



YOUTH BASEBALL LOCAL RULES

Each division will play by National Federation of High School Playing Rules with modifications as noted in the Local Rules

The purpose of the league is to provide children the opportunity to play recreational baseball in a fun and safe atmosphere. Each coach, player, parent and spectator must abide by all league rules.

Each division will play by National Federation of High School Playing Rules with modifications as noted in the Local Rules. Divisions may be altered based on registration.

BEDFORD FIELD LOCATIONS

Bedford Glens/Tim Lally Field – 197 West Grace St, Bedford

Ellenwood Center – 124 Ellenwood Avenue

Greencroft Park – 74 Greencroft Road

Interstate Park – 35 Justin Street

Hutchinson Field – 350 West Grace Street

Taft Park – 705 Taft Ave, Bedford

CODE OF CONDUCT

The Bedford Parks & Recreation Department strives to provide recreational programs conducted in an ethical manner with traditional principles and expectations such as honesty, trust, fairness, and integrity. Each participant must conform their conduct to all State, City, and Parks & Recreation Department laws, rules, policies, and procedures. Participants include, but are not limited to, all participants, players, coaches, parents, and spectators. Each participant is expected to abide by the Code of Ethics as set forth by the Bedford Parks & Recreation Department. A copy of the Code of Ethics is available at the Parks & Recreation Department and on-line at www.bedfordoh.gov.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR PARTICIPATION

1. Division placement is based on age as of May 1.
2. An eligible player is a paid registered participant in good standing with the Parks & Recreation Department; including, a copy of the child's birth certificate and a signed copy of the Lindsay's Law Parent/Athlete Signature Form (see appendix).
3. False Information - Periodic checks will be made of all registration details for false information including Bedford addresses. Parents may be required to furnish proof of legal Bedford residence. Anyone found giving false information will be required to pay the difference between the resident and non-resident fee or be dismissed from the league.
4. Suspended participants are not permitted to attend or participate in any game or practice, in any way under any condition during their suspension.
5. A suspended or ineligible player's name must not appear on any roster or lineup. Any name appearing on the official score sheet will count as that player having played in the game. All games ineligible/suspended player participated in will be forfeited.

BIRTH CERTIFICATES

All participants must have a birth certificate on file at the Parks & Recreation Department at the time of registration. Birth certificates are kept on file at the Parks & Recreation Department until the child turns 18 and may be disposed of sooner if determined it is no longer needed or at the parent's request.

SCHEDULES

Copies of the schedules are available at the Parks & Recreation Department, on-line at <http://www.bedfordoh.gov>, and on Facebook @ Bedford Recreation Department



EQUIPMENT PROVIDED BY THE PARKS & RECREATION DEPARTMENT

Each head coach will receive an equipment bag with the following. Head coaches are responsible for informing the Parks & Recreation Department of any defective, broken or missing equipment.

1. Bats
2. Batting helmets
3. Catcher's equipment – mask, chest protector, shin guards, and catcher's glove
4. Practice baseballs
5. Basic first aid kit and ice packs

EQUIPMENT TO BE PROVIDED BY EACH PLAYER

Players may use their own bats and equipment if they meet the specified guidelines.

1. Glove
2. Pants
3. Protective cup (required for catchers)
4. Water bottle

UNIFORM & EQUIPMENT RULES

UNIFORM

- The Parks & Recreation Department provides a team jersey and cap and is the players to keep.
- Players must wear their jersey and cap each game.
- Each player will be given a jersey with a different number than any other teammate. Players are not permitted to switch jerseys after the start of a game. If it is found that players have switched jerseys after the start of a game, the game will be declared a forfeit.
- All players in the Rookie Division and older are required to wear white baseball pants (not provided by the Parks & Recreation Department). Baseball pants are typically available to be purchased at any sporting goods store.
- Altering a uniform is not permitted in anyway. A player with an altered uniform will not be permitted to participate until they secure a suitable replacement uniform. The Parks & Recreation Department is not obligated to replace a uniform that has been altered. The participant is financially responsible for securing a replacement uniform.

BATTING HELMETS

1. Batting helmets must be worn at all times when a player is in play, i.e. batting, on deck, base running, or coaching a base
2. If batting helmet is removed intentionally while in play, player is out
3. Throwing a batting helmet may result in an immediate ejection from the game

CATCHER'S EQUIPMENT

1. Players must wear catcher's equipment; including a protective cup, when fielding pitches; including warm-ups

GAME BALLS

Provided by the Parks & Recreation Department and distributed each game

- T-Ball & Rookie – MacGregor Safe/Soft Level 1 (or equivalent)



- Minors – MacGregor Safe/Soft Level 5 (or equivalent)

SPECIAL PLAYING RULES

Each division will play by National Federation of High School Playing Rules with modifications as noted in the Local Rules.

ALL DIVISIONS

1. Teams must be ready to play at game time – No grace period.
2. All players are to be included in the batting order.
3. If a player is unable to bat for any reason other than illness/injury it will be an automatic out.
4. Throwing a bat will be an automatic out and may include ejection depending on severity and/or if done more than once in a game.
5. Defensive substitutions may be made at any time; batting order remains the same.
6. All players must have their uniform on including jersey tucked in, cap, and shoes tied.

