



This Bill Analysis reflects the contents of the bill as it was presented in committee.

# SENATE BILL 458: PTS Injury Day/Cardiac Task Force/Titus's Law.

2019-2020 General Assembly

<b>Committee:</b>	House Health. If favorable, re-refer to Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House	<b>Date:</b>	July 24, 2019
<b>Introduced by:</b>	Sens. Brown, J. Jackson, Burgin	<b>Prepared by:</b>	Jessica Boney Staff Attorney
<b>Analysis of:</b>	PCS to Second Edition S458-CSBP-14		

**OVERVIEW:** *The Proposed Committee Substitute (PCS) to Senate Bill 458 would designate June 27 of each year as Posttraumatic Stress Injury Awareness Day in North Carolina; establish the Joint Legislative Task Force on Sudden Cardiac Arrest in Student Athletes (Task Force); and address parental consent and the disposition of fetal remains.*

**BILL ANALYSIS:** The PCS does the following:

### **PART I. Designate Posttraumatic Stress Injury Awareness Day**

**Section 1** enacts G.S. 103-15, designating June 27 as Posttraumatic Stress Injury Awareness Day in North Carolina.

### **PART II. Establish the Joint Legislative Task Force on Sudden Cardiac Arrest in Student Athletes**

**Sections 2** creates the Task Force.

**Section 3** explains the appointments to the nine member Task Force.

**Section 4** requires the Task Force to study the frequency of sudden cardiac arrest or other heart conditions in student athletes; other jurisdictions that have implemented strategies to mitigate risks to student athletes, such as mandatory heart exams; the cost of requiring student athletes to be tested for heart conditions; and any other issue the Task Force considers relevant.

**Sections 5 – 6** explain the operational details of the Task Force, such as clerical staff, voting and meetings.

**Section 7** requires the Task Force to submit a final report with the results of its study to the General Assembly on or before April 1, 2020, and to terminate upon the filing of its final report or April 1, 2020, whichever is first.

### **PART III- Address Parental Consent and the Disposition of Fetal Remains**

**Section 8.(a)** requires in every instance of unintended fetal death resulting from accidental injury, stillbirth, or miscarriage:

- Consent from the mother before disposing of fetal remains;
- If the mother is unable to give consent, then consent from the father before disposing of fetal remains;
- If both parents are unable to give consent within 7 days, then the fetal remains are to be disposed of in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Karen Cochrane-Brown  
Director



Legislative Analysis  
Division  
919-733-2578

# Senate PCS 458

*Page 2*

**Section 8.(a)** directs disposal of fetal remains only by burial, cremation, or incineration in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Fetal remains developed beyond the second trimester of gestation shall only be disposed of by burial or cremation.

**Section 8.(b)** states this section is effective January 1, 2020 and applies to the disposition of fetal remains on or after that date.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** Unless otherwise provided, this act would be effective when it becomes law.