of this act, paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 1012.55, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1244 1012.55 Positions for which certificates required.—

(2)

(b) Completion of a sports safety course shall count for 6 hours of required school district inservice instruction for athletic coaching certification if the course is approved by the

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1249 <u>nonprofit</u> Florida High School Athletic association Board of 1250 <u>Directors</u> and meets the following requirements:

- 1. The course consists of at least eight modules.
- 2. The course immediately provides an individual with a "merit" certificate at the time of successful completion.
- 3. The course is delivered through hands-on and online teaching methods.
- 4. The course is a hands-on course taught by either a state-licensed athletic trainer who holds a current certificate from the Board of Certification or a member of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons.
  - 5. Hands-on course material is less than 120 pages.
- 6. The course covers sports safety specifically, excluding coaching principles and procedures for cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
- 7. The course is authored or approved by at least 10 health care professionals, including doctors of medicine, doctors of osteopathy, registered nurses, physical therapists, and certified athletic trainers.
- 8. The course is revised and reviewed for updates at least once every 30 months.
- 9. The course is available to the general public for a retail price under \$50.
- 10. Each course examination is automated and taken online with a score of 80 percent or better for successful completion.
- Section 15. By July 1, 2017, the Commissioner of

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Education, with the approval of the State Board of Education, shall designate a nonprofit association to govern interscholastic athletic competition in this state. Following completion of each operational audit under s. 1006.19, the commissioner shall review the nonprofit association's performance in governing interscholastic athletics and, if he or she finds that the nonprofit association has failed to perform its duties in compliance with the law and guiding principles for student eligibility for interscholastic athletics, may designate another governing nonprofit association to be Florida's voting member association of the National Federation of State High School Associations, with approval of the State Board of Education.

Section 16. Effective upon the approval of the State Board of Education of the designation by the Commissioner of Education of a nonprofit association to govern interscholastic athletic competition in this state pursuant to section 15 of this act, subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 1006.20, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, are amended to read:

1006.20 Athletics in public K-12 schools.-

(1) GOVERNING NONPROFIT ASSOCIATION.—The Florida High School Athletic Association (FHSAA) is designated the governing nonprofit association for purposes of membership in the National Federation of State High School Associations. If the FHSAA fails to meet the provisions of this section, The Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the State Board of Education,

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shall designate a nonprofit association to govern interscholastic athletic competition in this state. The nonprofit association designated by the commissioner shall be the governing body for purposes of the National Federation of State High School Associations. The nonprofit association FHSAA is not a state agency as defined in s. 120.52 but is subject to ss. 1006.15-1006.19. Any special event fees, sanctioning fees, including third party sanctioning fees, or contest receipts collected annually by the nonprofit association FHSAA may not exceed its actual costs to perform the function or duty that is the subject of or justification for the fee. The nonprofit association FHSAA shall offer spectators seeking admission to athletic competitions the option of purchasing a single-day or multi-day pass at a cost below that which one would pay on a per event basis for the same number of contests. A private school that wishes to engage in high school athletic competition with a public high school may become a member of the nonprofit association FHSAA, by sport. Any high school in the state, including charter schools, virtual schools, and home education cooperatives, may become a member of the nonprofit association FHSAA, by sport, and participate in the activities of the nonprofit association FHSAA. Membership in the nonprofit association FHSAA is not mandatory for any school, and any member school may join other athletic associations, by sport. The nonprofit association FHSAA may not deny or discourage interscholastic competition between its member schools and

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nonmember schools, including members of another athletic governing association, and may not take any retributory or discriminatory action against any of its member schools that participate in interscholastic competition with nonmember schools. The nonprofit association FHSAA may not unreasonably withhold its approval of an application to become an affiliate member of the National Federation of State High School Associations submitted by any other association that governs interscholastic athletic competition in this state that meets the requirements of this section. The commissioner may identify other associations that govern interscholastic athletic competition in compliance with this section. For the purposes of this section, "high school" includes grades 6 through 12. The nonprofit association shall:

