

SUN SAFETY PROGRAM TOOLKIT

Presented by:



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INTRODUCTION

This toolkit is designed to assist Nevada schools in building, maintaining, and increasing sun safety strategies across each classroom. It is at the culmination of sun safety strategy measures for Nevada schools. Sun safety in school-based settings is a multifaceted initiative, requiring collaboration across the entire education community.

The contents of the toolkit were developed and sourced by the Nevada Cancer Coalition and Alexis Hogan, MPHc, graduate student with University of Nevada, Reno.

Nevada Cancer Coalition is a non-profit statewide cancer coalition working to reduce the burden of cancer in Nevada by fostering statewide collaboration, empowering people with information and resources, and advocating for equitable access to care. The organization serves as the state's leading resource for comprehensive cancer control, supports professionals through education and resources, collaborates with state, local, and national partners on evidence-based projects and programs, provides outreach across the state, and advocates for policies to improve access to healthcare for all.

Audience

This toolkit was crafted to support a variety of professionals involved in school health initiatives, including but not limited to:

- School administrators and planners in education and community outreach.
- Personnel overseeing health and safety initiatives within the school district.
- Personnel managing outdoor activities and events.
- Nurses, health educators, and physical education educators/ coaches responsible for student well-being.
- Parent Teacher Associations and parents of students.
- Sun safety advocates and champions within the school community.

USING THIS TOOLKIT

OBJECTIVE:

Increase understanding of the need for evidence-based sun safety strategies, and increase implementation of sun safe environments and practices with tools and resources.

This toolkit includes three sections designed to walk you through the basics of skin cancer and sun safety in Nevada, share information on sun safety policies, and provide tools and resources to implement sun safety and skin cancer prevention activities in schools and classrooms.

1

- Skin cancer overview
- Nevada's data
- UV Index

2

- Educators' role in sun safety
- Policies across Nevada
- The importance of shade

3

- Curriculum and classroom resources
- Funding resources
- Sample school policies

USING THIS TOOLKIT

ORGANIZATION TIER APPROACH

Implementing sun safe practices in your school district, school, or classroom isn't an all-or-nothing endeavor. We encourage you to select the level at which you can engage initially and re-evaluate your engagement as time permits. What can you do now?

Tier
1

SHARE Sun Safety Information

You can share and post Sun Smart materials around your school and schedule a free Sun Smart assembly presentation. Ensure all staff are trained on state law allowing students to practice sun safe behaviors at school, including wearing hats and sunscreen.

Tier
2

TEACH Sun Safety

Complete all of the items in Tier 1 and implement sun safety curriculum in at least one physical education or health class, or in a class learning module.

Tier
3

CHAMPION Sun Safety

Complete all of the items in Tiers 1 and 2, and provide access to free sunscreen and/or adequate shade coverage on school grounds in areas where students frequent, such as playgrounds and courtyards.

SUN SAFETY AND SKIN CANCER PREVENTION

Sun safety is crucial for promoting overall health and preventing the risk of skin cancer. Despite the preventable nature of most skin cancers, a significant number of individuals still face increased risk due to sunburn, long-term UV exposure, and use of indoor tanning devices. This overview aims to equip Nevada school districts and educators with essential knowledge and strategies to reduce the risk of skin cancer.

Surgeon General's Call to Action

The U.S. Surgeon General's Call to Action to Prevent Skin Cancer urges collaborative efforts from diverse sectors to address skin cancer as a significant public health concern. Partners from federal, state, tribal, local, and territorial governments as well as those in business, healthcare, education, and various organizations, are crucial in tackling this issue. The mission of this Call to Action is to increase awareness and initiate actions to mitigate the risk of skin cancer. There are five strategic goals to advance skincare prevention in the United States:

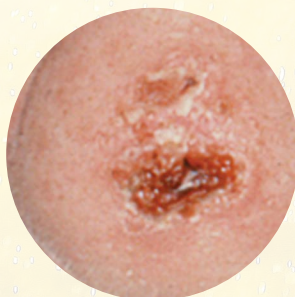
- (1) promoting sun protection,
- (2) providing information on ultraviolet (UV) radiation exposure,
- (3) advocating for relevant policies,
- (4) reducing harm from indoor tanning, and
- (5) strengthening research and surveillance.

Skin Cancer Overview

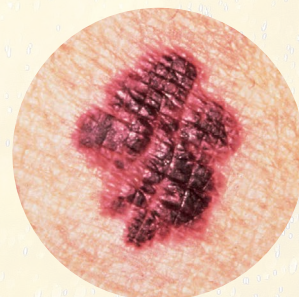
Skin cancer is the most common cancer in the United States, outnumbering all other cancer diagnoses combined. About 1 in 5 Americans will develop skin cancer during their lifetime despite it being a largely preventable disease. There are three types of skin cancer—basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, and melanoma.



Basal Cell Carcinoma



Squamous Cell Carcinoma



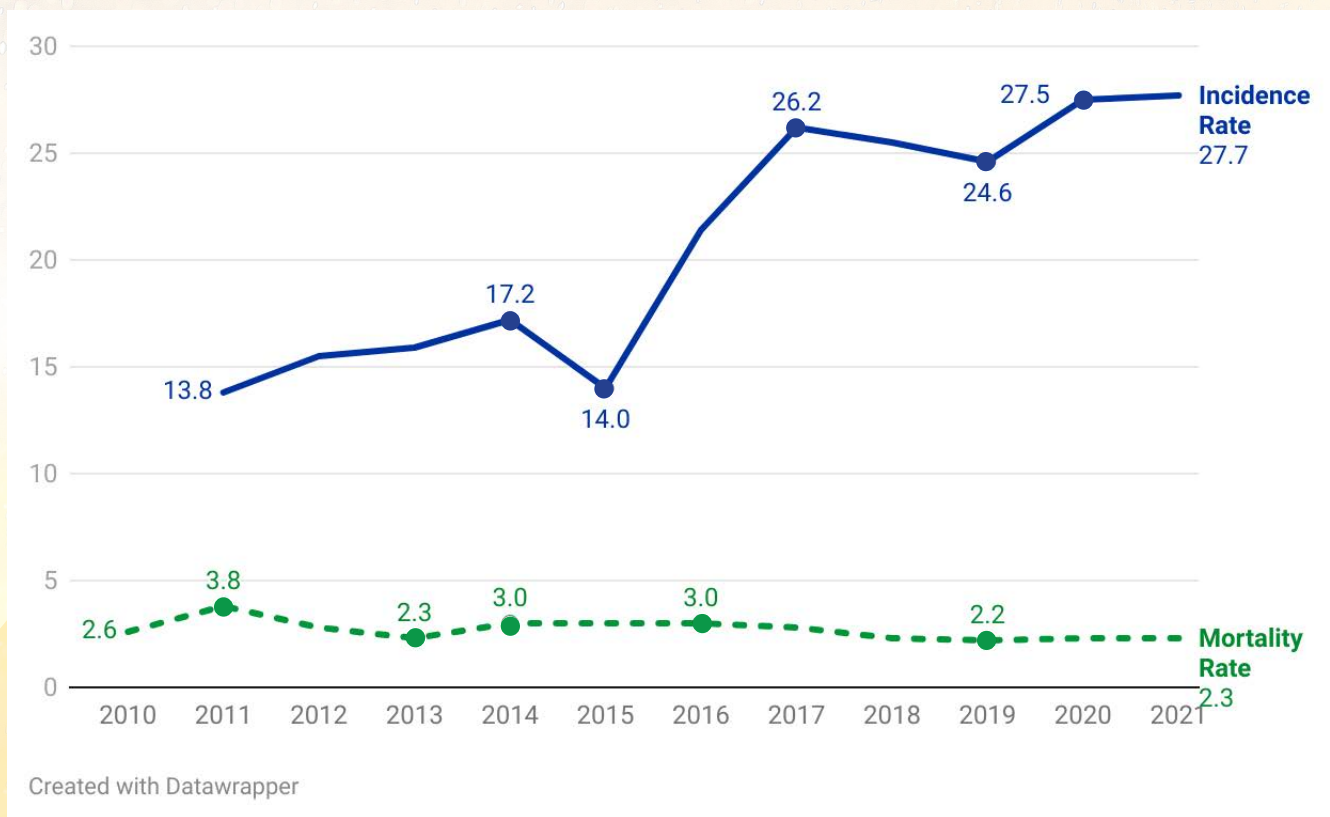
Melanoma

SUN SAFETY AND SKIN CANCER PREVENTION

The most common form of skin cancer is basal cell carcinoma; however, melanoma is the deadliest. Data on basal cell and squamous cell carcinomas is limited, but incidence of these types of skin cancer is known to have continuously increased over time.

Melanoma rates have also risen steadily among adolescents and young adults. In 2024, it was estimated there would be more than 100,000 new cases of melanoma in the U.S. and 8,290 deaths. Melanoma is among the most commonly diagnosed cancers in young adults ages 20-39. According to the American Academy of Dermatology, sunburns during childhood or adolescence increase the odds of developing melanoma later in life. Five or more blistering sunburns between ages 15-20 increases the risk of developing melanoma by 80%, and nonmelanoma skin cancer by 68%.

Nevada Melanoma Incidence and Mortality, 2010 - 2021, Rates per 100,000, all ages.



SUN SAFETY AND SKIN CANCER PREVENTION

Understanding Ultraviolet (UV) Exposure

Ultraviolet (UV) radiation is a form of electromagnetic radiation emitted by the sun and some artificial lights. While UV radiation is essential to produce vitamin D in the skin, overexposure can have negative effects on the skin and overall health. Every skin color absorbs ultraviolet radiation from the sun and is therefore at risk for skin cancer.

Excessive sun exposure poses a serious health risk due to the sun's UV rays, which can lead to immediate effects such as sunburns and long-term health problems, including skin cancer. The risks are heightened in children as their skin is much more delicate and susceptible, with childhood sun exposure being a significant predictor of skin cancer later in life. Such changes accumulate over time and the damaged cells can begin to grow uncontrollably, leading to skin malignancies. Therefore, the importance of protecting children from excessive sun exposure cannot be overstated, as their skin is not only more vulnerable but also because damage incurred during early life can reverberate well into the future, potentially impacting their health as adults.

Nevada's unique environment creates additional risk. Recent estimates have highlighted a significant annual risk for both melanoma diagnoses and deaths within the state, highlighting the urgent need for effective skin cancer prevention measures.

