

97TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2011 and 2012 SB3410

Introduced 2/7/2012, by Sen. Ira I. Silverstein

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

105 ILCS 5/10-20.54 105 ILCS 5/34-18.46

Amends the School Code. Provides that a school board's concussion and head injury policy must require that a student athlete who is suspected of sustaining a concussion or head injury in a practice or game be removed from play at that time. Requires the policy to provide that a student athlete who has been removed from play may not return to play until the student athlete is evaluated by a licensed health care provider trained in the evaluation and management of concussions and head injuries and the student athlete receives written clearance to return to play from that health care provider. Makes technical changes having a revisory function.

LRB097 19911 NHT 65201 b

FISCAL NOTE ACT
MAY APPLY

STATE MANDATES ACT MAY REQUIRE REIMBURSEMENT

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1 AN ACT concerning education.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

- Section 5. The School Code is amended by renumbering and changing Sections 10-20.54 and 34-18.46 as follows:
- 6 (105 ILCS 5/10-20.54)
- Sec. $\underline{10-20.54}$ $\underline{10}$ $\underline{20.53}$. Student athletes; concussions and head injuries.
 - (a) The General Assembly recognizes all of the following:
 - (1) Concussions are one of the most commonly reported injuries in children and adolescents who participate in sports and recreational activities. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that as many as 3,900,000 sports-related and recreation-related concussions occur in the United States each year. A concussion is caused by a blow or motion to the head or body that causes the brain to move rapidly inside the skull. The risk of catastrophic injuries or death are significant when a concussion or head injury is not properly evaluated and managed.
 - (2) Concussions are a type of brain injury that can range from mild to severe and can disrupt the way the brain normally works. Concussions can occur in any organized or

unorganized sport or recreational activity and can result from a fall or from players colliding with each other, the ground, or with obstacles. Concussions occur with or without loss of consciousness, but the vast majority of concussions occur without loss of consciousness.

- (3) Continuing to play with a concussion or symptoms of a head injury leaves a young athlete especially vulnerable to greater injury and even death. The General Assembly recognizes that, despite having generally recognized return-to-play standards for concussions and head injuries, some affected youth athletes are prematurely returned to play, resulting in actual or potential physical injury or death to youth athletes in this State.
- (b) Each school board shall adopt a policy regarding student athlete concussions and head injuries that is in compliance with the protocols, policies, and by-laws of the Illinois High School Association. In addition, the policy shall require that a student athlete who is suspected of sustaining a concussion or head injury in a practice or game be removed from play at that time. The policy shall provide that a student athlete who has been removed from play may not return to play until the student athlete is evaluated by a licensed health care provider trained in the evaluation and management of concussions and head injuries and the student athlete receives written clearance to return to play from that health care provider.

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- Information on the school board's concussion and head injury policy must be a part of any agreement, contract, code, or other written instrument that a school district requires a student athlete and his or her parents or guardian to sign before participating in practice or interscholastic competition.
- 7 The Illinois High School Association shall make (C) 8 available to all school districts, including elementary school 9 districts, education materials, such as visual presentations 10 and other written materials, that describe the nature and risk of concussions and head injuries. Each school district shall 11 12 use education materials provided by the Illinois High School Association to educate coaches, student athletes, and parents 13 and quardians of student athletes about the nature and risk of 14 concussions and head injuries, including continuing play after 15 16 a concussion or head injury.
- 17 (Source: P.A. 97-204, eff. 7-28-11; revised 10-7-11.)
- 18 (105 ILCS 5/34-18.46)
- 19 Sec. 34-18.46 34-18.45. Student athletes; concussions and 20 head injuries.
- 21 (a) The General Assembly recognizes all of the following:
- 22 (1) Concussions are one of the most commonly reported 23 injuries in children and adolescents who participate in 24 sports and recreational activities. The Centers for 25 Disease Control and Prevention estimates that as many as

- 3,900,000 sports-related and recreation-related concussions occur in the United States each year. A concussion is caused by a blow or motion to the head or body that causes the brain to move rapidly inside the skull. The risk of catastrophic injuries or death are significant when a concussion or head injury is not properly evaluated and managed.
- (2) Concussions are a type of brain injury that can range from mild to severe and can disrupt the way the brain normally works. Concussions can occur in any organized or unorganized sport or recreational activity and can result from a fall or from players colliding with each other, the ground, or with obstacles. Concussions occur with or without loss of consciousness, but the vast majority of concussions occur without loss of consciousness.
- (3) Continuing to play with a concussion or symptoms of a head injury leaves a young athlete especially vulnerable to greater injury and even death. The General Assembly recognizes that, despite having generally recognized return-to-play standards for concussions and head injuries, some affected youth athletes are prematurely returned to play, resulting in actual or potential physical injury or death to youth athletes in this State.
- (b) The board shall adopt a policy regarding student athlete concussions and head injuries that is in compliance with the protocols, policies, and by-laws of the Illinois High

School Association. In addition, the policy shall require that a student athlete who is suspected of sustaining a concussion or head injury in a practice or game be removed from play at that time. The policy shall provide that a student athlete who has been removed from play may not return to play until the student athlete is evaluated by a licensed health care provider trained in the evaluation and management of concussions and head injuries and the student athlete receives written clearance to return to play from that health care provider.

Information on the board's concussion and head injury policy must be a part of any agreement, contract, code, or other written instrument that the school district requires a student athlete and his or her parents or guardian to sign before participating in practice or interscholastic competition.

(c) The Illinois High School Association shall make available to the school district education materials, such as visual presentations and other written materials, that describe the nature and risk of concussions and head injuries. The school district shall use education materials provided by the Illinois High School Association to educate coaches, student athletes, and parents and guardians of student athletes about the nature and risk of concussions and head injuries, including continuing play after a concussion or head injury.

(Source: P.A. 97-204, eff. 7-28-11; revised 10-7-11.)