A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to infant cribs; creating s. 3 501.144, F.S., the Florida Infant Crib Safety Act; providing definitions; prohibiting 4 5 commercial users from manufacturing, remanufacturing, retrofitting, selling, 6 7 contracting to sell or resell, leasing, or subletting specified cribs determined to be 8 9 unsafe for use by infants; prohibiting transient public lodging establishments from 10 11 offering or providing for use specified cribs 12 determined to be unsafe for use by infants; providing criteria for determining safety of 13 infant cribs; providing exemptions; providing 14 15 specified immunity from civil liability; providing penalties; providing that violation 16 17 of the act constitutes an unfair and deceptive trade practice; authorizing the Department of 18 19 Agriculture and Consumer Services, the 20 Department of Business and Professional 21 Regulation, and the Department of Children and 22 Family Services to collaborate with public 23 agencies and private sector entities to prepare 24 specified public education materials and 25 programs; authorizing the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to adopt 26 27 rules and prescribe forms; amending s. 509.221, 2.8 F.S.; prohibiting the use of certain cribs in 29 public lodging establishments; reenacting s. 30 509.032, F.S.; providing for regulation and 31 rulemaking by the Division of Hotels and

Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation; creating s. 402.3031, F.S.; prohibiting unsafe cribs in certain facilities; providing for enforcement and rulemaking powers of the Department of Children and Family Services; providing an effective date.

WHEREAS, the disability and death of infants resulting from injuries sustained in crib accidents are a serious threat to the public health, safety, and welfare of the people of the state, and

WHEREAS, the design and construction of an infant crib must ensure that it is safe, and a parent or caregiver has a right to believe that an infant crib in use is a safe containment in which to place an infant, and

WHEREAS, more than 13,000 infants are injured in unsafe cribs every year, and

WHEREAS, prohibiting the manufacture, remanufacture, retrofitting, sale, contracting to sell or resell, leasing, or subletting of unsafe infant cribs, particularly unsafe secondhand, hand-me-down, or heirloom cribs, will reduce injuries and deaths caused by cribs, and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Legislature to reduce the occurrence of injuries and deaths to infants as a result of unsafe cribs that do not conform to modern safety standards by making it illegal to manufacture, remanufacture, retrofit, sell, contract to sell or resell, lease, or sublet, any full-size or non-full-size crib that is unsafe, and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Legislature to encourage public and private collaboration in disseminating

materials relative to the safety of infant cribs to parents, child care providers, and those individuals who would be 2 likely to sell, donate, or otherwise provide to others unsafe 3 4 infant cribs, NOW, THEREFORE, 5 6 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 7 8 Section 1. Section 501.144, Florida Statutes, is 9 created to read: 10 501.144 Florida Infant Crib Safety Act.--(1) SHORT TITLE. -- This section may be cited as the 11 12 "Florida Infant Crib Safety Act." 13 (2) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section, the term: 14 (a) "Commercial user" means a dealer pursuant to s. 15 212.06(2), or any person who is in the business of manufacturing, remanufacturing, retrofitting, selling, 16 17 leasing, or subletting full-size or non-full-size cribs. The term includes a child care facility, family day care home, 18 19 large family child care home, and specialized child care 20 facility for the care of mildly ill children, licensed by the Department of Children and Family Services or local licensing 21 22 agencies. 23 "Crib" means a bed or containment designed to 24 accommodate an infant. (c) "Department" means the Department of Agriculture 25 26 and Consumer Services. 27 "Full-size crib" means a full-size baby crib as defined in 16 C.F.R. part 1508, relating to requirements for 28 29 full-size baby cribs. "Infant" means a person less than 35 inches tall 30 and less than 3 years of age. 31

