

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ or commission) adopts amendments to §114.7 and §114.64 *without changes* to the proposed text as published in the January 27, 2012, issue of the *Texas Register* (37 TexReg 297).

Background and Summary of the Factual Basis for the Adopted Rules

The commission adopts the revisions to implement requirements of House Bill (HB) 3272, 82nd Legislature, 2011, authored by Representatives Lon Burnam and Warren Chisum.

The 77th Legislature, 2001, enacted HB 2134, to assist low-income individuals with repairs, retrofits, or retirement of vehicles that fail emissions inspections. The commission adopted rules providing the minimum guidelines for counties to implement a low income vehicle repair assistance, retrofit, and accelerated vehicle retirement program (LIRAP) implementing HB 2134, on March 27, 2002, as published in the April 12, 2002, issue of the *Texas Register* (27 TexReg 3194). Only those counties that have implemented a vehicle inspection and maintenance (I/M) program are eligible for participation in the LIRAP. Under the LIRAP, monetary assistance is provided for emission-related repairs directly related to bringing the vehicle into compliance or for replacement assistance for a vehicle that has failed the required emissions test. Vehicle eligibility criteria, such as the vehicle having been registered for the past two years in the participating county, were developed and adopted by the commission. Emission-related

repairs covered by the LIRAP are required to be performed at a Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS)-recognized emissions repair facility. Participating counties may administer the LIRAP or contract with any appropriate entity or another county to administer the program. The 2001 law and rule stated that participating counties could expend no more than 5% of the funds received from the state for administrative costs. These rules provided for a minimum of \$30 and a maximum amount of \$600 for emission-related repairs, retrofit equipment, and installation; and a minimum of \$600 and a maximum amount of \$1,000 toward the purchase price of a replacement vehicle.

The 79th Legislature, 2005, enacted HB 1611, revising three key elements of the LIRAP. The legislation allowed for the LIRAP to be administered by the counties in accordance with Texas Government Code, Chapter 783, Uniform Grant and Contract Management, and allowed for programmatic costs such as call-center management, application oversight, invoice analysis, education, outreach, and advertising to be covered by LIRAP funds. The revision allowed for program administrators to utilize additional resources to attract and increase program participation. The legislation removed the requirement that capped administrative costs at 5% of the funds provided to a county to fund the LIRAP. Finally, the legislation changed the vehicle registration eligibility requirement from two years to 12 months. The revision increased participation by making assistance available to those vehicle owners who had lived in the county for at least one year. The commission adopted rule revisions implementing HB 1611 (79th Legislature), on April

12, 2006, as published in the April 28, 2006, issue of the *Texas Register* (31 TexReg 3575).

The 80th Legislature, 2007, enacted Senate Bill (SB) 12, revising the LIRAP requirements. The commission initiated rulemaking at the conclusion of the legislative session to implement the legislative requirements. The legislation provided enhanced eligibility and assistance guidelines, retirement and replacement guidelines, and revised LIRAP administration fund limits. The legislation limited allowable administrative cost for counties implementing LIRAP to 10% of the funds allocated by the commission and increased the LIRAP vehicle owner's income eligibility from 200% to 300% of the federal poverty level.

The legislation increased the assistance for the retirement and replacement of a vehicle from \$1,000 to \$3,000 for a car, current model year or up to three model years old; \$3,000 for a truck, current model year or up to two model years old; and \$3,500 for hybrid vehicle of current or previous model year. The legislation required that replacement vehicles must meet federal Tier 2, Bin 5 or cleaner emissions standards, have a gross vehicle weight rating of less than 10,000 pounds, and have a total purchase cost that did not exceed \$25,000.

The legislation amended LIRAP definitions to include the terms: destroy; motor vehicle;

hybrid motor vehicle; qualifying motor vehicle; emissions control equipment; dealer; automobile dealership; total cost; engine; and replacement vehicle. The rulemaking further added definitions for truck and car to clarify the vehicle model types that are associated with truck and car categories.

