



NOTICE OF SUPPORT For Texas Automobile Burglary and Theft Prevention Authority

Beginning in the 1970's the crimes related to motor vehicles began to increase on an annual basis. During the 1980's these crimes were reaching epidemic levels with the peak being in 1991 of 164,000 motor vehicles stolen in the State of Texas.

Motor vehicle related crimes are without a doubt some of the most complicated in the criminal justice system and are forever changing. New technologies, new manufacturers, as well as, new trends as it pertains to supply and demand in the criminal world and the economy all have a major effect.

Motor vehicle crime investigators had realized this for decades and truly understood that to be successful in the battle against the most costly crime it would take expertise, training and a statewide effort. By sheer design, motor vehicle crimes are mobile and are not affected by City Limits, County Lines, State Lines or Country Borders.

These same investigators, who were also members of the Texas Association of Vehicle Theft Investigators (TAVTI) and the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators (IAATI), knew and understood what was needed to address this crime, they just needed the resources to accomplish this.

In 1989, members of TAVTI were in attendance at the IAATI conference in Minneapolis, Minnesota. At this conference information was gained as to the design and successes of the Michigan Auto Theft Prevention Authority. As per population, Michigan had gone from being number one in the country in automobile thefts to number nine in just a few short years. Their program was funded from a \$1 assessment to auto insurance policies as well as local support.

With this information members of TAVTI began working on a similar project with obvious changes to address issues related to Texas, such as the border with Mexico. During the 72nd Legislative Session the State of Texas created the Texas Automobile Theft Prevention Authority. It took some time to develop the grant process and get the project started. The first six ATPA funded task forces began operation in March of 1993.

The rest is history. Since the inception of the ATPA motor vehicle theft has been reduced over 50+% with major increases in the recovery rates as well. In the last session of the legislature the crime of Burglary of a Motor Vehicle was added to the area of responsibility, thus changing the name to the Texas Automobile Burglary and Theft Prevention Authority (ABTPA). This was done without additional funding to address this added responsibility.

The Texas ABTPA is the role model for the world with agencies throughout modeling our program. This is the ultimate compliment to a successful program.

The positive economic impact that this program has had on the citizens of the State of Texas surpasses any other law enforcement program, thus creating savings to the citizens of over a billion dollars.

This has been done with a mere \$1 assessment on auto policies and tremendous supports of local agencies throughout the entire state.

Since 1993 the number of insured vehicles has continued to increase, however the overall operating cost of the ABTPA Task Forces has increased at a much higher rate due to salaries, fuel and all other related cost.

As a result of the appropriations process the state has taken a percentage of the money collected and has not made all of the funds available to the program. Thus, leaving the local agencies to absorb the increased cost with local tax dollars. However, the local agencies are also bearing the load of these increases as well.

Therefore, the membership of the Texas Association of Vehicle Theft Investigators and the South Central Regional Chapter of the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators respectfully request the members of the Texas Legislation to consider allowing the funds collected to be given “dedicated fund status”.

The profile of motor vehicle crimes in the State of Texas is forever changing and the connection of these crimes to all other forms of criminal activity to include terrorism and smuggling is becoming more evident every day. The incidents of violence in connection to motor vehicle crimes, especially along the Mexican border are on the rise. We must remember that ALL forms of criminal activity require transportation and stolen vehicles are the means of choice.