- (f) "Non-full-size crib" means a non-full-size baby crib as defined in 16 C.F.R. part 1509, relating to requirements for non-full-size baby cribs.
- (g) "Transient public lodging establishment" means any hotel, motel, resort condominium, transient apartment, roominghouse, bed and breakfast inn, or resort dwelling, as defined in s. 509.242.
 - (3) PROHIBITED PRACTICES. --
- (a) A commercial user may not manufacture, remanufacture, retrofit, sell, contract to sell or resell, lease, or sublet a full-size or non-full-size crib that is unsafe for any infant using the crib because the crib does not conform to the standards set forth in paragraph (4)(a) or because the crib has any of the dangerous features or characteristics set forth in paragraph (4)(b).
- (b) No transient public lodging establishment shall offer or provide for use a full-size or non-full-size crib that is unsafe for any infant using the crib because the crib does not conform to the standards set forth in paragraph (4)(a) or because the crib has any of the dangerous features or characteristics set forth in paragraph (4)(b). Further, violation of this section by a transient public lodging establishment is a violation of chapter 509 and is subject to the penalties set forth in s. 509.261.
- (c) A violation of this section is a deceptive and unfair trade practice and constitutes a violation of part II of chapter 501, the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act.
 - (4) PRESUMPTION AS UNSAFE; CRITERIA.--
- (a) A crib is presumed to be unsafe under this section if it does not conform to all of the following:

- 1. 16 C.F.R. part 1303, relating to ban of lead-containing paint and certain consumer products bearing lead-containing paint; 16 C.F.R. part 1508, relating to requirements for full-size baby cribs; and 16 C.F.R. part 1509, relating to requirements for non-full-size baby cribs.
- 2. American Society for Testing and Materials Voluntary Standards F966-96, F1169-99, and F1822-97.
- 3. Rules adopted by the department which implement the provisions of this subsection.
- (b) Cribs are unsafe which have any of the following dangerous features or characteristics:
 - 1. Corner posts that extend more than 1/16 of an inch.
 - 2. Spaces between side slats more than 2 3/8 inches.
- 3. A mattress support that can be easily dislodged from any point of the crib. A mattress segment can be easily dislodged if it cannot withstand at least a 25-pound upward force from underneath the crib. For portable folding cribs, this subparagraph shall not apply to mattress supports or mattress segments that are designed to allow the crib to be folded, provided that the crib is equipped with latches that work automatically to prevent the unintentional collapse of the crib.
 - 4. Cutout designs on the end panels.
- 5. Rail-height dimensions that do not conform to the following:
- a. The height of the rail and end panel as measured from the top of the rail or panel in its lowest position to the top of the mattress support in its highest position is at least 9 inches.
- b. The height of the rail and end panel as measured from the top of the rail or panel in its highest position to

the top of the mattress support in its lowest position is at least 26 inches.

- 6. Upon completion of assembly, any screw, bolt, or hardware that is loose and not secured.
- 7. Any sharp edge, point, or rough surface or any wood surface that is not smooth and free from splinters, splits, or cracks.
- $\underline{\text{8. A tear in mesh or fabric sides for a non-full-size}} \\ \text{crib.}$
- 9. With respect to portable folding cribs, latches that do not work automatically to prevent the unintentional collapse of the crib.
- $\underline{\mbox{10. Crib sheets used on mattresses must be sized to}}$ match the mattress size.
 - (5) EXEMPTIONS; CIVIL IMMUNITY.--
- (a) A crib that is clearly not intended for use by an infant, including, but not limited to, a toy or display item, is exempt from this section if the crib is accompanied, at the time of manufacturing, remanufacturing, retrofitting, selling, leasing, or subletting by a notice to be furnished by the commercial user on forms prescribed by the department declaring that the crib is not intended to be used for an infant and is dangerous to use for an infant.
- (b) A commercial user, other than a child care facility, family day care home, large family child care home, or specialized child care facility for the care of mildly ill children, that has complied with the notice requirements set forth under paragraph (a) is immune from civil liability resulting from the use of a crib, notwithstanding the provisions of this section.
 - (6) PENALTY.--

(a) A commercial user, other than a commercial user subject to the penalties provided in paragraph (b) or paragraph (c), that willfully and knowingly violates subsection (3) commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable by a fine of not more than \$10,000 and imprisonment for a term of not more than 1 year.