The legislation revised and enhanced capabilities for the retirement of older vehicles. Retired vehicle requirements included that: the vehicles be gasoline-powered and older than ten years; operated and registered in the implementing county for 12 months preceding the application; and had passed the DPS safety or safety and emissions inspection within 15 months of application. Owners of the vehicles to be retired were required to have an annual income of not more than 300% of the federal poverty level.

The legislation required that participating counties provide an electronic means for distributing vehicle repair and replacement funds and that the funds be transferred to a participating dealer no later than five business days after the date the county received proof of the sale and required administrative documents. The commission was required to develop a document to confirm that a person was eligible to purchase a replacement vehicle and the amount of money available to the purchaser through the program. The purchaser was required to have the document before the person entered into negotiations with a dealer for a replacement vehicle. The legislation required the commission to develop procedures for certifying that emissions control equipment and

engines of the retired vehicles were scrapped.

The legislation required that dismantlers participating in the program must be located in Texas. Dismantlers were required to scrap the vehicle's emissions control equipment, power train, and engine, and certify that those parts were scrapped and not resold into the marketplace. Dismantlers were also required to remove any mercury switches in accordance with state and federal law. The legislation required automobile dealerships participating in the program to be located in Texas and accept funds provided under the LIRAP as a down payment towards the purchase of a replacement vehicle. The commission worked in partnership with the steel industry and automobile dismantlers to ensure that vehicles were scrapped and that proof of scrapping is provided to the commission. The commission adopted requirements implementing SB 12, on December 5, 2007, as published in the December 21, 2007, issue of the *Texas Register* (32 TexReg 9711).

The 82nd Legislature, 2011, enacted HB 3272 authorizing changes to the LIRAP. The legislation modified certain guidelines and procedures for administering the LIRAP that required revisions to existing rules and added new or amended current program definitions to include replacement vehicle, hybrid vehicle, electric vehicle, and natural gas vehicle.

The legislation required the commission to revise the amount of replacement assistance provided to \$3,500 for a replacement vehicle of the current model year or the previous three model years if the vehicle is a hybrid vehicle, electric vehicle, natural gas vehicle, or is in a class or category of vehicles that has been certified to meet federal Tier 2, Bin 3 or cleaner Bin certification under 40 Code of Federal Regulations §86.1811-04, as published in the February 10, 2000, issue of the *Federal Register* (65 FR 6698).

The legislation amended criteria for replacement vehicles to require that replacement vehicles have an odometer reading of not more than 70,000 miles and a sales price of \$35,000 or less, for a car, current model year or up to three model years old; a sales price of \$35,000 or less, for a truck, current model year or up to two model years old; or a sales price of \$45,000 or less for a hybrid vehicle, electric vehicle, natural gas vehicle or a vehicle certified to meet or exceed federal Tier 2, Bin 3 or cleaner certification of the current model year or up to three model years old. The legislation amended the eligibility of a vehicle to be retired requiring that the vehicle be registered in a program county for at least 12 of the 15 months preceding the application.

Section by Section Discussion

Subchapter A, Definitions

§114.7, Low Income Repair Assistance, Retrofit, and Accelerated Vehicle Retirement Program Definitions

The adopted amendment to §114.7, includes adding and defining electric vehicle and natural gas vehicle and modifying the definition of a hybrid motor vehicle. An electric vehicle is defined as a motor vehicle that draws propulsion energy only from a rechargeable energy storage system. A natural gas vehicle is defined as a motor vehicle that uses only compressed natural gas or liquefied natural gas as fuel. Adopted §114.7 also revises the term hybrid motor vehicle to hybrid vehicle and the definition of replacement vehicle to incorporate changes to §114.64(c)(4). Other definitions in §114.7 are renumbered to make adjustments for the new definitions added to the section.