# (2) STUDENT ELICIBILITY REQUIREMENTS; RECRUITING POLICIES; ELIGIBILITY DISPUTE RESOLUTION.—The FHSAA shall:

(a) Establish eligibility requirements for all students who participate in high school athletic competition in its member schools. A student is eligible in the school in which he or she first enrolls each school year or the school in which the student makes himself or herself a candidate for an athletic team by engaging in a practice before enrolling in the school. A student who transfers during the school year is eligible in the school to which he or she transfers if the transfer is made by a deadline established by the nonprofit association FHSAA, which may not be before the date authorized for the beginning of

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practice for the sport. If the date authorized for the beginning of practice is before the first day of the grading period in which the regular season games begin, the transfer deadline may not be before the first day of such grading period. The student shall be eligible in that school so long as he or she remains enrolled in that school. Subsequent eligibility shall be determined and enforced through the <a href="mailto:nonprofit association">nonprofit association</a>'s FHSAA's requirements. Requirements governing eligibility and transfer between member schools shall be applied similarly to all students.

Prohibit the recruiting of students for athletic purposes and prescribe penalties and an appeals process for athletic recruiting violations. If it is determined that a school has recruited a student, the nonprofit association FHSAA may require the school to participate in a higher classification for the sport in which the recruited student competes for a minimum of one classification cycle, in addition to any other appropriate fine and sanction imposed on the school, its coaches, or adult representatives who commit recruiting violations. A student may only be declared ineligible based on a recruiting violation if the student or parent has committed an act specified in s. 1006.15(4)(b)2. or the nonprofit association FHSAA has imposed sanctions against the individuals or member school engaging in recruiting and the student or the parent has committed an act specified in s. 1006.15(4)(b)3. The nonprofit association FHSAA may not limit the competition of a student

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athlete prospectively for a rule violation by his or her school, the school's coach, or the student athlete's adult representative. The nonprofit association FHSAA may not punish a student athlete for an eligibility or recruiting violation perpetrated by a teammate, coach, or administrator. A contest may not be forfeited for an inadvertent eligibility violation unless the coach or a school administrator should have known of the violation. Contests may not be forfeited for other eligibility violations or recruiting violations in excess of the number of contests from which the coaches and adult representatives responsible for the violations are prospectively suspended.

(c) Require all students participating in interscholastic athletic competition or who are candidates for an interscholastic athletic team to satisfactorily pass a medical evaluation each year before participating in interscholastic athletic competition or engaging in any practice, tryout, workout, or other physical activity associated with the student's candidacy for an interscholastic athletic team. Such medical evaluation may be administered only by a practitioner licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, or s. 464.012, and in good standing with the practitioner's regulatory board. The nonprofit association FHSAA shall establish requirements for eliciting a student's medical history and performing the medical evaluation required under this paragraph, which shall include a physical assessment of the student's

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physical capabilities to participate in interscholastic athletic competition as contained in a uniform preparticipation physical evaluation and history form. The evaluation form shall incorporate the recommendations of the American Heart Association for participation in cardiovascular screening and shall provide a place for the signature of the practitioner performing the evaluation with an attestation that each examination procedure listed on the form was performed by the practitioner or by someone under the direct supervision of the practitioner. The form shall also contain a place for the practitioner to indicate if a referral to another practitioner was made in lieu of completion of a certain examination procedure. The form shall provide a place for the practitioner to whom the student was referred to complete the remaining sections and attest to that portion of the examination. The preparticipation physical evaluation form shall advise students to complete a cardiovascular assessment and shall include information concerning alternative cardiovascular evaluation and diagnostic tests. Results of such medical evaluation must be provided to the school. A student is not eligible to participate in any interscholastic athletic competition or engage in any practice, tryout, workout, or other physical activity associated with the student's candidacy for an interscholastic athletic team until the results of the medical evaluation are received and approved by the school.

(d) Notwithstanding paragraph (c), allow a student to

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participate in interscholastic athletic competition or be a candidate for an interscholastic athletic team if the parent of the student objects in writing to the student undergoing a medical evaluation because such evaluation is contrary to his or her religious tenets or practices. However, in such case, there shall be no liability on the part of any person or entity in a position to otherwise rely on the results of such medical evaluation for any damages resulting from the student's injury or death arising directly from the student's participation in interscholastic athletics where an undisclosed medical condition that would have been revealed in the medical evaluation is a proximate cause of the injury or death.

