FRESNO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
ATHLETIC INSURANCE INFORMATION AND PERMISSION SLIP
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SPORTS

2025-2026

In order for your student to participate in athletics, they must be covered for the following:
MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL INSURANCE FOR AT LEAST $1500.00
Please choose below which insurance plan you are purchasing and complete the online form at
https://studentinsuranceusa.com/
If you have your own insurance, fill in #2.

1. All Interscholastic Sports (Tackle Football Excluded)

	Low	Mid	High
School Hours	$14.00	$28.00	$43.00
24 Hours	$82.00	$105.00	$210.00

2. Own Insurance:
Medical _____
Company Name and group or Policy Number

I, as parent or guardian of_____, a student at_____Elementary School give my permission for him/her to participate in the following activities:_____.

I hereby acknowledge that I have been informed that pursuant to the provisions of Education Code Sections 32220-24, et.al. amended by the 1981 State Legislature, the governing boards of the various school districts shall NOT require that each member of an athletic team have $1500.00 for accidental death. At least $1500 hospital coverage arising while such members are engaged in, or preparing for, an athletic event promoted under the sponsorship or arrangements for the educational institution or a student body organization IS required.

It is my understanding that my child must be protected by insurance in order to participate as a member of an athletic team. It is further my understanding that I may purchase, through the school, a special insurance policy for football and a special student accident policy which will protect my child for all other sports under the provisions of the law, but that in lieu of purchasing a special insurance policy I, as parent or guardian, may provide insurance for my child.

This is to certify that my child is protected under insurance, and that I hereby agree to indemnify and hold the Fresno Unified School District harmless against responsibility for insurance coverage required under aforementioned legal sections.

→PARENT/GUARDIAN SIGNATURE:_____DATE:_____

INFORMED CONSENT

There have been many improvements in coaching techniques and the National Rules Federation reviews game rules annually to make appropriate changes for the athlete's safety. Advances in Sports Medicine in recent years also contribute to that end. It is the utmost importance to you, the player, to know the rules and play within the spirit of those rules for your own safety.

It is also important, however, for the player and the parents to realize that injuries can occur and occasionally they can be catastrophic. Catastrophic means permanent, serious injury such as paralysis-partial or total, and even death. It is possible for this to happen to you and it is important for you to fully understand this before participating in this sport.

I HAVE READ THE ABOVE STATEMENT AND FULLY UNDERSTAND ITS IMPLICATIONS. AS A PARENT/GURARDIAN, I ALSO GIVE MY PERMISSION TO TRANSPORT MY SON/DAUGHTER TO ATHLETIC CONTESTS ON DISTRICT APPROVED TRANSPORTATION.

→PARENT/GUARDIAN SIGNATURE:_____DATE:_____

→STUDENT SIGNATURE:_____DATE:_____

DO NOT MAIL THIS FORM – INTERNAL DOCUMENT – TO BE KEPT ON FILE AT SCHOOL

REV. 7/22

Fresno Unified
School District
Achieving our Greatest Potential!

ETHICS IN SPORTS – Middle School/Elementary School

I. Policy Statement

Fresno Unified School District (FUSD) is committed to the exhibition of sportsmanlike and ethical behaviors in and around all athletic contests. All contests must be safe, courteous, fair, controlled and orderly for all athletes and fans alike.

It is the intent of FUSD that violence, in any form, not be tolerated. In order to enforce this policy, the district has established rules and regulations, which set forth the manner of enforcement and of this policy and the penalties incurred when violation of the policy occurs. The rules and regulations shall focus upon the responsibility of the coach to teach and demand high standards of conduct and to enforce the rules and regulations set forth by FUSD Athletics.

FUSD requires the following Code of Ethics be issued each year and requires signing by student athletes, parent/guardian and coaches prior to participation as a guide to govern their behavior.

II. Code of Ethics

a. To emphasize the proper ideas of sportsmanship, ethical conduct and fair play.

b. To eliminate all possibilities which tend to destroy the best values of the game.

c. To stress the values derived from playing the game fairly.

d. To show cordial courtesy to visiting teams and officials.

e. To establish a happy relationship between visitors and hosts.

f. To respect the integrity and judgment of sports officials.

g. To achieve a thorough understanding and acceptance of the rules of the game and the standards of eligibility.

h. To encourage leadership, use of initiative and good judgment by the players on a team.

i. To recognize that the purpose of athletics is to promote the physical, mental, moral, social and emotional well-being of the individual players.

j. To remember that an athletic contest is a game, not a matter of life and death for player, coach, school, official, fan, or nation.

