



Suggestions for Creating an ATPA

This document is provided in the interest of the IAATI ATPA Committee to assist and otherwise provide suggestions for the creation of an auto theft prevention authority.

Suggestions for Researching an ATPA

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RECOMMENDED STRATEGY FOR CREATING AN AUTO THEFT PREVENTION AUTHORITY

Step 1. Compose a Discovery Working Group.

Identify a working group of personnel directly concerned and committed to compiling information and analysis related to vehicle crimes statewide. This group should focus on developing a strategic plan to create an ATPA. As part of this effort, it will be necessary to identify and gather facts, information, hindrances and advantages related to creating an ATPA. The work group should be composed of a small group primarily composed of law enforcement (ideally a mix of criminal investigators, line personnel, crime analysts, command and executive staff) and representatives in the realm of crime prevention, public education, prosecution and training. Many of the IAATI ATPA's are focused on funding programs that multi-disciplined, to include education, training, enforcement, prevention, prosecution and, in few cases, probation.

Caution on Vehicle Crimes Data.

Caution is advised when gathering 'facts' of vehicle theft crimes, especially when using reporting sources for comparison, as there are significant reporting anomalies and information gaps when utilizing the Uniform Crime Report, National Incident Based Reporting System, National Insurance Crime Bureau, National or State Crime Information System, or comparative records from local or county records management system. Be careful not to strictly rely upon statistics for justifying or otherwise benchmarking milestones for an ATPA. Special attention or understanding may be warranted as many decision makers may rely upon or otherwise require statistics to determine their level of support for an ATPA, (e.g., economic impact, recovery rate, rise/fall of vehicle crimes, per-capita rates, etc.). The following data sources are commonly used, where comparison of the data should be kept within each data source as the data origination varies significantly.

Database Distinctions:

- Insurance Services Office, Inc. (ISO)¹ – ISO is a provider of statistical, actuarial, underwriting, and claims information and analytics; compliance and fraud identification tools; policy language; information about specific locations; and technical services. ISO serves insurers, reinsurers, agents and brokers, insurance regulators, risk managers, and other participants in the property/casualty insurance marketplace. The organization serves clients with offices throughout the United States, along with international operations offices in the United Kingdom, Israel, Germany, India, and China.
- International Justice and Public Safety Network (Nlets)² - Nlets is a national interstate justice and public safety network for the exchange of law enforcement, criminal justice, and public safety-related information. Nlets transfers criminal justice information securely from authorized user to authorized user. Nlets, is a private not for profit corporation owned by the States that was created over 45 years ago by the 50 state law enforcement agencies. The user population is made up of all of the United States and its territories, all Federal agencies with a justice component, selected international agencies, and a variety of strategic partners that serve the law enforcement community-cooperatively exchanging data. The types of data being exchanged

¹ <http://www.verisk.com/iso.html>

² <http://www.nlets.org/>

varies from motor vehicle and drivers' data, to Canadian and Interpol database located in Lyon France, to state criminal history records and driver license and corrections images.

- National Crime Information Center (NCIC)³ - NCIC is a computerized index of criminal justice information (i.e. - criminal record history information, fugitives, stolen properties, and missing persons). It is available to Federal, state, and local law enforcement and other criminal justice agencies and is operational 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The purpose for maintaining the NCIC system is to provide a computerized database for ready access by a criminal justice agency making an inquiry and for prompt disclosure of information in the system from other criminal justice agencies about crimes and criminals. This information assists authorized agencies in criminal justice and related law enforcement objectives, such as apprehending fugitives, locating missing persons, locating and returning stolen property, as well as in the protection of the law enforcement officers encountering the individuals described in the system.
- Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR)⁴ - The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, of which NIBRS is a part, is a city, county, state, and Federal law enforcement program. This program provides a nationwide view of crime based on the submission of crime information by law enforcement agencies throughout the country. The crime data are submitted either through a state UCR Program or directly to the national UCR Program, which is administered by the FBI. Since the 1930s, the data have been used in law enforcement administration, operation, and management, as well as to indicate the levels and nature of crime in the United States.
- National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)⁵ - The National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) is an incident-based reporting system for crimes known to the police. For each crime incident coming to the attention of law enforcement, a variety of data are collected about the incident. These data include the nature and types of specific offenses in the incident, characteristics of the victim(s) and offender(s), types and value of property stolen and recovered, and characteristics of persons arrested in connection with a crime incident.
- National Insurance Crime Bureau (NICB)⁶ - The National Insurance Crime Bureau (NICB) is exclusively dedicated to preventing, detecting and defeating insurance fraud and vehicle theft through data analytics, investigations, training, legislative advocacy and public awareness. It is a not-for-profit organization that receives support from nearly 1,100 property and casualty insurance companies and self-insured organizations. The NICB partners with insurers and law enforcement agencies to facilitate the identification, detection and prosecution of insurance criminals.
- National Motor Vehicle Title Information System (NMVTIS)⁷ - The purpose of NMVTIS is to assist in efforts to prevent the introduction or reintroduction of stolen motor vehicles into interstate commerce, protect states and individual and commercial consumers from fraud, reduce the use of stolen vehicles for illicit purposes including fundraising for criminal enterprises, and provide consumer protection from unsafe vehicles. Consumers on a daily basis use the data contained in

³ <https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ncic>

⁴ <https://ucr.fbi.gov/>

⁵ <https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=301>

⁶ <https://www.nicb.org/>

⁷ <https://www.vehiclehistory.gov/>

a NMVTIS Vehicle History Report to make better informed used car purchasing decisions. Likewise, law enforcement agencies across the country routinely access NMVTIS to assist local, state, and federal vehicle-related criminal investigations. To date, 47 million records have been reported to NMVTIS by NMVTIS Reporting Entities.

Step 2. Review existing ATPA programs and models.

The International Association of Auto Theft Investigators Auto Theft Prevention Authority Committee (AATI ATPA Committee) offers support to creation of new auto theft prevention authorities. Many of these ATPA’s have been around for many years (e.g., Texas has a 25+ year history) and the ATPA Committee has a tremendous amount of experience in assisting you to navigate and avoid hindrances. The ATPA Committee has a website (<http://www.combatautotheft.org/>) is a great source to obtain a general understanding of the purpose, mission, and varieties of ATPAs currently established.

This document offers four statutory models for familiarization: the [Colorado Model](#), [Arizona Model](#), [Texas Model](#) and [Maryland Model](#). There are a variety of models, where additional models may be found by contacting the ATPA Committee members.

The ATPA Best Practices is offered to assist in an understanding of the expectations or limits when composing an ATPA.

Step 3. Facilitate a Briefing with ATPA professionals and the Discovery Working Group.

There are a variety of ATPA models used within the international ATPA Committee. All the U.S. ATPA models are situated within a state department, where the director and employees of the ATPA are administratively managed. However, some U.S. ATPAs are financed through the general fund revenues, others through vehicle registration fees, and others through a special ‘cash fund’ whereby the insurance industry either donates or may be required to pay a fee based on the number of insured vehicle policies. Identifying the ‘ATPA Model’ is a critical step to unfolding a successful plan and identifying the resistors that may hinder or stop the effort. I’d suggest using the Recommended Stakeholders list as a starting point to identify the feasibility of moving forward with an ATPA, and determining which model the ATPA should be based upon. Each of the participants in the recommended list has a very strong working relationship internally and would be more than happy to assist you and your group. I would advise to use an electronic scheduling tool (e.g., Doodle at <http://doodle.com/>) to help coordinate the briefing. If needed, I’m more than happy to provide a conference line for the briefing, and further assist in the Doodle scheduling. The Briefing should have a clear agenda, which I’d recommend the following:

1) Introductions & Purpose of the Briefing

To provide an introductory forum in discussing feasibilities and barriers to creating an ATPA.