T-BALL

1. Ages 5 – 6
2. Dimensions– 50' bases.
3. Time limit – No new inning will begin after 50 minutes; however, most games end after the second rotation of each team's batting order has been completed.
4. Maximum number of defensive players on field – All players are in the field. A maximum of 6 players may be placed defensively in the infield. Infield players should be spread out in the infield as similar to regulation baseball as possible; i.e. pitcher, catcher, first base, second base, shortstop, and third base. All other players should be randomly placed throughout the outfield.
5. Batting – All batters will hit the ball from a batting tee. The tee should be adjusted to such a height the batter will be able to swing level. All players present for the game shall bat each inning, whether playing defensively or not. The batting order need not remain constant inning to inning.
6. No bunting – In the judgment of the coaches if a batter squares to bunt and/or extends their hand down the barrel of the bat a takes a shortened swing it will be considered a bunt. No penalty; the batter is to return to the batter's box for an additional swing.
7. Base runners – The runner will remain on base even if an out is made. Runners may only advance one base at a time.
8. Base runners may continue to advance bases in any one given play until an infielder has control of the ball.
9. Rotating players – No player may play more than one inning at either pitcher or first base. Coaches are responsible for rotating players.
10. No sliding, stealing, or leading off permitted.
11. Overthrows – Runners not permitted to advance on any overthrow.
12. Play is over once a defensive player attempts to make a play on a base runner and an infielder has regained control of the ball.
13. End of inning – After all players have batted.
14. Coaches – Offensively a maximum of 1 coach must be stationed behind the plate to load the tee and collect the balls. Defensively a maximum of 2 coaches may be stationed beyond infielders in order to provide instruction to all defensive players.
15. Last game – Regular season games cancelled due to inclement weather will not be rescheduled except in extreme circumstances; however, all teams will play a last game so kids can experience the final game of the season and coaches can distribute participation certificates.

16. Scoring/Standings/Tournament – No score or season standings will be kept. Coaches are not required to submit a line-up. There is not a tournament or play-offs at the conclusion of the regular season.

ROOKIE

1. Ages 7 – 9
2. The playing field – 60' Bases
3. Time limit – No new inning will begin after 60 minutes of play or 6 Innings.
4. Minimum number of players to start game – 7.
5. Maximum number of defensive players on field – 10. A maximum of 6 players may be placed defensively in the infield. Infield players should be spread out in the infield as similar to regulation baseball as possible; i.e. pitcher, catcher, first base, second base, shortstop, third base, and outfield positions. If a team has less than 10 players, you will still need to have a catcher as one of the position players meaning you will have fewer outfield positions filled. Outfield will be defined as in the grass or an imaginary line approx. 20 feet beyond the baseline. Outfielders are not permitted to be in the infield.
6. A coach/designated parent pitches to their own team from a safe distance from the batter. The pitcher must pitch standing up and overhand. The pitcher may not pitch from a knee.
7. If the player does not hit the ball within 5 swings or 10 total pitches the ball is to be hit off a batting tee.
8. There are no walks or strikeouts.
9. Batter – All players present for the game shall bat in order, whether playing defensively or not.
10. Rotating players – With each new inning, coaches must rotate in extra player(s). No player is permitted to sit on the bench more than once unless special situation such as injury. No player may play more than one inning at either pitcher or first base (This rule only applies when managers are pitching). Coaches are responsible for keeping track of player rotation.
11. No bunting – In the judgment of the umpire if a batter squares to bunt and/or extends their hand down the barrel of the bat a takes a shortened swing it will be considered a bunt. No penalty; the batter is to return to the batter's box for an additional swing.
12. No infield fly rule.
13. No sliding, stealing, or leading off permitted.
14. Play is over – Once a defensive player attempts to make a play on a base runner and an infielder has regained control of ball or umpire has called "time out".
15. End of inning – After all players have batted or 3 outs.
16. Coaches – Offensively 1 coach must be stationed on the pitcher's mound to pitch. Defensively a maximum of 2 coaches may be stationed beyond infielders in order to provide instruction to all defensive players. Both teams are asked to help retrieve balls behind home plate.
17. Last game – Regular season games cancelled due to inclement weather will not be rescheduled except in extreme circumstances; however, all teams will play a last game so kids can experience the final game of the season and coaches can distribute participation certificates.
18. Scoring/Standings/Tournament – No score or season standings will be kept. Coaches are not required to submit a line-up. There is not a tournament or play-offs at the conclusion of the regular season.

MAJORS

1. Ages 10-12
2. Dimensions – 70' bases, 50' 6" pitcher's mound.
3. Regulation game – 6 innings.
4. Pre-game warm up – the home team (team to take the field first) will have the field for final warm ups beginning 15 minutes prior to game time.
5. Time limit – No new inning will begin after 1 hour, 30 minutes of play or 6 Innings (5½ if the home team is winning).
6. Minimum number of players to start game – A team must have 8 players to start a game or the game will be declared a forfeit. If this number is reduced by 1 or more due to injury the game may be continued and finished with less than the number of starting players. If a team or teams do not meet the required number of players to start a game the game will be declared a forfeit.
7. Maximum number of defensive players on field – 9.
8. Batting order – All players present for the game shall bat in order, whether playing defensively or not.
9. Rotating players – All participants are to be rotated so that no player is to sit on the bench for more than two (2) innings. Coaches are responsible for keeping track of player rotation.
10. Pitching Limitations – 3 innings per game.
 - a. Each game considered one assignment – may play another position and come back to pitch.
 - b. If game is called before it is a regulation game and umpire declares it a "no game", the innings pitched count toward weekly limit.
 - c. 5 Innings per week.
 - d. Game in which an ineligible pitcher is used as specified = forfeit.
11. Dropped third strike – Batter may attempt to advance to first base if unoccupied
12. Bunting is permitted
13. Lead-Offs & Stealing – Lead-offs are permitted. Base runner may attempt to steal any base once the ball crosses home plate.
14. Slide or give up rule – A runner must slide or avoid contact at any base. The runner may not attempt to knock the ball from a fielder to prevent being called out. Any runner who initiates the contact will be automatically ejected. Also, no fielder may intentionally block a base to prevent the runner from reaching the base. Penalty: An automatic one additional base awarded to the runner.
15. Fake tag – A fake tag occurs when a fielder without the ball deceives the runner by impeding his/her progress (i.e. causing to slide, slow down or stop running). A fake tag is considered unsportsmanlike. Penalty: Warning/Ejection.
16. Overthrows – Runners awarded 1 bases on overthrows from the base they are going to at time ball left hand. If more than one runner, awarded according to position of lead runner. When fielder loses possession of ball on attempted tag and ball then enters dead ball area, runners awarded one base from time ball entered dead ball area.
17. End of an inning – The inning will end after 3 outs or 6 runs are scored. The 6 run rule will cease to be in effect for each team upon declaration of the final inning by the umpire upon which no new inning can be started.
18. 10-Run Rule – A team leading by 10 runs after 4 innings (3 ½ if the home team is winning) of play will be declared the winner. If the visiting team goes ahead by 12 or more runs in the top half of the 5th or 6th inning, the home team still gets to bat in the bottom half of the inning.