Nevada's formula for increased risk of skin cancer:



High Elevation

+



300 Sunny Days per Year

=



800 New Cases of Melanoma per Year

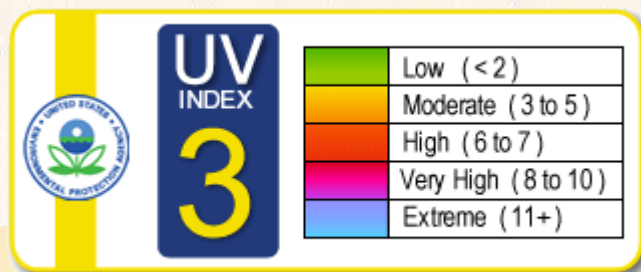
SUN SAFETY AND SKIN CANCER PREVENTION

The UV Index

The UV Index is a great tool that can help individuals predict the strength of the sun's UV rays, similar to a weather forecast for your particular area. The United States Environmental Protection Agency and National Weather Service developed this tool just for that reason.

Using a scale from 1 to 11, the UV Index offers a look at the strength of the following day's expected UV rays, from low to extreme. Each exposure category includes recommendations for the level of precaution one should take in protecting their skin and eyes from expected UV radiation.

Learn more about the UV Index at <https://enviro.epa.gov/envirofacts/uv/search>



TOOL SPOTLIGHT: SunSmart Global UV App

This mobile app is free to download and describes the local levels of solar UV radiation. It also provides details on when to take sun safety precautions. Download from the Apple or Google Play store.



SUN SAFETY AND SKIN CANCER PREVENTION

Skin Cancer Affects All Skin Types

Skin cancer is often mistakenly perceived as a concern limited to individuals with lighter skin tones due to the increased visibility of sunburns and skin damage on their skin; however, skin cancer is a significant health risk for people of all skin tones.

Skin cancer in individuals with darker skin is frequently diagnosed at later stages when it is more difficult to treat because the warning signs are less recognized or misunderstood. Additionally, many medical providers are under-educated on this topic, requiring additional community advocacy. When combined with other factors such as limited access to healthcare, false perceptions regarding skin cancer in skin of color results in a higher mortality rate from skin cancers among people with darker skin.



[Skin cancer is a significant health risk for people of all skin tones.]

SUN SAFETY POLICIES

The Role of Schools and Teachers

Teachers play a critical role in student safety—including sun safety. The 2019 passage of Nevada’s Senate Bill 159, established a legal framework requiring each school district, charter, and private school to adopt a policy concerning safe exposure to the sun.

While all school districts have adopted a policy per the requirements of SB 159, the implementation and awareness of district policies remain inconsistent across districts and individual schools. A troubling number of schools are unaware of their district policy and consequently lack sun safety measures. The measures of each policy are not elective suggestions but regulatory requirements. This disparity in the execution of sun safety standards can leave educators uninformed and students unprotected, potentially increasing health risks.

To address these deficiencies, a thorough analysis was conducted, with results noted below breaking down the compliance and nuances of the sun safety policies adopted by each school district. The analysis includes a comparative overview that highlights the similarities and differences among the districts’ approaches, and tailored recommendations aimed at achieving a more uniform application of the law. These recommendations are geared toward bridging gaps in policy enforcement and information dissemination, with the ultimate goal of harmonizing efforts to shield Nevada’s children from the long-term dangers of sun exposure.



SUN SAFETY POLICIES

Policy Commonalities Across All 14 Nevada School Districts

Legislative Compliance: All districts explicitly mention Nevada Senate Bill 159, enacted on July 1, 2019, which requires schools to implement sun safety policies and allow students to possess and self-administer sunscreen in school settings. Read the full text of the law in Appendix F.

Commitment/Rationale: All districts express a commitment to protecting the health and safety of students and staff, acknowledging the risks associated with sun exposure, including sunburns, skin cancer, immune system suppression, premature aging, and cataracts.

Sun Safety Measures: All districts encourage and allow the use of various sun safety measures during outdoor activities, such as wearing protective clothing (including hats and sunglasses), applying SPF 30+ sunscreen, reapplying sunscreen at least every two hours, using SPF lip balm, accessing shade when outdoors, and limiting exposure during peak midday hours.

Definitions: The districts provide definitions for key terms, including “sunscreen,” “UV ray” (Ultraviolet radiation), and “PABA free.”

Delegation of Authority: In all districts, the Superintendent has delegated the authority to adopt administrative regulations and procedures necessary to implement the provisions of the sun safety policy. This includes granting exceptions to dress code regulations and implementing sun safety and skin cancer prevention lessons and activities.



SUN SAFETY POLICIES

Policy Differences/Gaps Across All 14 Nevada School Districts

PABA-Free Sunscreen: Some districts explicitly mention the use of PABA-free sunscreen (e.g., Washoe County), while others do not specify this detail.

Specifics on Sunscreen Reapplication: Some districts provide specific guidance on the frequency of sunscreen reapplication (e.g., Washoe and White Pine County), while others do not specify this detail.

Clothing Compliance with Dress Code: Some districts provide detailed information about compliance with the dress code for protective clothing (e.g., Washoe County), while others do not specify this detail.

Uniform Flexibility: Some districts explicitly mention that schools with mandatory student uniforms should allow for flexibility in the uniform when students are outside (e.g., Washoe County), while others do not include this detail.

Sunscreen Sharing: Some districts explicitly state that students may not share sunscreen, while others do not address this specifically.

Staff/Volunteer Obligations: The level of involvement of staff or volunteers in providing or applying sunscreen to students varies across districts.



SUN SAFETY POLICIES

Implementing Sun Safety Strategies: The Importance of Shade

Shade in any form is effective in reducing skin cancer risk but also promotes physical activity, reduces urban heat islands, and increases overall student physical and mental wellbeing. Heat islands occur when specific environments experience higher temperatures than surrounding areas due to human activities, an abundance of heat-absorbing and re-emitting surfaces, and a lack of greenery.

These efforts not only lessen the direct physical health risks associated with heat but also contribute to improved mental health outcomes for young people. Moreover, the creation of shaded, comfortable, and aesthetically pleasing spaces can enhance mood, reduce feelings of stress, and help mitigate symptoms of anxiety and depression that might be made worse by oppressive heat and limited outdoor activity.

Shade in the form of shade trees has an additional positive impact for the environment. Trees help mitigate climate change by absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and storing it in their biomass, helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Reducing pollution through trees is known to decrease the impact of asthma. Additionally, trees provide essential habitats for wildlife and help regulate the climate by providing shade and cooling effects, which also promote comprehensive wellness. By ensuring children are surrounded by green trees, they are provided with a healthier and more enriched environment, which also combats pollution and climate change.

Another way to reduce exposure to the Nevada sun is shade structures, which provide a temporary or permanent shaded area to protect students and staff from direct sunlight. Not only do they provide a significant reduction in harmful UV exposure, but they also provide thermal comfort and skin safety during peak sun hours.

It has been shown that the installation of shade sails alone significantly decreases students' UV exposure by 50%. Additionally, the structures also address the broader environmental concern of urban heat islands. Reduction of heat islands creates positive environments for physical activity, which increases overall physical and mental wellbeing.

APPENDICES - Appendix A

Teaching the 5 S's – A Mnemonic for Personal Sun Safety

Teaching students the 5 S's of sun safety provides students with a simple method to remember how they can take personal action to protect their skin from excess UV exposure. Younger students are more likely to remember the 5 S's when they are demonstrated.

SLIP on sun protective clothing.

Action: SLIP on short-sleeve and long-sleeve shirts. Use yourself or an audience members' clothes as an example.

- Clothes can be our most effective defense against powerful UV radiation, especially clothes that have built in UV protection. But keep in mind that a thin long sleeve t-shirt only provides protection against 5% of UV rays. You'll need some sunscreen under that shirt!

SLOP on broad-spectrum SPF 30+ sunscreen.

Action: SLOP on sunscreen and lip balm with SPF.

- Broad spectrum means it protects against both UVA and UVB rays.
- SPF 30 protects against 97% of UV rays
- SPF 50 protects against 98% of UV rays
- Be sure to reapply every 2 hours, or more frequently if swimming or sweating, and be sure to apply enough. Enough for a body wearing a swimsuit or shorts and short sleeves means about equal to the amount it would take to fill a ping pong ball, or one ounce.



APPENDICES - Appendix A

SLAP on a wide-brimmed hat.

Action: SLAP on hats, hats, and more hats.

- Have fun helping your audience understand how the right hat can make all the difference in protecting one's face, ears, neck, and shoulders from UV radiation. In ascending order, ask a student or another audience member to be a model with the following:
 - Birthday party hat
 - Baseball cap
 - Bucket hat
 - Men's/Women's neck flap hat
 - Wide-brimmed hat (that also is a bucket hat!)

SEEK shade or shelter.

Action: SEEK shelter or shade under your very cool rainbow umbrella!

- Use your umbrella and talk about all the places to find shade:
 - Under a tree
 - Under an umbrella – at the beach or even out on a walk
 - In the shadow of a building
 - Underneath a playground shade awning

SLIDE on UV-protective sunglasses.

Action: SLIDE on super-sized sunglasses.

- Use these fun examples to remind everyone about the importance of protecting one's eyes. Note that sunglasses don't have to be expensive to be effective. Just be sure the label says 100% UV protection to protect against both UVA and UVB rays. Get sunglasses at Dollar Tree stores, Walmart, or other discount retailers.



APPENDICES - Appendix B

Curriculum Resources

There are a number of free, evidence-based sun safety lessons designed to be easily integrated into diverse curricula, available for students at all grade levels, and aimed to instill Sun Smart habits in students and potentially reduce their risk of developing melanoma.

Sun Smart Schools recommends any of these tools, listed by grade level:

Pre K – K/1: Ray & The Sunbeatables, <https://sunbeatables.org/>

K – 8: EPA's Sunwise, <https://www.neefusa.org/sunwise>

2 – 5: Be Sunbeatable - from Scholastic, <https://www.scholastic.com/sunsafety/>

6 – 12: Sun Smart U, <http://www.skincancer.org/prevention/education-program>

6 – 12: Melanoma Education Foundation, <http://melanomaeducation.net/index.php>

GET INSPIRED: Sun and UV Education Down Under



When it comes to sun safety, Australia is a great example. The Sun and UV at School resources are structured to help educators easily add sun safety to their curriculum, building knowledge without repeating lessons. Resources are offered across five stages for students in kindergarten through 10th grade.

Access the curriculum at <https://bit.ly/48QSkYT> or scan the QR code here.