2) Navigating Support from Insurance PartnershipsCarole Walker

To provide an understanding of the concerns and issues of the insurance industry in creating an ATPA.

3) Level(s) of Support from IAATI and ATPA Committee.....Reg Phillips & John Bartolone

To provide the capabilities and limitations in which the IAATI ATPA can provide support in creating an ATPA.

4) *Obtaining Credible Auto Theft Reporting and Analysis*Fred Zumbo & Robert Force

To provide an understanding of setting benchmarks and expectations derived from statistical sources, such as the UCR, NIBRS, NCIC, NICB and local RMS reporting systems.

5) *Cautions and Encouragements in Creating an ATPA*Chris McDonald

Step 4. Decision Point: To Progress or Stop.

After hearing from the group, a decision should be made as to whether or not there is a need to continue the effort. This decision should be made based on evaluation of meeting political, administrative and operational expectations. The Working Group should have a strong appreciation for the necessary level of effort required to perform research, collaborate with necessary administrative and political partnerships and identify/articulate benefits and challenges to pursuing the ATPA.

RECOMMENDED KEY STAKEHOLDERS

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Arizona Automobile Theft Authority

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International Association of Auto Theft Investigators - Auto Theft Prevention Authority Committee

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Western Regional

www.wrciaati.org

<http://www.iaati.org/about/branches-and-chapters>

International Association of Chiefs of Police – Vehicle Crimes Committee

Executive Director Christopher McDonold, christopher.mcdonold@maryland.gov

Maryland Vehicle Theft Prevention Council

Department of State Police

Office of the Superintendent

1100 Baltimore Blvd.

Westminster, MD. 21157

Office: 410-386-3015

Mobile: 443-677-9420

Read about Maryland's Vehicle Theft Prevention Council at

<http://mdsp.maryland.gov/Document%20Downloads/PlanofOperation.pdf>

COLORADO AUTOMOBILE THEFT PREVENTION AUTHORITY

§42-5-112. Automobile theft prevention authority - board- creation - duties - rules - fund – repeal

- (1) There is hereby created in the department of public safety the automobile theft prevention authority, referred to in this section as the "authority". Under the authority, a law enforcement agency or other qualified applicant may apply for grants to assist in improving and supporting automobile theft prevention programs or programs for the enforcement or prosecution of automobile theft crimes through statewide planning and coordination.
- (2) (a) There is hereby created the automobile theft prevention board, referred to in this section as the "board", which shall consist of eleven members as follows:
 - (I) The executive director of the department of public safety, or the executive director's designee;
 - (II) The executive director of the department of revenue, or the executive director's designee; and
 - (III) Nine members appointed by the governor as follows:
 - (A) Five representatives of insurance companies who are authorized to issue motor vehicle insurance policies pursuant to part 6 of article 4 of title 10, C.R.S.;
 - (B) Two representatives of law enforcement;
 - (C) A representative of a statewide association of district attorneys; and
 - (D) A representative of the public who may also be a representative of a consumer group.
- (b) The governor shall appoint members of the board within thirty days after the governor receives notification pursuant to subsection (5) of this section that moneys in the fund exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars. The appointed members of the board shall serve terms of six years; except that, of the members first appointed pursuant to sub-subparagraph (A) of subparagraph (III) of paragraph (a) of this subsection (2), the governor shall select one member who shall serve an initial term of four years and one member who shall serve an initial term of two years. Of the members first appointed pursuant to sub-subparagraph (B) of subparagraph (III) of paragraph (a) of this subsection (2), the governor shall select one member who shall serve an initial term of two years. The member first appointed pursuant to sub-subparagraph (C) of subparagraph (III) of paragraph (a) of this subsection (2) shall serve an initial term of four years. No appointed member shall serve more than two consecutive six-year terms.
- (b.5) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (b) of this subsection (2), of the two additional members appointed to the board pursuant to Senate Bill 08-060, enacted at the second regular session of the sixty-sixth general assembly, one member shall serve an initial term of four years and one member shall serve an initial term of two years.
- (c) The members of the board shall serve without compensation; except that the members of the board shall be reimbursed from moneys in the fund created in subsection (4) of this section for their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties pursuant to this section.
- (3) (a) The board shall solicit and review applications for grants pursuant to this section. The board may award grants for one to three years. The board shall give priority to applications representing multijurisdictional programs. Each application, at a minimum, shall describe the type of theft prevention, enforcement, prosecution, or offender rehabilitation program to be implemented. Such programs may include, but need not be limited to:
 - (I) Multi-agency law enforcement and national insurance crime bureau task force programs using proactive investigative methods to reduce the incidents of motor vehicle theft and related crimes and to increase the apprehension of motor vehicle thieves and persons who attempt to defraud insurance companies in order to:
 - (A) Direct proactive investigative and enforcement efforts toward the reduction of motor vehicle thefts;
 - (B) Increase recoveries of stolen motor vehicles, including farm and construction equipment; and
 - (C) Increase the arrests of perpetrators;
 - (II) Programs that engage in crime prevention efforts, activities, and public awareness campaigns that are intended to reduce the public's victimization by motor vehicle theft, fraud, and related crimes;
 - (III) Programs that provide or develop specialized training for motor vehicle theft investigations personnel, including but not limited to law enforcement personnel, county title and registration