- (b) A transient public lodging establishment that violates subsection (3) shall be subject to the penalties set forth in s. 509.261.
- (c) A child care facility, family day care home, large family child care home, or specialized child care facility for the care of mildly ill children that violates subsection (3) shall be subject to the penalties set forth in ss. 402.301-402.319.
- (7) PUBLIC EDUCATION MATERIALS AND PROGRAMS.--The
 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the
 Department of Business and Professional Regulation, and the
 Department of Children and Family Services may collaborate
 with any public agency or private sector entity to prepare
 public education materials or programs designed to inform
 parents, child care providers, commercial users, and any other
 person or entity that is likely to place unsafe cribs in the
 stream of commerce of the dangers posed by secondhand,
 hand-me-down, or heirloom cribs that do not conform to the
 standards set forth in this section or that have any of the
 dangerous features or characteristics set forth in this
 section.
- (8) RULEMAKING AUTHORITY.--The department may adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer this section.

Section 2. Subsection (10) is added to section 509.221, Florida Statutes, to read:

509.221 Sanitary regulations.--

(10) No transient public lodging establishment shall offer or provide for use a full-size or non-full-size crib that is unsafe for any infant using the crib because it is not in conformity with the requirements of s. 501.144.

Section 3. Section 509.032, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

509.032 Duties.--

- (1) GENERAL.--The division shall carry out all of the provisions of this chapter and all other applicable laws and rules relating to the inspection or regulation of public lodging establishments and public food service establishments for the purpose of safeguarding the public health, safety, and welfare. The division shall be responsible for ascertaining that an operator licensed under this chapter does not engage in any misleading advertising or unethical practices.
 - (2) INSPECTION OF PREMISES.--
- (a) The division has responsibility and jurisdiction for all inspections required by this chapter. The division has responsibility for quality assurance. Each licensed establishment shall be inspected at least biannually and at such other times as the division determines is necessary to ensure the public's health, safety, and welfare. The division shall establish a system to determine inspection frequency. Public lodging units classified as resort condominiums or resort dwellings are not subject to this requirement, but shall be made available to the division upon request. If, during the inspection of a public lodging establishment classified for renting to transient or nontransient tenants,

an inspector identifies vulnerable adults who appear to be victims of neglect, as defined in s. 415.102, or, in the case of a building that is not equipped with automatic sprinkler systems, tenants or clients who may be unable to self-preserve in an emergency, the division shall convene meetings with the following agencies as appropriate to the individual situation: the Department of Health, the Department of Elderly Affairs, the area agency on aging, the local fire marshal, the landlord and affected tenants and clients, and other relevant organizations, to develop a plan which improves the prospects for safety of affected residents and, if necessary, identifies alternative living arrangements such as facilities licensed under part II or part III of chapter 400.

- (b) For purposes of performing required inspections and the enforcement of this chapter, the division has the right of entry and access to public lodging establishments and public food service establishments at any reasonable time.
- (c) Public food service establishment inspections shall be conducted to enforce provisions of this part and to educate, inform, and promote cooperation between the division and the establishment.
- (d) The division shall adopt and enforce sanitation rules consistent with law to ensure the protection of the public from food-borne illness in those establishments licensed under this chapter. These rules shall provide the standards and requirements for obtaining, storing, preparing, processing, serving, or displaying food in public food service establishments, approving public food service establishment facility plans, conducting necessary public food service establishment inspections for compliance with sanitation regulations, cooperating and coordinating with the Department

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of Health in epidemiological investigations, and initiating enforcement actions, and for other such responsibilities deemed necessary by the division. The division may not establish by rule any regulation governing the design, construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair, or demolition of any public lodging or public food service establishment. It is the intent of the Legislature to preempt that function to the Florida Building Commission and the State Fire Marshal through adoption and maintenance of the Florida Building Code and the Florida Fire Prevention Code. The division shall provide technical assistance to the commission and the State Fire Marshal in updating the construction standards of the Florida Building Code and the Florida Fire Prevention Code which govern public lodging and public food service establishments. Further, the division shall enforce the provisions of the Florida Building Code and the Florida Fire Prevention Code which apply to public lodging and public food service establishments in conducting any inspections authorized by this part.

- (e)1. Relating to facility plan approvals, the division may establish, by rule, fees for conducting plan reviews and may grant variances from construction standards in hardship cases, which variances may be less restrictive than the provisions specified in this section or the rules adopted under this section. A variance may not be granted pursuant to this section until the division is satisfied that:
- a. The variance shall not adversely affect the health of the public.
- b. No reasonable alternative to the required construction exists.