Respectfully,

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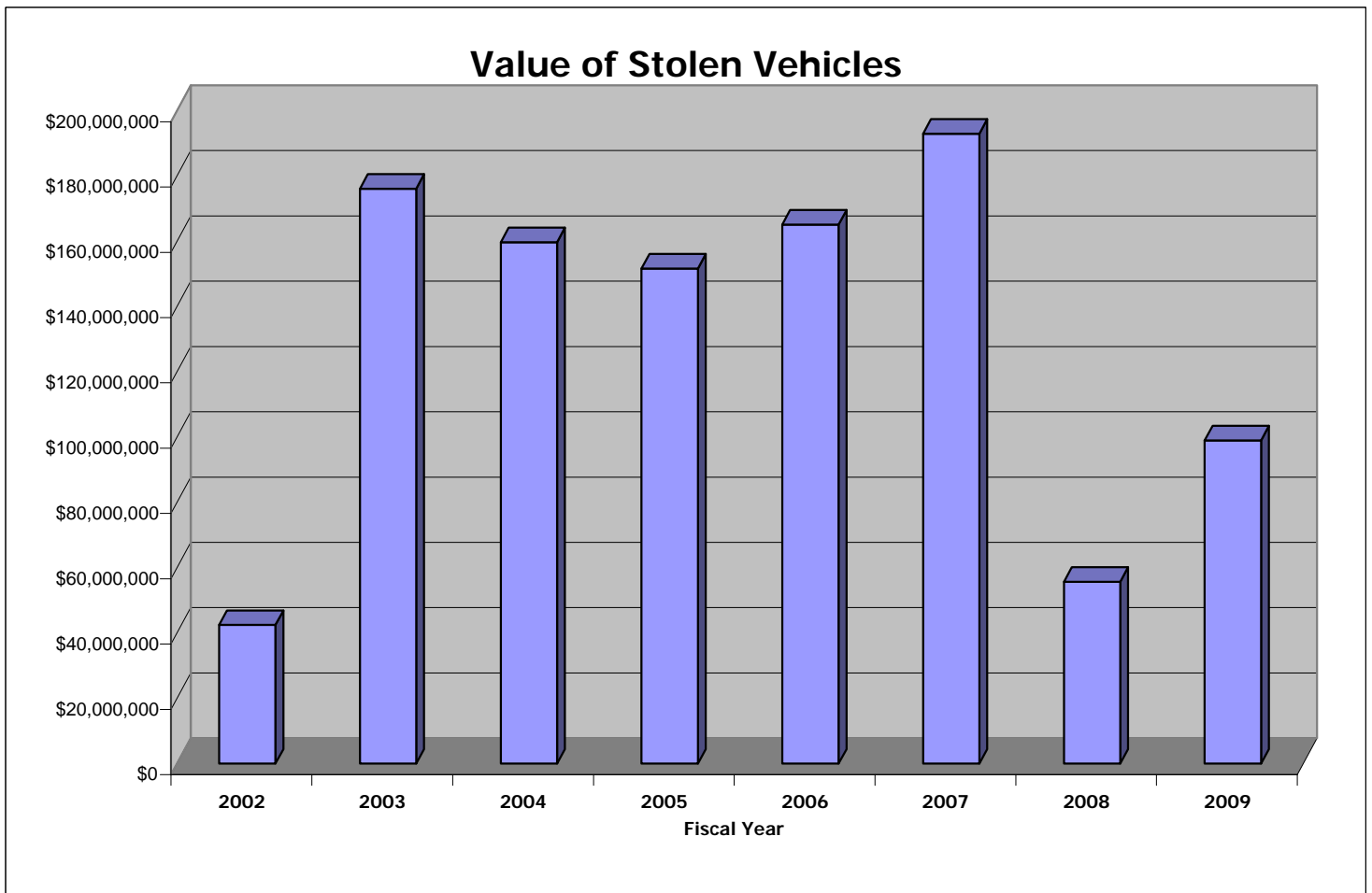
Task Force Functions and Duties

1. Conduct investigations regarding Commercial Auto Theft to include Stripping Operations, Salvage Switch Operations and Insurance Fraud cases.
2. Carjacking investigations
3. Vehicle Arson Investigations
4. Tracking and identifying patterns of criminal activity relating to vehicle crimes to include; burglary of motor vehicle, unauthorized use of a motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicles, theft of ATV's, RV's, boats, personal watercraft, trailers and heavy equipment
5. Investigations concerning the theft of Commercial Cargo and Commercial Vehicles.
6. Assist in investigations concerning gang activity, homicides, narcotics, weapons, smuggling of illegal aliens, property crimes, identity theft and all others when stolen vehicles are used as part of the criminal activity
7. Conduct inspections of Vehicle Storage facilities to insure compliance with appropriate State and Federal statutory and regulatory laws and rules.
8. Conduct inspections of licensed and unlicensed Vehicle Salvage Dealers to insure compliance with appropriate State and Federal statutory and regulatory laws and rules.
9. Conduct inspections of in-bound and out-bound vehicles at land and sea ports in cooperation with Customs and Border Protection and other Homeland Security agencies
10. Assist law enforcement agencies regarding the execution of Search Warrants, Arrest Warrants, Revocation Warrants and Parole Warrants that are connected to persons with a history of engaging in motor vehicle crimes.
11. Provide analytical assistance to law enforcement agencies as it pertains to vehicle crimes, organized criminal activity and crimes against persons in connection to tracking, identifying and locating suspect vehicles.
12. Provide instructors/speakers for civic organizations, schools, citizen academies and law enforcement agencies. Conduct Public Awareness activities to included HEAT registrations and VIN etchings to educate and provide citizens with methods to protect their property.
13. Provide electronic and technical assistance as it pertains to covert operations and investigations that are related to vehicle crimes or crimes involving public health and safety.
14. Provide expertise and assistance in processing of vehicles for evidence of criminal activity
15. Conduct inspection of vehicles as required by various laws and rules with the Department of Motor Vehicles
16. Provide assistance to the Department of Motor Vehicles and local Tax Assessor Collector offices as it pertains to inspection of questioned vehicles and documents and fraudulent motor vehicle transactions.
17. Conduct investigations concerning complaints involving new and used car dealers.
18. Provide assistance in the tracking of stolen vehicles with On-Star, Lo Jack and other tracking sources.
19. Conducting joint investigations with authorities of foreign countries in the retrieval of stolen vehicles