Subchapter C, Division 2, Low Income Vehicle Repair Assistance, Retrofit, and Accelerated Vehicle Retirement Program

§114.64, LIRAP Requirements

The adopted amendment to §114.64(b)(3), relating to repair and retrofit assistance, revises the length of time that a vehicle must be registered in a LIRAP program county. Section 114.64(b)(3) still requires that a vehicle be currently registered in the program county. However, the time preceding the application for assistance that a vehicle must be registered in the program county is changed from at least 12 months to at least 12 of the 15 months.

The adopted amendment to §114.64(c)(4)(C), relating to accelerated vehicle retirement, adds the requirement that eligible replacement vehicles have an odometer reading of no

more than 70,000 miles. The adopted amendment to §114.64(c)(4)(D) changes the requirement that a replacement vehicle's total cost must not exceed \$25,000 to a replacement vehicle be a vehicle of which the total cost does not exceed \$35,000 or \$45,000 for hybrid, electric, or natural gas vehicles, or vehicles certified as Tier 2 Bin 3 or cleaner.

The commission also adopts the amendment to §114.64(d)(1)(B)(iii), relating to compensation, to modify the replacement vehicle compensation amount of \$3,500 for a replacement hybrid vehicle of the current model year or the previous model year.

Amended §114.64(d)(1)(B)(iii) allows replacement vehicle compensation of \$3,500 for hybrid, electric, natural gas, and federal Tier 2 Bin 3 or cleaner vehicles of the current model year or the previous three model years.

Final Regulatory Impact Determination

The commission reviewed the adopted rulemaking in light of the regulatory analysis requirements of Texas Government Code, §2001.0225 and determined that the adopted rulemaking does not meet the definition of a major environmental rule. Texas Government Code, §2001.0225 states that a major environmental rule is a rule the specific intent of which is to protect the environment or reduce risks to human health from environmental exposure and that may adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, or

the public health and safety of the state or a sector of the state. Furthermore, while the adopted rulemaking does not constitute a major environmental rule, even if it did, a regulatory impact analysis is not be required because the adopted rulemaking does not meet any of the four applicability criteria for requiring a regulatory impact analysis for a major environmental rule. Texas Government Code, §2001.0225 applies only to a major environmental rule which: 1) exceeds a standard set by federal law, unless the rule is specifically required by state law; 2) exceeds an express requirement of state law, unless the rule is specifically required by federal law; 3) exceeds a requirement of a delegation agreement or contract between the state and an agency or representative of the federal government to implement a state and federal program; or 4) adopts a rule solely under the general powers of the agency instead of under a specific state law. Specifically, the adopted rulemaking does not meet any of the four applicability criteria listed in Texas Government Code, §2001.0225 because: 1) the adopted rulemaking is not designed to exceed any relevant standard set by federal law; 2) parts of the adopted rulemaking are directly required by state law; 3) no contract or delegation agreement covers the topic that is the subject of this adopted rulemaking; and 4) the adopted rulemaking is authorized by specific sections of Texas Health and Safety Code (THSC), Chapter 382 (also known as the Texas Clean Air Act), and the Texas Water Code (TWC), which are cited in the Statutory Authority section of this preamble.

The amendments are adopted in accordance with HB 3272, 82nd Legislature, 2011,

which amended THSC, Chapter 382. The adopted rules will add or revise guidelines for a voluntary grant. Because the adopted rules place no involuntary requirements on the regulated community, the adopted rules would not adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, or the public health and safety of the state or a sector of the state. In addition, none of these adopted amendments place additional financial burdens on the regulated community.

The commission's interpretation of the regulatory impact analysis requirements is also supported by a change made to the Texas Administrative Procedure Act (APA) by the legislature in 1999. In an attempt to limit the number of rule challenges based upon APA requirements, the legislature clarified that state agencies are required to meet these sections of the APA against the standard of substantial compliance as required in Texas Government Code, §2001.035. The legislature specifically identified Texas Government Code, §2001.0225 as falling under this standard. The commission has substantially complied with the requirements of Texas Government Code, §2001.0225.