19. Legal game – 4 Innings (3 ½ if the home team is winning) will constitute a legal game. Games stopped because of the time limit that have not completed 4 Innings (3 ½ if the home team is winning) will count as legal games.
20. Tie games – Regular season games ending in a tie will be counted as such.
21. End of season tournament – All teams in each division will play a single elimination tournament at the end of the regular season. Blank tournament brackets showing dates and times will be posted to the website prior to the end of the regular season. Tournament seeding will be determined through a blind or random draw as of the last regular season game. The draw will be conducted by the Parks & Recreation Department. Tournament games ending in a tie will continue into extra innings until a winner is determined. During elimination tournament, double-headers and games on consecutive days may be necessary in order to complete the season by assigned end date. Tournament games cancelled due to inclement weather after they have begun will be rescheduled and resumed at the point they were stopped. A tournament champion will be awarded.
 - a. If a tie at the regular season for 1st place the winner will be decided by:
 - i. Head-to-head record
 - ii. Coin Toss
 - b. Final round tournament games will play a regulation 6 inning game without time limit. There will be no 6 run limit per inning, however the 10-run rule will remain in force.
 - c. No special requests will be accepted for playoffs. Once the bracket has been posted, that will be the set schedule of events.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

CONCUSSION REGULATIONS

All volunteer athletic coaches need to take the concussion training available online at <http://www.nfhslearn.com/electiveDetail.aspx?courseID=38000>. The training is free. A copy of your certificate of completion must be turned into the Parks and Recreation Department office prior to coaching your first game. Parents are required to receive the Ohio Department of Health Concussion Information Sheet for Youth Sports Organizations. (see appendix)

Any athlete who exhibits signs, symptoms or behaviors consistent with a concussion (such as loss of consciousness, headache, dizziness, confusion or balance problems) shall be immediately removed from the contest and shall not return to play until cleared with written authorization by an appropriate health care professional. In Ohio, an “appropriate health care professional” shall be a physician, as authorized under ORC Chapter 4731 and includes both doctors of medicine (M.D.) and doctors of osteopathy (D.O.) and an athletic trainer, licensed under ORC Chapter 4755.

LINDSAY’S LAW

Lindsay’s Law, Ohio Revised Code [3313.5310](#), [3707.58](#) and [3707.59](#) went into effect in 2017.

In accordance with this law, the Ohio Department of Health, the Ohio Department of Education, the Ohio High School Athletic Association, the Ohio Chapter of the American College of Cardiology and other stakeholders jointly developed guidelines and other relevant materials to inform and educate students and youth athletes participating in or desiring to participate in an athletic activity, their parents, and their coaches about the nature and warning signs of sudden cardiac arrest.



Coaches and parents are required to watch a video, available on the department's website. Coaches and parents are also required to receive handouts specific to their role (see appendix). Parents and participants are required to complete the Lindsay's Law Parent/Athlete Signature Form (see appendix).

LIGHTNING AND INCLEMENT WEATHER

- Recognition – Recreation staff shall be educated regarding the signs indicating thunderstorm development. Since the average distance between successive lightning flashes is approximately two to three miles, ANYTIME that lightning can be seen or heard, the risk is already present
- Thirty-minute rule – Competition or practice shall be suspended once lightning has been recognized or thunder is heard. It is required to wait at least 30 minutes after the last flash of lightning is witnessed or thunder is heard prior to resuming practice or competition. Given the average rates of thunderstorm travel, the storm should move 10-12 miles away from the area. This significantly reduces the risk of local lightning flashes. Any subsequent lightning or thunder after the beginning of the 30-minute count shall reset the clock, and another count shall begin

WEATHER CANCELLATION

Cancelled games may be rescheduled at a later date if necessary. Games may be rescheduled on days a team is not regularly scheduled; i.e. Fridays, Saturdays, etc. If a game is cancelled during play and is rescheduled, it shall be resumed from the point of interruption.

GAME OFFICIALS' RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The home plate umpire will be in charge of the game at all times.
2. The home plate umpire will review basic rules before each game with the coaches of each team. Coaches should remind their players of these rules.
3. In all disputes, only the head coach is permitted to discuss the situation, in a respectable manner, with the home plate umpire. This must be done when time is "out".
4. The game officials are required to file an ejection card with the Recreation Department any time a coach or player receives said penalty. In some cases, an additional written report may be required.

