



Florida Statute mandates each District, Charter and Private School Authority establish and publish eligibility standards for extracurricular activities and “good cause authority” in reference to policy governing transfer students in its Code of Student Conduct. Please reference s. 1006.195 and s. 1006.15(3)(h).

The following includes a list of examples, such as, but not limited to, which may be considered for inclusion as eligibility standards to participate in extracurricular interscholastic or intrascholastic activities:

- School attendance policy that may prevent a student from participating
- Alcohol/drug related behavior
- 2.0 GPA Required for Academic Eligibility. A middle/junior high student must have 2.0 GPA, or the equivalent of a 2.0 GPA based on a 4.0 scale, at the conclusion of each semester. A high school student must have a cumulative 2.0 grade point average on a 4.0 unweighted scale, or its equivalent, at the conclusion of each semester to be academically eligible during the next semester (s. 1006.15(3)(a)1, Florida Statutes). Final grades previously earned by the student from another school shall not be converted using the scale in Bylaw 9.4.2. A district may require more stringent academic requirements (i.e. no F’s)
- School/classroom discipline issues
- Social Media issues
- Bullying
- Sportsmanship
- Dress Code Policy
- Four Year Limit of Eligibility
- Age Limit – 19 years 9 months (seniors) or 19 years on or after September 1 (all others)
- Physical Evaluation (EL2) and Consent and Release from Liability Certificate (EL3)
- Any other district policy which would remove or prevent a student from participating in extracurricular activities

One of the exceptions for a student who transfers schools and wishes to continue participating in the same sport at the new school is “authorized for good cause” published in district, charter, or private school policy. The following includes a list of examples, such as, but not limited to, which may be considered for “good cause authority”:

- Move to a new residence – the student moves to a new home address due to a move by the student and a person or person(s) with whom he/she has been previously living that makes it necessary for the student to attend a different school.
- Move to a new residence following the marriage of the student. The student immediately establishes a new residence that makes it necessary to attend a different school.
- Reassignment by District School Board or Charter School Board
- Transfer of school within the first twenty days – i.e. acceptance into a previously applied for magnet program, charter or private school
- Special Assignment by the Superintendent, School Choice Office, etc.
- Undue Hardship



1006.195 District School Board, Charter School Authority and Responsibility to Establish Student Eligibility Regarding Participation in Interscholastic and Intrascholastic Extracurricular Activities.

Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in ss. 1006.15, 1006.18, and 1006.20, regarding student eligibility to participate in interscholastic and intrascholastic extracurricular activities:

(1)(a) A district school board must establish, through its code of student conduct, student eligibility standards and related student disciplinary actions regarding student participation in interscholastic and intrascholastic extracurricular activities. The code of student conduct must provide that:

1. A student not currently suspended from interscholastic or intrascholastic extracurricular activities, or suspended or expelled from school, pursuant to a district school board's suspension or expulsion powers provided in law, including ss. 1006.07, 1006.08, and 1006.09, is eligible to participate in interscholastic and intrascholastic extracurricular activities.

2. A student may not participate in a sport if the student participated in that same sport at another school during that school year, unless the student meets the criteria in s. 1006.15(3)(h).

3. A student's eligibility to participate in any interscholastic or intrascholastic extracurricular activity may not be affected by any alleged recruiting violation until final disposition of the allegation pursuant to s. 1006.20(2)(b).

(b) Students who participate in interscholastic and intrascholastic extracurricular activities for, but are not enrolled in, a public school pursuant to s. 1006.15(3)(c)-(e) and (8), are subject to the district school board's code of student conduct for the limited purpose of establishing and maintaining the student's eligibility to participate at the school.

(c) The provisions of this subsection apply to interscholastic and intrascholastic extracurricular activities conducted by charter schools and private schools, as applicable, except that the charter school governing board, or equivalent private school authority, is responsible for the authority and responsibility otherwise provided to district school boards.

(2)(a) The Florida High School Athletic Association (FHSAA) continues to retain jurisdiction over the following provisions in s. 1006.20, which may not be implemented in a manner contrary to this section: membership in the FHSAA; recruiting prohibitions and violations; student medical evaluations; investigations; and sanctions for coaches; school eligibility and forfeiture of contests; student concussions or head injuries; the sports medical advisory committee; and the general operational provisions of the FHSAA.



1006.15 Student standards for participation in interscholastic and intrascholastic extracurricular student activities; regulation.—

1006.15(3)(h)

(h)1. A school district or charter school may not delay eligibility or otherwise prevent a student participating in controlled open enrollment, or a choice program, from being immediately eligible to participate in interscholastic and intrascholastic extracurricular activities.

2. A student may not participate in a sport if the student participated in that same sport at another school during that school year, unless the student meets one of the following criteria:

- a. Dependent children of active duty military personnel whose move resulted from military orders.
- b. Children who have been relocated due to a foster care placement in a different school zone.
- c. Children who move due to a court-ordered change in custody due to separation or divorce, or the serious illness or death of a custodial parent.
- d. Authorized for good cause in district or charter school policy.