- c. The hardship was not caused intentionally by the action of the applicant.
- 2. The division's advisory council shall review applications for variances and recommend agency action. The division shall make arrangements to expedite emergency requests for variances, to ensure that such requests are acted upon within 30 days of receipt.
- 3. The division shall establish, by rule, a fee for the cost of the variance process. Such fee shall not exceed \$150 for routine variance requests and \$300 for emergency variance requests.
- (f) In conducting inspections of establishments licensed under this chapter, the division shall determine if each coin-operated amusement machine that is operated on the premises of a licensed establishment is properly registered with the Department of Revenue. Each month the division shall report to the Department of Revenue the sales tax registration number of the operator of any licensed establishment that has on location a coin-operated amusement machine and that does not have an identifying certificate conspicuously displayed as required by s. 212.05(1)(i).
- (g) In inspecting public food service establishments, the department shall provide each inspected establishment with the food-recovery brochure developed under s. 570.0725.
- (3) SANITARY STANDARDS; EMERGENCIES; TEMPORARY FOOD SERVICE EVENTS.--The division shall:
- (a) Prescribe sanitary standards which shall be enforced in public food service establishments.
- (b) Inspect public lodging establishments and public food service establishments whenever necessary to respond to an emergency or epidemiological condition.

- (c) Administer a public notification process for temporary food service events and distribute educational materials that address safe food storage, preparation, and service procedures.
- 1. Sponsors of temporary food service events shall notify the division not less than 3 days prior to the scheduled event of the type of food service proposed, the time and location of the event, a complete list of food service vendor owners and operators participating in each event, and the current license numbers of all public food service establishments participating in each event. Notification may be completed orally, by telephone, in person, or in writing. A public food service establishment or food service vendor may not use this notification process to circumvent the license requirements of this chapter.
- 2. The division shall keep a record of all notifications received for proposed temporary food service events and shall provide appropriate educational materials to the event sponsors, including the food-recovery brochure developed under s. 570.0725.
- 3.a. A public food service establishment or other food vendor must obtain a license from the division for each temporary food service event in which it participates.
- b. Public food service establishments holding current licenses from the division may operate under the regulations of such a license at temporary food service events of 3 days or less in duration.
- (4) STOP-SALE ORDERS.--The division may stop the sale, and supervise the proper destruction, of any food or food product when the director or the director's designee determines that such food or food product represents a threat

to the public safety or welfare. If the operator of a public food service establishment licensed under this chapter has received official notification from a health authority that a food or food product from that establishment has potentially contributed to any instance or outbreak of food-borne illness, the food or food product must be maintained in safe storage in the establishment until the responsible health authority has examined, sampled, seized, or requested destruction of the food or food product.

- (5) REPORTS REQUIRED.--The division shall send the Governor a written report, which shall state, but not be limited to, the total number of inspections conducted by the division to ensure the enforcement of sanitary standards, the total number of inspections conducted in response to emergency or epidemiological conditions, the number of violations of each sanitary standard, and any recommendations for improved inspection procedures. The division shall also keep accurate account of all expenses arising out of the performance of its duties and all fees collected under this chapter. The report shall be submitted by September 30 following the end of the fiscal year.
- (6) RULEMAKING AUTHORITY.--The division shall adopt such rules as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter.
- (7) PREEMPTION AUTHORITY.--The regulation of public lodging establishments and public food service establishments, the inspection of public lodging establishments and public food service establishments for compliance with the sanitation standards adopted under this section, and the regulation of food safety protection standards for required training and testing of food service establishment personnel are preempted

to the state. This subsection does not preempt the authority of a local government or local enforcement district to conduct inspections of public lodging and public food service establishments for compliance with the Florida Building Code and the Florida Fire Prevention Code, pursuant to ss. 553.80 and 633.022. Section 4. Section 402.3031, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 402.3031 Infant crib safety. -- No child care facility, family day care home, large family child care home, or specialized child care facility for the care of mildly ill children shall offer or provide for use a full-size or non-full-size crib that is not in conformity with the requirements of s. 501.144. The department shall enforce the provisions of this section and may adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer this section. Section 5. This act shall take effect October 1, 2001.

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.