



Increased Safety for Children Act

HB 28 & SB 14

Bill Analysis

AUTHOR'S / SPONSOR'S STATEMENT OF INTENT

Seat belts are mandatory safety devices that have been required in vehicles for decades. This lifesaving equipment should be available to the approximately 1.5 million children who ride a bus to and from school and events each day. With no equipment restraining the students in their seats, and buses being prone to rollover accidents, children can be thrown around and even ejected from a bus. Multiple school bus accidents in Texas have led to fatalities and caused injuries that could have been prevented if these buses were equipped with three-point seat belts. The goal of this legislation is to protect children, prevent injuries, and demonstrate that the State of Texas is serious about the safety of schoolchildren.

In 2007, the 80th Legislature passed H.B. 323, "Ashley and Alicia's Law," requiring every school bus and school activity bus purchased by a school district on or after September 1, 2010, or chartered by a district on or after September 1, 2011, to be equipped with a three-point seat belt for each passenger and the operator contingent on state funding.

In the intervening decade, three-point seat belt technology is now mandatory on all motor coaches nationwide and costs for the technology have also declined. Further, it is now the stated policy of the National Highway Safety Administration (NHTSA) that "every child on every school bus should have a three-point seatbelt." School buses should have seat belts. Period."

Studies have also shown that three-point seat belts increase discipline and reduce cases of bullying on school buses. Recognizing the danger, Dallas County schools and Austin Independent School District (I.S.D.) have followed the law without state funding. Due to a number of fatalities, Beaumont I.S.D. and Houston I.S.D. have announced similar, self-funded programs beginning this year.

This bill would require three-point seat belts on all new school buses purchased by a school district that are model year 2017 or newer, and would apply to a school activity bus, multifunction school activity bus, or school-chartered bus. By having allowed more than a decade to implement H.B. 323, school districts will now be able to integrate the law in a more cost effective manner.

RULEMAKING AUTHORITY

This bill does not expressly grant any additional rulemaking authority to a state officer, institution, or agency.

ANALYSIS

The bill would raise the minimum age requirement in applicable Texas law to 21 years old from 18 years old for buying, attempting to buy, possessing, consuming, or accepting cigarettes, e-cigarettes, or tobacco products. The bill also would prohibit a person from selling, giving, or causing to be sold or given a cigarette, e-cigarette, or tobacco product to someone under 30 years old, rather than 27 years old, unless the purchaser presented

School

Lasara High School

Senate Committee Laying Out in

Economic Development &

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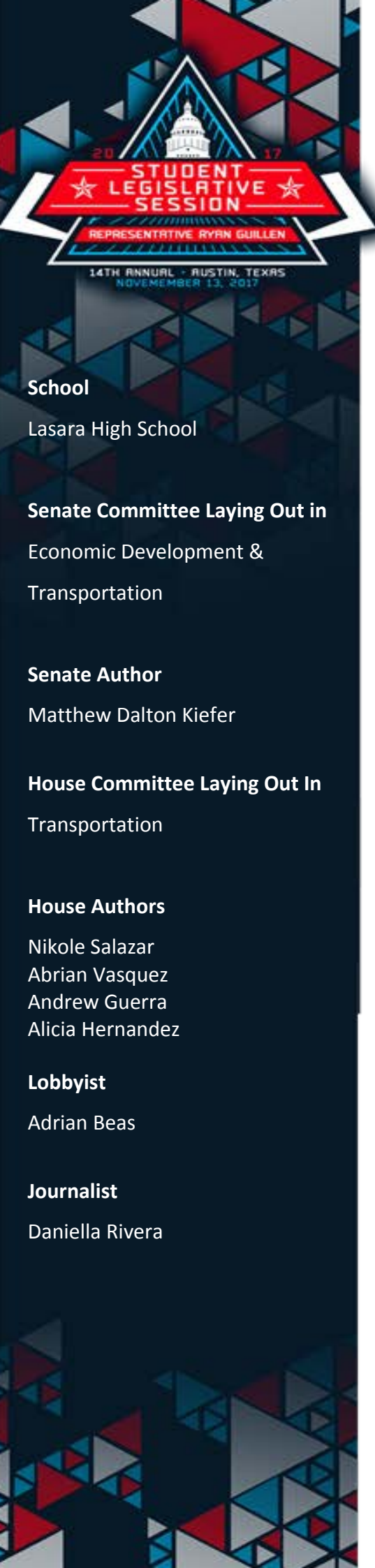
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an apparently valid proof of identification. The bill would make conforming changes related to shipping, delivery, and certain other laws related to an age requirement for cigarettes, e-cigarettes, or tobacco products. The offenses that currently apply to underage smoking also would apply to those younger than 21.

EFFECTIVE DATE

September 1, 2017.

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