III. Violations and Minimum Penalties

ACT		PENALTIES
1. First ejection of player or coach from a contest or SCRIMMAGE for unsportsmanlike conduct.		Ineligible for the next FUSD contest (league, non-league, tournament, invitational, playoff, etc. scrimmage excluded). The next contest could be the second game of a doubleheader or even the next season of sport. Athletes competing in concurrent sports would be ineligible for both sports.
2. Second ejection of a player or coach from a contest during the same season of sport for unsportsmanlike conduct.		Ineligibility for next two FUSD contests as above will carry over the next season of sport.
3. Third ejection of a player or coach from a contest during the same season of sport for unsportsmanlike conduct		Ineligibility for all FUSD contests for one calendar year (365 days). Any appeal must go through FUSD Athletics.
4. Any players that leave the "bench" area to begin a confrontation or leave these areas during an altercation.		Ejection from the contest for those players designated by officials. The contest may be terminated by the officials. One or both teams may forfeit the contest.
5. When players leave the bench area to begin a confrontation or leave the bench area during an altercation and in the opinion of the officials, the situation is out of control.		Contest stopped, ejection from the contest for those players designated by the officials. The team(s) that left the bench area must forfeit contest, record a loss, and the team(s) and players will be put on probationary status for the balance of the season. A second similar infraction during the season of sport will result in cessation of the sport for the team(s) and/or players. If the act occurs at the end of the season, the probationary period will extend to the next year's season of sport. Any appeal would have to be made to FUSD Athletics.
6. Illegal participation in next contest by player ejected in previous contest.		Ineligibility for remainder of season for player. Forfeiture of contest.
7. Illegal placement of ejected player or illegal participation by coach ejected in previous contest.		Constitution and sport governing rules and procedures for a coach who knowingly violates FUSD sport rules.
8. Any acts of a more serious nature by individuals or teams or situations not specifically covered by this policy or the Constitution or Governing Rules.		District Athletic Director may determine and implement penalties for individuals and teams not otherwise specified by FUSD Athletics.
9. If act occurs in FUSD tournament Finals and both teams are charged with a forfeit.		After deliberation by FUSD Athletics and a double forfeit is in order, there will be no champion.
10. An ejected coach must leave the site of the contest. The coach may have no contact with his/her team from that point on. If there is no certificated replacement for the coach, the contest is halted and the game is forfeited. The coach must also sit out the next contest and cannot attend the contest or have any contact with the team during the contest. The coach may be allowed to participate in practices on days other than the day of the contest.		
11. An ejected player may stay on the bench for the remainder of the contest for supervision reasons. Further disruption by ejected players may force them to be removed from the site. This could lead to a forfeit. Players ejected must sit out the next contest, but may sit on the bench in street clothes.		

APPEALS PROCEDURE – First and Second Ejection

All appeals MUST come from the school Principal or his/her designee. Only misidentification and misapplication of a rule may be appealed. NO JUDGMENT DECISIONS by officials may be appealed.

PHYSICAL ASSAULT

CIF State Constitution, Article 5, Section 522. Any student who physically assaults the person of a game or event official shall be banned from interscholastic athletics for the remainder of the student's eligibility. A game or event official is defined as a referee, umpire or any other official assigned to interpret or enforce rules competition at an event. A student may, after a lapse of 18 calendar months from the date of the incident, apply for reinstatement of eligibility to the State CIF Commissioner.

For this document, the Central Section also includes coaches, administrators or other school personnel assigned to the contest or games as a game official.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

A Fact Sheet for **PARENTS**

Please notify your school nurse if you are diagnosed with a concussion.

WHAT IS A CONCUSSION?

A concussion is a brain injury. Concussions are caused by a bump or blow to the head. Even a "ding," "getting your bell rung," or what seems to be a mild bump or blow to the head can be serious.

You can't see a concussion. Signs and symptoms of concussion can show up right after the injury or may not appear or be noticed until days or weeks after the injury. If your child reports any symptoms of concussion, or if you notice the symptoms yourself, seek medical attention right away.

WHAT ARE THE SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF A CONCUSSION?

