



Pennsylvania Association for the
Education of Young Children



Champions for Early Education

Position Statement on Senate Bill 430, Printer's Number 1719

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Position

Recognizing the importance of carbon monoxide alarms in protecting child and staff health and safety, the Pennsylvania Association for the Education of Young Children (PennAEYC), Trying Together and the First Up support Senate Bill 430, PN 1719. This unfunded mandate will have a cost for many child care providers whose current reimbursement rates have not kept up with the pace of inflation.

Bill Summary

SB 430 requires that each building in which a “child care facility” is in operation which uses a fossil fuel-burning heater or appliance, fireplace or an attached garage must have an operational, centrally-located and approved carbon monoxide alarm installed in the vicinity of the fossil-fuel-burning heater or fireplace and in each unit that is located on the same story as the fossil-fuel-burning heater or appliance. The bill is effective 90 days following passage and carbon monoxide alarms must be installed 18 months after the effective date to be in compliance. The Department of Human Services (DHS) may not issue or renew a license for a child care facility if requirements of the bill are not met and is provided the ability to issue a provisional license in these cases.

Background

Since 2010, newly constructed single-family homes, including homes used to provide child care, are required to have carbon monoxide alarms through the Construction Code Act. Act 36 of 2017 extended this requirement to commercial buildings, including child care centers. Neither existing requirements or Act 36 were retroactive. Therefore, SB 430 would ensure all existing child care facilities as defined in the bill would have carbon monoxide alarms.

In addition, other social service entities have requirements to have carbon monoxide alarms. Act 48 of 2016 required personal care homes, assisted living residences and long-term care nursing facilities to install carbon monoxide detectors if they have fossil fuel burning appliances or devices. This statute addresses installation, testing and replacement, evacuation and alarm protocols, compliance, and liability exemptions for facilities.

DHS is responsible for enforcement of child care facility health and safety regulations in the commonwealth and conducts annual and complaint inspections. While there are no requirements in regulation related to carbon monoxide alarms, similarly, all certified (licensed) child care facilities, both center and home-based, must have written fire safety approval prior to receiving their certificate of compliance to operate as a child care provider. Regulations provide DHS the authority to require a plan of correction if a facility is not compliant with regulations and to deny, non-renew, or revoke a license to operate when certain conditions are met.

Recommendations and Rationale

Child care facilities that use fossil fuels or have fireplaces or attached garages should have carbon monoxide alarms.

The dangers of carbon monoxide exposure are clear and children in child care settings and the staff who take care of them should be protected from it. The National Fire Protection Association notes infants can be more severely affected by lower concentrations of carbon monoxide than healthy adults. They also cite that in 2010, 80,100 non-fire carbon monoxide incidents occurred in which carbon monoxide was found compared to 40,900 in 2003. They believe the growth is likely due to the increased use of detectors. In addition, the National Resource Center for Health and Safety in Early Care and Education's *Caring for Our Children: National Health and Safety Performance Standards Guidelines for Early Care and Education, 4th Edition, 2019* includes standards to require carbon monoxide detectors if the child care program uses any product that can produce carbon monoxide indoors or in an attached garage.

Other settings where young children spend time need to be considered.

It is also important to note that to be truly encompassing of protecting young children, schools should also be required to meet this mandate as young children also spend time in early care and education programs in public schools. It is recognized there is separate legislation, Senate Bill 429, introduced by the sponsor to achieve this goal.

Fiscal Impact to the Child Care Provider Community

As written, many child care providers would be responsible for purchasing the carbon monoxide alarm(s). Carbon monoxide alarms range from \$20 to \$165, according to Home Advisor. The 18-month period to comply gives adequate time to notify providers and for providers to make the purchase. However, while the cost is not steep to purchase a carbon monoxide alarm, the General Assembly must understand that this additional requirement is an unfunded mandate on child care providers whose current reimbursement rates have not kept up with the pace of inflation. If passed, PennAEYC, Trying Together and FirstUp will seek to help providers with the cost by finding opportunities to purchase alarms in bulk through shared services arrangements.