- clerks, division of revenue title clerks, and port-of-entry officials, in order to enhance knowledge, skills, procedures, and systems to detect, prevent, and combat motor vehicle theft and fraud and related crimes;
- (IV) Programs to provide for the support and maintenance of one or more dedicated prosecutors who have the specific mission and expertise to provide legal guidance and prosecutorial continuity to complex criminal cases arising from the activities of a multi-agency law enforcement program; and
 - (V) Programs to prevent future criminal behavior by first time offenders who have been charged, convicted, or adjudicated for motor vehicle theft.
- (b) Subject to available moneys, the board shall approve grants pursuant to this section. In selecting grant recipients, the board, to the extent possible, shall ensure that grants are awarded to law enforcement agencies or other qualified applicants in a variety of geographic areas of the state. The board shall not require as a condition of receipt of a grant that an agency, political subdivision, or other qualified applicant provide any additional moneys to operate an automobile theft prevention program or a program for the enforcement or prosecution of automobile theft crimes.
 - (c) Subject to available moneys, the board may appoint a director for the authority who may employ such staff as may be necessary to operate and administer the authority.
 - (d) No more than eight percent of the moneys in the fund created pursuant to subsection (4) of this section may be used for operational or administrative expenses of the authority.
 - (e) The FTE authorization for any staff necessary to support the authority shall be eliminated should sufficient moneys from gifts, grants, or donations no longer be available for the authority.
 - (f) The executive director of the department of public safety shall promulgate rules for the administration of this section, including but not limited to:
 - (I) Requirements for an entity other than a law enforcement agency to be a qualified applicant;
 - (II) Application procedures by which law enforcement agencies or other qualified applicants may apply for grants pursuant to this section;
 - (III) The criteria for selecting those agencies or other qualified applicants that shall receive grants and the criteria for determining the amount to be granted to the selected agencies or applicants and the duration of the grants; and
 - (IV) Procedures for reviewing the success of the programs that receive grants pursuant to this section.
 - (g) On or before December 1, 2006, any law enforcement agency or other qualified applicant that receives a grant pursuant to this section shall submit a report to the board concerning the implementation of the program funded through the grant.
 - (h) On or before February 1, 2007, the board shall report to the judiciary committees of the senate and the House of Representatives on the implementation of the programs receiving grants pursuant to this section and the authority. The report shall include but need not be limited to:
 - (I) The number and geographic jurisdiction of law enforcement agencies or other qualified applicants that received grants under the authority and the amount and duration of the grants;
 - (II) The effect that the programs that received grants had on the number of automobile thefts in areas of the state; and
 - (III) Recommendations for legislative changes to assist in the prevention, enforcement, and prosecution of automobile-theft-related criminal activities.
- (4) (a) The department of public safety is authorized to accept gifts, grants, or donations from private or public sources for the purposes of this section. All private and public funds received through gifts, grants, or donations shall be transmitted to the state treasurer, who shall credit the same to the Colorado auto theft prevention cash fund, which fund is hereby created and referred to in this section as the "fund". The fund shall also include the moneys deposited in the fund pursuant to section 10-4-617, C.R.S.. The moneys in the fund shall be subject to annual appropriation by the general assembly for the direct and indirect costs associated with the implementation of this section. Any moneys in the fund not expended for the purpose of this section may be invested by the state treasurer as provided in section 24-36-113, C.R.S. All interest and income derived from the investment and deposit of moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund. Any unexpended and unencumbered moneys remaining in the fund at the end of any fiscal year shall remain in the fund and shall not be credited or transferred to the general fund or any other fund.

- (b) It is the intent of the general assembly that the department of public safety not be required to solicit gifts, grants, or donations from any source for the purposes of this section and that no general fund moneys be used to pay for grants awarded pursuant to this section or for any expenses of the authority.
- (5) (a) The state treasurer shall notify the governor and the executive directors of the departments of public safety and revenue the first time that the moneys in the fund reach or exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars.
- (b) If by June 1, 2008, moneys in the fund have never reached or exceeded three hundred thousand dollars, the state treasurer shall return from the fund to the grantee or donee the amount of all gifts, grants, or donations. If gifts, grants, and donations are returned pursuant to this paragraph (b), on July 1, 2008, the treasurer shall transfer to the general fund any interest or income earned on moneys in the fund.
- (6) (a) This section is repealed, effective September 1, 2018.
- (b) Prior to said repeal, the authority created pursuant to subsection (1) of this section and the board created pursuant to subsection (2) of this section shall be reviewed as provided for in section 24-34-104, C.R.S.

§42-5-113. Colorado auto theft prevention cash fund - audit

Beginning in the 2008-09 fiscal year, and every five years thereafter, the state auditor shall cause an audit to be made of the Colorado auto theft prevention cash fund created in section 42-5-112 (4) to include procedures to test distributions from the fund for compliance with program requirements and guidelines. The auditor shall review a sample of distributions and expenditures from the Colorado auto theft prevention cash fund for the purposes described in section 42-5-112. The state auditor shall prepare a report of each audit conducted and file the report with the audit committee of the general assembly. Following the release of the audit report, the state auditor shall file the audit report with the judiciary committees of the house of representatives and the senate, or any successor committees.

§10-4-617. Insurers - biannual fee - auto theft prevention authority {Property & Casualty Insurance}

- (1) Each insurer that issues a policy pursuant to this part 6 shall biannually pay a fee to the automobile theft prevention board, created pursuant to section 42-5-112, C.R.S., for the support of the automobile theft prevention authority. Upon receiving payment, the board shall transfer the amount received to the state treasurer for deposit in the Colorado auto theft prevention cash fund created in section 42-5-112 (4), C.R.S. The amount of the fee shall be equal to one dollar multiplied by the number of motor vehicles insured by the insurer as of July 1 of each year, divided by two. The insurer shall report the number of insured motor vehicles and pay the assessed biannual fee as follows:
 - (a) On or before August 15, 2008, and on or before August 15 each year thereafter, the insurer shall notify the automobile theft prevention board of the number of motor vehicles insured by that insurer as of July 1 of that year; and
 - (b) On or before January 1, 2009, and July 1, 2009, and on or before January 1 and July 1 each year thereafter, the insurer shall pay to the automobile theft prevention board the assessed biannual fee in the amount specified in this subsection (1).
- (2) On or before February 1, 2009, and on or before February 1 each year thereafter, the automobile theft prevention board shall compare the list of insurers who paid the biannual fee with the list compiled by the division of insurance of all insurance companies licensed to insure motor vehicles in the state and shall notify the commissioner of the division of insurance of any insurer's failure to pay the fee prescribed in subsection (1) of this section. Upon receiving notice of an insurer's failure to pay the fee, the commissioner shall notify the insurer of the fee requirement. If the insurer fails to pay the fee to the automobile theft prevention board within fifteen days after receiving the notice, the commissioner may suspend the insurer's certificate of authority or impose a civil penalty of not more than one hundred twenty percent of the amount due, or both. The insurer shall pay the civil penalty to the commissioner. The commissioner shall transfer the amount received to the state treasurer who shall credit the amount to the Colorado auto theft prevention cash fund, created in section 42-5-112 (4), C.R.S.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, "insurer" shall have the same meaning as provided in section 10-1-102 (13) that covers the operation of a motor vehicle.
- (4) (a) Each insurer subject to the provisions of this section is hereby authorized to recoup the fee required in subsection (1) of this section from its policyholders.

- (b) Each insurer subject to the provisions of this section shall not raise its premiums based on the fee in this section.
- (5) As used in this section, "motor vehicle" does not include vehicles or vehicle combinations with a declared gross weight of more than twenty-six thousand pounds.