- (e) Regulate persons who conduct investigations on behalf of the nonprofit association FHSAA. An investigator must:
- 1. Undergo level 2 background screening under s. 435.04, establishing that the investigator has not committed any disqualifying offense listed in s. 435.04, unless the investigator can provide proof of compliance with level 2 screening standards submitted within the previous 5 years to meet any professional licensure requirements, provided:
- a. The investigator has not had a break in service from a position that requires level 2 screening for more than 90 days; and
- b. The investigator submits, under penalty of perjury, an affidavit verifying that the investigator has not committed any disqualifying offense listed in s. 435.04 and is in full

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1457 compliance with this paragraph.

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- 2. Be appointed as an investigator by the  $\underline{\text{nonprofit}}$  association  $\underline{\text{FHSAA}}$ .
- 3. Carry a photo identification card that shows the nonprofit association's FHSAA name and logo and the investigator's official title.
  - 4. Adhere to the following guidelines:
- a. Investigate only those alleged violations assigned by the nonprofit association  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{FHSAA}}$ .
- b. Conduct interviews on Monday through Friday between the hours of 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. only, unless previously agreed to by the interviewee.
- c. Allow the parent of any student being interviewed to be present during the interview.
- d. Search residences or other private areas only with the permission of the <u>nonprofit association</u> FHSAA and the written consent of the student's parent and only with a parent or a representative of the parent present.
- (f) Establish sanctions for coaches who have committed major violations.
- 1. Major violations include, but are not limited to, knowingly allowing an ineligible student to participate in a contest representing a member school in an interscholastic contest or committing a violation of the <u>nonprofit association's</u> FHSAA's recruiting or sportsmanship policies.
  - 2. Sanctions placed upon an individual coach may include,

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but are not limited to, prohibiting or suspending the coach from coaching, participating in, or attending any athletic activity sponsored, recognized, or sanctioned by the nonprofit association FHSAA and the member school for which the coach committed the violation. If a coach is sanctioned by the nonprofit association FHSAA and the coach transfers to another member school, those sanctions remain in full force and effect during the term of the sanction.

- 3. If a member school is assessed a financial penalty as a result of a coach committing a major violation, the coach shall reimburse the member school before being allowed to coach, participate in, or attend any athletic activity sponsored, recognized, or sanctioned by the nonprofit association FHSAA and a member school.
- 4. The <u>nonprofit association</u> FHSAA shall establish a due process procedure for coaches sanctioned under this paragraph.
- eligibility disputes. The <u>nonprofit association</u> FHSAA shall provide an opportunity to resolve eligibility issues through an informal conference procedure. The <u>nonprofit association</u> FHSAA must provide written notice to the student athlete, parent, and member school stating specific findings of fact that support a determination of ineligibility. The student athlete must request an informal conference if he or she intends to contest the charges. The informal conference must be held within 10 days of receiving the student athlete's request. If the eligibility

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dispute is not resolved at the informal conference, the nonprofit association FHSAA shall provide a process for the timely and cost-effective resolution of disputes utilizing a neutral third-party, including use of retired or former judges, mediation, or arbitration. The neutral third party shall be selected by the parent of the student athlete from a list maintained by the nonprofit association FHSAA. A final determination regarding the eligibility dispute must be issued no more than 30 days after an informal conference. The process for resolving eligibility disputes must provide that:

- 1. Ineligibility must be established by clear and convincing evidence.
- 2. Student athletes, parents, and schools must have notice of the initiation of any investigation or other inquiry into eligibility and may present, to the investigator and to the individual making the eligibility determination, any information or evidence that is credible, persuasive, and of a kind reasonably prudent persons rely upon in the conduct of serious affairs.
- 3. An investigator may not determine matters of eligibility but must submit information and evidence to the individual or body designated by the nonprofit association FHSAA for an unbiased and objective determination of eligibility.
- 4. A determination of ineligibility must be made in writing, setting forth the findings of fact and specific violation upon which the decision is based.