FIELD SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

1. To serve as an on-site supervisor and enforce all policies, procedures, rules or regulations.
2. Attending games as assigned and reporting the status of games and facility conditions.
3. Overseeing and supervising coaches, participants, parents, spectators and staff.
4. Has the authority to address a coach, participant, parent or spectator any time before, during or after a game, practice or team activity if a coach, participant, parent or spectator is not abiding by all expectations, policies, procedures, rules or regulations of the program. If necessary, the Athletic Field Supervisor has the authority to take immediate corrective action.
5. Does not have the authority to overturn a judgment call made by an umpire.
6. Maintain communication between the Parks & Recreation Department and coaches, participants, parents, spectators and staff. Coaches, participants, parents, spectators, and game officials can and should approach Field Supervisors with all questions, comments, and concerns. Field Supervisors are there to help everyone and make sure games run smoothly.

BENCH & CROWD BEHAVIOR

1. Only members of the team and the coaching staff (maximum 3 coaches) shall be on the bench or in the bench area. All players not in the game must remain seated on the bench during play.

2. Coaches, players, parents and spectators shall focus their energies on player participation, team play, and sportsmanship. Coaches, players, parents, and spectators shall not engage in unsportsmanlike conduct, especially towards game officials and scorer keepers. Coaches are responsible for controlling their parents and spectators. Failure to do so could result in removal of the coach, parent or spectator from the game. Coaches are urged to keep players from climbing, hanging or damaging the fences.

CASUAL PROFANITY

Casual profanity is defined as language which may offend others, however to a degree not deemed serious enough to warrant ejection. If in the official's judgment any coach or player uses casual profanity, the following penalty may be invoked:

1. If by an offensive player, the next batter due up will be called "out". If it occurs after the third out, the first batter if the next inning is called "out". A player may be called "out" for his/her own profanity if he is the next batter or already in the batter's box prior to putting the ball in play.
2. If by defensive player, the first batter of the next inning is called "out".
3. This is a delayed dead ball situation and does not affect any play currently in progress. An ejection due to casual profanity is a judgment call and may not be protested.

TOBACCO, ALCOHOL, AND ILLEGAL DRUGS

1. Tobacco – Participants (coaches, players, etc.) and contest officials in an athletic contest are prohibited from using any form of tobacco at the playing site. Penalty for violation is disqualification from that contest. Violations by contest officials shall be reported to the Bedford Recreation Department.
2. Alcohol and Illegal Drugs – The sale of, the distribution of, or the consumption of alcoholic beverages or illegal drugs is not permitted at the playing site of any contest. Individuals who violate this rule will be suspended indefinitely. For the safety of all concerned; game officials may deny any coach and/or player the right to participate if the game officials suspect the coach and/or player is under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

EJECTIONS

1. Ejection Process - Any participant (coach, player, parent or spectator) ejected from a game for unsportsmanlike conduct will draw an automatic 1-game suspension from the next actual game played by their own team and may be suspended for additional time if warranted by the offense. Forfeited, postponed or cancelled games are not considered actual games played.
2. A participant may be ejected before, during or after any game.
3. The ejected participant must leave the facility immediately. Any ejected participant may not be at any game site during said suspension and is ineligible to participate and/or attend any game and/or practice during said suspension. Penalty: Forfeit of game and additional suspension to be handed down from the Youth Athletic Commission, Director or designee.
4. Second Ejection - A second ejection during the season for a similar offense may result in additional suspension and may be required to appear before the Youth Athletic Commission.
5. Ejection from Last Game of Season - Any participant ejected from their team's last game of the season for unsportsmanlike conduct will automatically be suspended from the first game of the next sport they participate in for the Bedford Recreation Department (i.e. baseball, basketball, football, etc.).

6. Confirmation of Suspension - While the Bedford Recreation Department sends out letters to confirm suspensions, coaches, players, parents and spectators should not wait to receive a letter before ejected participant sits out. Suspension from at least the next game is automatic.

FORFEITS

1. Shortage of Players - If a team or teams do not meet the required number of players to start a game the game will be declared a forfeit.
2. If one or both teams forfeit because they do not have the minimum number of players or other circumstances highlighted in this rulebook, the following options may be exercised at the start of a game:
 - a. A practice game may be played if both teams agree to stay and play; however, the forfeit remains in effect. Game officials are not required to officiate the practice game.
 - b. If both teams do not agree to play a practice game, both teams are permitted to practice. Teams must share the field and may practice for approximately 45 minutes.
3. If a game is shortened due to a player injury resulting in a forfeit due to a lack of players the game can be continued as a practice game.
4. A game may not start for any reason once it has been declared a forfeit.

PROTESTS

A protest may occur when a head coach claims an umpire's decision is in violation with the game rules. No protest shall ever be permitted on judgment decisions by the umpire.

1. A protest must be filed immediately with the umpire before the next play of the game and noted on the back of the score sheet.
2. If a protest occurs on the final play of the game, it must be filed immediately with the umpire and noted on the back of the score sheet. The protest is not valid after the umpire leaves the field. If an umpire is working additional game(s) on the same field, the protest must be made within a reasonable amount of time and prior to the start of the next game.
3. Protests must be submitted in writing by the head coach to the Bedford Recreation Department within 24 hours from completion of game during the next business day. The written document must give a brief description of the play and/or incident being protested and what rule it is in violation of.
4. During tournament play, protests must be resolved at the game site by game officials. Game officials will temporarily suspend play until the situation is resolved.
5. The Bedford Community Recreation and Education Commission or its sub-commissions will not consider a protest if the above rules are not adhered to.

FIELD PERMITS FOR PRACTICES

1. Are issued by the Parks & Recreation Department.
2. Available starting May 1 and are issued in 1 to 2 hour blocks of time.
3. Issued no more than 2 at a time to allow all teams the opportunity to practice.