ARIZONA AUTO THEFT AUTHORITY STATUTES

§41-3451. Automobile theft authority; powers and duties; fund; audit

- A. An automobile theft authority is established consisting of the following members:
 - 1. Two police chiefs who are appointed by the Arizona chiefs' of police association, one of whom represents a city or town with a population of one hundred thousand or more persons and one of whom represents a city or town with a population of less than one hundred thousand persons, or their designees.
 - 2. Two sheriffs who are appointed by the Arizona sheriffs' association, one of whom represents a county with a population of five hundred thousand or more persons and one of whom represents a county with a population of less than five hundred thousand persons, or their designees.
 - 3. Two county attorneys who are appointed by the governor, one of whom represents a county with a population of two million or more persons and one of whom represents a county with a population of less than two million persons, or their designees.
 - 4. Two employees of insurers who are licensed to write motor vehicle liability insurance in this state and who are appointed by the governor.
 - 5. Two members of the general public who are appointed by the governor.
 - 6. The assistant director for the motor vehicle division in the department of transportation or the assistant director's designee.
 - 7. The director of the department of public safety or the director's designee.
- B. Members serve staggered four year terms beginning and ending on the third Monday in January. At the first meeting each year, the members shall select a chairman from among the members. The authority shall meet at the call of the chairman or seven members.
- C. The authority may:
 - 1. Subject to chapter 4, article 4 of this title, hire staff members as necessary, including an executive director. The executive director's annual compensation shall not be more than seventy-five thousand dollars.
 - 2. Provide work facilities and equipment as necessary.
 - 3. Determine the scope of the problem of motor vehicle theft, including particular areas of the state where the problem is greatest.
 - 4. Analyze the various methods of combating the problem of motor vehicle theft.
 - 5. Develop and implement a plan of operation.
 - 6. Develop and implement a financial plan.
 - 7. Solicit and accept gifts and grants.
 - 8. Report by December 31 of each year to the governor, the president of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, the secretary of state and the director of the Arizona state library, archives and public records on its activities during the preceding fiscal year.
- D. If the chairman of the authority knows that a potential ground for the removal of a member of the authority exists under this subsection, the chairman shall notify the governor. The governor shall remove the member if the governor finds that any of the following applies:
 - 1. The member was not qualified to serve at the time the member was appointed.
 - 2. The member does not maintain the member's qualifications to serve.
 - 3. The member cannot discharge the member's duties for a substantial part of the term due to illness or other disability.
 - 4. The member is absent from more than one-half of the regularly scheduled meetings during a calendar year unless the member's absence is excused by a majority vote of the authority.
- E. The automobile theft authority fund is established consisting of any public or private monies that the authority may receive. The automobile theft authority shall administer the fund. Subject to

legislative appropriation, monies in the fund shall only be used to pay the expenses of the authority and to carry out the purposes of this section. Monies in the fund are exempt from the provisions of sections 35-143.01 and 35-190 relating to lapsing of appropriations. On notice from the authority, the state treasurer shall invest and divest monies in the fund as provided by section 35-313, and monies earned from investment shall be credited to the fund.

- F. The authority may accept nonmonetary contributions, including the services of individuals, office and secretarial assistance, mailings, printing, office equipment, facilities and supplies, that are necessary to carry out its functions. The nonmonetary contributions shall not be included in the costs of administration limitation prescribed by subsection H of this section.
- G. The automobile theft authority shall allocate monies in the fund to public agencies for the purpose of establishing, maintaining and supporting programs that are designed to prevent motor vehicle theft, including:
 - 1. Financial support to law enforcement and prosecution agencies for programs that are designed to increase the effectiveness of motor vehicle theft prosecution.
 - 2. Financial support for programs that are designed to educate and assist the public in the prevention of motor vehicle theft.
- H. The costs of administration shall not exceed ten per cent of the monies in the fund in any one year so that the greatest possible portion of the monies available to the authority is expended on combating motor vehicle theft.
- I. Monies expended from the automobile theft authority fund shall be used to supplement, not supplant, other monies that are available for motor vehicle theft prevention.
- J. Each insurer issuing motor vehicle liability insurance policies in this state shall pay a semiannual fee of fifty cents per vehicle insured under a motor vehicle liability insurance policy issued by the insurer. The fee shall be fully earned and nonrefundable at the time the insurer collects the premium for the motor vehicle liability insurance policy. Each insurer shall transmit the fee on or before January 31 and on or before July 31 of each year to the automobile theft authority for deposit in the automobile theft authority fund. The payment due on or before January 31 shall cover vehicles insured under policies that are issued during the period from July 1 through December 31 of the previous year. The payment due on or before July 31 shall cover vehicles insured under policies that are issued during the period from January 1 through June 30 of the same year.
- K. The authority shall cause an audit to be made of the automobile theft authority fund. The audit shall be conducted by a certified public accountant every two years. The authority shall file a certified copy of the audit with the auditor general immediately. The auditor general may make further audits and examinations as the auditor general deems necessary and may take appropriate action relating to the audit pursuant to chapter 7, article 10.1 of this title.
- L. Authority members are not eligible to receive compensation but are eligible for reimbursement of expenses pursuant to title 38, chapter 4, article 2.
- M. This section does not apply to vehicles or vehicle combinations with a declared gross weight of more than twenty-six thousand pounds. Motor vehicle liability insurance policies issued in this state for vehicles or vehicle combinations with a declared gross weight of more than twenty-six thousand pounds are exempt from subsection J of this section.

§41-3452. Personal or vehicle information confidentiality

- A. Any personal or vehicle information that is voluntarily submitted by a person to the automobile theft authority established by this article or that is disseminated by the automobile theft authority to another state agency as part of a program that is designed to reduce automobile theft is not public information and is not subject to disclosure pursuant to title 39, chapter 1.
- B. This section does not apply to aggregate statistical information that is released in aggregate form.

§41-3453. Failure to pay fee; definition

- A. The automobile theft authority shall notify the director of the department of insurance of an insurer's failure to pay the fee prescribed by section 41-3451, subsection J. On receiving notice of an insurer's failure to pay the fee, the director may suspend the insurer's certificate of authority or impose a civil penalty of not more than one hundred twenty per cent of the amount due, or both. The insurer shall pay the civil penalty to the director. The director shall deposit, pursuant to sections 35-146 and 35-147, the civil penalty in the automobile theft authority fund.
- B. For the purposes of this section "insurer" means an insurer that writes motor vehicle insurance in this state, including reciprocal insurers, mutual companies, mutual associations and Lloyd's plans.

§35-143.01. Special funds; appropriation; reversion; use

- A. All monies deposited in special agency funds of self-supporting regulatory agencies, as provided in section 35-142, to be used by such agency for administration and enforcement, shall be subject to annual legislative appropriation.
- B. Unless otherwise provided by the legislature, a special fund self-supporting regulatory agency shall not expend more monies than are appropriated by the legislature for a fiscal year, and any monies remaining at the end of the fiscal year revert to the special agency fund.
- C. Any unexpended or unencumbered balance of monies remaining in the special funds of self-supporting regulatory agencies as provided in section 35-142 at the end of the fiscal year shall not revert to the state general fund and may be made available by the legislature for use by the agency for the following fiscal year.

§35-190. Incurring obligations after close of fiscal year; lapsing appropriations; exceptions

- A. Except as provided in section 35-191 no officer or other agency of the state shall, after the close of any fiscal year, incur or order or approve the incurring of any obligation or expenditure under any appropriation made by the legislature for such fiscal year, and no expenditure shall be made from or be charged to any appropriation made by the legislature for any fiscal year which has expired at the time the obligation for such expenditure was incurred.
- B. The department of administration may draw warrants against the available balances of appropriations made for a fiscal year for a period of one month after the close of such fiscal year:
 - 1. For payment of obligations incurred during the fiscal year for which such appropriations were made.
 - 2. In fulfillment of contracts properly made during such year as determined by the director of the department of administration.
- C. After expiration of such period of one month from the beginning of each fiscal year, all balances of appropriations for the prior fiscal year shall lapse and no further payments shall be made on any claim on account of expenditures of such prior fiscal year.
- D. Appropriations for construction or other permanent improvements shall not lapse until the purpose for which the appropriation was made has been accomplished or abandoned, unless such appropriation is available during the entire fiscal year without an expenditure therefrom or encumbrance thereon.
- E. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require reversion to the general fund of any balance derived wholly or partly from federal grants, earnings or other sources, and remaining in any special revenue, endowment, interest, redemption or suspense agency fund at the close of the fiscal year unless expressly so provided by law, or to require reversion to the general fund of any balance of fiscal year appropriations made for state institutions under the control of the Arizona board of regents.