The commission invited public comment regarding the draft regulatory impact analysis determination during the public comment period. No written comments on the draft regulatory impact analysis determination were submitted.

Takings Impact Assessment

The commission evaluated the adopted rulemaking and performed an analysis of whether the adopted rulemaking constitutes a taking under Texas Government Code, Chapter 2007. The commission's assessment indicates Texas Government Code, Chapter 2007 does not apply.

Under Texas Government Code, §2007.002(5), taking means: (A) a governmental action that affects private real property, in whole or in part or temporarily or permanently, in a manner that requires the governmental entity to compensate the private real property owner as provided by the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution or Section 17 or 19, Article I, Texas Constitution; or (B) a governmental action that: (i) affects an owner's private real property that is the subject of the governmental action, in whole or in part or temporarily or permanently, in a manner that restricts or limits the owner's right to the property that would otherwise exist in the absence of the governmental action; and (ii) is the producing cause of a reduction of at least 25% in the market value of the affected private real property, determined by comparing the market value of the property as if the governmental action is not in effect and the market value of the property determined as if the governmental action is in effect.

Promulgation and enforcement of the adopted rulemaking will be neither a statutory

nor a constitutional taking of private real property. The primary purpose of the rulemaking is to amend Chapter 114 in accordance with the amendments to THSC, Chapter 382 as a result of HB 3272, 82nd Legislature. The adopted rulemaking provides for revisions to a voluntary program and only affect motor vehicles and equipment that are not considered to be private real property. The adopted rulemaking does not affect a landowner's rights in private real property because this rulemaking will not burden, restrict, or limit the owner's right to property, nor will it reduce the value of any private real property by 25% or more beyond that which would otherwise exist in the absence of the regulations. Therefore, these adopted rules will not constitute a taking under Texas Government Code, Chapter 2007.

Consistency with the Coastal Management Program

The commission reviewed the adopted rulemaking and found the adoption is a rulemaking identified in the Coastal Coordination Act Implementation Rules, 31 TAC §505.11(b)(4), concerning rules subject to the Texas Coastal Management Program (CMP), and therefore, required that goals and policies of the CMP be considered during the rulemaking process. The commission reviewed this rulemaking for consistency with the CMP goals and policies in accordance with the regulations of the Coastal Coordination Council and determined that the rulemaking is editorial and procedural in nature and will have no substantive effect on commission actions subject to the CMP and therefore, is consistent with CMP goals and policies.

The commission invited public comment regarding the consistency with the coastal management program during the public comment period and received no comments.

Public Comment

The commission offered a public hearing on February 21, 2012, in Austin. No member of the public wished to present comments, so staff did not open the public hearing. The comment period closed on February 27, 2012. The commission received no comments.

SUBCHAPTER A: DEFINITIONS

§114.7

Statutory Authority

The amendment is adopted under Texas Water Code (TWC), §5.102, which provides the commission with the general powers to carry out its duties under the TWC; §5.103, which authorizes the commission to adopt any rules necessary to carry out the powers and duties under the provisions of the TWC and other laws of this state; and TWC, §5.105, which authorizes the commission by rule to establish and approve all general policy of the commission. The amendment is also adopted under Texas Health and Safety Code (THSC), Texas Clean Air Act (TCAA), §382.017, which authorizes the commission to adopt rules consistent with the policy and purposes of the TCAA; and THSC, §382.011, which authorizes the commission to establish the level of quality to be maintained in the state's air and to control the quality of the state's air. Finally, this rulemaking is adopted under THSC, §382.003, amending definitions for the low-income vehicle repair assistance, retrofit, and accelerated vehicle retirement program authorized under THSC, §382.209.

The adopted amendment implements House Bill 3272, 82nd Legislature, 2011.

§114.7. Low Income Vehicle Repair Assistance, Retrofits, and Accelerated Vehicle Retirement Program Definitions.