APPENDICES - Appendix B

Schoolwide Sun Safety with Overhead Announcements

Weekly overhead announcements can help remind students and educators about the importance of sun safety. Each week, share a message about the UV Index, any of the 5 S's reminders, or how to use sunscreen. Classrooms focusing on sun safety lessons can take turns reading the announcements to the school.

1

Our school is becoming a Sun Smart School. That means we all are working to protect our skin from too much ultra-violet radiation from the sun. It's UV rays that cause sunburns, and sunburns not only hurt, they can make us sick and even cause cancer. There now are sunscreen dispensers near the *[insert locations]*. Apply sunscreen on your face, arms, and legs before going outside.

Do you know the 5 S's of sun safety? *[Pick one for each day of the week.]*

SLIP into long-sleeved shirts and long pants to protect from sunburns.

SLOP on some sunscreen.....be sure to put it on your face, arms, and legs before you go out into the sun.

SLAP on a wide-brimmed hat to protect your face, ears, and neck from sunburns.

SEEK shade underneath trees or by the sides of buildings to stay out of direct sun.

SLIDE on some sunglasses to protect your eyes from sunburn.

2

Our thanks to Jen Tyndall, Chief Nurse with Douglas County School District, for helping develop many of these announcements!

APPENDICES - Appendix B

3

The sun's ultraviolet rays are there even on cloudy days, so it's important to protect your skin even when the sun isn't shining brightly. Wear a long-sleeved shirt or jacket, put on a wide-brimmed hat to protect your face, ears and neck, and wear sunglasses to protect your eyes.

Did you know that skin damage and most forms of skin cancer begin with too much sun exposure during childhood years? Our school now has sunscreen dispensers near *insert specific places, hallways, doors* so that all of us – students and staff alike – can use sunscreen to help protect against overexposure to the sun. Be sure to apply the sunscreen on your face, arms, and legs before you go outdoors.

4

5 Did you know that a sun tan is sun damage to your skin? If you practice the 5S's of sun safety, you can significantly reduce your risk of sun damage and skin cancer when you get older.

Let's be Sun Smart all year long! Ultraviolet rays are almost as strong in the winter as they are in the summer so don't forget to wear sunscreen during the winter, and especially on your face. You should also wear a hat and sunglasses, especially if you go skiing or are outside playing in the snow.

6

Our thanks to Jen Tyndall, Chief Nurse with Douglas County School District, for helping develop many of these announcements!

APPENDICES - Appendix C

How-Tos for Older Teens, Parents and School Staff

How to select a sunscreen

Not only are there various brands of sunscreen, but also various strengths. At a minimum, the American Academy of Dermatology recommends an SPF rating of 30 or higher. To find out more about how to select a sunscreen visit <https://bit.ly/40Qb7l0> or scan here:



How to apply sunscreen

Sunscreen can prevent sunburns, and reduce skin cancer; however, it can be less effective if not used properly. Follow the American Academy of Dermatology Association guidelines at <https://bit.ly/4ewe7X0> or scan:



Self-Skin Exam

You can help detect skin cancer early by following the American Academy of Dermatology's tips for checking your skin. Go to <https://bit.ly/40LDSzo> or scan to learn more.



Skin of Color

When people of color develop skin cancer, it tends to be diagnosed in the advanced stages. Here are tips the American Academy of Dermatology Association recommends doing: <https://bit.ly/3CoAwYZ>



APPENDICES - Appendix D

Funding Resources

National Dermatological Society Shade Grant

The American Academy of Dermatology covers up to \$8,000 for permanent shade structures that includes sun-safety signage. Learn more, and apply at <https://bit.ly/40IONty>



Urban and Community Forest Grant

Trees are a great source of shade and have many environmental benefits. The Urban and Community Forest grant provides funding to local government, educational institutions, and Native tribes for projects that plant trees. Learn more at <https://bit.ly/3CpIEZo>



Green Schoolyards America

Green Schoolyards America aims to convert concrete-covered school areas into green spaces that enhance students' education and play, while also contributing community resilience to climate change. Occasionally, this resource offers grants. Learn more at <https://www.greenschoolyards.org/>



APPENDICES - Appendix E

Trees and Shade at Your School: Tips for Parents and Advocates

Did you know that playground shade can keep play areas up to 20 degrees cooler? Or that planting trees on playgrounds can not only protect students from overexposure to the sun but also provide connection with nature, improve mental well-being and student ability to concentrate, and help to improve air quality?

Overexposure to the sun's rays in childhood – and sunburns – are a risk for skin cancer later in life. For parents and advocates looking to build more safety into their children's school playground, this tip sheet can serve as a guide.

Develop a Concept

- Are you planning to request shade trees or a shade structure?
- Where on the playground and how many?
- Will irrigation be required?
- What sort of maintenance could be required?

Secure School Support

- Secure support from the principal and the parent teacher organization (PTO).
- Talk to the school groundskeeper who will have to maintain trees or a shade structure.

Talk to the School District

- Is there a facilities management or operations department that must approve the project?
- What funds are available to support this project? Are there capital projects funds or facilities improvement funds?
- What can the school district provide to support this project, such as planning, labor, funding, or other supplies?
- Is there a list of approved trees that are permitted to be planted on campus?



APPENDICES - Appendix E

Firm Up Your Plan and Ask For Outside Support

- Set a date for planting and installation.
- Make a flyer to promote your project and share it widely, including to parents, teachers, and community members. Include photos of the playground to show its current state and a link where people can donate to the project or sign up to volunteer with planting or installation.
- If you're considering trees, talk to your local city council or city manager and connect with the city's urban forester or forestry initiative. In addition to providing funding, these groups can advise of specific types of trees that thrive in the local climate and provide shade.
- Reach out to nurseries, irrigation companies, or other professionals to see if they will donate or discount their services to support the project.
- Dermatologists, environmental groups, or others invested in increasing the tree canopy and protecting children from overexposure to the sun may also be sources of support for the project.



APPENDICES - Appendix F

Nevada Revised Statute 392.453 (SB159)

Adoption of policy by school district or charter school concerning safe exposure to sun.

1. The board of trustees of each school district and the governing body of each charter school shall adopt a policy concerning safe exposure to the sun.
2. The policy adopted pursuant to subsection 1 must:
 - (a) Provide that for the purposes of the policy, sunscreen must not be considered a medication sold over the counter; and
 - (b) Allow a pupil who participates in an outdoor activity while on the grounds of the public school or the charter school or in an outdoor activity sponsored by the public school or the charter school to:
 - (1) Wear clothing, which complies with the dress code of the school, if any, designed to protect against exposure to the sun, including, without limitation, a hat; and
 - (2) Possess and self-administer sunscreen.
3. The policy adopted pursuant to subsection 1 may include teaching pupils enrolled in a public school of the school district or charter school practices for safe exposure to the sun to reduce the risk of skin cancer.
4. For the purposes of this section, "sunscreen" means a topical product:
 - (a) Applied to the skin; and
 - (b) Approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration to prevent damage caused from overexposure to the sun.

(Added to NRS by 2019, 546)

APPENDICES - Appendix G

Sample School Policies

While many district-level policies provide broad support for sun safety, school specific policies can be adopted in support of district policy. Policies should be meaningful and should take into account implementation and potential outcomes before being selected. Below are some sample policies that your school could adopt and that have been used elsewhere.

Sunscreen on Supply List

- Require that sunscreen with an SPF of 30 or higher is included on the school supply list.

Bucket Hats on Supply List

- Add a wide-brimmed bucket hat to the school supply list to help protect students' faces, necks, and ears.
- Allow wide-brimmed bucket hats to be a part of school uniforms.

Sun-Protective Clothing

- Design school uniforms with fabrics that offer UV protection.

PE Clothing

- Consider selecting UV-protective fabrics when purchasing PE uniforms.
- PE uniforms should include lightweight, long-sleeved tops and pants/leggings that provide sun protection.

School Sports Teams Sunscreen Protocol

- Require all student-athletes to have access to sunscreen during practice and games.
- Require that sunscreen with an SPF of 30 or higher is included with their supplies.

Shaded Areas for Outdoor Eating

- If a choice to eat outside is available, ensure that outdoor dining areas have adequate shade through natural tree coverage or shade structures.
- Promote indoor dining spaces on days with a high UV Index.

APPENDICES - Appendix G

Outdoor Activity During Safer Times

- Plan outdoor activities for early morning or late afternoon when the UV index tends to be lower.

Sun Safety Training

- Provide training sessions for all staff on the importance of sun safety and how to reinforce sun safe behaviors and attitudes with students.

Portable Shade

- Provide and set up portable shade canopies or umbrellas during outdoor events.

Cool-Down Zones

- Have designated cool-down zones with misters or fans in areas where outdoor activity is common.

UV-Protective Windows

- Apply UV-blocking film to classroom windows to protect students and staff against indirect UV exposure.



APPENDICES - Appendix H

District Policies

The following policies were approved by each school district in Nevada as of 2024.

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES
CARSON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT**

**POLICY No. 555
STUDENTS**

SAFE EXPOSURE TO THE SUN

PURPOSE

The Carson City School District Board of Trustees (“Board”) believe that safe exposure to the sun is vital in keeping students safe and healthy. Through this policy and related documents and activities, the Carson City School District (“District”) seeks to promote sun safety and skin cancer prevention and awareness. Students, staff, and volunteers are encouraged to use sunscreen and protective clothing to protect against dangerous overexposure to the sun, harmful ultraviolet (UV) rays, and the development of skin cancer.

Reference: NRS 392.453

Adopted: June 23, 2020

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES
CARSON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT**

**REGULATION No. 555
STUDENTS**

SAFE EXPOSURE TO THE SUN

DEFINITIONS

1. "Sunscreen" refers to a topical product applied to the skin and approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to prevent damage caused from overexposure to the sun.
2. Ultraviolet radiation, or "UV ray", from sunlight is a major risk factor for most skin cancers. Even though UV rays make up only a very small portion of the sun's rays, they are the main cause of the sun's damaging effects on the skin.
3. "PABA free" means that the product does not contain para-amino benzoic acid. PABA free sunscreens are hypoallergenic. PABA has been known to cause problems with some individuals with certain allergies.