TEXAS AUTOMOBILE BURGLARY AND THEFT PREVENTION AUTHORITY

Civil Statutes Titles 33 to 77 Art. 4413(37)⁸

Definitions

Sec. 1. In this article:

- (1) "Authority" means the Automobile Burglary and Theft Prevention Authority.
- (2) "Economic motor vehicle theft" means motor vehicle burglary or theft committed for financial gain.
- (3) "Department" means the Texas Department of Motor Vehicles.
- (4) "Director" means the executive director of the Texas Department of Transportation.
- (5) "Motor vehicle" means a self-propelled vehicle or a vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer designed for use with a self-propelled vehicle. The term does not include a vehicle that runs exclusively on fixed rails or tracks or a piece of equipment operated solely on private property.

Establishment of Authority

Sec. 2. The Automobile Burglary and Theft Prevention Authority is established in the Texas Department of Motor Vehicles. The authority is not an advisory body to the Texas Department of Motor Vehicles.

Appointment of Authority

Sec. 3.

- (a) The authority is composed of seven members.
- (b) The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint the following six members:
 - (1) two representatives of motor vehicle insurance consumers;
 - (2) two representatives of insurance companies writing motor vehicle insurance in this state; and
 - (3) two representatives of law enforcement.
- (c) The director of the Department of Public Safety or the director's designee serves ex officio as the seventh member of the authority.
- (d) Appointments to the authority shall be made without regard to race, color, disability, sex, religion, age, or national origin of the appointees.
- (e) The six members of the authority appointed by the governor serve staggered six-year terms, with the terms of two members expiring February 1 of each odd-numbered year. If there is a vacancy during a term, the governor shall appoint a replacement who meets the requirements of the vacant office to fill the unexpired term.
- (f) It is a ground for removal from the authority if a member:
 - (1) does not have at the time of appointment the qualifications required by Subsection (b) or is disqualified under Subsection (i) or (k) of this section;
 - (2) does not maintain during service on the authority the qualifications required by Subsection (b) or becomes disqualified under Subsection (i) or (k) of this section;
 - (3) cannot because of illness or disability discharge the member's duties for a substantial part of the term for which the member is appointed; or
 - (4) is absent from more than half of the regularly scheduled authority meetings that the member is eligible to attend during a calendar year.
- (g) The validity of an action of the authority is not affected by the fact that it is taken when a ground for removal of a member of the authority exists.
- (h) If the director has knowledge that a potential ground for removal exists, the director shall notify the presiding officer of the authority of the potential ground. The presiding officer shall then notify the

⁸ See more at: <http://codes.findlaw.com/tx/civil-statutes-titles-33-to-77/civ-stattx-civ-st-art-4413-37-.html#sthash.oD6R5HeB.dpuf>

governor and the attorney general that a potential ground for removal exists. If the potential ground for removal involves the presiding officer, the director shall notify the next highest officer of the authority, who shall notify the governor and the attorney general that a potential ground for removal exists.

- (i) A person is not eligible for appointment as a representative of motor vehicle insurance consumers under Subsection (b)(1) of this section if the person or the person's spouse:
 - (1) is registered, certified, or licensed by an occupational regulatory agency in the field of motor vehicle insurance or law enforcement;
 - (2) is an officer, employee, or paid consultant of a Texas trade association in the field of motor vehicle insurance or law enforcement;
 - (3) is employed by or participates in the management of a business entity or other organization receiving funds from the authority;
 - (4) owns or controls, directly or indirectly, more than a 10-percent interest in a business entity or other organization receiving funds from the authority; or
 - (5) uses or receives a substantial amount of tangible goods, services, or funds from the authority, other than reimbursement authorized by law for service on the board of the authority.
- (j) For purposes of Subsection (i)(2) of this section, a Texas trade association is a nonprofit, cooperative, and voluntarily joined association of business or professional competitors in this state designed to assist its members and its industry or profession in dealing with mutual business or professional problems and in promoting their common interest.
- (k) A person may not serve as a member of the authority or act as the general counsel to the authority if the person is required to register as a lobbyist under Chapter 305, Government Code, because of the person's activities for compensation on behalf of a profession related to law enforcement or motor vehicle insurance.
- (l) The director or the director's designee shall provide to members of the authority, as often as necessary, information regarding their qualifications for office under this article and their responsibilities under applicable laws relating to standards of conduct for state officers.

Expenses

Sec. 4. A member of the authority is not entitled to compensation but is entitled to reimbursement for expenses incurred in performing the member's duties at the rate provided in the General Appropriations Act.

Officers; Meetings

Sec. 5.

- (a) The governor shall designate a member of the authority as the presiding officer of the authority to serve in that capacity at the pleasure of the governor.
- (b) The authority shall meet at the call of the chairman or at the call of four members.
- (c) To be eligible to take office as a member of the authority, a person appointed to the authority must complete at least one course of a training program that complies with Subsection (d).
- (d) The training program required by Subsection (c) must provide information to the person regarding:
 - (1) the enabling legislation that created the authority and its policymaking body to which the member is appointed to serve;
 - (2) the programs operated by the authority;
 - (3) the role and functions of the authority;
 - (4) the rules of the authority and the department;
 - (5) the current budget for the authority;
 - (6) the results of the most recent formal audit of the authority;

- (7) the requirements of the:
 - (A) open meetings law, Chapter 551, Government Code;
 - (B) open records law, Chapter 552, Government Code; and
 - (C) administrative procedure law, Chapter 2001, Government Code;
- (8) the requirements of the conflict-of-interest laws and other laws relating to public officials; and
- (9) any applicable ethics policies adopted by the department or the Texas Ethics Commission.
- (e) A person appointed to the authority is entitled to reimbursement for travel expenses incurred in attending the training program required by Subsection (c) as provided by the General Appropriations Act and as if the person were a member of the authority.

Powers and Duties

Sec. 6.

- (a) The authority shall adopt rules to implement its powers and duties.
- (b) The authority may solicit and accept gifts and grants.
- (c) The authority may use only staff of the department and may delegate authority to the staff as needed.
- (d) Not later than April 1 of each year, the authority shall report on its activities to the lieutenant governor and the speaker of the house of representatives.
- (e) The authority may be provided various services only by or through the department as needed to carry out its purposes, powers, and duties. These services may include, but are not limited to, legal services not provided by the attorney general, fiscal services, administrative services, and personnel services. Except as provided by this section, the authority may enter into contracts in its own name and on its own behalf with recipients of grants for purposes of this article.
- (f) The department shall provide personnel and services to the authority as agreed by the authority and the department.
- (g) The authority shall, in coordination with the department, develop and implement policies that clearly separate the policymaking responsibilities of the authority and the management responsibilities of the department.
- (h) The authority shall develop and implement policies that provide the public with a reasonable opportunity to appear before the authority and to speak on any issue under its jurisdiction.
- (i) The authority shall prepare annually a complete and detailed written report accounting for all funds received and disbursed by the authority during the preceding fiscal year. The annual report must meet the reporting requirements applicable to financial reporting provided in the General Appropriations Act.
- (j) The authority shall:
 - (1) develop and use standard performance measures for each category of grants provided by the authority in order to assess grantee success in achieving the purposes of this article; and
 - (2) ensure that grants are used to help increase:
 - (A) the recovery rate of stolen motor vehicles;
 - (B) the clearance rate of motor vehicle burglaries and thefts; and
 - (C) the number of persons arrested for motor vehicle burglary and theft.
- (k) The authority shall allocate grant funds primarily based on the number of motor vehicles stolen in, or the motor vehicle burglary or theft rate across, the state rather than based on geographic distribution.