Unless specifically defined in the Texas Clean Air Act (TCAA) or in the rules of the commission, the terms used in this chapter have the meanings commonly ascribed to them in the field of air pollution control. In addition to the terms which are defined by the TCAA, §§3.2, 101.1, and 114.1 of this title (relating to Definitions), the following words and terms, when used in Subchapter C, Division 2, of this chapter (relating to Low Income Vehicle Repair Assistance, Retrofit, and Accelerated Vehicle Retirement Program) have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

(1) Affected county--A county with a motor vehicle emissions inspection and maintenance program established under Transportation Code, §548.301.

(2) Automobile dealership--A business that regularly and actively buys, sells, or exchanges vehicles at an established and permanent location as defined under Transportation Code, §503.301. The term includes a franchised motor vehicle dealer and an independent motor vehicle dealer.

(3) Car--A motor vehicle, other than a golf cart, truck or bus, designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons. A passenger van or sports utility vehicle may be considered a car under this section.

(4) Commercial vehicle--A vehicle that is owned or leased in the regular course of business of a commercial or business entity.

(5) Destroyed--Crushed, shredded, scrapped, or otherwise dismantled to render a vehicle, vehicle's engine, or emission control components permanently and irreversibly incapable of functioning as originally intended.

(6) Dismantled--Extraction of parts, components, and accessories for use in the low income vehicle repair assistance, retrofit, and accelerated vehicle retirement program or sold as used parts.

(7) Electric vehicle--A motor vehicle that draws propulsion energy only from a rechargeable energy storage system.

(8) Emissions control equipment--Relating to a motor vehicle that is subject to §114.50(a) of this title (relating to Vehicle Emissions Inspection Requirements). If the vehicle is so equipped, these include: exhaust gas recirculation

system, power control module, catalytic converter, oxygen sensors, evaporative purge canister, positive crankcase ventilation valve, and gas cap.

(9) Engine--The fuel-based power source of a motor vehicle that is subject to §114.50(a) of this title (relating to Vehicle Emissions Inspection Requirements).

(10) Fleet vehicle--A motor vehicle operated as one of a group that consists of more than ten motor vehicles and that is owned and operated by a public or commercial entity or by a private entity other than a single household.

(11) Hybrid vehicle--A motor vehicle that draws propulsion energy from both gasoline or conventional diesel fuel and a rechargeable energy storage system.

(12) LIRAP--Low income vehicle repair assistance, retrofit, and accelerated vehicle retirement program.

(13) Motor vehicle--A fully self-propelled vehicle having four wheels that has as its primary purpose the transport of a person, persons, or property on a public highway.

(14) Natural gas vehicle--A motor vehicle that uses only compressed natural gas or liquefied natural gas as fuel.

(15) Participating county--An affected county in which the commissioners court by resolution has chosen to implement a low income vehicle repair assistance, retrofit, and accelerated vehicle retirement program authorized by Texas Health and Safety Code, §382.209.

(16) Proof of sale--A notice of sale or transfer filed with the Texas Department of Transportation as required under Texas Transportation Code, §503.005, or if unavailable, an affidavit from the selling dealer or documents approved by the commission.

(17) Proof of transfer--A TCEQ form that identifies the vehicle to be destroyed and tracks the transfer of the vehicle to the recycler from the participating county, automobile dealer, and dismantler.

(18) Qualifying motor vehicle--A motor vehicle that meets the requirements for replacement in §114.64 of this title (relating to LIRAP Requirements).

(19) Recognized emissions repair facility--An automotive repair facility as provided in 37 Texas Administrative Code §23.93, relating to Vehicle Emissions Inspection Requirements.

(20) Recycled--Conversion of metal or other material into raw material products that have prepared grades; an existing or potential economic value; and using these raw material products in the production of new products.

