# TEMPLE UNIVERSITY POLICIES AND PROCEDURES MANUAL

Title: Indoor Tan-Free Policy

Policy Number: 04.62.13

Issuing Authority:Office of the PresidentResponsible Officer:University Counsel

Date Created:September 1, 2016Date Last Amended/Reviewed:October 2021Date Scheduled for Review:October 2026

**Reviewing Office:** Student Health Services

# **Statement of Purpose**

Temple University is committed to providing a safe and healthy learning and living environment for the students, faculty, and staff on its campus. Therefore, Temple University hereby adopts the following indoor tan-free college campus policy.

Numerous studies have found that skin cancer is the most common type of cancer in the United States, with melanoma as one of the most common cancers diagnosed among young adults.

Despite these risks, indoor tanning is common among adolescents and young adults.<sup>1</sup> Because adolescents are more likely to tan if they live in close proximity (within 2 miles) of an indoor tanning salon, on-campus tanning facilities pose a major threat to the health of the young adults in our nation.<sup>234</sup> Additionally, the availability of unregulated indoor tanning devices in dormitory or college gym settings can further increase health risks by increasing the amount of UV exposure experienced without operators or time limits to possibly mitigate length of exposure.<sup>5</sup>

Accordingly, this policy is intended to protect the public health and welfare by prohibiting indoor tanning on campus or in college buildings (gyms, student centers, dormitories etc.).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Demko CA, Borawski EA, Debanne SM, Cooper KD, Stange KC. Use of indoor tanning facilities by white adolescents in the United States. *Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med.* Sep 2003;157(9):854-860.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Ihid

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Hoerster KD, Mayer JA, Woodruff SI, Malcarne V, Roesch SC, Clapp E. The influence of parents and peers on adolescent indoor tanning behavior: findings from a multi-city sample. *J Am Acad Dermatol.* Dec 2007;57(6):990-997.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Mayer JA, Woodruff SI, Slymen DJ, et al. Adolescents' use of indoor tanning: a large-scale evaluation of psychosocial, environmental, and policy-level correlates. *American journal of public health.* May 2011;101(5):930-938.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Pagoto SL, Lemon SC, Oleski JL, et al. Availability of Tanning Beds on US College Campuses. *JAMA dermatology*. Oct 29 2014.

## **Definitions**

- a) "Phototherapy device" means equipment that emits ultraviolet radiation and is used in the diagnosis or treatment of disease or injury.
- b) "Tanning device" means equipment that emits electromagnetic radiation having wavelengths in the air between 200 and 400 nanometers and that is used for tanning of human skin and any equipment used with that equipment, including but not limited to protective eyewear, timers and handrails. Such term shall not include a phototherapy device used, or prescribed for use, by a physician.
- c) "Tanning facility" means any location, place, area, structure, or business that provides persons access to any tanning device, including tanning salons, health clubs, gyms, student centers, dormitories, regardless of whether a fee is charged for access to the tanning equipment.

### **Policy**

The Temple University campus shall be "Indoor Tan-Free," which means that:

- 1. Temple University does not have indoor tanning salons for recreational use on campus or in college buildings (gyms, student centers, dormitories etc.).
- 2. Temple University's website does not refer students to off-campus housing complexes that provide tanning beds to student tenants.
- 3. Temple University does not allow students to use Diamond Dollars to pay for indoor tanning sessions.
- 4. Temple University provides an educational program focusing on the risks of UV exposure and importance of skin cancer prevention practices.

The Indoor Tan-Free Policy applies to all Temple University facilities, property, and vehicles, owned or leased, regardless of location.

#### Notes

#### 1. Dates of official enactment and amendments:

Implemented September 1, 2016.

# 2. History:

Reviewed by Office of University Counsel, Division of Student Affairs, and Student Health Services in October 2021.

#### 3. Cross References/Appendix: