

STORAGE NAME: h0025a.hhs

DATE: April 5, 2000

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AS FURTHER REVISED BY THE COMMITTEE ON
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES APPROPRIATIONS
ANALYSIS**

BILL #: HB 25

RELATING TO: Residential Swimming Pool Safety Act

SPONSOR(S): Representative Wasserman Schultz

TIED BILL(S):

ORIGINATING COMMITTEE(S)/COMMITTEE(S) OF REFERENCE:

- (1) GOVERNMENTAL RULES & REGULATIONS (PRC) YEAS 3 NAYS 1
 - (2) COMMUNITY AFFAIRS (PRC) YEAS 9 NAYS 0
 - (3) FINANCE & TAXATION (FRC) YEAS 14 NAYS 0
 - (4) HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES APPROPRIATIONS (FRC) YEAS 11 NAYS 0
 - (5)
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I. SUMMARY:

The bill creates the "Preston de Ibern/McKenzie Merriam Residential Swimming Pool Safety Act." The bill requires all new residential swimming pools to be equipped with at least one of four pool safety features:

- a pool barrier,
- an exit alarm on all doors and windows with pool access,
- an approved safety cover, or
- self-closing and self-latching doors with pool access.

In order to pass final inspection and receive a certificate of completion, pools must be in compliance with the provisions of this bill.

The bill also provides that a violation of the provisions of the bill is a misdemeanor of the second degree.

The bill requires the Department of Health to adopt rules necessary to implement and administer the bill's provisions, develop or adopt a nationally recognized drowning prevention education program, and to make available a public information publication on drowning prevention and the responsibilities of pool ownership.

Certain public pools, "kiddie pools" and others are exempt from the law.

The bill has a fiscal impact of \$3,377 of non-recurring expenses to the state but no revenue impact.

II. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS:

A. DOES THE BILL SUPPORT THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. <u>Less Government</u> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. <u>Lower Taxes</u> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. <u>Individual Freedom</u> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. <u>Personal Responsibility</u> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. <u>Family Empowerment</u> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

For any principle that received a "no" above, please explain:

The bill requires all new residential swimming pools to be equipped with a pool safety feature. A certificate of completion cannot be issued for the pool unless it is in compliance.

The Department of Health is authorized to adopt rules establishing the fees required to attend drowning prevention education programs and setting forth the information required to be provided by licensed pool contractors and licensed home builders or developers.

Licensed pool contractors are required to distribute to buyers a document that contains the requirements of Chapter 515, F.S., and an information publication supplied by the department.

B. PRESENT SITUATION:

Pools Are Leading Cause Of Death For Young Children-- It is estimated that there are over one million residential pools in Florida and that approximately 23,000 new residential swimming pools are built or sold each year.

In Florida, drowning is the leading cause of death for young children ages one to four. Between 1992 and 1997, 420 children drowned in Florida. Of these, 268 drowned at home, and 208 of these drowned in swimming pools at home. According to a study conducted by the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission, the majority of victims of drowning or near-drowning incidents lived in or were visiting the residence where the drowning occurred.

The costs from near drowning injuries are estimated to be \$73.5 million. The lifetime cost for care and treatment of a young child who has suffered brain disability due to a near-drowning incident is estimated to be \$4.5 million.

Another vulnerable population that is susceptible to drowning and near-drowning injuries are those aged 65 and older. Drowning is a significant cause of death for this age group. Between 1992 and 1997, 448 elderly persons drowned in Florida, 195 of whom had medical problems such as Alzheimer's disease, confusion, balance or vision impairment, heart problems, or diabetes.

State Minimum Building Codes-- Chapter 553, F.S., provides for building construction standards for the state. Section 553.73(2), F.S., requires units of local government and state agencies that have code enforcement authority to adopt one of the State Minimum Building Codes as its building code. However, a local jurisdiction may adopt, under certain conditions, more stringent requirements than are imposed by the State Minimum Building Code. The State Minimum Building Code consists of four model codes:

- The *Standard Building Code*, 1988 edition, which is published by the Southern Building Code Congress International (SBCCI);
- The Council of American Building Officials (CABO) *One and Two Family Dwelling Code* (OTFDW), 1986 edition;
- The *South Florida Building Code*, 1988 edition, which has been adopted by Dade County and Broward County; and
- The *EPCOT Building Code*, 1982 edition, which was developed and adopted by the Reedy Creek Improvement District, the local government which controls the property surrounding and including Walt Disney World in Orange and Osceola counties.

