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3 Title: Sunscreen Dispensers in Michigan’s Public Spaces
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5 Introduced by: Steven Daveluy, MD, for the Wayne County Delegation
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7 Original Author: Connor Buechler
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9 Referred to: Reference Committee D
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11 House Action: **APPROVED AS AMENDED**
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14 Whereas, one in five Americans will develop skin cancer in their lifetime, and five million Americans
15 will be treated for skin cancer this year alone¹, and
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17 Whereas, the annual cost of treating skin cancers in the United States is estimated to be \$8.1
18 billion^{1,2}, and
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20 Whereas, most skin cancers are a direct result of exposure to the ultra-violet (UV) rays in sunlight³,
21 and
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23 Whereas, one bad sunburn can demonstrably increase the chances of developing skin cancer later in
24 life⁴, and
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26 Whereas, sunscreen has been conclusively shown to protect from a variety of skin cancers^{5,6}, and
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28 Whereas, patients with lower socioeconomic status (SES) are less likely to engage in sun-protective
29 behaviors such as sunscreen use, present with later stages of disease, and experience greater mortality from
30 skin cancers linked tightly with sun exposure including melanoma and non-melanoma cancers^{7,8,9}, and
31

32 Whereas, studies have shown that those of low SES frequently exposed to the sun may require
33 financial assistance to allow adherence to sun protection guidelines¹⁰, and
34

35 Whereas, free public sunscreen programs have been shown to lead to more systematic application
36 of sunscreen and decrease sunburn occurrence^{11,12}, and
37

38 Whereas, clear educational labels placed in areas with sunscreen availability regarding sunburn
39 protection and likely long-term effects of UV also increases adoption of sun-protective behaviors and helps
40 reduce social differentiation of sun-protection behaviors^{13,14,15}, and
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42 Whereas, free public sunscreen programs have been shown to work as one solution to lessening the
43 level of skin cancer in the population^{1,16}, and
44

45 Whereas, public sunscreen programs are beginning to gain ground on a local level in the United
46 States^{17,18,19,20}, and
47

48 Whereas, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Michigan Cancer Consortium
49 support “interventions in outdoor occupational settings and outdoor recreational and tourism settings to
50 promote sun protective behaviors” such as “providing sunscreen or shade,”²¹ and
51

52 Whereas, national policy makers support free public sunscreen programs, including the Surgeon
53 General’s Office of the United States²², and

54 Whereas, the American Society for Dermatologic Surgery, the American Academy of Dermatology,
55 and the American Cancer Society each support free public sunscreen programs as a public safety
56 measure^{23,24,25,26}, and
57

58 Whereas, our AMA supports broad-spectrum sunscreen protection and education programs about
59 the dangers of UV radiation²⁷; therefore be it
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61 RESOLVED: That MSMS study the development of a public sunscreen program in public spaces such
62 as parks, beaches, schools and other public places with high risk of sun exposure as a public health good.
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65 WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE FISCAL NOTE: \$25,000.00 or more as this resolution requires MSMS to
66 conduct a study, which may require retention of an external organization.

Relevant MSMS Policy:

Sun Safety Education for School-Aged Children

MSMS encourages sun safety education and supports the distribution of education materials to primary and secondary school-aged children and their parents. (Res49-07A)

Relevant AMA Policy:

Permitting Sunscreen in Schools H-440.841

1. Our AMA supports the exemption of sunscreen from over-the-counter medication possession bans in schools and encourages all schools to allow students to bring and possess sunscreen at school without restriction and without requiring physician authorization.
2. Our AMA will work with state and specialty medical societies and patient advocacy groups to provide advocacy resources and model legislation for use in state advocacy campaigns seeking the removal of sunscreen-related bans at schools and summer camp programs.

Protecting the Public from Dangers of Ultraviolet Radiation H-440.839

1. Our AMA encourages physicians to counsel their patients on sun-protective behavior.
2. Tanning Parlors: Our AMA supports: (1) educational campaigns on the hazards of tanning parlors, as well as the development of local tanning parlor ordinances to protect our patients and the general public from improper and dangerous exposure to ultraviolet radiation; (2) legislation to strengthen state laws to make the consumer as informed and safe as possible; (3) dissemination of information to physicians and the public about the dangers of ultraviolet light from sun exposure and the possible harmful effects of the ultraviolet light used in commercial tanning centers; (4) collaboration between medical societies and schools to achieve the inclusion of information in the health curricula on the hazards of exposure to tanning rays; (5) the enactment of federal legislation to: (a) prohibit access to the use of indoor tanning equipment (as defined in 21 CFR ?1040.20 [a][9]) by anyone under the age of 18; and (b) require a United States Surgeon General warning be prominently posted, detailing the positive correlation between ultraviolet radiation, the use of indoor tanning equipment, and the incidence of skin cancer; (6) warning the public of the risks of ultraviolet A radiation (UVA) exposure by skin tanning units, particularly the FDA's findings warning Americans that the use of UVA tanning booths and sun beds pose potentially significant health risks to users and should be discouraged; (7) working with the FDA to ensure that state and local authorities implement legislation, rules, and regulations regarding UVA exposure, including posted warnings in commercial tanning salons and spas; (8) an educational campaign in conjunction with various concerned national specialty societies to secure appropriate state regulatory and oversight activities for tanning parlor facilities, to reduce improper and dangerous exposure to ultraviolet light by patients and general public consumers; and (9) intensified efforts to enforce current regulations.
3. Sunscreens. Our AMA supports: (1) the development of sunscreens that will protect the skin from a broad spectrum of ultraviolet radiation, including both UVA and UVB; and (2) the labeling of sunscreen products with a standardized ultraviolet (UV) logo, inclusive of ratings for UVA and UVB, so that consumers will know whether these products protect against both types of UV radiation. Terms such as low, medium, high and very high protection should be defined depending on standardized sun protection factor level.

¹ Skin Cancer Prevention Progress Report 2016. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, US Dept of Health and Human Services; 2016.
² Skin Cancer Foundation. Squamous Cell Carcinoma (SCC) - SkinCancer.org. <https://www.skincancer.org/skin-cancer-information/skin-cancer-facts>.
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