



## FULL ANALYSIS

### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

#### A. HOUSE PRINCIPLES ANALYSIS:

**Promote personal responsibility** – The bill requires students to earn a 2.0 grade point average to participate in any extracurricular activities.

**Empower families** – Families will be able to use this provision to encourage the academic performance of their students.

#### B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Current law provides for the standards and regulation of interscholastic extracurricular student activities. The bill would remove the restriction of applying only to interscholastic extracurricular student activities and apply the standards and regulations to all extracurricular student activities. The bill adds provisions allowing a student to be tutored, perform community service, and attend school athletic, social, and academic functions. However, a student who is not eligible to participate in extracurricular activities shall not perform at school functions or travel with a school team, band, club, or other organization to any event where the group is to compete or perform.

The standards established in current law are a 2.0 average in the previous semester, or a 2.0 average in required courses. Freshmen and sophomores must enter into an academic contract if their grade point average falls below a 2.0 in required courses, including attendance in summer school. Juniors and seniors must maintain a 2.0 in required courses. All students must maintain satisfactory conduct. These requirements also apply to charter school and home education students.

#### C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

**Section 1:** Amends s.1006.15, F.S., to include all extracurricular activities.

**Section 2:** Amends s. 1002.33, F.S. to include charter schools in requirements for participating in extracurricular activities.

**Section 3:** Amends s. 1002.41, F.S., to include home education students in requirements for participating in extracurricular activities.

**Section 4:** Sets an effective date of July 1, 2005.

### II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

#### A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

##### 1. Revenues:

This bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on state government revenues.

##### 2. Expenditures:

This bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on state government expenditures.

#### B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

##### 1. Revenues:

This bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on local government revenues.

2. Expenditures:

This bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on local government expenditures.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

This bill does not appear to have a direct economic impact on the private sector.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

**III. COMMENTS**

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

This bill does not require a city or county to spend funds or to take any action requiring the expenditure of funds.

2. Other:

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

**IV. AMENDMENTS/COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE & COMBINED BILL CHANGES**

The PreK-12 Committee heard the bill on February 22, and adopted one amendment. The bill failed on a 4/5 vote, was ordered retained, and was reconsidered at the March 8 meeting of the PreK-12 Committee. Two additional amendments were adopted. The amendments to the bill make the following changes:

Amendment 1 moved the effective date of the bill from July 1, 2005 to January 1, 2006 .

Amendment 2, with an amendment to the amendment, adds a sub-subsection to encourage school boards to adopt a waiver process from the bill's requirements, based on extenuating circumstances for individual students, and requires State Board of Education approval before the waiver process is implemented.

Amendment 3 requires the Department of Education to collect data and report on the number of students precluded from participating in extracurricular activities because of the bill, and the impact of the bill on graduation and dropout rates.