APPENDIX A – CONCUSSION PROTOCOL

Ohio Department of Health Concussion Information Sheet

For Youth Sports Organizations

Dear Parent/Guardian and Athletes,

This information sheet is provided to assist you and your child in recognizing the signs and symptoms of a concussion. Every athlete is different and responds to a brain injury differently, so seek medical attention if you suspect your child has a concussion. Once a concussion occurs, it is very important your athlete return to normal activities slowly, so he/she does not do more damage to his/her brain.

What is a Concussion?

A concussion is an injury to the brain that may be caused by a blow, bump, or jolt to the head. Concussions may also happen after a fall or hit that jars the brain. A blow elsewhere on the body can cause a concussion even if an athlete does not hit his/her head directly. Concussions can range from mild to severe, and athletes can get a concussion even if they are wearing a helmet.

Signs and Symptoms of a Concussion

Athletes do not have to be "knocked out" to have a concussion. In fact, less than 1 out of 10 concussions result in loss of consciousness. Concussion symptoms can develop right away or up to 48 hours after the injury. Ignoring any signs or symptoms of a concussion puts your child's health at risk!

Signs Observed by Parents of Guardians

- ◆ *Appears dazed or stunned.*
- ◆ *Is confused about assignment or position.*
- ◆ *Forgets plays.*
- ◆ *Is unsure of game, score or opponent.*
- ◆ *Moves clumsily.*
- ◆ *Answers questions slowly.*
- ◆ *Loses consciousness (even briefly).*
- ◆ *Shows behavior or personality changes (irritability, sadness, nervousness, feeling more emotional).*
- ◆ *Can't recall events before or after hit or fall.*

Symptoms Reported by Athlete

- ◆ *Any headache or "pressure" in head. (How badly it hurts does not matter.)*
- ◆ *Nausea or vomiting.*
- ◆ *Balance problems or dizziness.*
- ◆ *Double or blurry vision.*
- ◆ *Sensitivity to light and/or noise*
- ◆ *Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy or groggy.*
- ◆ *Concentration or memory problems.*
- ◆ *Confusion.*
- ◆ *Does not "feel right."*
- ◆ *Trouble falling asleep.*
- ◆ *Sleeping more or less than usual.*

Be Honest

Encourage your athlete to be honest with you, his/her coach and your health care provider about his/her symptoms. Many young athletes get caught up in the moment and/or feel pressured to return to sports before they are ready. It is better to miss one game than the entire season... or risk permanent damage!

Seek Medical Attention Right Away

Seeking medical attention is an important first step if you suspect or are told your child has a concussion. A qualified health care professional will be able to determine how serious the concussion is and when it is safe for your child to return to sports and other daily activities.

- ◆ *No athlete should return to activity on the same day he/she gets a concussion.*
- ◆ *Athletes should **NEVER** return to practices/games if they still have ANY symptoms.*
- ◆ *Parents and coaches should never pressure any athlete to return to play.*

The Dangers of Returning Too Soon

Returning to play too early may cause Second Impact Syndrome (SIS) or Post-Concussion Syndrome (PCS). SIS occurs when a second blow to the head happens before an athlete has completely recovered from a concussion. This second impact causes the brain to swell, possibly resulting in brain damage, paralysis, and even death. PCS can occur after a second impact. PCS can result in permanent, long-term concussion symptoms. The risk of SIS and PCS is the reason why no athlete should be allowed to participate in any physical activity before they are cleared by a qualified health care professional.

Recovery

A concussion can affect school, work, and sports. Along with coaches and teachers, the school nurse, athletic trainer, employer, and other school administrators should be aware of the athlete's injury and their roles in helping the child recover.

During the recovery time after a concussion, physical and mental rest are required. A concussion upsets the way the brain normally works and causes it to work longer and harder to complete even simple tasks. Activities that require concentration and focus may make symptoms worse and cause the brain to heal slower. Studies show that children's brains take several weeks to heal following a concussion.



<http://www.healthy.ohio.gov/vipp/child/returntoplay/concussion>

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Returning to Daily Activities

1. Be sure your child gets plenty of rest and enough sleep at night – no late nights. Keep the same bedtime weekdays and weekends.
2. Encourage daytime naps or rest breaks when your child feels tired or worn-out.
3. Limit your child's activities that require a lot of thinking or concentration (including social activities, homework, video games, texting, computer, driving, job-related activities, movies, parties). These activities can slow the brain's recovery.
4. Limit your child's physical activity, especially those activities where another injury or blow to the head may occur.
5. Have your qualified health care professional check your child's symptoms at different times to help guide recovery.

Returning to Learn (School)

1. Your athlete may need to initially return to school on a limited basis, for example for only half-days, at first. This should be done under the supervision of a qualified health care professional.
2. Inform teacher(s), school counselor or administrator(s) about the injury and symptoms. School personnel should be instructed to watch for:
 - a. Increased problems paying attention.
 - b. Increased problems remembering or learning new information.
 - c. Longer time needed to complete tasks or assignments.
 - d. Greater irritability and decreased ability to cope with stress.
 - e. Symptoms worsen (headache, tiredness) when doing schoolwork.
3. Be sure your child takes multiple breaks during study time and watch for worsening of symptoms.
4. If your child is still having concussion symptoms, he/she may need extra help with school-related activities. As the symptoms decrease during recovery, the extra help or supports can be removed gradually.
5. For more information, please refer to Return to Learn at <http://www.healthy.ohio.gov/vipp/concussion.aspx>

Resources

ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Program
<http://www.healthy.ohio.gov/vipp/concussion.aspx>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
<http://www.cdc.gov/headsup/basics/index.html>