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- 5. Any proceedings concerning student eligibility must be held in the county in which the student resides and may be conducted by telephone, videoconference, or other electronic means.
- 6. A student athlete may not be declared ineligible to participate in athletic competition until a final decision is issued by the neutral third-party, unless the determination of ineligibility is based upon s. 1006.15(4)(b)1. and 5. It is the responsibility of the member school to assess the facts underlying the eligibility dispute and any potential penalties that may result from a determination of ineligibility in deciding whether to allow the student athlete to continue to participate prior to a final eligibility determination.
- (h) Adopt guidelines to educate athletic coaches, officials, administrators, and student athletes and their parents about the nature and risk of concussion and head injury.
- (i) Require the parent of a student who is participating in interscholastic athletic competition or who is a candidate for an interscholastic athletic team to sign and return an informed consent that explains the nature and risk of concussion and head injury, including the risk of continuing to play after concussion or head injury, each year before participating in interscholastic athletic competition or engaging in any practice, tryout, workout, or other physical activity associated with the student's candidacy for an interscholastic athletic team.

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- (j) Require each student athlete who is suspected of sustaining a concussion or head injury in a practice or competition to be immediately removed from the activity. A student athlete who has been removed from an activity may not return to practice or competition until the student submits to the school a written medical clearance to return stating that the student athlete no longer exhibits signs, symptoms, or behaviors consistent with a concussion or other head injury. Medical clearance must be authorized by the appropriate health care practitioner trained in the diagnosis, evaluation, and management of concussions as defined by the sports medicine advisory committee of the nonprofit Florida High School Athletic Association.
- (k) Establish duties of a sports medicine advisory committee composed of the following members:
- 1. Eight physicians licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, with at least one member licensed under chapter 459.
  - 2. One chiropractor licensed under chapter 460.
  - 3. One podiatrist licensed under chapter 461.
  - 4. One dentist licensed under chapter 466.
- 5. Three athletic trainers licensed under part XIII of chapter 468.
  - 6. One member who is a current or retired head coach of a high school in the state.
- 1585 (1) Adopt guidelines, provide resources, and develop a 1586 training course to promote sportsmanship and ethical conduct in

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interscholastic athletics and require each member school to:

- 1. Establish policies that promote sportsmanship and ethical conduct in its interscholastic athletic programs.
- 2. Educate, on a continuing basis, student athletes, athletic coaches, and administrators regarding these policies.
- 3. Annually administer the training course developed by the  $\underline{\text{nonprofit association}}$  FHSAA to student athletes, athletic coaches, and administrators.
- 4. Annually certify compliance with this paragraph by a deadline established by the nonprofit association FHSAA.

In developing the sportsmanship and ethical conduct training, the <u>nonprofit association</u> FHSAA may provide for multiple modes of delivery, including in-person seminars or videoconferencing, webinars, or other electronic means.

### (2) (3) GOVERNING STRUCTURE OF THE FHSAA.

- (a) The <u>nonprofit association</u> FHSAA shall operate as a representative democracy in which the sovereign authority is within its member schools and the parents of students participating in interscholastic athletics within those schools.
- (b) Each member school, on its annual application for membership, shall name its official representative to the nonprofit association FHSAA. This representative must be either the school principal or his or her designee. That designee must either be an assistant principal or athletic director housed within that same school.

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- shall consist of 16 members comprised proportionately of representatives from traditional public schools, public schools of choice, private schools, home education cooperatives, and parents of student athletes who are enrolled in such schools or programs. The governing board must also be constituted in a manner that provides for equitable representation among the various regions of the state where the association's member schools are located. Any additional policy making body established by the nonprofit association FHSAA must provide for proportionate representation of schools, programs, parents, and regions of the state as described in this paragraph.
- (d) The <u>nonprofit association</u> FHSAA shall annually require each member of the governing board or other policy making body to attend nonprofit governance training, which must include government in the sunshine, conflicts of interest, ethics, and student athlete-centered decision making consistent with the guiding principles for participation in extracurricular activities under s. 1006.15.

Section 17. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2015.

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