(21) Replacement vehicle--A vehicle that is in a class or category of vehicles that has been certified to meet federal Tier 2, Bin 5 or cleaner Bin certification under 40 Code of Federal Regulations §86.1811-04, as published in the February 10, 2000, *Federal Register*; has a gross vehicle weight rating of less than 10,000 pounds; have an odometer reading of not more than 70,000 miles; the total cost does not exceed \$35,000 and up to \$45,000 for hybrid, electric, or natural gas vehicles, or vehicles certified as Tier 2 Bin 3 or cleaner Bin certification under 40 Code of Federal Regulations §86.1811-04, as published in the February 10, 2000, issue of the *Federal Register* (65 FR 6698); has passed a Department of Public Safety motor vehicle safety inspection or safety and emissions inspection within the 15-month period before the application is submitted.

(22) Retrofit--To equip, or the equipping of, an engine or an exhaust or fuel system with new, emissions-reducing parts or equipment designed to reduce air emissions and improve air quality, after the manufacture of the original engine or exhaust or fuel system, so long as the parts or equipment allow the vehicle to meet or exceed state and federal air emissions reduction standards.

(23) Retrofit equipment--Emissions-reducing equipment designed to reduce air emissions and improve air quality that is approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and is installed after the manufacture of the original engine, exhaust, or fuel system.

(24) Total cost--The total amount money paid or to be paid for the purchase of a motor vehicle as set forth as the sales price in the form entitled "Application for Texas Certificate of Title" promulgated by the Texas Department of Transportation. In a transaction that does not involve the use of that form, the term means an amount of money that is equivalent, or substantially equivalent, to the amount that would appear as the sales price on the application for Texas Certificate of Title if that form were used.

(25) Truck--A motor vehicle having a gross vehicle weight rating of less than 10,000 pounds and designed primarily for the transport of persons and cargo.

(26) Vehicle--A motor vehicle subject to §114.50(a) of this title (relating to Vehicle Emissions Inspection Requirements).

(27) Vehicle owner--For the purposes of repair assistance or retrofit, the person who holds the Certificate of Title for the vehicle and/or the operator who is

granted possession and is authorized to make repairs under a lease or purchase agreement; and for the purposes of accelerated retirement, the person who holds the Certificate of Title for the vehicle.

(28) Vehicle retirement facility--A facility that, at a minimum, is licensed, certified, or otherwise authorized by the Texas Department of Transportation to destroy, recycle, or dismantle vehicles.

**SUBCHAPTER C: VEHICLE INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE;
LOW INCOME VEHICLE REPAIR ASSISTANCE, RETROFIT,
AND ACCELERATED VEHICLE RETIREMENT PROGRAM;
AND EARLY ACTION COMPACT COUNTIES
DIVISION 2: LOW INCOME VEHICLE REPAIR ASSISTANCE,
RETROFIT, AND ACCELERATED VEHICLE RETIREMENT PROGRAM**

§114.64

Statutory Authority

The amendment is adopted under Texas Water Code (TWC), §5.102, which provides the commission with the general powers to carry out its duties under the TWC; §5.103, which authorizes the commission to adopt any rules necessary to carry out the powers and duties under the provisions of the TWC, and other laws of this state; and TWC, §5.105, which authorizes the commission by rule to establish and approve all general policy of the commission. The amendment is also adopted under Texas Health and Safety Code (THSC), Texas Clean Air Act (TCAA), §382.017, which authorizes the commission to adopt rules consistent with the policy and purposes of the TCAA; and THSC, §382.011, which authorizes the commission to establish the level of quality to be maintained in the state's air and to control the quality of the state's air. Finally, this rulemaking is adopted under THSC, §382.210, requiring the commission to establish by rule guidelines to assist a participating county in implementing a low-income vehicle repair assistance, retrofit, and accelerated vehicle retirement program.

The adopted amendment implements House Bill 3272, 82nd Legislature, 2011.

§114.64. LIRAP Requirements.

(a) Implementation. Upon receiving a written request to implement a Low Income Vehicle Repair Assistance, Retrofit, and Accelerated Vehicle Retirement Program (LIRAP) by a county commissioners court, the executive director shall authorize the implementation of a LIRAP in the requesting county. The executive director and county shall enter into a grant contract for the implementation of the LIRAP.