Power to Refund

Sec. 6A.

- (a) The authority may make determinations regarding the sufficiency of payments made by an “insurer” (as defined under Section 10 of this article) of fees collected pursuant to Section 10 of this article.
- (b) Pursuant to such determination, the authority may:
 - (1) notify the comptroller that payments made by an insurer are sufficient; and
 - (2) request the comptroller to draw warrants on the funds available to the authority for the purpose of refunding monies to an insurer.
- (c) The authority shall make the determination under Subsection (b) of this section as follows:
 - (1) the two members of the authority who are representatives of insurance companies writing motor vehicle insurance in this state shall recuse themselves;
 - (2) the remaining five members of the authority shall make the determination by a simple majority vote.
- (d) Determinations made under this section shall be performed in accordance with procedures set forth in rules adopted by the authority. The question of eligibility for a refund is not a contested case within the meaning of the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 2001, Government Code).
- (e) Except as provided by Subsection (f), a request for a refund made under this section must be made not later than four years after the date the payment was made to the authority under Section 10 of this article.
- (f) This subsection expires September 1, 2017. Notwithstanding Subsection (e) of this section, an insurer must refile a request for a refund under this section with the authority not later than November 1, 2015, if the request was:
 - (1) initially made after January 1, 2010;
 - (2) initially made before September 1, 2015; and
 - (3) denied before September 1, 2015, solely on the basis of the six-month deadline established by Section 11, Chapter 305 (H.B. 1387), Acts of the 75th Legislature, Regular Session, 1997.

Plan of Operation

Sec. 7.

- (a) The authority shall develop and implement a plan of operation. The plan of operation must be updated biennially and filed with the legislature on or before December 1 of each even-numbered year.
- (b) The plan of operation must include:
 - (1) an assessment of the scope of the problems of motor vehicle burglary or theft and economic motor vehicle theft, including particular areas of the state where the problems are greatest;
 - (2) an analysis of various methods of combating the problems of motor vehicle burglary or theft and economic motor vehicle theft;
 - (3) a plan for providing financial support to combat motor vehicle burglary or theft and economic motor vehicle theft; and
 - (4) an estimate of the funds required to implement the plan of operation.

Use of Appropriated Funds

Sec. 8.

- (a) Money appropriated to the department for authority purposes shall be used by the authority to pay the department for administrative costs and to achieve the purposes of this article, including:
 - (1) establishing and funding the motor vehicle registration program required by Section 9 of this article;
 - (2) providing financial support to law enforcement agencies for economic motor vehicle theft enforcement teams;

- (3) providing financial support to law enforcement agencies, local prosecutors, judicial agencies, and neighborhood, community, business, and nonprofit organizations for programs designed to reduce the incidence of economic motor vehicle theft;
 - (4) conducting educational programs designed to inform motor vehicle owners of methods of preventing motor vehicle burglary or theft;
 - (5) providing equipment, for experimental purposes, to assist motor vehicle owners in preventing motor vehicle burglary or theft; and
 - (6) establishing a uniform program to prevent stolen motor vehicles from entering Mexico.
- (b) In any fiscal year, the amount of the administrative expenses of the authority, including salaries, travel and marketing expenses, and other overhead expenses may not exceed eight percent of the total expenditures of the authority.
- (c) The cost of personnel and services provided to the authority by the department and by the attorney general may be paid only from appropriations made for authority purposes. Appropriations made for authority purposes may not be used for any other purpose.

Motor Vehicle Registration Program

Sec. 9.

- (a) The Department of Public Safety may administer a statewide motor vehicle registration program. This section applies only if the Department of Public Safety administers the program.
- (b) The authority shall identify a period of the day during which most motor vehicles are not used. An owner of a motor vehicle that does not usually use the motor vehicle during that period may register the motor vehicle with the Department of Public Safety in accordance with the program developed by the authority.
- (c) The authority shall develop a form for registration of a motor vehicle under the program. The form shall advise the owner of the motor vehicle of the provisions of Subsection (f) of this section. A motor vehicle may not be registered under the program unless the owner consents to the provisions of Subsection (f) of this section.
- (d) The program must provide a method for an owner to withdraw a motor vehicle from the program. The program may not require owners of motor vehicles to participate in the program.
- (e) The department shall issue to the owner of a motor vehicle registered under this section a decal or other appropriate identifying marker to be affixed to the motor vehicle to indicate that the motor vehicle is registered with the program.
- (f) A peace officer who observes a registered motor vehicle that is being operated during the period of the day identified by the authority under Subsection (b) of this section may stop the motor vehicle to determine whether the motor vehicle is being operated by the owner or with the owner's permission.
- (g) The Department of Public Safety shall adopt rules to administer the program and shall adopt fees in an amount sufficient to recover the cost of administering the program.
- (h) The Department of Public Safety shall collect data regarding theft rates and types of motor vehicles enrolled in the program, the recovery rate for stolen motor vehicles enrolled in the program, and the clearance rate of burglaries and thefts of motor vehicles enrolled in the program.

Fee

Sec. 10.

- (a) In this section:
 - (1) "Insurer" means any insurance company writing any form of motor vehicle insurance in this state, including an interinsurance or reciprocal exchange, mutual company, mutual association, or Lloyd's plan.

- (2) "Motor vehicle years of insurance" means the total number of years or portions of years during which a motor vehicle is covered by insurance.
- (b) An insurer shall pay to the authority a fee equal to \$2 multiplied by the total number of motor vehicle years of insurance for insurance policies delivered, issued for delivery, or renewed by the insurer. The fee shall be paid not later than:
 - (1) March 1 of each year for a policy issued, delivered, or renewed from July 1 through December 31 of the previous calendar year; and
 - (2) August 1 of each year for a policy issued, delivered, or renewed from January 1 through June 30 of that year.
- (c) The fee imposed by this section is in addition to any other fee or tax imposed by law on an insurer.
- (d) The authority shall notify the State Board of Insurance of any insurer that fails to pay the fee required by this section, and the board may for that reason revoke the insurer's certificate of authority.
- (e) Fifty percent of each fee collected under Subsection (b) may be appropriated only to the authority for the purposes of this article.

Performance Review

Sec. 11.

- (a) In this section, "motor vehicle theft rate" means the ratio of motor vehicle burglaries or thefts in this state to the number of motor vehicles in this state. The ratio shall be based on statistical information provided by the Department of Public Safety's uniform crime reporting division.
- (b) The authority shall determine the motor vehicle theft rate as of the date a majority of the members of the authority are appointed and have qualified for office and shall report the rate to the lieutenant governor and the speaker of the house of representatives. The report required by this subsection shall be made not later than 30 days after the date on which a majority of the initial members of the authority are appointed and have qualified for office.

Advisory Committees

Sec. 12.

