${\bf By}$  the Committee on Agriculture and Consumer Services; and Senator Wasserman Schultz

303-1475-01

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to infant cribs; creating s. 501.144, F.S., the Florida Infant Crib Safety Act; providing definitions; prohibiting commercial users from manufacturing, remanufacturing, retrofitting, selling, contracting to sell or resell, leasing, or subletting specified cribs determined to be unsafe for use by infants; prohibiting transient public lodging establishments from offering or providing for use specified cribs determined to be unsafe for use by infants; providing criteria for determining safety of infant cribs; providing exemptions; providing specified immunity from civil liability; providing a penalty; providing that violation of the act constitutes an unfair and deceptive trade practice; authorizing the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Department of Business and Professional Regulation to collaborate with public agencies and private sector entities to prepare specified public education materials and programs; authorizing the department to adopt rules; amending s. 509.221, F.S.; providing for regulation by the Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation; 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, sublet, or otherwise place in the stream of commerce 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 likely to place unsafe infant cribs in the stream of commerce, NOW, THEREFORE,

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

1 Section 1. Section 501.144, Florida Statutes, is 2 created to read: 3 501.144 Florida Infant Crib Safety Act.--SHORT TITLE. -- This section may be cited as the 4 5 "Florida Infant Crib Safety Act." 6 (2) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section, the term: 7 "Commercial user" means a dealer pursuant to s. (a) 8 212.06(2), including child care facilities licensed by the 9 Department of Children and Family Services and local 10 government agencies, or any person who is in the business of 11 manufacturing, remanufacturing, retrofitting, selling, leasing, subletting, or otherwise placing in the stream of 12 commerce full-size or non-full-size cribs. 13 14 (b) "Crib" means a bed or containment designed to 15 accommodate an infant. "Department" means the Department of Agriculture 16 17 and Consumer Services. "Full-size crib" means a full-size baby crib as 18 (d) 19 defined in 16 C.F.R. part 1508, relating to requirements for 20 full-size baby cribs. "Infant" means a person less than 35 inches tall 21 (e) 22 and less than 3 years of age. 23 "Non-full-size crib" means a non-full-size baby 24 crib as defined in 16 C.F.R. part 1509, relating to requirements for non-full-size baby cribs. 25 "Person" means a natural person, firm, 26 27 partnership, corporation, association, agent, or employee 28 thereof. 29 "Transient public lodging establishment" means any 30 hotel, motel, resort condominium, transient apartment, 31

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, sublet, or otherwise place in the stream of commerce 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, provide for use, or otherwise place in the stream of commerce on or after the effective date of this act 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

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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. Any regulations that are adopted in order to amend or supplement the regulations described in subparagraphs 1. and 2.
- (b) Cribs that are unsafe include, but are not limited to, cribs that 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. 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.
  - 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. 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.
  - 8. A tear in mesh or fabric sides for a non-full-size crib.
  - 9. With respect to portable folding cribs, latches that do not work automatically to prevent the unintentional collapse of the crib.
  - $\underline{\text{10. Crib sheets used on mattresses must be sized to}}$  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, subletting, or placement in the stream of commerce by a notice to be furnished by the commercial user 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 who 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 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.

1	(7) PUBLIC EDUCATION MATERIALS AND PROGRAMS The
2	Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services may
3	collaborate with any public agency or private-sector entity to
4	prepare public-education materials or programs designed to
5	inform parents, child-care providers, commercial users, and
6	any other person or entity that is likely to place unsafe
7	cribs in the stream of commerce of the dangers posed by
8	secondhand, hand-me-down, or heirloom cribs that do not
9	conform to the standards set forth in this section or that
10	have any of the dangerous features or characteristics set
11	forth in this section.
12	(8) RULEMAKING AUTHORITYThe department may adopt
13	rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer this
14	section.
15	Section 2. Subsection (10) is added to section
16	509.221, Florida Statutes, to read:
17	509.221 Sanitary regulations
18	(10) No transient public lodging establishment shall
19	offer, provide for use, or otherwise place in the stream of
20	commerce, on or after the effective date of s. 501.144, a
21	full-size or non-full-size crib that is unsafe for any infant
22	using the crib because it is not in conformity with the
23	requirements of that section.
24	Section 3. This act shall take effect upon becoming a
25	law.
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STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SB 856 Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 856 is different from Senate Bill 856 as follows: The term "publish lodging establishments" has been changed to "transient public establishments" every where it appears in the bill. Provides that a violation by transient public lodging establishment will also be a violation of Chapter 509 (Lodging and Food Service Establishments) and subject to the penalties of Chapter 509, which is regulated by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation. 3. States that crib sheets are unsafe if not sized to the mattress.