National Federation of State High School Associations
www.nfhs.org

Brain Injury Association of America
www.biausa.org/

Returning to Play

1. Returning to play is specific for each person, depending on the sport. *Starting 4/26/13, Ohio law requires written permission from a health care provider before an athlete can return to play.* Follow instructions and guidance provided by a health care professional. It is important that you, your child and your child's coach follow these instructions carefully.
2. Your child should NEVER return to play if he/she still has ANY symptoms. (Be sure that your child does not have any symptoms at rest and while doing any physical activity and/or activities that require a lot of thinking or concentration).
3. Ohio law prohibits your child from returning to a game or practice on the same day he/she was removed.
4. Be sure that the athletic trainer, coach and physical education teacher are aware of your child's injury and symptoms.
5. Your athlete should complete a step-by-step exercise-based progression, under the direction of a qualified healthcare professional.
6. A sample activity progression is listed below. Generally, each step should take no less than 24 hours so that your child's full recovery would take about one week once they have no symptoms at rest and with moderate exercise.*

Sample Activity Progression*

Step 1: Low levels of non-contact physical activity, provided NO SYMPTOMS return during or after activity. (Examples: walking, light jogging, and easy stationary biking for 20-30 minutes).

Step 2: Moderate, non-contact physical activity, provided NO SYMPTOMS return during or after activity. (Examples: moderate jogging, brief sprint running, moderate stationary biking, light calisthenics, and sport-specific drills without contact or collisions for 30-45 minutes).

Step 3: Heavy, non-contact physical activity, provided NO SYMPTOMS return during or after activity. (Examples: extensive sprint running, high intensity stationary biking, resistance exercise with machines and free weights, more intense non-contact sports specific drills, agility training and jumping drills for 45-60 minutes).

Step 4: Full contact in controlled practice or scrimmage.

Step 5: Full contact in game play.



Ohio Department of Health
Violence and Injury
Prevention Program
246 North High Street, 5th Floor
Columbus, OH 43215
(614) 466-2144

<http://www.healthy.ohio.gov/vipp/child/returntoplay/concussion>

Rev. 09.16

****Ohio's return-to-play law came into effect on April 19, 2013****



Ohio's Return-to-Play Law: What Coaches & Referees Need to Know – Youth Sports Organizations

Training In Recognizing the Signs and Symptoms of a Concussion

Individuals who wish to coach or referee in a youth sports organization will be required to successfully complete, every three years, a [free online training program](#) in recognizing the symptoms of concussions and head injuries provided by the Ohio Department of Health if they do not hold a [Pupil Activity Permit](#).

Coaches who already have a current PAP will be required to present evidence that they have successfully completed a training program in recognizing the symptoms of concussions and head injuries that is linked on the Department of Health's [website](#) or a training program authorized and required by an organization that regulates interscholastic conferences or events in order to renew their permit.

Online Training

The current, free online trainings that have been approved by ODH to meet the training requirement for coaches and referees are listed on the [ODH website](#).

PLEASE NOTE: All 3 courses offer a “certificate of completion” upon successful passage.

Removal from play

Coaches, referees, and officials must remove an athlete if the athlete is exhibiting the signs and symptoms of a concussion during practice or a game. These include:

- Appears dazed or stunned.
- Is confused about assignment or position.
- Forgets plays.
- Is unsure of game, score or opponent.
- Moves clumsily.
- Answers questions slowly.
- Loses consciousness (even briefly).
- Shows behavior or personality changes (irritability, sadness, nervousness, feeling more emotional).
- Can't recall events before or after hit or fall.
- Any headache or “pressure” in head. (How badly it hurts does not matter.)
- Nausea or vomiting.
- Balance problems or dizziness.

Coaches/Referees – Youth Sports Organizations – Updated 9/1/16

****Ohio's return-to-play law came into effect on April 19, 2013****

- Double or blurry vision.
- Sensitivity to light and/or noise
- Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy or groggy.
- Concentration or memory problems.
- Confusion
- Does not "feel right."
- Trouble falling asleep.
- Sleeping more or less than usual.

Return to Play (this includes games, practice, and training)

The athlete cannot return to play on the same day that he or she is removed. Under Ohio law (ORC 3313.539 and ORC 3707.511), a physician must provide **WRITTEN** clearance for an athlete to return to play. Physicians (M.D. or D.O.) and Diplomates in either Chiropractic Neurology or Chiropractic Sports Medicine and Certified Chiropractic Sports Physicians who are listed in the American Chiropractic Board of Sports Physicians (ACBSP) Concussion Registry will be considered able to meet the recommended standards of care and are able to independently clear youth athletes to return to play. All other licensed health care professionals must work in coordination or consultation with a physician (M.D. or D.O.), as written in HB 143.

It is important to review your youth sports organizations' policy regarding what health care providers are authorized to clear an athlete to return-to-play.

For More Information

Ohio Department of Health - Ohio's Return to Play Law:

<http://www.healthy.ohio.gov/vipp/child/returntoplay/Return-to-Play---Ohio-Youth-Concussion-Law>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention - Head's Up in Youth Sports:

<http://www.cdc.gov/headsup/youthsports/index.html>

Ohio Department of Education – Pupil Activity Permit:

<http://www.ode.state.oh.us/GD/Templates/Pages/ODE/ODEDetail.aspx?page=3&TopicRelationID=1328&ContentID=84483&Content=126368>