(1) The grant contract must provide conditions, requirements, and projected funding allowances for the implementation of the LIRAP.

(2) A participating county may contract with an entity approved by the executive director for services necessary to implement the LIRAP. A participating county or its designated entity shall demonstrate to the executive director that, at a minimum, the county or its designated entity has provided for appropriate measures for determining applicant eligibility and repair effectiveness and ensuring against fraud.

(3) The participating county shall remain the contracted entity even if the county contracts with another county or another entity approved by the executive director to administer the LIRAP.

(b) Repair and retrofit assistance. A LIRAP must provide for monetary or other compensatory assistance to eligible vehicle owners for repairs directly related to bringing certain vehicles that have failed a required emissions test into compliance with emissions requirements or for installing retrofit equipment on vehicles that have failed a required emissions test, if practically and economically feasible, in lieu of or in combination with repairs performed to bring a vehicle into compliance with emissions requirements. Vehicles under the LIRAP must be repaired or retrofitted at a recognized emissions repair facility. To determine eligibility, the participating county or its designated entity shall make applications available for LIRAP participants. The application, at a minimum, must require the vehicle owner to demonstrate that:

(1) the vehicle has failed a vehicle emissions test within 30 days of application submittal;

(2) the vehicle can be driven under its own power to the emissions inspection station or vehicle retirement facility;

(3) the vehicle is currently registered in and has been registered in the program county for at least 12 of the 15 months immediately preceding the application for assistance;

(4) the vehicle has passed the safety portion of the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) motor vehicle safety and emissions inspection as recorded in the Vehicle Inspection Report (VIR), or provide assurance that actions will be taken to bring the vehicle into compliance with safety requirements;

(5) the vehicle owner's net family income is at or below 300% of the federal poverty level; and

(6) any other requirements of the participating county or the executive director are met.

(c) Accelerated vehicle retirement. A LIRAP must provide monetary or other compensatory assistance to eligible vehicle owners to be used toward the purchase of a replacement vehicle.

(1) To determine eligibility, the participating county or its designated entity shall make applications available for LIRAP participants. The application, at a minimum, must require the vehicle owner to demonstrate that:

(A) the vehicle meets the requirements under subsection (b)(1) - (3) and (5) of this section;

(B) the vehicle has passed a DPS motor vehicle safety or safety and emissions inspection within 15 months prior to application submittal; and

(C) any other requirements of the participating county or the executive director are met.

(2) Eligible vehicle owners of pre-1996 model year vehicles that pass the required United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Start-Up Acceleration Simulation Mode (ASM) standards emissions test, but would have failed the EPA Final ASM standards emissions test, or some other criteria determined by the commission, may be eligible for accelerated vehicle retirement and replacement compensation under this section.

(3) Notwithstanding the vehicle requirement provided under subsection (b)(1) of this section, an eligible vehicle owner of a vehicle that is gasoline powered and is at least 10 years old as determined from the current calendar year (i.e., 2010 minus 10 years equals 2000) and meets the requirements under subsection (b)(2), (3), and (5) of this section, may be eligible for accelerated vehicle retirement and compensation.

(4) Replacement vehicles must:

(A) be in a class or category of vehicles that has been certified to meet federal Tier 2, Bin 5 or cleaner Bin certification under 40 Code of Federal Regulations §86.1811-04, as published in the February 10, 2000, *Federal Register* (65 FR 6698);

(B) have a gross vehicle weight rating of less than 10,000 pounds;

(C) have an odometer reading of not more than 70,000 miles;

(D) be a vehicle, the total cost of which does not exceed \$35,000 and up to \$45,000 for hybrid, electric, or natural gas vehicles, or vehicles certified as Tier 2 Bin 3 or cleaner Bin certification under 40 Code of Federal Regulations §86.1811-04, as published in the February 10, 2000, issue of the *Federal Register* (65 FR 6698);
and

(E) have passed a DPS motor vehicle safety inspection or safety and emissions inspection within the 15-month period before the application is submitted.