REGULATION

1. Use of Sunscreen
 - a. Students shall be allowed to carry and apply sunscreen without a physician's note or prescription. Sunscreen is not considered an over-the-counter medication. Unless they are siblings, students may not share sunscreen.
 - b. Neither staff nor volunteers shall be required to provide or apply sunscreen to students. However, staff may assist a student who is unable to physically apply sunscreen when requested by the student and authorized by the student's parent/guardian and the principal or designated administrator in writing.
2. Protective Clothing
 - a. Any student, staff, or volunteer participating in or supervising an outdoor school activity or at an outdoor district/school-sponsored activity shall be permitted and encouraged to:
 - i. Wear clothing designed to protect against exposure to the sun, including, but not limited to, hats which cover the ears and back of the neck.
 1. Such clothing shall comply with the District's student dress code.
 2. Schools that have mandatory student uniforms shall allow for flexibility in the student uniform when students are outside.
3. Other Protective Measures
 - a. Students, staff, and volunteers when engaged in outside activities are also encouraged to:

REGULATION No. 555 – CONTINUED

- i. Limit exposure to the sun, or seek shade, during mid-day, especially from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., when excessive UV rays are present;
 - ii. Use a PABA free sunscreen product thirty (30) minutes before engaging in outside activities; and
 - iii. Wear sunglasses which block the majority of UV rays and reduce the potential for cataract formation.
4. The Superintendent is delegated the authority to adopt procedures necessary to implement the provisions of this regulation. That may include, but is not limited to:
 - a. Granting exceptions to the student dress code and student uniform regulations when safe exposure to the sun necessitates such exceptions; and
 - b. Implementation of sun safety and skin cancer prevention and awareness lessons and activities in schools.
5. To the extent this regulation and/or procedure(s) adopted by the Superintendent pursuant to this regulation conflicts with any dress code, including without limitation, any school specific dress code or Standard Student Attire (SSA), this regulation shall govern.

IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES & ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS

1. This regulation reflects the goals of the District's Strategic Plan and aligns with the governing documents of the District, to include:
 - a. Board Policy 519, Dress Code
 - b. Board Regulation 519, Dress and Grooming
 - c. Board Regulation 519.1, Standard Student Attire

Reference: NRS 392.453

Adopted: June 9, 2020

Extreme Weather/Environmental Conditions— School Procedures

extreme weather, extreme environmental conditions, school procedures, heat, cold, thunderstorms, power or equipment failure, weather alerts, severe weather, outdoor activity

[CCSD PUB-648](#)

Purpose

This procedure is intended to address weather-related safety strategies that may limit or restrict certain activities for physical education, recess and other outdoor programs. Extreme heat, inclement weather conditions, and power/equipment failures may have a negative effect on the health and safety of children and adults. Students and staff spend a significant amount of time outdoors during school hours and before and after school in sports and recreation programs, and local environmental conditions are frequently at intensities that may result in negative health consequences.

Site administrators must consider the impact of weather conditions on students and staff, especially as they relate to outside activities. If the site administrator determines student and staff safety as well as productive teaching and learning may be at risk, the site administrator will consider school day adjustments (e.g., no outside activities) or relocation as prescribed in the Instruction Unit Administrative Handbook.

The following topics are addressed in this procedure:

- I. Hot Weather
- II. Sun/UV Protection
- III. Outdoor Air Quality
- IV. Other Severe Weather Conditions
- V. Power/Equipment Failure
- VI. Notification of Weather Alerts

I. Hot Weather

- Prolonged exposure to high air temperatures may cause the body temperatures of people of all ages to rise and produce signs of heat stress, affecting the ability to learn, work or play. Those at highest risk are the very young, the elderly, people with acute or chronic health conditions and people taking certain medications. To counteract heat stress, all District personnel should be aware of the following contributing factors:
 - Air temperature
 - Humidity
 - Air circulation
 - Radiant heat
 - Air pollution
 - Classroom temperature
 - Classroom location
 - Student/staff medical conditions, medication use
 - Fluid intake
 - Appropriate clothing
 - Physical conditioning
 - Acclimation to heat
 - Intensity, type and duration of exercise
- During times of excessive heat, activity limitation guidelines will be observed for all outdoor physical activity including, but not limited to, recess, physical education classes, extracurricular sports games/practices, field trips and other outdoor activities and competitions.
- Heat alerts are expressed via a Heat Index value or by the actual temperature. Heat Index is a value that combines air temperature and relative humidity to determine how hot it actually feels. During periods of humidity less than 40%, the air temperature will determine the level of heat alert.
- The Health Services Department designee shall provide heat alert information to the Office of the Deputy Superintendent for possible release to CCSD administrators via Interact.

Heat Activity Limitation Guidelines

Heat Index

<80	No limitations
80-89	Caution: 75% vigorous activity/25% light activity or rest. Encourage hydration.
90-104	Extreme Caution: 50% vigorous activity/50% light activity or rest. Enforce hydration. Sunstroke, heat cramps and heat exhaustion possible. Monitor outdoor and vigorous activity and limit to short time periods, no longer than 20 minutes.
105-129	Danger: 25% vigorous activity/75% light activity or rest. Enforce hydration. Sunstroke, heat cramps and heat exhaustion likely. Heat stroke possible. Monitor outdoor and vigorous activity and limit to short time periods, no longer than 20 minutes.
130+	All nonessential outdoor activities will be cancelled. [Cancellation of AIA sanctioned athletic games will be decided by District AD and AIA.]

- The Heat Exposure/Outside Activities Guidelines, as noted in the following First Aid/Emergency Care Guidelines for Handling Accidents and Illness Occurring in School (PUB-648), provide general guidelines regarding student management during heat exposure.

General CCSD Guidelines (CCSD PUB-648):

1. All staff members should be familiar with early indications of heat stress and first aid
2. procedures. Students should be carefully monitored to identify symptoms in order to promote early identification and referral to health office personnel.
3. Signs and symptoms of heat stress include, but are not limited to: muscle cramps, elevated temperature, sweating, nausea/vomiting, weak pulse, headache, confusion. Heat stress may progress to heat stroke. Heat stroke causes body systems to be overwhelmed and may include changes in the level of consciousness, lack of sweating, red/hot skin, fever (104° or higher), difficulty with breathing and convulsions.
4. Students should have easy access to water and be reminded to utilize the water fountains to maintain adequate levels of hydration.
5. Students should have access to shade and/or the inside of the building when needed.
6. Alternative outside activities such as walking instead of running should be encouraged. High-intensity exercise should be avoided during periods of excessive heat.
7. Students should be allowed to carry and apply sunscreen, which shall be provided by the parent/guardian.
8. Lightweight clothing, limited to one layer, will facilitate evaporation of sweat and will limit exposure of as much skin as possible. Staff monitoring students should be aware that students in heavier and darker colored clothing will be more at risk for heat intolerance.
9. Students new to the environment should be allowed time for conditioning for heat (acclimatization), as intense and prolonged exercise undertaken before acclimatization may be detrimental to health. The process of acclimatization is slower in children than in adults.
10. Children have less tolerance to the heat than adults. This effect is magnified for all children in wheelchairs and/or students who are wearing body appliances. These students should be protected from prolonged exposure to direct sunlight, even in milder temperatures.
11. Students with health conditions known to have potentially greater risk of heat stress should be monitored more closely and restricted from prolonged exposure to outside activities during periods of intense summer heat. Monitoring should include students with seizure disorders, cystic fibrosis, renal failure, asthma, chronic heart failure, caloric malnutrition, anorexia nervosa, obesity, lupus, febrile state, gastrointestinal infection, diabetes insipidus, diabetes mellitus, mental deficiency, and known heat intolerance. Additionally, there are multiple medications which can increase a person's sensitivity to sunlight and heat (e.g., medications for attention deficit disorder, seizure disorders and allergies).
12. Opportunities should be provided to educate students regarding proper health habits in regard to heat exposure, including the importance of fluid intake, proper clothing, heat acclimatization, air temperature and humidity, as well as alternative activities.
13. Information may be provided to parents/guardians via the school newsletter regarding heat exposure and outside student activity. Information for the newsletter may be provided by the school nurse.
14. Reminders will be provided to staff regarding the above, via a memorandum from health office personnel at the beginning of each school year and as summer approaches.
15. Whenever possible, strenuous outdoor activities shall be held before 10:00 a.m. or after 7:00 p.m.
16. Staff assigned to monitor outside activities may utilize spray bottles of water to spray students at student request.
17. Consult the school nurse regarding any questions or concerns regarding specific students.

II. Sun/Ultraviolet Protection

- Overexposure to the sun's ultraviolet (UV) rays seriously threatens human health; children are highly susceptible to harmful UV radiation.
- Students shall be permitted to carry and apply sunscreen, provided by the parent/guardian.
- There are multiple medications which can increase a person's sensitivity to sunlight and heat (e.g., medications for attention deficit disorder, seizure disorders and allergies). Consult the school nurse regarding any questions or concerns related to specific students who take medication.
- Whenever possible, limit sun exposure between 11:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.
- Students should have access to shade and/or the inside of the building when needed.
- The UV Index is an international standard measurement of the strength of the UV radiation from the sun. The daily UV Index in the Las Vegas area is typically 8-10 during the hot weather months.
- The Health Services Department designee shall provide UV alert information to the Office of the Deputy Superintendent for possible release to CCSD administrators via Interact.
- On days in which there is a UV alert, appropriate activity guidelines will be followed.

UV Activity Guidelines

UV Index

<2	Exposure category: Low. No limitations.
3 to 5	Exposure category: Moderate. Encourage the use of sunscreen SPF 15+ while outside. Stay in shade midday when the sun is strongest.
6 to 7	Exposure category: High. Protection against sunburn is needed. Reduce time in the sun between 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. Use sunscreen SPF 15+.
8 to 10	Exposure category: Very high. Extra precautions needed; unprotected skin will be damaged and can burn quickly. Try to avoid sun between 11:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. Otherwise, seek shade and use sunscreen SPF 15+.
11+	Exposure category: Extreme. Unprotected skin can burn in minutes. Non-essential outdoor activities should be limited. For essential outdoor activities, seek shade and use sunscreen SPF 15+.

- Age appropriate prevention education regarding heat and sun exposure shall be made available to students, staff and parents/guardians. Health education programs regarding sun safety are available through the CCSD Health Services Department.

III. Outdoor Air Quality

- Long term exposure to air pollution can cause serious health problems. Certain persons are particularly sensitive to short term peak concentrations of air pollutants. This population includes those with chronic respiratory disease, particularly asthma, and cardiovascular disease. Children are more vulnerable than adults to the adverse health effects from air pollutants.
- Air quality alerts are expressed via the Air Quality Index value. The Air Quality Index is a value which reflects the level of pollution of the air.

- The Health Services Department designee shall provide air quality alert information to the Office of the Deputy Superintendent for possible release to CCSD administrators via Interact.
- On days in which there is an air quality alert, appropriate activity guidelines will be followed.