Signs Observed by Parents or Guardians

If your child has experienced a bump or blow to the head during a game or practice, look for any of the following signs and symptoms of a concussion:

- Appears dazed or stunned
- Is confused about assignment or position
- Forgets an instruction
- Is unsure of game, score, or opponent
- Moves clumsily
- Answers questions slowly
- Loses consciousness (even briefly)
- Shows behavior or personality changes
- Can't recall events prior to hit or fall
- Can't recall events after hit or fall

Symptoms Reported by Athlete

- Headache or "pressure" in head
- Nausea or vomiting
- Balance problems or dizziness
- Double or blurry vision
- Sensitivity to light
- Sensitivity to noise
- Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy, or groggy
- Concentration or memory problems
- Confusion
- Does not "feel right"

HOW CAN YOU HELP YOUR CHILD PREVENT A CONCUSSION?

Every sport is different, but there are steps your children can take to protect themselves from concussion.

- Ensure that they follow their coach's rules for safety and the rules of the sport.
- Encourage them to practice good sportsmanship at all times.
- Make sure they wear the right protective equipment for their activity (such as helmets, padding, shin guards, and eye and mouth guards). Protective equipment should fit properly, be well maintained, and be worn consistently and correctly.
- Learn the signs and symptoms of a concussion.

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO IF YOU THINK YOUR CHILD HAS A CONCUSSION?

1. **Seek medical attention right away.** A health care professional will be able to decide how serious the concussion is and when it is safe for your child to return to sports.

2. **Keep your child out of play.** Concussions take time to heal. Don't let your child return to play until a health care professional says it's OK. Children who return to play too soon—while the brain is still healing—risk a greater chance of having a second concussion. Second or later concussions can be very serious. They can cause permanent brain damage, affecting your child for a lifetime.

3. **Tell your child's coach about any recent concussion.** Coaches should know if your child had a recent concussion in ANY sport. Your child's coach may not know about a concussion your child received in another sport or activity unless you tell the coach.

It's better to miss one game than the whole season.

July 2007

For more information and to order additional materials **free-of-charge**, visit:
www.cdc.gov/ConcussionInYouthSports

For more detailed information on concussion and traumatic brain injury, visit:
www.cdc.gov/injury

Fact Sheet for Parents & Student Athletes

KEEP THEIR HEART IN THE GAME

This sheet has information to help protect your student athlete from Sudden Cardiac Arrest

Why do heart conditions that put student athletes at risk go undetected?

While a student athlete may display no warning signs of a heart condition, studies do show that symptoms are typically present but go unrecognized, unreported, missed or misdiagnosed.

- Symptoms can be misinterpreted as typical in active student athletes
- Fainting is often mistakenly attributed to stress, heat, or lack of food or water
- Student athletes experiencing symptoms regularly don't recognize them as unusual – it's their normal
- Symptoms are not shared with an adult because student athletes are embarrassed they can't keep up
- Student athletes mistakenly think they're out of shape and just need to train harder
- Students (or their parents) don't want to jeopardize playing time
- Students ignore symptoms thinking they'll just go away
- Adults assume students are OK and just "check the box" on health forms without asking them
- Medical practitioners and parents alike often miss warning signs
- Families don't know or don't report heart health history or warning signs to their medical practitioner
- Well-child exams and sports physicals do not check for conditions that can put student athletes at risk
- Stethoscopes are not a comprehensive diagnostic test for heart conditions

Protect Your Student's Heart

Educate yourself about sudden cardiac arrest, talk with your student about warning signs, and create a culture of prevention in your school sports program.

- Know the warning signs
- Document your family's heart health history as some conditions can be inherited
- If symptoms/risk factors present, ask your doctor for follow-up heart/genetic testing
- Don't just "check the box" on health history forms—ask your student how they feel
- Take a cardiac risk assessment with your student each season
- Encourage student to speak up if any of the symptoms are present
- Check in with your coach to see if they've noticed any warning signs
- Active students should be shaping up, not breaking down
- As a parent on the sidelines, know the cardiac chain of survival
- Be sure your school and sports organizations comply with state law to have administrators, coaches and officials trained to respond to a cardiac emergency
- Help fund an onsite AED

What happens if my student has warning signs or risk factors?

- State law requires student athletes who faint or exhibit other cardio-related symptoms to be re-cleared to play by a licensed medical practitioner.
- Ask your health care provider for diagnostic or genetic testing to rule out a possible heart condition.

