**SUDDEN UNEXPECTED INFANT DEATH (SUID) PREVENTION**

Infant Safe Sleep Laws Table

**Legal Provisions Relating to SUID Prevention in 5 States**

*As of December 21, 2017*

This table provides a brief overview of statutory and regulatory provisions related to SUID prevention in 5 states. The jurisdictions were selected based on initial research on the comprehensiveness of state legal approaches to SUID prevention. Information for each state is provided in the following categories as noted in the columns of the table:

I. **Parent Education** - lists legal provisions requiring that health care institutions provide information on safe sleep practices to maternity patients or the parents or legal guardians of infants.

II. **Child Care Training** - lists legal provisions requiring that employees or volunteers of licensed child care facilities receive training or education on safe sleep practices, SUID prevention, or Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) prevention.

III. **Child Care Procedures** - lists legal provisions requiring that licensed child care facilities follow safe sleep practices.

IV. **Adoptive or Foster Parent Training** - lists legal provisions establishing safe sleep training requirements for prospective adopters or foster parents.

V. **Foster Care Procedures** - lists legal provisions mandating that foster parents follow safe sleep practices.

VI. **Other** - lists additional legal provisions related to SUID prevention.
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<th>STATE</th>
<th>I. PARENT EDUCATION</th>
<th>II. CHILD CARE TRAINING</th>
<th>III. CHILD CARE PROCEDURES</th>
<th>IV. ADOPTIVE OR FOSTER PARENT TRAINING</th>
<th>V. FOSTER CARE PROCEDURES</th>
<th>VI. OTHER</th>
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<td>CO</td>
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<td>12 COLO. CODE REGS. § 2509-8.7.702.33(E); 12 COLO. CODE REGS. § 2509-8.7.707.75(G)</td>
<td>12 CODE COLO. REGS. § 2509-8.7.707.75(H); 12 CODE COLO. REGS. § 2509-8.7.702.54(C)</td>
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<td>DE</td>
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<td>9 DEL. ADMIN. CODE § 101-25.1.1; 9 DEL. ADMIN. CODE § 103-14</td>
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<td>9 DEL. ADMIN. CODE § 201-35.2</td>
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<td>MI</td>
<td>MIC. COMP. LAWS § 333.5885¹</td>
<td>MIC. ADMIN. CODE § 400.1905(3); MIC. ADMIN. CODE § 400.8131(2)</td>
<td>MIC. ADMIN. CODE § 400.4137(6); MIC. ADMIN. CODE § 400.8188; MIC. ADMIN. CODE § 400.1912</td>
<td>MIC. ADMIN. CODE § 400.12606(c) (adoption applicants); MIC. ADMIN. CODE § 400.12312(3)(B) (foster care)</td>
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¹ establishes a newborn health and safe sleep pilot program: 25 N.Y. PUB. HEALTH LAW § 2508³

² establishes a newborn health and safe sleep pilot program: 25 N.Y. PUB. HEALTH LAW § 2508³
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<th>OH</th>
<th>Requires hospitals and freestanding birthing centers to create a safe sleep screening procedure: Ohio Rev. Code § 3701.66</th>
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<td>Prohibits the sale of crib bumper pads: Ohio Rev. Code § 3713.021</td>
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<td>Limits the sale of mesh crib liners: Ohio Rev. Code § 3713.022</td>
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SUPPORTERS

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Hospitals must provide parents with educational and instructional materials regarding safe infant sleep practices before discharge.

At the time of pre-booking, hospitals and birth centers must distribute to each prospective maternity patient and the general public (on request), a leaflet containing safe sleep recommendations from the American Academy of Pediatrics.

Establishes a newborn health and safe sleep pilot program that will provide baby boxes in areas of greatest need. Baby boxes are “boxes lined with a firm mattress and a fitted sheet such that [they] can serve as a safe sleep place for a newborn, and shall contain newborn infant care essentials aimed at promoting safe sleeping practices and reducing SIDS, as well as items to encourage safe and healthy habits for families transitioning to parenting.”

Hospitals, freestanding birth centers, and obstetrician offices are required to distribute educational materials on safe sleep practices and possible causes of SUID to an infant’s parent, guardian, or other responsible person.

Prior to a newborn’s discharge from a hospital or freestanding birthing center, facility staff or volunteers must ask the infant’s parent, guardian, or other responsible person questions regarding the infant's intended sleeping place and environment. If a facility other than a critical access hospital determines the infant is unlikely to have a safe crib, the facility must make a good faith effort to arrange for the parent, guardian, or other responsible person to obtain a safe crib at no charge to that individual.