Air Quality Activity Guidelines

Air Quality Index

0-50	Good. No limitations.
51 – 100	Moderate. No limitations.
101 - 150	Unhealthy for sensitive groups. Limit outdoor activities, especially for students with respiratory or cardiac problems.
151 – 200	Unhealthy. Very limited outdoor activities. If more than one pollutant in this range, nonessential outdoor activities should be cancelled.
201 – 300	Very unhealthy. All nonessential outdoor activities will be cancelled. [Cancellation of AIA sanctioned athletic games will be decided by District AD and AIA]

IV. Other Severe Weather Situations

Thunderstorms

- A common mistake made during outdoor activities is to allow an activity to continue because it appears as though the storm is too far away to be a danger.
- If lightning is seen or thunder is heard, all students and staff shall go inside immediately.
- During rain storms and flash flood warnings, students shall remain inside and not enter washes and drainage areas.

Cold Weather

- The wind chill temperature is a measure of how cold people and animals feel when outside. It is based on the rate of heat loss from exposed skin during conditions of wind and cold. During cold temperatures, school staff should take appropriate precautions. If a student does not have adequate warm clothing to participate in the outdoor activity, and no clothing is available from the school, the student shall be excused from the activity.

High Wind

- A wind advisory will be issued by the National Weather Service for sustained winds of 25-39 mph and/or gusts of 40 to 57 mph.
- A high wind warning will be issued for wind gusts of 58 mph or higher.
- The Health Services Department designee shall provide predicted high wind warning information to the Office of the Deputy Superintendent for possible release to CCSD administrators via Interact.

V. Power Failure

- In the event of power failure or malfunctioning air conditioning or heating equipment during periods of extreme temperatures, indoor spaces may become uncomfortably hot or cold. Every effort will be made to facilitate equipment repair if applicable.
- The site administrator shall determine when the indoor temperature is too extreme for student/staff safety and productive teaching/learning and make arrangements/decisions in conjunction with the Office of the

Deputy Superintendent and/or other appropriate department (e.g., SSSD) regarding relocation to an alternative site or dismissing students. If dismissal or other school day adjustment is necessary, appropriate CCSD regulations will be followed.

- The school nurse shall be consulted to determine if there are medically fragile students who might be more susceptible to extreme temperatures. For high temperature conditions, hydration needs shall be addressed by providing water to students and staff.

VII. Notification of Weather Alerts

1. The Health Services Department shall assign weather alert monitoring to a primary nurse and nurse administrator and shall maintain a back-up team.
2. The designated CCSD Health Services Department nurse will access the appropriate internet sites daily as needed to determine if there are weather alerts for Clark County.
3. The nurse will consult the designated nursing supervisor to provide/discuss inclement weather information.
4. The nursing supervisor will contact the Deputy Superintendent designee as soon as possible to provide weather alert information for possible release to CCSD administrators via Interact. Contact will be made via e-mail and telephone call.
5. Upon issuing a weather alert in the morning, the designated nurse will monitor Internet weather information hourly for the remainder of the school day for additional alerts.
6. For on-going adverse weather conditions, such as multiple days of high heat, the designated CCSD Health Services Department nurse will obtain multi-day forecasts and prepare an item for the administrators' weekly e-mail, following the established guidelines for submitting an article to the "Weekly".

Review Responsibility	Health Services
Main Line Phone Number	799-7443
Date of Revision	12/04/2012

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES
CHURCHILL COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT**

SAFE EXPOSURE TO THE SUN

Nevada Revised Statute 392.453 requires public and private schools to implement a sun safety policy allowing students to possess and self-administer sunscreen in school setting, and specifying that sunscreen must not be considered an over-the-counter medication.

Churchill County School District is committed to protecting the health and safety of students and staff while providing and encouraging appropriate physical activities and opportunities. Students and staff spend time in the sun before, during, and after school hours in recreation and sports programs. Local weather and environmental conditions are often at intensities that may result in negative health consequences, including sunburns. Too much sun exposure can be dangerous. Overexposure to the sun's ultraviolet (UV) radiation can seriously threaten an individual's health. Educating children about sun safety and making sun protection a part of school culture is crucial to protecting our children and youth, and to reducing skin cancer incidence in Nevada. The District will ensure that children and staff members are educated about and allowed to use sun protection for all outdoor activities including but not limited to: all classes; athletic practices and competitions; field trips; before- and after-school activities; recesses; and club meetings.

ADOPTED: 6/10/20

REVIEWED:

REVISED:

LEGAL REFERENCE: NRS 392.453

REVIEW RESPONSIBILITY: Director of Learning and Innovation

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES
CHURCHILL COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT****SAFE EXPOSURE TO THE SUN****PURPOSE**

It is the intent and belief that safe exposure to the sun is vital in keeping students safe and healthy. Churchill County School District seeks to provide sun safety and skin cancer prevention and awareness. Students, staff, and volunteers are encouraged to use sunscreen and protective clothing to protect against dangerous overexposure to the sun, harmful ultraviolet (UV) rays, and the development of skin cancer.

DEFINITIONS

- A. "Sunscreen" refers to a topical product applied to the skin and approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration to prevent damage caused from overexposure to the sun.
- B. Ultraviolet radiation, or "UV ray", from sunlight is a major risk factor for most skin cancers. Even though UV rays make up only a very small portion of the sun's rays, they are the main cause of the sun's damaging effects on the skin.
- C. "PABA free" means that the product does not contain para-amino benzoic acid. PABA free sunscreens are hypoallergenic. PABA has been known to cause problems with some individuals with certain allergies.

POLICY

- A. Use of Sunscreen
 - 1. Students shall be allowed to carry and apply sunscreen without a physician's note or prescription, and shall not be considered an over-the-counter medication. Unless they are siblings, students may not share sunscreen to prevent possible cross contamination as well as to prevent allergic reactions.
 - 2. Neither staff nor volunteers shall be required to provide or apply sunscreen to students. However, staff may assist a student who is unable to physically apply sunscreen when requested by the student and authorized by the student's parent/guardian and the principal or designated administrator in writing.

B. Protective Clothing

1. Any student, staff, or volunteer participating in or supervising an outdoor school activity or at an outdoor district/school-sponsored activity shall be permitted and encouraged to wear clothing designed to protect against exposure to the sun, including, but not limited to, hats which cover the ears and back of the neck. Such clothing shall comply with the District's dress codes.

C. Other Protective Measures

1. Students, staff, and volunteers when engaged in outside activities are also encouraged to:
 - a. Limit exposure to the sun, or seek shade, during mid-day, especially from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., when excessive UV rays are present;
 - b. Use a PABA free sunscreen product thirty (30) minutes before engaging in outside activities; and
 - c. Wear sunglasses which block the majority of UV rays and reduce the potential for cataract formation.

ADOPTED: 8/10/20

REVIEWED:

REVISED:

LEGAL REFERENCE:

REVIEW RESPONSIBILITY:

CLARK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT POLICY

P-6114

EXTREME WEATHER/ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

- I. The majority of students need daily exercise. This policy is intended to address weather-related safety strategies that may limit or revise certain activities for physical education, recess, and other outdoor programs. Extreme heat exposure, inclement weather conditions, and outdoor air quality may have a negative impact on the health and safety of children and adults. Through implementation of this policy and related procedures, the staff will incorporate precautions which will minimize, to the greatest extent possible, any risk associated with extreme heat exposure, inclement weather, and air quality conditions.
- II. The Superintendent, or designee, shall provide procedures for staff during periods of extreme heat exposure, inclement weather, and outdoor air quality concerns. These procedures will be updated periodically and shared with staff one or more times per year.
- III. The Superintendent, or designee, shall determine when a school's climate is too extreme for productive teaching and learning. If a dismissal is necessary due to extreme weather/environmental conditions, appropriate Clark County School District procedures will be adhered to and followed.

Review Responsibility: Instruction Unit
Adopted: 9/13/12

**Board of Trustees
Douglas County School District**

PROGRAM

Safe Exposure to the Sun

The Board values sun safety and desires to ensure that, in accordance with state law, the district promotes sun safety education and sun safe practices for all outdoor activities.

It shall be the policy of this District that sunscreen is not considered medication and that students be permitted to carry and use sunscreen and SPF lip balm. It shall also be the policy of this District that students and staff be permitted to wear dress code compliant clothing that protects against sun exposure. These clothing items may include, without limitation, hats which cover the head and ears, sunglasses, long sleeved shirts, etc. Students and staff shall also be permitted to access shaded areas when outdoors. School staff are encouraged to plan to limit outdoor activities during peak mid-day hours as appropriate.

The Board authorizes the Superintendent to put educational programs that promote sun safety into place across the District.

See Administrative Regulation related to this Policy

Reference: SB 159 Sec.2

Date Adopted: 4/14/2020

Sun Safety- All employees

Rationale:

Elko County School District is committed to protecting the health and safety of the students and staff while providing and encouraging appropriate physical activities and opportunities. Students and staff spend time in the sun during school hours and before and after school in recreation and sport programs. Local weather and environmental conditions are often at intensities that may result in negative health consequences, including sunburns. Too much sun exposure can be dangerous and the overexposure of the sun's ultraviolet (UV) radiation seriously threatens human health. In addition to the immediate effect of sunburn, exposure to excess UV radiation can cause a potentially fatal skin cancer, immune system suppression, premature aging and cataracts. Children are especially susceptible to harmful UV radiation and childhood exposure and sunburns in childhood are primary indicators for developing skin cancer later in life. About 1 in 5 Americans will develop skin cancer during their lifetime, despite the preventable nature of the disease. Education on this topic is essential for students and staff.

Policy and Guidelines:

During all outdoor activities including but not limited to: P.E. classes; athletic practices and competitions; field trips; before and after school activities; recesses; and club meetings. Students and staff are encouraged to use the following protective measures:

- Wear protective clothing, including hats and sunglasses
- Apply SPF 30+ sunscreen and reapply at least every two hours
 - Student's may bring and apply their own sunscreen
 - Schools may provide sunscreen for students, staff and those associated with a school related activity/function
- Apply and reapply SPF lip balm
- Access shade when outdoors, as appropriate
- Limit exposure during peak midday hours, as possible and as appropriate

Resources/Attribution:

This policy is following the requirements of Nevada Senate Bill 159 and is the recommendation of: the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the National School Boards of Education, American Academy of Dermatology, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the Nevada School Boards Association, Nevada Dermatology and Dermatologic Surgery Association, and Nevada Cancer Coalition.