- (a) The authority may establish advisory committees to advise it on any matter under the jurisdiction of the authority.
- (b) Section 2110.008, Government Code, does not apply to an advisory committee established under this section if the advisory committee is:
 - (1) established for a specific and immediate need; and
 - (2) dissolved before the first anniversary of the date the committee is created.
- (c) A member of an advisory committee may not be compensated by the authority for committee service but is entitled to reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of committee service.

MARYLAND VEHICLE THEFT PREVENTION COUNCIL

§2-702 - Vehicle Theft Prevention Council⁹

- (a) (1) There is a Vehicle Theft Prevention Council in the Department.
- (2) The purpose of the Council is to help prevent and deter theft of private passenger and commercial motor vehicles and related crime, including vandalism and theft of property from vehicles, in the State.
- (b) (1) The Council consists of the following 13 members appointed by the Governor:
 - (i) as ex officio members of the Council:
 - 1. the Secretary or a designee;
 - 2. the Secretary of Juvenile Services or a designee;
 - 3. the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services or a designee; and
 - 4. the Motor Vehicle Administrator of the Motor Vehicle Administration; and
 - (ii) nine regular members.
- (2) Of the nine regular members:
 - (i) one member shall represent a local law enforcement agency;
 - (ii) one member shall represent a State's Attorney's office in the State;
 - (iii) one member shall represent a domestic insurer that issues private passenger automobile or commercial motor vehicle liability insurance in the State;
 - (iv) one member shall represent a foreign insurer that issues private passenger automobile or commercial motor vehicle liability insurance in the State;
 - (v) one member shall represent the Governor's Office;
 - (vi) one member shall represent the National Insurance Crime Bureau or a similar organization; and
 - (vii) three members shall represent the public, including one member who represents a neighborhood or community association.
- (c) (1) The members serve at the pleasure of the Governor.
- (2) The term of a regular member is 3 years.
- (3) The terms of the regular members are staggered as required by the terms provided for members of the Council on October 1, 2003.
- (4) At the end of a term, a member continues to serve until a successor is appointed and qualifies.
- (d) The Governor shall appoint the Chairman of the Council.
- (e) A member of the Council:
 - (1) may not receive compensation as a member of the Council; but
 - (2) is entitled to reimbursement for expenses from the Fund in accordance with the Standard State Travel Regulations.
- (f) (1) The Council shall employ an executive director, who shall be appointed by the Governor.
- (2) The expenses of the Council, including staff salaries and administrative expenses, shall be paid from the Fund but may not exceed 7% of the total expenditures from the Fund in a fiscal year.
- (3) The Assistant Attorney General assigned to the Department is the legal advisor to the Council.
- (g) (1) The Council has the following powers and duties:
 - (i) to make grants from the Fund for motor vehicle theft intervention programs, as provided in § 2-703 of this subtitle;
 - (ii) to solicit and accept money for deposit into the Fund, to be used to carry out the purposes of this subtitle;
 - (iii) to establish or assist in the establishment of programs designed to reduce the incidence of vehicle theft and related crime;

⁹ Universal Citation: MD Pub Safety Code § 2-702 (2013)

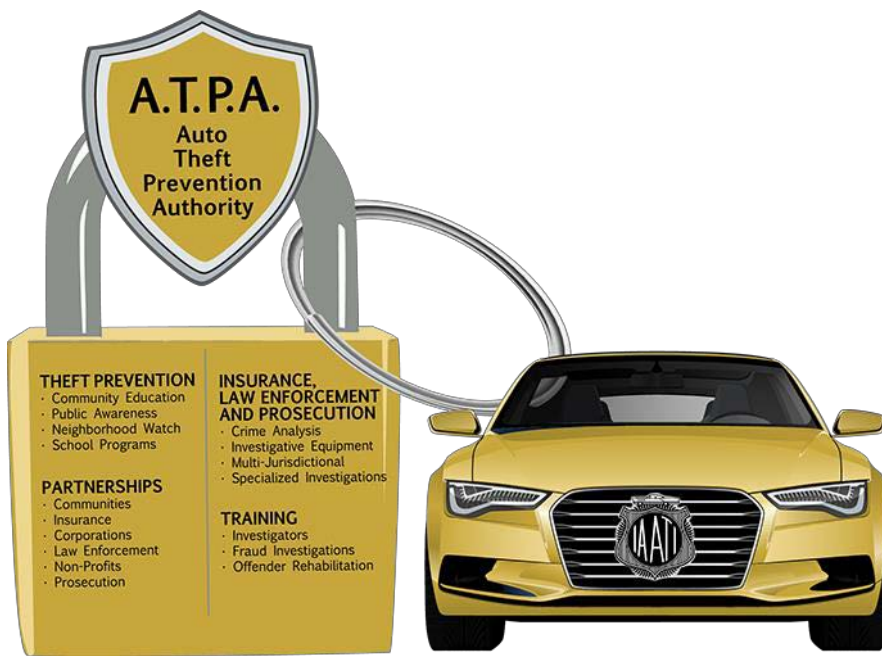
(iv) to identify priorities for theft prevention strategies in the State and criteria for the Council's evaluation of recipients of assistance from the Council; and

(v) to study and propose laws that will further prevent and deter vehicle theft and related crime.

(2) The Council shall develop and implement a plan of operation.

2015

A Summary of Best Practices



Auto Theft Prevention Authorities Committee

International Association of Auto Theft Investigators

Reg Phillips, Committee Chairperson



PREAMBLE

As a committee of the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators (IAATI), the Auto Theft Prevention Authorities (ATPA) mission is “To network and share information to further the common goal of auto crime prevention worldwide.” Currently, the Committee facilitates communication and dialogue among nineteen (19) ATPA representatives, representing 15 states in the United States, 2 providences in Canada and Australia. Each of these representatives has an investment in the ATPA Committee as they either manage/administer a regional ATPA or are in the planning stages to incorporate an ATPA.

In alignment with the goals of the Committee,¹ the ATPA Committee convened during the IAATI 63rd Annual Training Seminar on August 12, 2015. During this meeting, the Committee held an informative discussion regarding the need to identify best practices, informational gaps and operational foundations developed, used and otherwise challenged by the auto theft prevention authorities. The Committee reconvened this discussion during a conference call on September 23, 2015 and agreed to engage in a survey to identify administrative and operational principles and concepts utilized by participating ATPAs.

A survey was developed with the intention to gain a basic understanding of commonalities, principles and procedures used, performed or planned by the participating ATPAs. This survey provided an avenue for the ATPA Committee to evaluate and compose a report that identifies enhanced abilities for communication, awareness of varying program administrations, and development of best practices and/or professional standards for operating or administering a regional ATPA. The survey is not purposed to compare, contrast or otherwise critique any individual ATPA against a norm standard or result. The ATPA Committee recognizes that each individual ATPA operates independent of each other, is founded upon varying statutory and/or administrative authority, funding source and capability, procedures and policies relating to the distribution and/or availability of funds, and organizational structure.

This document is offered to identify existing best practices of ATPAs. The ATPA Committee embraces the participation, use and findings of this survey to further the IAATI goals, which states:

Our most effective weapon to combat the crime of auto theft is cooperation. IAATI has actively pursued this by providing its members with an unsurpassed array of experience, training and resources in areas such as technical developments, trends, intelligence information and investigative assistance. Through IAATI we are able to pool our resources in order to achieve our common interests, and better serve our communities.