  Electrocardiograms (ECG or EKG) record the electrical activity of the heart. ECGs have been shown to detect a majority of heart conditions more effectively than physical and health history alone. Echocardiograms (ECHO) capture a live picture of the heart.
- Your student should be seen by a health care provider who is experienced in evaluating cardiovascular (heart) conditions.
- Follow your providers instructions for recommended activity limitations until testing is complete.

What if my student is diagnosed with a heart condition that puts them at risk?

There are many precautionary steps that can be taken to prevent the onset of SCA including activity modifications, medication, surgical treatments, or implanting a pacemaker and/or implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD). Your practitioner should discuss the treatment options with you and any recommended activity modifications while undergoing treatment. In many cases, the abnormality can be corrected and students can return to normal activity.

What is Sudden Cardiac Arrest?

Sudden Cardiac Arrest (SCA) is a life-threatening emergency that occurs when the heart suddenly stops beating. It strikes people of all ages who may seem to be healthy, even children and teens. When SCA happens, the person collapses and doesn't respond or breathe normally. They may gasp or shake as if having a seizure, but their heart has stopped. SCA leads to death in minutes if the person does not get help right away. Survival depends on people nearby calling 911, starting CPR, and using an automated external defibrillator (AED) as soon as possible.

What CAUSES SCA?

SCA occurs because of a malfunction in the heart's electrical system or structure. The malfunction is caused by an abnormality the person is born with, and may have inherited, or a condition that develops as young hearts grow. A virus in the heart or a hard blow to the chest can also cause a malfunction that can lead to SCA.

How COMMON is SCA?

As a leading cause of death in the U.S., most people are surprised to learn that SCA is also the #1 killer of student athletes and the leading cause of death on school campuses. Studies show that 1 in 300 youth has an undetected heart condition that puts them at risk.

Factors That Increase the Risk of SCA

- ✔ Family history of known heart abnormalities or sudden death before age 50
- ✔ Specific family history of Long QT Syndrome, Brugada Syndrome, Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy, or Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Dysplasia (ARVD)
- ✔ Family members with known unexplained fainting, seizures, drowning or near drowning or car accidents
- ✔ Family members with known structural heart abnormality, repaired or unrepaired
- ✔ Use of drugs, such as cocaine, inhalants, "recreational" drugs, excessive energy drinks, diet pills or performance-enhancing supplements

FAINTING

IS THE #1 SYMPTOM OF A HEART CONDITION

RECOGNIZE THE WARNING SIGNS & RISK FACTORS

Ask Your Coach and Consult Your Doctor if These Conditions are Present in Your Student

Potential Indicators That SCA May Occur

- ▶ Fainting or seizure, especially during or right after exercise
- ▶ Fainting repeatedly or with excitement or startle
- ▶ Excessive shortness of breath during exercise
- ▶ Racing or fluttering heart palpitations or irregular heartbeat
- ▶ Repeated dizziness or lightheadedness
- ▶ Chest pain or discomfort with exercise
- ▶ Excessive, unexpected fatigue during or after exercise

Cardiac Chain of Survival

Their life depends on your quick action!
CPR can triple the chance of survival.
Start immediately and use the onsite AED.

CALL


PUSH

SHOCK

KeepTheirHeartInTheGame.org

PRESCRIPTION OPIOIDS: WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

Prescription opioids can be used to help relieve moderate-to-severe pain and are often prescribed following a surgery or injury, or for certain health conditions. These medications can be an important part of treatment but also come with serious risks. It is important to work with your health care provider to make sure you are getting the safest, most effective care.

WHAT ARE THE RISKS AND SIDE EFFECTS OF OPIOID USE?

Prescription opioids carry serious risks of addiction and overdose, especially with prolonged use. An opioid overdose, often marked by slowed breathing, can cause sudden death. The use of prescription opioids can have a number of side effects as well, even when taken as directed:

- Tolerance—meaning you might need to take more of a medication for the same pain relief
- Physical dependence—meaning you have symptoms of withdrawal when a medication is stopped
- Increased sensitivity to pain
- Constipation
- Nausea, vomiting, and dry mouth
- Sleepiness and dizziness
- Confusion
- Depression
- Low levels of testosterone that can result in lower sex drive, energy, and strength
- Itching and sweating

As many as **1 in 4** PEOPLE*

receiving prescription opioids long term in a primary care setting struggles with addiction.