Texas Automobile Burglary and Theft Prevention Authority Value of Stolen Vehicles Recovered 2002 - 2009

Fiscal Year	Value of Stolen Vehicles Recovered
2002	\$42,484,274
2003	\$176,128,732
2004	\$159,732,237
2005	\$151,696,376
2006	\$165,148,777
2007	\$192,974,690
2008	\$55,696,574
2009	\$99,026,199



These commendable efforts were achieved by a mere 200 Investigators

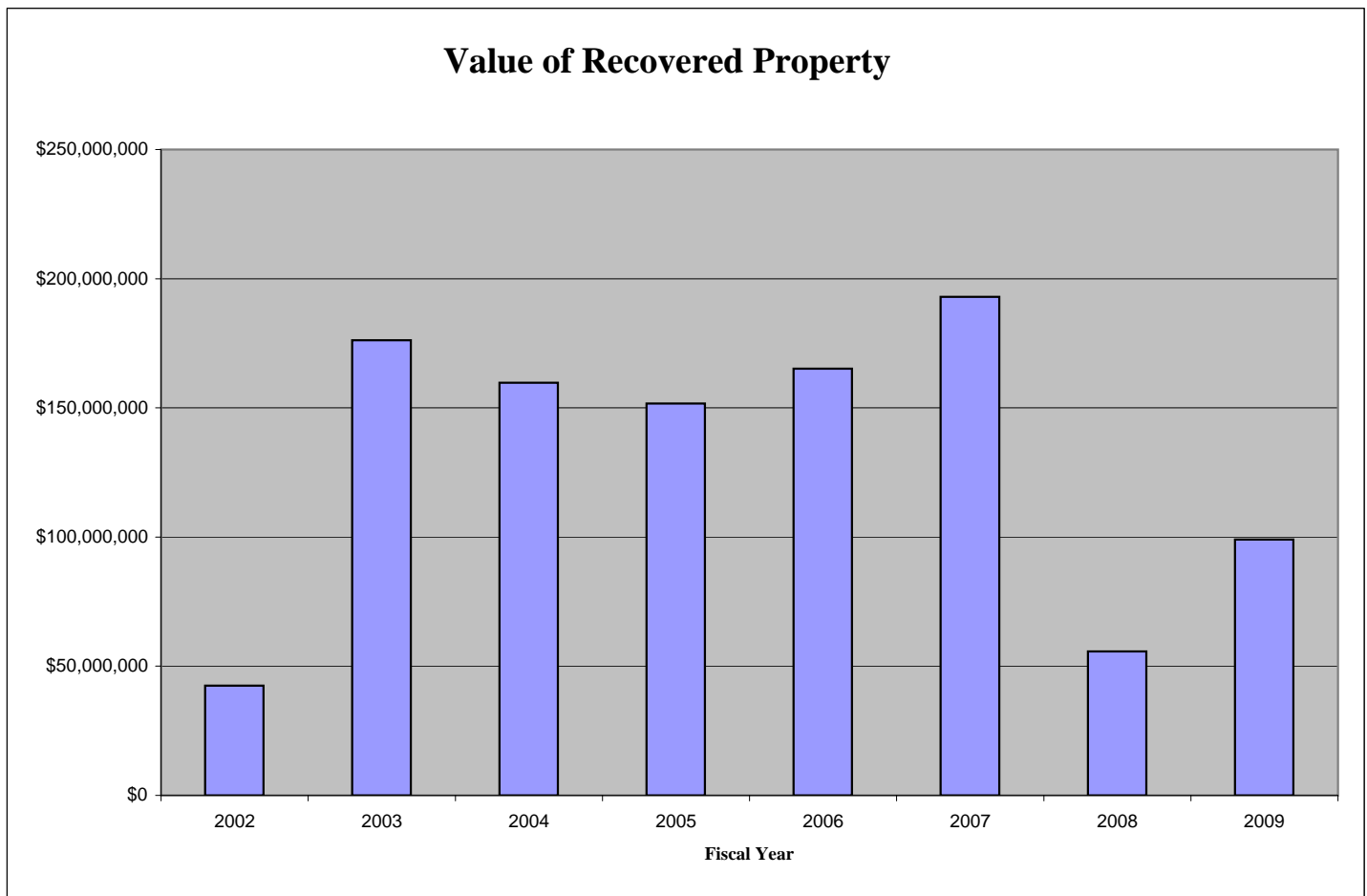


Texas Automobile Burglary and Theft Prevention Authority

Value of Recovered Property

2002 - 2009

Fiscal Year	Value of Recovered Property
2002	\$625,695
2003	\$13,632,303
2004	\$11,379,810
2005	\$7,144,394
2006	\$9,797,380
2007	\$11,164,026
2008	\$5,372,818
2009	\$3,454,338