Dade and Broward counties use amended versions of the *South Florida Building Code*. The *Standard Building Code* has been adopted by the remaining 65 Florida counties and all cities within those counties.

However, the 2000 Legislature is directed by Chapter 98-287, L.O.F., to consider a comprehensive rewrite of the Standard Building Code based on a report to be delivered by the Florida Building Commission to the Legislature. The new code, if legislatively approved, would contain provisions or requirements for swimming pools.

The Standard Swimming Pool Code, 1997 Edition-- Section 315.2.1-10 of the *Standard Swimming Pool Code*, 1997 Edition, requires, in part, that all outdoor residential swimming pools be provided with a barrier at least four feet tall and be constructed of materials that preclude easy access. In addition, access gates must be equipped to accommodate a locking device. Pedestrian access gates must open outwards and must be self-closing and have a self-latching device. Where a wall of a dwelling serves as part of the barrier, one of the following must apply:

- all doors with direct access to the pool must be equipped with an alarm that sounds when the door and screen are open;
- the pool must have a power safety cover; or
- other means of protection are used that provide the same degree of protection as 1 and 2.

For above-ground pools, when the means of access is a ladder or steps, then the ladder or steps must be capable of being secured, locked or removed to prevent access, or the ladder or steps must be surrounded by a barrier that meets the requirements stated above. Indoor pools must be equipped with an alarmed door, power safety cover, or other means specified above.

The *Standard Swimming Pool Code* is published as a supplement to the *Standard Building Code* and according to representatives from the Florida Association of Counties and the Florida League of Cities, many counties and cities in Florida have adopted the *Code*, or portions of the *Code*, for their respective jurisdictions.

Governor's Building Codes Study Commission (BCSC)-- In 1996, the Governor established the Governor's Building Codes Study Commission (commission). The commission was charged to "evaluate the current effectiveness of, and through general consensus among the commission members, recommend any necessary steps to reform the Florida building code system." The commission was charged to "look at the overall inventory of building codes and standards controlling the quality of Florida's building environment, the administration of these codes and standards, and issues relating to code compliance."

In December 1997, the commission issued its findings and recommendations. One of the recommendations of the commission was that the state adopt a single, uniform building code to be used statewide. The 1998 Legislature passed CS/CS/HB 4181 which provides one standard for residential swimming pool construction.

Related Legislation-- This chapter may be repealed in the year 2001 when all statutes relating to Building Codes are repealed.

C. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

New Pools Must Be Safe-- The Florida Residential Swimming Pool Safety Act creates Chapter 515, Florida Statutes. The intent of the bill is to protect young children and medically frail elderly persons from drowning in residential swimming pools. The bill requires all new residential swimming pools to be equipped with a pool safety feature.

Hot Tubs, Above-ground Pools & Non-portable Spas Are Included-- The bill requires at least one pool safety feature for any structure, located in a residential area intended for swimming or recreational bathing with over two feet of water. Above-ground pools, on-ground pools, hot tubs, and non-portable spas are included.

Safety Feature Must Be of Specified Type-- A safety feature must be one of four specified types:

- pool barrier,
- exit alarms on doors with pool access,
- approved safety cover, or
- self-latching and closing devices on all doors and windows with pool access.

A certificate of completion cannot be issued for the pool unless it is in compliance.

The Pool Barrier Option-- If the pool barrier option is chosen, the barrier must meet the following requirements:

- it must be at least four feet high on the outside;
- it must not allow any child under the age of 6 to crawl under, squeeze through, or climb over it;
- it must completely surround the perimeter of the pool and cannot be the barrier surrounding the yard unless it meets the barrier requirements; and
- it must be placed with sufficient distance between the barrier and the pool in order to avoid the child or the medically frail elderly person from immediately falling into the water.