(d) Compensation. The participating county shall determine eligibility and approve or deny the application promptly. If the requirements of subsection (b) or (c) of

this section are met and based on available funding, the county shall authorize monetary or other compensations to the eligible vehicle owner.

(1) Compensations must be:

(A) no more than \$600 and no less than \$30 per vehicle to be used for emission-related repairs or retrofits performed at recognized emissions repair facilities, including diagnostics tests performed on the vehicle; or

(B) based on vehicle type and model year of a replacement vehicle for the accelerated retirement of a vehicle meeting the requirements under this subsection. Only one retirement compensation can be used toward one replacement vehicle annually per applicant. The maximum amount toward a replacement vehicle must not exceed:

(i) \$3,000 for a replacement car of the current model year or previous three model years, except as provided by clause (iii) of this subparagraph;

(ii) \$3,000 for a replacement truck of the current model year or the previous two model years, except as provided by clause (iii) of this subparagraph;

(iii) \$3,500 for a replacement hybrid, electric, natural gas, and federal Tier 2 Bin 3 or cleaner Bin certification under 40 Code of Federal Regulations §86.1811-04, as published in the February 10, 2000, issue of the *Federal Register* (65 FR 6698) vehicle of the current model year or the three previous model years.

(2) Vehicle owners shall be responsible for paying the first \$30 of emission-related repairs or retrofit costs that may include diagnostics tests performed on the vehicle.

(3) For accelerated vehicle retirement, provided that the compensation levels in paragraph (1)(B) of this subsection are met and minimum eligibility requirements under subsection (c) of this section are met, a participating county may set a specific level of compensation or implement a level of compensation schedule that allows flexibility. The following criteria may be used for determining the amount of financial assistance:

(A) model year of the vehicle;

(B) miles registered on the vehicle's odometer;

(C) fair market value of the vehicle;

(D) estimated cost of emission-related repairs necessary to bring the vehicle into compliance with emission standards;

(E) amount of money the vehicle owner has already spent to bring the vehicle into compliance, excluding the cost of the vehicle emissions inspection; and

(F) vehicle owner's income.

(e) Reimbursement for repairs and retrofits. A participating county shall reimburse the appropriate recognized emissions repair facility for approved repairs and retrofits within 30 calendar days of receiving an invoice that meets the requirements of the county or designated entity. Repaired or retrofitted vehicles must pass a DPS safety and emissions inspection before the recognized emissions repair facility is reimbursed. In the event that the vehicle does not pass the emissions retest after diagnosed repairs are performed, the participating county has the discretion, on a case-by-case basis, to make payment for diagnosed emissions repair work performed.

(f) Reimbursements for replacements. A participating county shall ensure that funds are transferred to a participating automobile dealership no later than 10 business

days after the county receives proof of the sale, proof of transfer to a dismantler, and any administrative documents that meet the requirements of the county or designated entity. A list of all administrative documents must be included in the agreements that are entered into by the county or designated entity and the participating automobile dealerships.

(1) A participating county shall provide an electronic means for distributing replacement funds to a participating automobile dealership once all program criteria have been met. The replacement funds may be used as a down payment toward the purchase of a replacement vehicle. Participating automobile dealers shall be located in the State of Texas. Participation in the LIRAP by an automobile dealer is voluntary.

(2) Participating counties shall develop a document for confirming a person's eligibility for purchasing a replacement vehicle and for tracking such purchase.

(A) The document must include at a minimum, the full name of applicant, the vehicle identification number of the retired vehicle, expiration date of the document, the program administrator's contact information, and the amount of money available to the participating vehicle owner.

(B) The document must be presented to a participating dealer by the person seeking to purchase a replacement vehicle before entering into negotiations for a replacement vehicle.

(C) A participating dealer who relies on the document issued by the participating county has no duty to confirm the eligibility of the person purchasing a replacement vehicle in the manner provided by this section.