Coaches/Referees – Youth Sports Organizations – Updated 9/1/16



APPENDIX B – LINDSAY’S LAW

Sudden Cardiac Arrest and Lindsay's Law Information for the Coach



- Lindsay's Law is about Sudden Cardiac Arrest (SCA) in youth athletes. This law went into effect in 2017. SCA is the leading cause of death in student athletes 19 years of age or younger. SCA occurs when the heart suddenly and unexpectedly stops beating. This cuts off blood flow to the brain and other vital organs. SCA is fatal if not treated immediately.
- "Youth" covered under Lindsay's Law are all athletes 19 years of age or younger that wish to practice for or compete in athletic activities organized by a school or youth sports organization.
- Lindsay's Law applies to all public and private schools and all youth sports organizations for athletes aged 19 years or younger whether or not they pay a fee to participate or are sponsored by a business or nonprofit. This includes:
 - 1) All athletic activities including interscholastic athletics, any athletic contest or competition sponsored by or associated with a school
 - 2) All cheerleading, club sports and school affiliated organizations including noncompetitive cheerleading
 - 3) All practices, interschool practices and scrimmages
- Coaches have specific responsibilities under Lindsay's Law:
 - 1) Annual completion of the required SCA training course approved by the Ohio Department of Health
 - 2) Preventing the following students from participating in athletic activities until the coach receives written clearance by a licensed health professional. This written clearance must be shared with any school or sports official:
 - a) A youth whose biological parent, sibling or child has previously experienced SCA
 - b) Any youth athlete that experiences syncope or fainting before, during or after a practice, scrimmage, or competitive play
- Any of these things may cause SCA:
 - 1) Structural heart disease. This may or may not be present from birth
 - 2) Electrical heart disease. This is a problem with the heart's electrical system that controls the heartbeat
 - 3) Situational causes. These may be people with completely normal hearts who are either are hit in the chest or develop a heart infection
- Warning signs in a youth athlete's family that indicate the youth athlete may be at high risk of SCA:
 - o A blood relative who suddenly and unexpectedly dies before age 50
 - o Any of the following conditions: cardiomyopathy, long QT syndrome, Marfan syndrome, or other rhythm problems of the heart
- Warning signs of SCA. If any of these things happen with exercise, the youth athlete should be seen by a health care professional:
 - o Chest pain/discomfort
 - o Unexplained fainting/near fainting or dizziness
 - o Unexplained tiredness, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
 - o Unusually fast or racing heart beats

- The youth athlete who faints or passes out before, during, or after an athletic activity **MUST** be removed from the activity. Before returning to the activity, the youth athlete must be seen by a health care professional and cleared in writing.
 - If the youth athlete's biological parent, sibling or child has had a SCA, then the youth athlete **MUST** be removed from activity. Before returning to the activity, the youth athlete must be seen by a health care professional and cleared in writing.
 - Any young athlete with any of these warning signs cannot participate in practices, interschool practices, scrimmages or competition until cleared by a health care professional.
- Other reasons to be seen by a health care professional would be a heart murmur, high blood pressure, or prior heart evaluation by a physician.
 - Lindsay's Law lists the health care professionals who may evaluate and clear youth athletes. They are a physician (MD or DO), a certified nurse practitioner, a clinical nurse specialist or certified nurse midwife. For school athletes, a physician's assistant or licensed athletic trainer may also clear a student. That person may refer the youth and family to another healthcare provider for further evaluation. Clearance must be provided in writing to the school or sports official before the athlete can return to the activity.
- Despite everyone's best efforts, sometimes a young athlete will experience SCA. If you have had CPR training, you may know the term "Chain of Survival." The Chain of Survival helps anyone survive SCA.
 - Using an Automated External Defibrillator (AED) can save the life of a child with SCA. Depending on where a young athlete is during an activity, there may or may not be an AED close by. Many, but not all, schools have AEDs. The AED may be near the athletic facilities, or the AED may be close to the school office. Look around at a sporting event to see if you see one. If you are involved in community sports, look around to see if there is an AED nearby.
 - If you witness a person experiencing a SCA: First, remain calm. Follow the links in the **Chain of Survival**:
 - ❖ Link 1: Early recognition
 - Assess child for responsiveness. Does the child answer if you call his/her name?
 - If no, then attempt to assess pulse. If no pulse is felt or if you are unsure, call for help "someone dial 911"
 - ❖ Link 2: Early CPR
 - Begin CPR immediately
 - ❖ Link 3: Early defibrillation (which is the use of an AED)
 - If an AED is available, send someone to get it immediately. Turn it on, attach it to the child and follow the instructions
 - If an AED is not available, continue CPR until EMS arrives
 - ❖ Link 4: Early advanced life support and cardiovascular care
 - Continue CPR until EMS arrives
- Lindsay's Law requires both the youth athlete and parent/guardian to acknowledge receipt of information about Sudden Cardiac Arrest by signing a form.

Sudden Cardiac Arrest and Lindsay's Law Information for the Youth Athlete and Parent/Guardian