EUREKA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Students

Sun Safety Policy

Nevada Senate Bill 159, which became law July 1, 2019, requires public and private schools to implement sun safety policy and to allow students to possess and self-administer sunscreen in school settings. SB 159 specifies that sunscreen must not be considered an over-the-counter medication.

The following policy is now in effect for Eureka County School District.

Introduction and Rationale:

We are committed to protecting the health and safety of students and staff while providing and encouraging appropriate physical activities and opportunities. Students and staff spend time in the sun during school hours and before and after school in recreation and sports programs. Local weather and environmental conditions are often at intensities that may result in negative health consequences, including sunburns. Too much sun exposure can be dangerous. Overexposure to the sun's ultraviolet (UV) radiation seriously threatens human health. In addition to the immediate effect of sunburn, exposure to excess UV radiation can cause a potentially fatal skin cancer, immune system suppression, premature aging and cataracts. Children are especially susceptible to harmful UV radiation and childhood exposure and sunburns in childhood are a primary indicator for developing skin cancer later in life. About 1 in 5 Americans will develop skin cancer during their lifetime, despite the preventable nature of the disease. Educating children about sun safety and making sun protection a part of school culture is crucial to protecting our children and youth, and to reducing skin cancer incidence in Nevada.

The following Policy and Guidelines are adopted by Eureka County School District:

During all outdoor activities including but not limited to: PE Classes; Athletic Practices and Competitions; Field Trips; Before- and After-School activities; Recesses; and Club Meetings, Eureka County School District students and staff are allowed and encouraged to use the following protective measures:

- Wear protective clothing, including hats and sunglasses
- Apply SPF 30+ sunscreen and reapply at least every two hours
- Students may bring and apply their own sunscreen o Schools may provide sunscreen for students, staff
- Apply and reapply SPF lip balm
- Access shade when outdoors, as appropriate
- Limit exposure during peak midday hours, as possible and as appropriate

Attribution: Following requirements of Nevada SB 159 and the recommendation of the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, the National School Boards of Education, American Academy of Dermatology, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the Nevada School Boards Association, Nevada Dermatology and Dermatologic Surgery Association, Nevada Cancer Coalition, and many others, we hereby create this policy as of November 2019.

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES
HUMBOLDT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT**

POLICY 5150

PUPILS

SAFE EXPOSURE TO THE SUN

PURPOSE

The Board of Trustees (“Board”) adopts this policy, in accordance with SB 159 (2019 Legislative Session) to express the intent and believe that safe exposure to the sun is vital in keeping students safe and healthy. Through this policy, the Humboldt County School District (“District”) seeks to provide sun safety and skin cancer prevention and awareness. Students, staff, and volunteers are encouraged to use sunscreen and protective clothing to protect against dangerous exposure to the sun, harmful ultraviolet (UV) rays, and the development of skin cancer.

DEFINITIONS

- “Sunscreen” refers to a topical product applied to the skin and approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration to prevent damage caused from overexposure to the sun.
- Ultraviolet radiation, or “UV ray”, from sunlight is a major risk factor for most skin cancers. Even though UV rays make up only a small portion of the sun’s rays, they are the main cause of the sun’s damaging effects on the skin.
- “PABA free” means that the product does not contain para-amino benzoic acid. PABA free sunscreens are hypoallergenic. PABA has been known to cause problems with some individuals with certain allergies.

POLICY

1. Use of Sunscreen
 - a. Students shall be allowed to carry and apply sunscreen without a physician’s note or prescription, and shall not be considered an over-the-counter medication. Unless siblings, students may not share personal sunscreen.
 - b. Neither staff nor volunteers shall be required to provide or apply sunscreen to students, unless specifically stated in a student’s Individual Education Plan (IEP).
2. Protective Clothing
 - a. Any student, staff, or volunteer participating in or supervising an outdoor school activity or at an outdoor district/school-sponsored activity shall be permitted and encouraged to:
 - i. Wear clothing designed to protect against exposure to the sun, including, but not limited to, hats which cover the ears and back of the neck.
 1. Such clothing shall comply with the District’s student dress code.
 2. Should the district implement student uniforms, schools shall allow for flexibility in the uniform when students are outside.

3. Other Protective Measures

- a. Students, staff, and volunteers when engaged in outside activities are also encouraged to:
 - i. Limit exposure to the sun, or seek shade, during mid-day, especially from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., when excessive UV rays are present;
 - ii. Use a PABA free sunscreen product thirty (30) minutes before engaging in outside activities; and
 - iii. Wear sunglasses, which block the majority of UV rays and reduce the potential for cataract formation.
4. The Superintendent is delegated the authority to adopt administrative regulations and procedures necessary to implement the provisions of this policy. That may include, but is not limited to:
 - a. Granting exceptions to the student dress code and student uniform regulations when safe exposure to the sun necessitates such exceptions; and
 - b. Implementation of sun safety and skin cancer prevention and awareness lessons and activities in schools.

This policy complies with Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) and Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) to include:

- a. Chapter 392, Pupils

Adopted: November 2019 to comply with SB159 of the 2019 Nevada Legislative Session

LANDER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT

007 Students +

007.24.1 Sun Safety Policy

Nevada Senate Bill 159, which became law July 1, 2019, requires public and private schools to implement sun safety policy and to allow students to possess and self-administer sunscreen in school settings. SB 159 specifies that sunscreen must not be considered an over-the-counter medication.

The following policy is now in effect for Lander County School District.

Introduction and Rationale:

We are committed to protecting the health and safety of students and staff while providing and encouraging appropriate physical activities and opportunities. Students and staff spend time in the sun during school hours and before and after school in recreation and sports programs. Local weather and environmental conditions are often at intensities that may result in negative health consequences, including sunburns. Too much sun exposure can be dangerous. Overexposure to the sun's ultraviolet (UV) radiation seriously threatens human health. In addition to the immediate effect of sunburn, exposure to excess UV radiation can cause a potentially fatal skin cancer, immune system suppression, premature aging and cataracts. Children are especially susceptible to harmful UV radiation and childhood exposure and sunburns in childhood are a primary indicator for developing skin cancer later in life. About 1 in 5 Americans will develop skin cancer during their lifetime, despite the preventable nature of the disease. Educating children about sun safety and making sun protection a part of school culture is crucial to protecting our children and youth, and to reducing skin cancer incidence in Nevada.

The following Policy and Guidelines are adopted by Lander County School District:

During all outdoor activities including but not limited to: PE Classes; Athletic Practices and Competitions; Field Trips; Before- and After-School activities; Recesses; and Club Meetings, Lander County School District students and staff are allowed and encouraged to use the following protective measures:

- Wear protective clothing, including hats and sunglasses
- Apply SPF 30+ sunscreen and reapply at least every two hours
- Students may bring and apply their own sunscreen or schools may provide sunscreen for students, staff
- Apply and reapply SPF lip balm
- Access shade when outdoors, as appropriate
- Limit exposure during peak midday hours, as possible and as appropriate

Attribution: Following requirements of Nevada SB 159 and the recommendation of the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, the National School Boards of Education, American Academy of Dermatology, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the Nevada School Boards Association, Nevada Dermatology and Dermatologic Surgery Association, Nevada Cancer Coalition, and many others, we hereby create this policy as of November 2019.

Adopted: February 10, 2020

Sun Safety

Nevada Senate Bill 159, which became law July 1, 2019, requires public and private schools to implement sun safety policy and to allow students to possess and self-administer sunscreen in school settings. SB 159 specifies that sunscreen must not be considered an over-the-counter medication.

Introduction and Rationale:

We are committed to protecting the health and safety of students and staff while providing and encouraging appropriate physical activities and opportunities. Students and staff spend time in the sun during school hours and before and after school in recreation and sports programs. Local weather and environmental conditions are often at intensities that may result in negative health consequences, including sunburns. Too much sun exposure can be dangerous. Overexposure to the sun's ultraviolet (UV) radiation seriously threatens human health. In addition to the immediate effect of sunburn, exposure to excess UV radiation can cause a potentially fatal skin cancer, immune system suppression, premature aging and cataracts. Children are especially susceptible to harmful UV radiation and childhood exposure and sunburns in childhood are a primary indicator for developing skin cancer later in life. About 1 in 5 Americans will develop skin cancer during their lifetime, despite the preventable nature of the disease. Educating children about sun safety and making sun protection a part of school culture is crucial to protecting our children and youth, and to reducing skin cancer incidence in Nevada.

The following Guidelines are adopted: During all outdoor activities including but not limited to: PE Classes; Athletic Practices and Competitions; Field Trips; Before- and After-School activities; Recesses; and Club Meetings, Lincoln County School District students and staff are allowed and encouraged to use the following protective measures:

- Wear protective clothing, including hats and sunglasses
- Apply SPF 30+ sunscreen and reapply at least every two hours
- Students may bring and apply their own sunscreen or schools may provide sunscreen for students
- Apply and reapply SPF lip balm
- Access shade when outdoors, as appropriate
- Limit exposure during peak midday hours, as possible and as appropriate

Attribution: Following requirements of Nevada SB 159 and the recommendation of the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, the National School Boards of Education, American Academy of Dermatology, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the Nevada School Boards Association, Nevada Dermatology and Dermatologic Surgery Association, Nevada Cancer Coalition, and many others.

Adopted to comply with SB159 of the 2019 Nevada Legislative Session

Sun Safety and Use of Sunscreen

We are committed to protecting the health and safety of students and staff while providing and encouraging appropriate physical activities and opportunities. Students and staff spend time in the sun during school hours and before and after school in recreation and sports programs. Local weather and environmental conditions are often at intensities that may result in negative health consequences, including sunburns.

Too much sun exposure can be dangerous. Overexposure to the sun's ultraviolet (UV) radiation seriously threatens human health. In addition to the immediate effect of sunburn, exposure to excess UV radiation can cause a potentially fatal skin cancer, immune system suppression, premature aging and cataracts. Children are especially susceptible to harmful UV radiation and childhood exposure and sunburns in childhood are a primary indicator for developing skin cancer later in life.

Educating children about sun safety and making sun protection a part of school culture is crucial to protecting our children and youth.