IAATI is dedicated to developing and encouraging the highest professional standards of conduct among auto theft investigators, and strives to eliminate all factors interfering with the administration of the auto theft suppression effort.

¹ 1) To facilitate and promote a partnership with auto crime prevention organizations and agencies, 2) To provide easy access to network information to enhance success of auto crime prevention programs, 3) To collaborate and coordinate to present a unified front in auto crime prevention, 4) To share experiences and information to better meet fiscal challenges, 5) To promote and enhance the prevention of auto crimes, and 6) Identify local, state and national trends regarding auto crimes.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

1. Arizona Automobile Theft Authority
2. Colorado Automobile Theft Prevention Authority
3. Dept. of the Attorney General State of Hawaii
4. Galveston County Sheriff's Office
5. IL Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council
6. Insurance Corporation of BC
7. Louisiana Auto Theft & Insurance Fraud Prevention Authority (LATIFPA)
8. Maryland Vehicle Theft Prevention Council
9. Michigan State Police - ATPA
10. NYS Division of Criminal Justice
11. Pennsylvania Auto Theft Prevention Authority
12. State of Minnesota
13. Texas Automobile Burglary and Theft Prevention Authority
14. Virginia State Police
15. Washington Auto Theft Prevention Authority

BEST PRACTICES – ADMINISTRATION

1. Established auto theft prevention authorities have demonstrated a standing history of efficiency in the administration of program results.
 - a. ATPAs distribute funding with minimal staffing for administering projects, programs and grants to reduce auto theft and related crimes.
 - b. ATPAs are principally funded through the use of insurance fees or donations.
 - c. A majority of ATPAs have an established history of ten (10) or more years.
 - d. Established ATPAs are directed, controlled or otherwise guided by statute authority.
 - e. ATPAs are progressive and attentive to the changing needs of their communities, while maintaining compliance with statutory, legislative and executive directions.

BEST PRACTICES – USE OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION

2. Established auto theft prevention authorities use statistical and informational data to demonstrate the efficiency of the program.
 - a. ATPAs have been challenged with tracking statistical and informational data to demonstrate the efficiency of the programs.
 - b. Established ATPAs utilize objectivity for justification of the programs.
 - c. ATPAs utilize national data on vehicle theft and/or crime.
 - d. Some ATPAs utilize state/local databases on vehicle theft and/or crime.
 - e. Some ATPAs utilize crime analysts on vehicle theft and/or crime.
 - f. Some ATPAs utilize auto theft reports and/or related crimes.

BEST PRACTICES – FINANCIAL STEWARDSHIP OF ATPA FUNDS

3. Established auto theft prevention authorities use funding sources to support the projects, programs and/or grants for auto theft reduction.
 - a. ATPAs use funds originating from donations, fee based and/or general fund appropriation.
 - b. Fund origination for ATPAs use a variety of formula or flat rate assessment appropriations.
 - c. Most of the ATPAs are annually funded with varying levels of financial ability.
 - d. ATPA revenue is collected and accounted either by the ATPA, a private accounting system or by another governmental entity.
 - e. ATPAs maintain a financial tracking of funds for proper stewardship.
4. Established auto theft prevention authorities use budgetary processes for administered funds.
 - a. ATPAs use budgetary processes that include preparation, presentation, approval, monitoring and evaluation in the administration of ATPA funds.
5. Established auto theft prevention authorities provide reporting on the use revenue, expenditure and balance reports regarding the ATPA administration and projects.
 - a. ATPAs provide reporting to legislative authority on the use of revenue, expenditure and balance reports.
 - b. ATPAs provide reporting to governmental departments and oversight offices on the use of revenue, expenditure and balance reports.
 - c. ATPAs provide reporting to an ATPA Board of Directors on the use of revenue, expenditure and balance reports.
 - d. ATPAs provide reporting to the public on the use of revenue, expenditure and balance reports.
 - e. ATPAs provide reporting to grantees on the use of revenue, expenditure and balance reports.
 - f. Some ATPAs provide reporting to private industry on the use of revenue, expenditure and balance reports.
6. Established ATPAs perform quality assurance of project and financial reviews for grant programs.
 - a. Established ATPAs perform record inspections of grant programs.
 - b. Established ATPAs allow reporting requirements for grant programs.
7. ATPAs believe the ATPA revenue and/or programs are secure.
 - a. ATPAs evaluate the risk and security of the ATPA program.

BEST PRACTICES - ATPA PROGRAMS

8. Auto theft prevention authorities provide assistance and funding to a variety of projects and programs to reduce the incidence of auto theft and/or related vehicle crimes.
 - a. ATPAs use funds to support law enforcement efforts.
 - b. ATPAs use funds to public education and crime prevention efforts.
 - c. ATPAs use funds to support prosecution efforts.
 - d. ATPAs use funds to support training efforts.
 - e. Some ATPAs use funds to support adult probation and/or parole efforts.

- f. Some ATPAs use funds to support juvenile diversion and/or probation efforts.
 - g. Some ATPAs use funds to support offender rehabilitation efforts.
 - h. A few ATPAs use funds to support victim assistance or support efforts.
9. Auto theft prevention authorities should provide positive working relationships with funded projects and programs to reduce the incidence of auto theft and/or related vehicle crimes.
 - a. ATPAs have a working relationship with agencies, companies, program managers, supervisors and employees to support the funded ATPA project and/or program.
 10. Established auto theft prevention authorities provide a grant program to reduce the incidence of auto theft and/or related vehicle crimes.
 - a. ATPAs use a mixture and/or variety of project styles, depending upon authority allowances, to deliver the grant programs including competitively based, non-competitively based, formula based, or discretionary.
 - b. Use of financial matching funds, depending upon statutory and/or administrative authority, may be required for funding or approving an ATPA project, program or grant.
 - c. ATPAs use varying determinations for funding distribution of the grant projects.
 - d. ATPAs use evaluation standards when reviewing grants to determine the project's requirements.
 - e. ATPAs can benefit, either directly or indirectly, numerous agencies engaged in auto theft and/or auto crimes.
 11. Established auto theft prevention authorities provide grant programs to law enforcement with expectations of reporting requirements.
 - a. ATPAs use enforcement reporting requirements for narrative reporting involved in a grant program.
 - b. ATPAs use enforcement reporting requirements for the number or trend of vehicle theft reports, recoveries or vehicle crimes involved in a grant program.
 - c. ATPAs use enforcement reporting requirements on automated license plate reader systems involved in a grant program.
 - d. ATPAs use enforcement reporting requirements on bait car programs involved in a grant program.
 - e. ATPAs use enforcement reporting requirements on law enforcement activities involved in a grant program.
 12. Established auto theft prevention authorities provide grant programs to prosecution projects with expectations of reporting requirements.
 - a. ATPAs use prosecution reporting requirements on prosecution activities involved in a grant program.
 13. Established auto theft prevention authorities provide grant programs to public education and prevention projects with expectations of reporting requirements.
 - a. ATPAs use public education and prevention reporting requirements on activities involved in a grant program.
 14. Established auto theft prevention authorities provide grant programs to training programs projects with expectations of reporting requirements.
 - a. ATPAs use training reporting requirements on activities involved in a grant program.