- Lindsay's Law is about Sudden Cardiac Arrest (SCA) in youth athletes. This law went into effect in 2017. SCA is the leading cause of death in student athletes 19 years of age or younger. SCA occurs when the heart suddenly and unexpectedly stops beating. This cuts off blood flow to the brain and other vital organs. SCA is fatal if not treated immediately.
- "Youth" covered under Lindsay's Law are all athletes 19 years of age or younger that wish to practice for or compete in athletic activities organized by a school or youth sports organization.
- Lindsay's Law applies to all public and private schools and all youth sports organizations for athletes aged 19 years or younger whether or not they pay a fee to participate or are sponsored by a business or nonprofit. This includes:
 - 1) All athletic activities including interscholastic athletics, any athletic contest or competition sponsored by or associated with a school
 - 2) All cheerleading, club sports and school affiliated organizations including noncompetitive cheerleading
 - 3) All practices, interschool practices and scrimmages
- Any of these things may cause SCA:
 - 1) Structural heart disease. This may or may not be present from birth
 - 2) Electrical heart disease. This is a problem with the heart's electrical system that controls the heartbeat
 - 3) Situational causes. These may be people with completely normal hearts who are either are hit in the chest or develop a heart infection
- Warning signs in your family that you or your youth athlete may be at high risk of SCA:
 - o A blood relative who suddenly and unexpectedly dies before age 50
 - o Any of the following conditions: cardiomyopathy, long QT syndrome, Marfan syndrome, or other rhythm problems of the heart
- Warning signs of SCA. If any of these things happen with exercise, see your health care professional:
 - Chest pain/discomfort
 - Unexplained fainting/near fainting or dizziness
 - Unexplained tiredness, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
 - Unusually fast or racing heart beats
- The youth athlete who faints or passes out before, during, or after an athletic activity **MUST** be removed from the activity. Before returning to the activity, the youth athlete must be seen by a health care professional and cleared in writing.
- If the youth athlete's biological parent, sibling or child has had a SCA, then the youth athlete must be removed from activity. Before returning to the activity, the youth athlete must be seen by a health care professional and cleared in writing.
- Any young athlete with any of these warning signs cannot participate in practices, interschool practices, scrimmages or competition until cleared by a health care professional.

- Other reasons to be seen by a healthcare professional would be a heart murmur, high blood pressure, or prior heart evaluation by a physician.
- Lindsay's Law lists the health care professionals who may evaluate and clear youth athletes. They are a physician (MD or DO), a certified nurse practitioner, a clinical nurse specialist or certified nurse midwife. For school athletes, a physician's assistant or licensed athletic trainer may also clear a student. That person may refer the youth and family to another health care provider for further evaluation. Clearance must be provided in writing to the school or sports official before the athlete can return to the activity.
- Despite everyone's best efforts, sometimes a young athlete will experience SCA. If you have had CPR training, you may know the term "Chain of Survival." The Chain of Survival helps anyone survive SCA.
- Using an Automated External Defibrillator (AED) can save the life of a child with SCA. Depending on where a young athlete is during an activity, there may or may not be an AED close by. Many, but not all, schools have AEDs. The AEDs may be near the athletic facilities, or they may be close to the school office. Look around at a sporting event to see if you see one. If you are involved in community sports, look around to see if there is an AED nearby.
- If you witness a person experiencing a SCA: First, remain calm. Follow the links in the **Chain of Survival**:
 - ❖ Link 1: Early recognition
 - Assess child for responsiveness. Does the child answer if you call his/her name?
 - If no, then attempt to assess pulse. If no pulse is felt or if you are unsure, call for help "someone dial 911"
 - ❖ Link 2: Early CPR
 - Begin CPR immediately
 - ❖ Link 3: Early defibrillation (which is the use of an AED)
 - If an AED is available, send someone to get it immediately. Turn it on, attach it to the child and follow the instructions
 - If an AED is not available, continue CPR until EMS arrives
 - ❖ Link 4: Early advanced life support and cardiovascular care
 - Continue CPR until EMS arrives
- Lindsay's Law requires both the youth athlete and parent/guardian to acknowledge receipt of information about Sudden Cardiac Arrest by signing a form.

Sudden Cardiac Arrest and Lindsay's Law Parent/Athlete Signature Form



What is Lindsay's Law? Lindsay's Law is about Sudden Cardiac Arrest (SCA) in youth athletes. It covers all athletes 19 years or younger who practice for or compete in athletic activities. Activities may be organized by a school or youth sports organization.

Which youth athletic activities are included in Lindsay's law?

- Athletics at all schools in Ohio (public and non-public)
- Any athletic contest or competition sponsored by or associated with a school
- All interscholastic athletics, including all practices, interschool practices and scrimmages
- All youth sports organizations
- All cheerleading and club sports, including noncompetitive cheerleading

What is SCA? SCA is when the heart stops beating suddenly and unexpectedly. This cuts off blood flow to the brain and other vital organs. People with SCA will die if not treated immediately. SCA can be caused by 1) a structural issue with the heart, OR 2) a heart electrical problem which controls the heartbeat, OR 3) a situation such as a person who is hit in the chest or a gets a heart infection.

What is a warning sign for SCA? If a family member died suddenly before age 50, or a family member has cardiomyopathy, long QT syndrome, Marfan syndrome or other rhythm problems of the heart.

What symptoms are a warning sign of SCA? A young athlete may have these things with exercise:

- Chest pain/discomfort
- Unexplained fainting/near fainting or dizziness
- Unexplained tiredness, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Unusually fast or racing heart beats

What happens if an athlete experiences syncope or fainting before, during or after a practice, scrimmage, or competitive play? The coach **MUST** remove the youth athlete from activity immediately. The youth athlete **MUST** be seen and cleared by a health care provider before returning to activity. This written clearance must be shared with a school or sports official.

What happens if an athlete experiences any other warning signs of SCA? The youth athlete should be seen by a health care professional.

Who can evaluate and clear youth athletes? A physician (MD or DO), a certified nurse practitioner, a clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse midwife. For school athletes, a physician's assistant or licensed athletic trainer may also clear a student. That person may refer the youth to another health care provider for further evaluation.

What is needed for the youth athlete to return to the activity? There must be clearance from the health care provider in writing. This must be given to the coach and school or sports official before return to activity.

All youth athletes and their parents/guardians must view the Ohio Department of Health (ODH) video about Sudden Cardiac Arrest, review the ODH SCA handout and then sign and return this form.

Parent/Guardian Signature

Student Signature

Parent/Guardian Name (Print)

Student Name (Print)

Date

Date