



## 100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

### State of Illinois

2017 and 2018

**HB4685**

by Rep. John Connor

#### SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

New Act

Creates the Reducing the Risk of Skin Cancer and Excessive UV Exposure in Children Act. Provides that a student or participant in a youth camp may possess and use a topical sunscreen product while on school property or at a school-sponsored event or activity or youth camp without a physician's note or prescription if certain conditions are met. Provides that a school district or youth camp shall allow a student or participant to use articles of sun-protective clothing outdoors. Provides that, beginning with the 2019-2020 school year, all schools districts shall incorporate in their curriculum a unit of instruction on skin cancer prevention. Effective immediately.

LRB100 16765 AXK 31905 b

FISCAL NOTE ACT  
MAY APPLY

STATE MANDATES  
ACT MAY REQUIRE  
REIMBURSEMENT

1 AN ACT concerning children.

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

4 Section 1. Short title; references to Act.

5 (a) Short title. This Act may be cited as the Reducing the  
6 Risk of Skin Cancer and Excessive UV Exposure in Children Act.

7 (b) References to Act. This Act may be referred to as the  
8 SUNucate Law.

9 Section 5. Purpose. The General Assembly finds and declares  
10 the following:

11 (1) Many children are exposed to ultraviolet (UV)  
12 radiation due to suboptimal sunscreen use and high rates of  
13 sunburning and are therefore at risk of excessive UV  
14 exposure, which could lead to skin cancer development. It  
15 is a high priority to ensure that children can use  
16 sunscreen and sun-protective clothing when outdoors.

17 (2) News outlets have reported that some schools do not  
18 allow children to bring or use sunscreen without a  
19 prescription due to medication bans and fears of legal  
20 ramifications.

21 (3) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
22 believe that school policies that prohibit hats or student  
23 possession of sunscreen can create barriers to the use of

1 important sun protection methods.

2 (4) The United States Preventive Services Task Force  
3 recommends educating children, adolescents, and young  
4 adults on the dangers of sun exposure to reduce the risk of  
5 skin cancer.

6 (5) It is in the public's interest that schools set  
7 policies that include education on sun exposure and  
8 encourage our youth to use sun protection, including  
9 sunscreen and sun-protective clothing.

10 Section 10. Sun-protective measures in schools and youth  
11 camps.

12 (a) A student may possess and use a topical sunscreen  
13 product while on school property or at a school-sponsored event  
14 or activity without a physician's note or prescription if the  
15 product is approved by the United States Food and Drug  
16 Administration for over-the-counter use for the purpose of  
17 limiting ultraviolet light-induced skin damage.

18 (b) A participant in a youth camp may possess and use a  
19 topical sunscreen product while attending the camp without a  
20 physician's note or prescription if the product is approved by  
21 the United States Food and Drug Administration for  
22 over-the-counter use for the purpose of limiting ultraviolet  
23 light-induced skin damage.

24 (c) A school district or youth camp operator may allow  
25 school or youth camp personnel to assist students or

1 participants in applying a topical sunscreen product with  
2 parental permission.

3 (d) School or youth camp personnel may not be held liable  
4 in a criminal or civil action for application of a topical  
5 sunscreen product if the topical sunscreen product is available  
6 to and used by the student or camp participant in accordance  
7 with this Section.

8 (e) A school district or youth camp shall allow a student  
9 or participant to use articles of sun-protective clothing  
10 outdoors, including, but not limited to, hats. A school  
11 district or youth camp may set a policy related to the type of  
12 sun-protective clothing that will be allowed to be used  
13 outdoors under this subsection (e). Specific clothing  
14 determined by school or youth camp personnel to be  
15 inappropriate apparel may be prohibited by the policy.

16 Section 15. Sun-safe education. Beginning with the  
17 2019-2020 school year, all school districts shall incorporate  
18 in their curriculum a unit of instruction on skin cancer  
19 prevention. The instruction shall be provided in an age  
20 appropriate manner and shall include, but is not limited to,  
21 the following components:

22 (1) the basic facts about skin cancer, including, but  
23 not limited to, the negative impact of human exposure to  
24 ultraviolet radiation obtained through sunburns and indoor  
25 tanning; and

1           (2) a comprehensive set of strategies and behaviors to  
2           reduce the risk of contracting skin cancer, including, but  
3           not limited to, the use of sunscreen and sun-protective  
4           clothing.

5           Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon  
6           becoming law.