* Findings from one study

RISKS ARE GREATER WITH:

- History of drug misuse, substance use disorder, or overdose
- Mental health conditions (such as depression or anxiety)
- Sleep apnea
- Older age (65 years or older)
- Pregnancy

Avoid alcohol while taking prescription opioids. Also, unless specifically advised by your health care provider, medications to avoid include:

- Benzodiazepines (such as Xanax or Valium)
- Muscle relaxants (such as Soma or Flexeril)
- Hypnotics (such as Ambien or Lunesta)
- Other prescription opioids

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

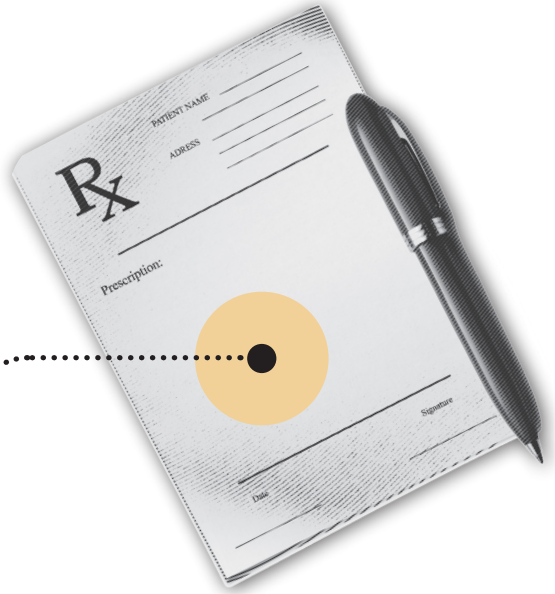
American Hospital Association®

CS264107C May 9, 2016

KNOW YOUR OPTIONS

Talk to your health care provider about ways to manage your pain that don't involve prescription opioids. Some of these options **may actually work better** and have fewer risks and side effects. Options may include:

- Pain relievers such as acetaminophen, ibuprofen, and naproxen
- Some medications that are also used for depression or seizures
- Physical therapy and exercise
- Cognitive behavioral therapy, a psychological, goal-directed approach, in which patients learn how to modify physical, behavioral, and emotional triggers of pain and stress.



Be Informed!

Make sure you know the name of your medication, how much and how often to take it, and its potential risks & side effects.

IF YOU ARE PRESCRIBED OPIOIDS FOR PAIN:

- Never take opioids in greater amounts or more often than prescribed.
- Follow up with your primary health care provider within ____ days.
  - Work together to create a plan on how to manage your pain.
  - Talk about ways to help manage your pain that don't involve prescription opioids.
  - Talk about any and all concerns and side effects.
- Help prevent misuse and abuse.
  - Never sell or share prescription opioids.
  - Never use another person's prescription opioids.
- Store prescription opioids in a secure place and out of reach of others (this may include visitors, children, friends, and family).
- Safely dispose of unused prescription opioids: Find your community drug take-back program or your pharmacy mail-back program, or flush them down the toilet, following guidance from the Food and Drug Administration (www.fda.gov/Drugs/ResourcesForYou).
- Visit www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose to learn about the risks of opioid abuse and overdose.
- If you believe you may be struggling with addiction, tell your health care provider and ask for guidance or call SAMHSA's National Helpline at 1-800-662-HELP.

Fresno Unified School District
Achieving our Greatest Potential!

Student Name _____

Athletes and Parents: Please take the time to read the information in this packet. After reading the information, please sign below as an acknowledgement that you have read and understand the policies, rules, and procedures for Fresno Unified School District (FUSD).

- We have completed and will submit the "**Athletic Information Insurance/Permission"** form.

Student Signature: _____

Parent/Guardian Signature: _____

- We have read and we understand the Policy Statement in the "**Ethics in Sports**" handout and the violations and Minimum Penalties of the "Ethics in Sports" policy. We agree to abide by the policy and related consequences while participating in interscholastic athletics, regardless of context, site, or jurisdiction.

Student Signature: _____

Parent/Guardian Signature: _____

- We have read and understand the material included in the "**Concussion"** form**.**

Student Signature: _____

Parent/ Guardian Signature: _____

- We have read and understand the material included in the "**Heart in the Game"** form**.**

Student Signature: _____

Parent/Guardian Signature: _____

- We have read and understand the material included in the "**Prescription Opioids"** form.

Student Signature: _____

Parent/Guardian Signature: _____