Other Barrier Specifics Are Provided

- An aboveground pool may qualify as its own barrier as long it meets the specific barrier requirements and any means of access is secured or removed.
- A dwelling wall which is used as part of the barrier, cannot contain any door or window which opens and provides pool access, unless an additional barrier is placed between the door or window and the pool.
- Access gates to swimming pools are required to open outwards, be self-closing, and be equipped with a self-latching locking device. This locking device must have its release mechanism located on the pool side and outside the reach of a child.
- The barrier cannot be located near any permanent structure, equipment, or other object that may be used for climbing the barrier.

Contractors Disclosure-- The bill requires licensed home builders and pool contractors to distribute to home buyers and buyers of residential swimming pools a document reflecting pool safety requirements and information on drowning prevention.

Penalties-- Failure to install a specified safety feature is punishable as a second-degree misdemeanor (maximum 60 days jail and \$500 fine). However, no penalty may be imposed if the owner installs a specified safety feature and attends a drowning prevention course within 45 days of issuance of the citation. The course is not required if it is not available within 45 days. The fee for attending the course shall not exceed \$100.

Department of Health Authorized to Adopt Rules-- The bill requires the Department of Health to adopt rules establishing fees for the drowning prevention education programs and setting forth the information required to be provided by licensed pool contractors and licensed home builders or developers.

Exemptions-- The bill provides exemptions from the pool barrier requirements for public pools, irrigation flood control or drainage works, stock ponds, storage tanks, livestock operations, political subdivisions with stricter pool requirements, portable spas with a complying safety cover, and "kiddie pools."

D. SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS:

Section 1: Creates Chapter 515, Florida Statutes, and provides the following sections:

Section 515.21, F.S. -- Provides the short title of "Preston de Ibern/McKenzie Merriam Residential Swimming Pool Safety Act."

Section 515.23, F.S. -- Provides legislative findings that drowning is the primary cause of death of young children and a significant cause of death for medically frail elderly persons in Florida; that most child drowning victims drown in backyard pools; that the health costs, legal and administrative costs associated with drownings and near-drownings are enormous; requires that the Department of Health be responsible for producing a publication informing the public on drowning prevention; requires the Department of Health to develop a drowning education program; and provides intent that all *new* swimming pools be equipped with at least one safety feature.

Section 515.25, F.S. -- Provides definitions.

Section 515.27, F.S. -- Provides that all new swimming pools be equipped with at least one of four safety feature options; provides options; provides the penalty of a misdemeanor in the second degree for violations, unless the person complies with the provisions of the bill within 45 days; and provides waiver of education program if not offered during compliance period.

Section 515.29, F.S. -- Provides residential swimming pool barrier characteristics; provides that aboveground swimming pools may serve as barriers; provides requirements for access gates to residential pools; provides that a dwelling wall may serve as a part of the barrier as long as there are no doors or windows with access to the pool; prohibits barriers from being located near structures, equipment or objects that may be used for climbing the barrier.

Section 515.31, F.S. -- Requires the Department of Health to develop a drowning prevention education program and a document explaining the responsibilities of pool ownership. Authorizes the department to charge a fee for program participation.

Section 515.33, F.S. -- Requires pool contractors to distribute a document which includes the requirements of this chapter, drowning prevention information, and pool ownership responsibilities.

Section 515.35, F.S. -- Grants the Department of Health the specific authority to adopt rules to implement a fee for the education program and to provide information to those described in the bill.

Section 515.37, F.S. -- Provides exemptions to the chapter.

Section 2: Provides an effective date of October 1, 2000.

III. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT:

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

<u>Department of Health</u>	<u>FY 2000-01</u>	<u>FY 2000-01</u>
Rule promulgation (notices, workshops, mailings, etc.)	\$3,377	\$0
TOTAL:	\$3,377	\$0

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None

2. Expenditures:

Local governments will incur expenses associated with including pool safety feature inspections in building construction permit/inspection programs.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

1. Direct Private Sector Costs--The cost of purchasing a residential pool may increase by the cost of the selected pool safety option and may vary by residence based on the specifications of the house. In 1999, the Department of Health reported that approximately 23,000 new pools are sold or constructed annually. The Florida Pool & Spa Association (FPSA) estimates that installation costs range from \$1,500 to \$5,000. It is estimated that an approved pool cover ranges from \$800 to \$2000, and exit alarms from \$50 to \$100.

2. Direct Private Sector Benefits--The potential benefit can be found in the avoidance of legal and administrative costs, costly emergency medical responses, intensive care treatment, lifetime medical equipment, and loss of lifetime productivity associated with drownings and near-drownings. In 1999, the Department of Health estimated \$74 million annually in costs associated with toddler drownings in Florida.

The fencing and alarm industries may benefit financially from the requirements of the act. Companies in the fencing industry provide the installation of pool barriers.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

It is the sponsor's intent that no additional costs be incurred. It is the sponsor's intent that the building inspection checklist be amended to provide for the inspection of the pool area to ensure the pool or pool area is equipped with at least one pool safety feature prior to the issuance of the certificate of completion.

The bill provides that the Department of Health's drowning prevention education program be funded using fee proceeds, state funds appropriated for this purpose, and grants. However, the bill does not appropriate any general revenue dollars and grants are not identified. No estimates are available to determine the number of drowning prevention publications that will be needed each year to supply pool contractors, builders, and developers with an adequate inventory. The Department of Health states that it will incur the recurring cost of mailing the pamphlets.

IV. CONSEQUENCES OF ARTICLE VII, SECTION 18 OF THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION:

A. APPLICABILITY OF THE MANDATES PROVISION:

The bill does not require the counties or municipalities to spend funds or to take an action requiring the expenditure of funds.

B. REDUCTION OF REVENUE RAISING AUTHORITY:

The bill does not reduce the authority that municipalities or counties have to raise revenue in the aggregate.

C. REDUCTION OF STATE TAX SHARED WITH COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES:

The bill does not reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

V. COMMENTS:

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

None

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

The Department of Health is authorized to adopt rules establishing the fees required to attend drowning prevention education programs and setting forth the information required to be provided by licensed pool contractors and licensed home builders or developers.

C. OTHER COMMENTS:

Pool safety programs have been developed by the National Spa and Pool Institute, the National Swimming Pool Foundations, various aquatic safety programs, and private firms.

Tortious Negligence-- A child injured from a near-drowning can sue his/her parent to the extent of the injuries caused by the parents' negligence arising from non-compliance with the proposed statute. In 1982, the Florida Supreme Court in Ard v. Ard, 414 So. 2d 1066 (Fla. 1982), held that an unemancipated minor child could bring suit against a parent for damages sustained by the parent's negligence, but only to the extent of the parent's available liability insurance coverage.

The estate of a child may also sue the child's parents to the extent of the parent's liability insurance. Krouse v. Krouse, 489 So. 2d 106 (Fla. 3d DCA 1986). However, the estate may not cover for loss of future earnings.

Although children can currently sue their parents for their injuries to the extent of liability insurance, adoption of this bill may make causes of actions stemming from drowns or near-drowns much easier. Violation of the proposed statute that this bill creates is negligence per se. Negligence per se results when a statute is violated which establishes a duty to

take precautions to protect a particular class of persons. Jesus v. Seaboard Coast Line Railroad Co., 281 So. 2d 198 (Fla. 1973). If negligence per se is found, then the plaintiff needs only to show causation and damages. This differs from negligence in which a plaintiff has to show a duty to the plaintiff, breach of that duty by the defendant, an injury to the plaintiff caused by the defendant's breach (causation), and damages. Paterson v. Deeb, 472 So. 2d 1210 (Fla. 1st DCA 1985), *review denied sub nom.*, Langston v. Paterson, 484 So. 2d 9 (Fla. 1986).

VI. AMENDMENTS OR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES:

None

VII. SIGNATURES:

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