

FACILITY RENTAL FORM- GENERAL

1. Use of tobacco and either use of or possession of alcohol or illegal drugs on school district property is prohibited.
2. No food is allowed except in specified areas.
3. Renter is responsible for the supervision, use and care of school property, and the character and nature of the activity will comply with school board regulations,
4. The school district reserves the right to require a usage fee and/or damage/cleanup deposit to be paid in advance.
5. Insurance certificates may be required of any group using school facilities.
6. A "Hold Harmless Statement" must be signed by sponsors of all groups using the facility by all adults participating in the recreational group activity.
7. School use will supersede public/private use if scheduled 2 weeks prior to event.

GROUP MAKING REQUEST: _____ DATE: _____

PERSON OR AGENT: _____ PHONE: _____

MAILING ADDRESS: _____

PURPOSE OF RENTAL: _____

BUILDING/ROOMS REQUESTED:	DATE	TIME
_____	_____	_____ to _____
_____	_____	_____ to _____
_____	_____	_____ to _____
_____	_____	_____ to _____

I have received and read the following:

(Please check)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Head Concussion Form | I understand the information on the head concussion form |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sudden Cardiac Arrest | I understand the information on the sudden cardiac arrest form |

HOLD HARMLESS AGREEMENT

The Renter/User _____ hereby agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Cashmere School District #222; it's appointed and elected officials and employees while acting within the scope of their duties as such, from and against all claims, demands, loss, liability of any kind and character, including costs of defense arising out of or in any way connected with the Renter/User's use of the school facilities specified in this agreement.

Signature of Applicant: _____ Date: _____

Rental Charge: _____ Custodial: _____ Tech: _____

Approved: _____

Copies: _____ School _____ Maintenance _____ Requesting Group/Individual

Cashmere School District Concussion Information Sheet

What can happen if my child keeps on playing with a concussion or returns to soon!

Athletes with the signs and symptoms of concussion should be removed from play immediately. Continuing to play with the signs and symptoms of a concussion leaves the young athlete especially vulnerable to greater injury. There is an increased risk of significant damage from a concussion for a period of time after that concussion occurs, particularly if the athlete suffers another concussion before completely recovering from the first one. This can lead to prolonged recovery, or even to severe brain swelling (second impact syndrome) with devastating and even fatal consequences. It is well known that adolescent or teenage athlete will often under report symptoms of injuries. And concussions are no different. As a result, education of administrators, coaches, parents and students is the key for a student-athlete's safety.

If you think your child has suffered a concussion

Any athlete even suspected of suffering a concussion should be removed from the game or practice immediately. No athlete may return to activity after an apparent head injury or concussion, regardless of how mild it seems or how quickly symptoms clear, without medical clearance. Close observation of the athlete should continue for several hours. The new "Zackery Lystedt Law" in Washington now requires the consistent and uniform implementation of long and well-established return to play concussion guidelines that have been recommended for several years:

"A youth athlete who is suspected of sustaining a concussion or head injury in a practice or game shall be removed from competition at that time."

"... may not return to play until the athlete is evaluated by a licensed health care provider trained in the evaluation and management of concussion and received written clearance to return to play from that health care provider."

You should also inform your child's coach if you think that your child may have a concussion .

Remember, it's better to miss one game that miss the whole season. When in doubt, the athlete sits out.

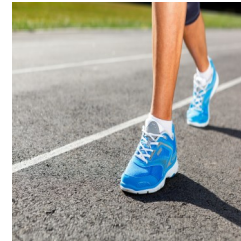
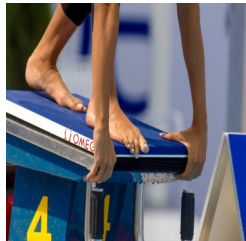
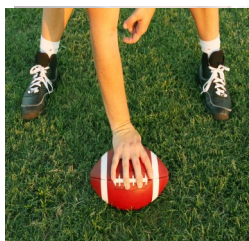


Sudden Cardiac Arrest

Information Sheet for

Student-Athletes, Coaches and Parents/Guardians

SSB 5083 ~ SCA Awareness Act



What is sudden cardiac arrest? Sudden Cardiac Arrest (SCA) is the sudden onset of an abnormal and lethal heart rhythm, causing the heart to stop beating and the individual to collapse. SCA is the leading cause of death in the U.S. afflicting over 300,000 individuals per year.

SCA is also the leading cause of sudden death in young athletes during sports

What causes sudden cardiac arrest? SCA in young athletes is usually caused by a structural or electrical disorder of the heart. Many of these conditions are inherited (genetic) and can develop as an adolescent or young adult. SCA is more likely during exercise or physical activity, placing student-athletes with undiagnosed heart conditions at greater risk. SCA also can occur from a direct blow to the chest by a firm projectile (baseball, softball, lacrosse ball, or hockey puck) or by chest contact from another player (called "commotio cordis").

While a heart condition may have no warning signs, some young athletes may have symptoms but neglect to tell an adult. If any of the following symptoms are present, a cardiac evaluation by a physician is recommended:

- Passing out during exercise
- Chest pain with exercise
- Excessive shortness of breath with exercise
- Palpitations (heart racing for no reason)
- Unexplained seizures
- A family member with early onset heart disease or sudden death from a heart condition before the age of 40

How to prevent and treat sudden cardiac arrest? Some heart conditions at risk for SCA can be detected by a thorough heart screening evaluation. However, all schools and teams should be prepared to respond to a cardiac emergency. Young athletes who suffer SCA are collapsed and unresponsive and may appear to have brief seizure-like activity or abnormal breathing (gaspings). SCA can be effectively treated by immediate recognition, prompt CPR, and quick access to a defibrillator (AED). AEDs are safe, portable devices that read and analyze the heart rhythm and provide an electric shock (if necessary) to restore a normal heart rhythm.

Remember, to save a life: recognize SCA, call 9-1-1, begin CPR, and use an AED as soon as possible!



Cardiac 3-Minute Drill

1. RECOGNIZE

Sudden Cardiac Arrest

- Collapsed and unresponsive
- Abnormal breathing
- Seizure-like activity

2. CALL 9-1-1

- Call for help and for an AED

3. CPR

- Begin chest compressions
- Push hard/ push fast (100 per minute)

4. AED

- Use AED as soon as possible

5. CONTINUE CARE

- Continue CPR and AED until EMS arrives



**Be Prepared!
Every Second
Counts!**