During **all outdoor activities** including but not limited to: PE Classes; Athletic Practices and Competitions; Field Trips; Before- and After-School activities; Recesses; and Club Meetings, Lyon County School District students and staff are allowed and encouraged to use the following protective measures:

- Wear protective clothing, including hats and sunglasses
- Apply SPF 30+ sunscreen and reapply at least every two hours
 - Students may bring and apply their own sunscreen
 - Schools at their discretion may provide sunscreen for students and staff
- Apply and reapply SPF lip balm
- Access shade when outdoors, as appropriate
- Limit exposure during peak midday hours, as possible and as appropriate

REF: NRS 392 and the recommendation of the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, the National School Boards of Education, American Academy of Dermatology, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the Nevada School Boards Association, Nevada Dermatology and Dermatologic Surgery Association, Nevada Cancer Coalition

Board Policy JHCDB

SAFE EXPOSURE TO THE SUN

PURPOSE

The Board of Trustees ("Board") adopts this policy to express the intent and belief that safe exposure to the sun is vital in keeping students safe and healthy. Through this policy the Mineral County School District ("District") seeks to provide sun safety and skin cancer prevention and awareness. Students, staff, and volunteers are encouraged to use sunscreen and protective clothing to protect against dangerous overexposure to the sun, harmful ultraviolet (UV) rays, and the development of skin cancer.

RATIONALE

Nevada Senate Bill 159, which became law July 1, 2019, requires public and private schools to implement a sun safety policy and to allow students to possess and self-administer sunscreen in school settings. SB 159 specifies that sunscreen must not be considered an over-the-counter medication.

DEFINITIONS

1. "Sunscreen" refers to a topical product applied to the skin and approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration to prevent damage caused from overexposure to the sun.
2. Ultraviolet radiation, or "UV ray", from sunlight is a major risk factor for most skin cancers. Even though UV rays make up only a very small portion of the sun's rays, they are the main cause of the sun's damaging effects on the skin.
3. "PABA free" means that the product does not contain para-amino benzoic acid. PABA free sunscreens are hypoallergenic. PABA has been known to cause problems with some individuals with certain allergies.

POLICY

1. Use of Sunscreen
 - a. Students shall be allowed to carry and apply sunscreen without a physician's note or prescription, and shall not be considered an over-the-counter medication. Unless they are siblings, students may not share sunscreen.
 - b. Neither staff nor volunteers shall be required to provide or apply sunscreen to students. However, staff may assist a student who is unable to physically apply sunscreen when requested by the student and authorized by the student's parent/guardian and the principal or designated administrator in writing.

2. Protective Clothing

- a. Any student, staff, or volunteer participating in or supervising an outdoor school activity or at an outdoor district/school-sponsored activity shall be permitted and encouraged to:
 - i. Wear clothing designed to protect against exposure to the sun, including, but not limited to, hats which cover the ears and back of the neck.
 - 1. Such clothing shall comply with the District's dress code.

3. Other Protective Measures

- a. Students, staff, and volunteers when engaged in outside activities are also encouraged to:
 - i. Limit exposure to the sun, or seek shade, during mid-day, especially from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., when excessive UV rays are present;
 - ii. Use a PABA free sunscreen and lip balm product, such as SPF 30+, thirty (30) minutes before engaging in outside activities and reapply at least every two (2) hours as necessary for the particular outdoor activity/event; and
 - iii. Wear sunglasses, which block the majority of UV rays and reduce the potential for cataract formation.

4. The Superintendent is delegated the authority to adopt administrative regulations and procedures necessary to implement the provisions of this policy. That may include, but is not limited to:

- a. Granting exceptions to the student dress code regulations when safe exposure to the sun necessitates such exceptions; and
- b. Implementation of sun safety and skin cancer prevention and awareness lessons and activities in schools.

EYE, EAR AND SKIN PROTECTIONEye and Ear

The Superintendent/Designee shall establish procedures that give assurance that students' and employees' eyes are properly protected while engaged in potentially dangerous mechanical or manual activities within vocational or industrial arts shops and science or other school laboratories.

Skin

Per NRS 392, sunscreen is not considered a medication sold over the counter. Nye County School District (NCSD) students who participate in an outdoor activity while on school grounds will be allowed to wear clothing, which complies with NCSD dress code, to protect against exposure to the sun, including, without limitation, a hat; and possess and self-administer sunscreen. "Sunscreen" means a topical product:

- a) applied to the skin; and
- b) approved by the USFDA to prevent damage caused from overexposure to the sun.

Adopted: December 10, 1997

Revised: February 4, 2020

Reviewed: February 4, 2020

NEPN/NSBA Classification:

Legal Reference: NRS 392, 392.455, and SB159

TITLE: 7628R Eye, Ear and Skin Protection

PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND: To provide procedures for eye, ear and skin protection of students and staff

APPLICABILITY: Students and staff

MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY: Site Administrators and Supervisors

OUTLINE OF PROCEDURE:

Eyes

The Superintendent/Designee will establish procedures that give assurance that students' and employees' eyes are properly protected while engaged in potentially dangerous mechanical or manual activities within vocational or industrial arts shops and science or other school laboratories.

Hearing Aids

The following procedure for the care and monitoring of hearing aid molds will be implemented:

1. Site administrators will assign staff to clean hearing aid molds as needed and monitor hearing aid battery replacement for those students wearing hearing aids.
2. Speech/Language Pathologists will assist site administrators in implementation and/or instruction of cleaning hearing aid molds and monitoring the effectiveness of hearing aid batteries.

Skin

Students who participate in an outdoor activity while on school grounds will be allowed to wear clothing, which complies with NCS D dress code, to protect against exposure to the sun, including, without limitation, a hat; and possess and self-administer sunscreen. "Sunscreen" means a topical product:

- a) applied to the skin; and
- b) approved by the USFDA to prevent damage caused from overexposure to the sun.

Effective Date: December 10, 1997

Revisions: February 5, 2020

Review: February 5, 2020

NEPN/NSBA Classification:

Legal References: NRS 392, 392.455, and SB159

Pershing County School District

Safe Exposure to the Sun Policy

Nevada Senate Bill 159, which became law July 1, 2019, requires public and private schools to implement sun safety policy and to allow students to possess and self-administer sunscreen in school settings. SB 159 specifies that sunscreen *must not* be considered an over-the-counter medication.

Introduction and Rationale:

We are committed to protecting the health and safety of students and staff while providing and encouraging appropriate physical activities and opportunities. Students and staff spend time in the sun during school hours and before and after school in recreation and sports programs. Local weather and environmental conditions are often at intensities that may result in negative health consequences, including sunburns.

Too much sun exposure can be dangerous. Overexposure to the sun's ultraviolet (UV) radiation seriously threatens human health. In addition to the immediate effect of sunburn, exposure to excess UV radiation can cause a potentially fatal skin cancer, immune system suppression, premature aging and cataracts. Children are especially susceptible to harmful UV radiation and childhood exposure and sunburns in childhood are a primary indicator for developing skin cancer later in life.

About 1 in 5 Americans will develop skin cancer during their lifetime, despite the preventable nature of the disease. Educating children about sun safety and making sun protection a part of school culture is crucial to protecting our children and youth, and to reducing skin cancer incidence in Nevada.

Policy and Guidelines:

During **all outdoor activities** including but not limited to: PE Classes; Athletic Practices and Competitions; Field Trips; Before- and After-School activities; Recesses; and Club Meetings, students and staff are allowed and encouraged to use the following protective measures:

- Wear protective clothing, including hats and sunglasses
- Apply SPF 30+ sunscreen and reapply at least every two hours
 - Students may bring and apply their own sunscreen
 - Schools may provide sunscreen for students, staff
- Apply and reapply SPF lip balm
- Access shade when outdoors, as appropriate
- Limit exposure during peak midday hours, as possible and as appropriate

Attribution: Following requirements of Nevada SB 159 and the recommendation of the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, the National School Boards of Education, American Academy of Dermatology, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the Nevada School Boards Association, Nevada Dermatology and Dermatologic Surgery Association, Nevada Cancer Coalition, and many others, we hereby create this policy as of November 18, 2019.

Pershing County School District

Safe Exposure to the Sun Policy

Nevada Senate Bill 159, which became law July 1, 2019, requires public and private schools to implement sun safety policy and to allow students to possess and self-administer sunscreen in school settings. SB 159 specifies that sunscreen *must not* be considered an over-the-counter medication.

Introduction and Rationale:

We are committed to protecting the health and safety of students and staff while providing and encouraging appropriate physical activities and opportunities. Students and staff spend time in the sun during school hours and before and after school in recreation and sports programs. Local weather and environmental conditions are often at intensities that may result in negative health consequences, including sunburns.

Too much sun exposure can be dangerous. Overexposure to the sun's ultraviolet (UV) radiation seriously threatens human health. In addition to the immediate effect of sunburn, exposure to excess UV radiation can cause a potentially fatal skin cancer, immune system suppression, premature aging and cataracts. Children are especially susceptible to harmful UV radiation and childhood exposure and sunburns in childhood are a primary indicator for developing skin cancer later in life.

About 1 in 5 Americans will develop skin cancer during their lifetime, despite the preventable nature of the disease. Educating children about sun safety and making sun protection a part of school culture is crucial to protecting our children and youth, and to reducing skin cancer incidence in Nevada.

Policy and Guidelines:

During **all outdoor activities** including but not limited to: PE Classes; Athletic Practices and Competitions; Field Trips; Before- and After-School activities; Recesses; and Club Meetings, students and staff are allowed and encouraged to use the following protective measures:

- Wear protective clothing, including hats and sunglasses
- Apply SPF 30+ sunscreen and reapply at least every two hours
 - Students may bring and apply their own sunscreen
 - Schools may provide sunscreen for students, staff
- Apply and reapply SPF lip balm
- Access shade when outdoors, as appropriate
- Limit exposure during peak midday hours, as possible and as appropriate

Attribution: Following requirements of Nevada SB 159 and the recommendation of the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, the National School Boards of Education, American Academy of Dermatology, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the Nevada School Boards Association, Nevada Dermatology and Dermatologic Surgery Association, Nevada Cancer Coalition, and many others, we hereby create this policy as of November 18, 2019.

MATER ACADEMY OF NORTHERN NEVADA SUN SAFETY POLICY

Rationale

The Governing Board of Mater Academy of Northern Nevada recognizes that overexposure to the sun's ultraviolet (UV) radiation can cause skin cancer, cataracts, and immune system suppression. We recognize the need for our students to be physically active, however, the time students spend outside of the classroom, including recess, lunch, physical education classes, field trips, and after-school activities, can result in a significant amount of sun exposure. This policy has been developed in accordance with Senate Bill No. 159 as part of our commitment to a safe school environment, to reduce the risk to students and staff of overexposure to UV radiation.

Sunscreen and Lip Balm

Sunscreen and sun-protective lip balm are not considered medication sold over the counter. As such, students and staff shall be allowed, year-round, to possess and to self-administer sunscreen and/or sun-protective lip balm, and shall be encouraged to do so.

Sunglasses

When students are outdoors they shall be allowed, year-round, to wear sunglasses that protect the eyes from UV rays, and they shall be encouraged to do so. Any sunglasses worn by a student must not be a distraction from the outdoor activity.

Hats and Protective Clothing

Students participating in an outdoor activity while on school grounds or an outdoor activity sponsored by the school shall be permitted to wear clothing designed to protect against exposure to the sun, including, without limitation, a hat. All clothing worn by students during outdoor activities must comply with the dress code of Mater Academy.

Students and staff shall be allowed, year-round, to possess and to self-administer sunscreen and/or sun-protective lip balm, and shall be encouraged to do so.

Students and staff shall be allowed, year-round, to wear sunglasses that protect the eyes from UV rays, and they shall be encouraged to do so. Any sunglasses worn by a student must not be a distraction from the outdoor activity.

Students participating in an outdoor activity while on school grounds or an outdoor activity sponsored by the school shall be permitted to wear clothing designed to protect against exposure to the sun, including, without limitation, a hat. All clothing worn by students during outdoor activities must comply with the dress code of Mater Academy.

Students and staff shall be allowed, year-round, to possess and to self-administer sunscreen and/or sun-protective lip balm, and shall be encouraged to do so.

DORAL ACADEMY OF NEVADA SUN SAFETY POLICY

Rationale

The Governing Board of Doral Academy of Nevada recognizes that overexposure to the sun's ultraviolet (UV) radiation can cause skin cancer, cataracts, and immune system suppression. We recognize the need for our students to be physically active, however, the time students spend outside of the classroom, including recess, lunch, physical education classes, field trips, and after-school activities, can result in a significant amount of sun exposure. This policy has been developed in accordance with Senate Bill No. 159 as part of our commitment to a safe school environment, to reduce the risk to students and staff of overexposure to UV radiation.

Sunscreen and Lip Balm

Sunscreen and sun-protective lip balm are not considered medication sold over the counter. As such, students and staff shall be allowed, year-round, to possess and to self-administer sunscreen and/or sun-protective lip balm, and shall be encouraged to do so.

Sunglasses

When students are outdoors they shall be allowed, year-round, to wear sunglasses that protect the eyes from UV rays, and they shall be encouraged to do so. Any sunglasses worn by a student must not be a distraction from the outdoor activity.

Hats and Protective Clothing

Students participating in an outdoor activity while on school grounds or an outdoor activity sponsored by the school shall be permitted to wear clothing designed to protect against exposure to the sun, including, without limitation, a hat. All clothing worn by students during outdoor activities must comply with the dress code of Doral Academy.

Storey County School District Policy Manual

Adopted: 12-11-19

Section: Students

Title: Safe Exposure to the Sun

Policy Number: #8002

Presented as below to School Board for Review on 11-13-19, 12-11-19

SAFE EXPOSURE TO THE SUN

Storey County School District is dedicated to protecting the wellbeing and overall health of our students. To ensure that students are protected from overexposure to the sun's rays while outdoors, and to help prevent the development of skin cancer, students shall receive encouragement and environmental support to avoid overexposure to the sun when they are outdoors.

Reference: SB159

(See AR #8002)

Storey County School District

Section: Students

Title: Safe Exposure to the Sun - AR

Policy Number: # 8002

ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

Storey County School District recognizes that the sun's ultraviolet (UV) radiation can cause skin cancer. To help prevent the development of skin cancer, administration shall adhere to the following.

1. Students shall be allowed, year round, to wear articles of sun-protective clothing, including hats and sunglasses, during all outdoor activities including but not limited to: P.E. classes, athletic practices and competitions, field trips, before and after school activities, recesses and club meetings. Administration may specify the type (s) of clothing and hats that are, or are not, permissible on campus.
2. Students are encouraged to use the following protective measures:
 - a. Wear protective clothing, including hats and sunglasses;
 - b. Apply sunscreen. For the purposes of this policy "sunscreen" means a topical product applied to the skin and approved by the United State Food and Drug Administration to prevent damage caused from overexposure to the sun;
 - c. Sunscreen must not be considered a medication sold over the counter.



Responsible Office: Office of Strategies and Ombudsman Services

BOARD POLICY 5640

SAFE EXPOSURE TO THE SUN

PURPOSE

The Board of Trustees ("Board") adopts this policy to express the intent and belief that safe exposure to the sun is vital in keeping students safe and healthy. Through this policy and related documents and activities, the Washoe County School District ("District") seeks to provide sun safety and skin cancer prevention and awareness. Students, staff, and volunteers are encouraged to use sunscreen and protective clothing to protect against dangerous overexposure to the sun, harmful ultraviolet (UV) rays, and the development of skin cancer.

DEFINITIONS

1. "Sunscreen" refers to a topical product applied to the skin and approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration to prevent damage caused from overexposure to the sun.
2. Ultraviolet radiation, or "UV ray", from sunlight is a major risk factor for most skin cancers. Even though UV rays make up only a very small portion of the sun's rays, they are the main cause of the sun's damaging effects on the skin.
3. "PABA free" means that the product does not contain para-amino benzoic acid. PABA free sunscreens are hypoallergenic. PABA has been known to cause problems with some individuals with certain allergies.

POLICY

1. Use of Sunscreen
 - a. Students shall be allowed to carry and apply sunscreen without a physician's note or prescription, and shall not be considered an over-the-counter medication. Unless they are siblings, students may not share sunscreen.
 - b. Neither staff nor volunteers shall be required to provide or apply sunscreen to students. However, staff may assist a student who is unable to physically apply sunscreen when requested by the student and authorized by the student's parent/guardian and the principal or designated administrator in writing.

2. Protective Clothing

- a. Any student, staff, or volunteer participating in or supervising an outdoor school activity or at an outdoor district/school-sponsored activity shall be permitted and encouraged to:
 - i. Wear clothing designed to protect against exposure to the sun, including, but not limited to, hats which cover the ears and back of the neck.
 1. Such clothing shall comply with the District's student dress code.
 2. Schools that have mandatory student uniforms shall allow for flexibility in the student uniform when students are outside.

3. Other Protective Measures

- a. Students, staff, and volunteers when engaged in outside activities are also encouraged to:
 - i. Limit exposure to the sun, or seek shade, during mid-day, especially from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., when excessive UV rays are present;
 - ii. Use a PABA free sunscreen product thirty (30) minutes before engaging in outside activities; and
 - iii. Wear sunglasses which block the majority of UV rays and reduce the potential for cataract formation.
4. The Superintendent is delegated the authority to adopt administrative regulations and procedures necessary to implement the provisions of this policy. That may include, but is not limited to:
 - a. Granting exceptions to the student dress code and student uniform regulations when safe exposure to the sun necessitates such exceptions; and
 - b. Implementation of sun safety and skin cancer prevention and awareness lessons and activities in schools.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS & ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS

1. This policy reflects the goals of the District's Strategic Plan and aligns with the governing documents of the District, to include:
 - a. Board Policy 5105, Student Uniforms
2. This policy complies with Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) and Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) to include:

a. Chapter 392, Pupils

REVISION HISTORY

Date	Revision	Modification
10/15/2019	1.0	Adopted to comply with SB159 of the 2019 Nevada Legislative Session

White Pine County School District

Safe Exposure to the Sun Policy # 7513

[WHITE PINE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT POLICY \(pcmac.org\)](http://pcmac.org)

Title: Safe Exposure to the Sun Policy

Number: 7513

Section: Students

Last Reviewed/Revised: New

Date Board Approved:

1st Reading: 10/1/19

2nd Reading: 10/15/19

PURPOSE The Board of Trustees adopts this policy to express the intent and belief that safe exposure to the sun is vital in keeping students safe and healthy. Through this policy and related documents and activities, the White Pine County School District seeks to provide sun safety and skin cancer prevention and awareness. Students, staff, and volunteers are encouraged to WPCSD Policy Manual C:\Users\jheggie\Documents\Documents\My Documents-Julie\Policy Manual & Agendas\Policy Manual\WPCSD Policy Manual all sections 4-15- 21.docx

Page 163 of 224 use sunscreen and protective clothing to protect against dangerous overexposure to the sun, harmful ultraviolet (UV) rays, and the development of skin cancer.

DEFINITIONS 1. "Sunscreen" refers to a topical product applied to the skin and approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration to prevent damage caused from overexposure to the sun. 2. Ultraviolet radiation, or "UV ray", from sunlight is a major risk factor for most skin cancers. Even though UV rays make up only a very small portion of the sun's rays, they are the main cause of the sun's damaging effects on the skin. 3. "PABA free" means that the product does not contain para-amino benzoic acid. PABA free sunscreens are hypoallergenic. PABA has been known to cause problems with some individuals with certain allergies.

POLICY 1. Use of Sunscreen a. Students shall be allowed to carry and apply sunscreen without a physician's note or prescription, and shall not be considered an over-the-counter medication. Unless they are siblings, students may not share sunscreen. b. Neither staff nor volunteers shall be required to provide or apply sunscreen to students. However, staff may assist a student who is unable to physically apply sunscreen when requested by the student and authorized by the student's parent/guardian and the principal or designated administrator in writing. 2. Protective Clothing a. Any student, staff, or volunteer participating in or supervising an outdoor school activity or at an outdoor district/school-sponsored activity shall be permitted and encouraged to: i. Wear clothing designed to protect against exposure to the sun, including, but not limited to, hats which cover the ears and back of the neck. A. Such clothing shall comply with the District's student dress code. B. Schools that have mandatory student uniforms shall allow for flexibility in the student uniform when students are outside. 3. Other Protective Measures a. Students, staff, and volunteers when engaged in outside activities are also encouraged to: i. Limit exposure to the sun, or seek shade, during mid-day, especially from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., when excessive UV rays are present; ii. Use a PABA free sunscreen product thirty (30) minutes

before engaging in outside activities; and iii. Wear sunglasses which block the majority of UV rays and reduce the potential for cataract formation. Adopted to comply with SB159 of the 2019 Nevada Legislative Session

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CONNECT WITH US

This comprehensive toolkit offers various resources but is by no means an exhaustive solution. Sun-protection is constantly evolving with new research, products, and recommendations. We encourage users to seek out new ways to integrate this toolkit into their place of work. Users should stay informed about the latest in sun safety and adapt their practices accordingly.

Learn more, become a member, and download resources at:

<https://www.nevadacancercoalition.org>

<https://sunsmartnevada.org>

Nevada Cancer Coalition contact:

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Reno, NV 89502

(775) 451-1670