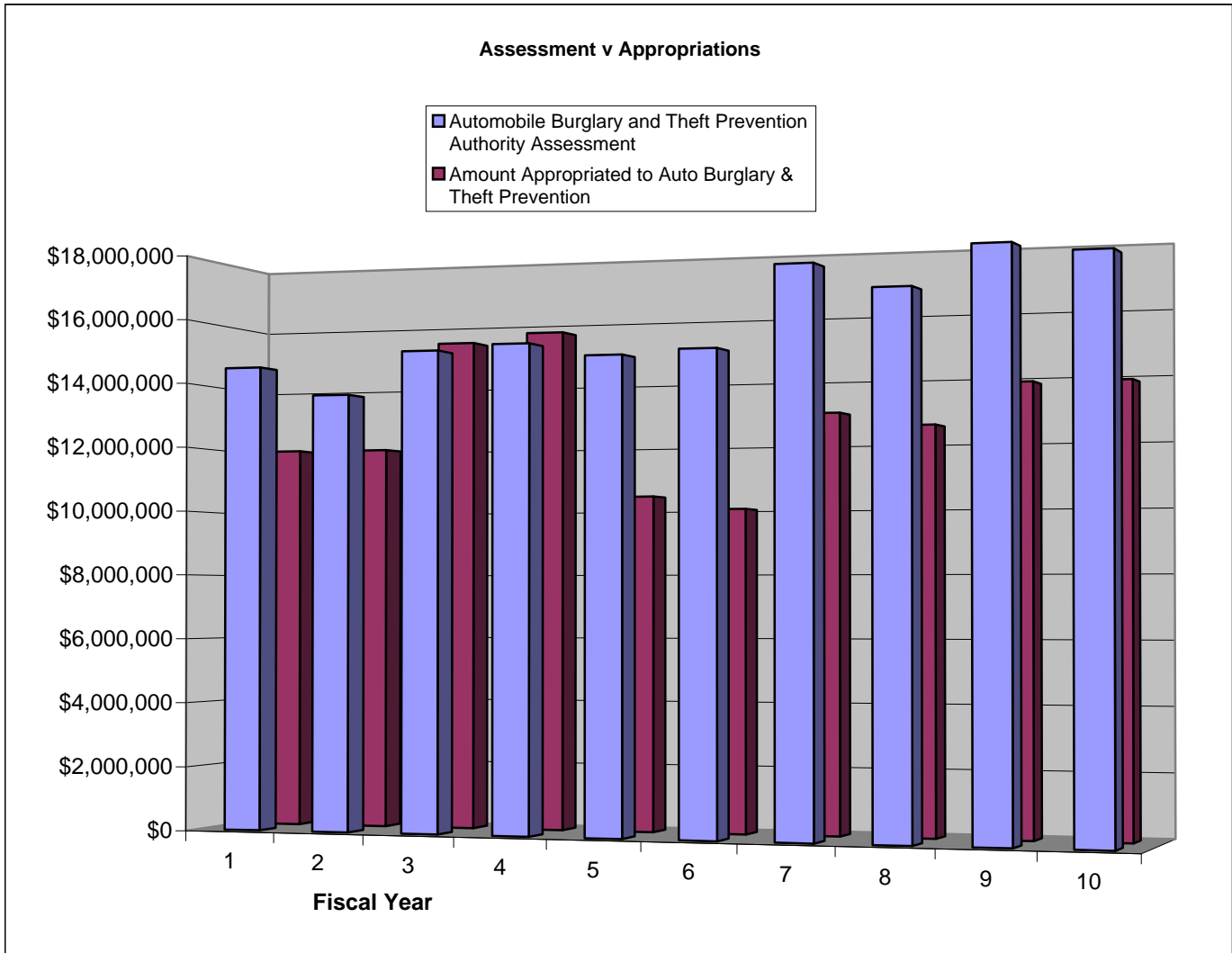


These achievements were accomplished by a mere 200 Investigators



Texas Automobile Burglary and Theft Prevention Authority Percentage of Auto Assessment Fees NOT Received

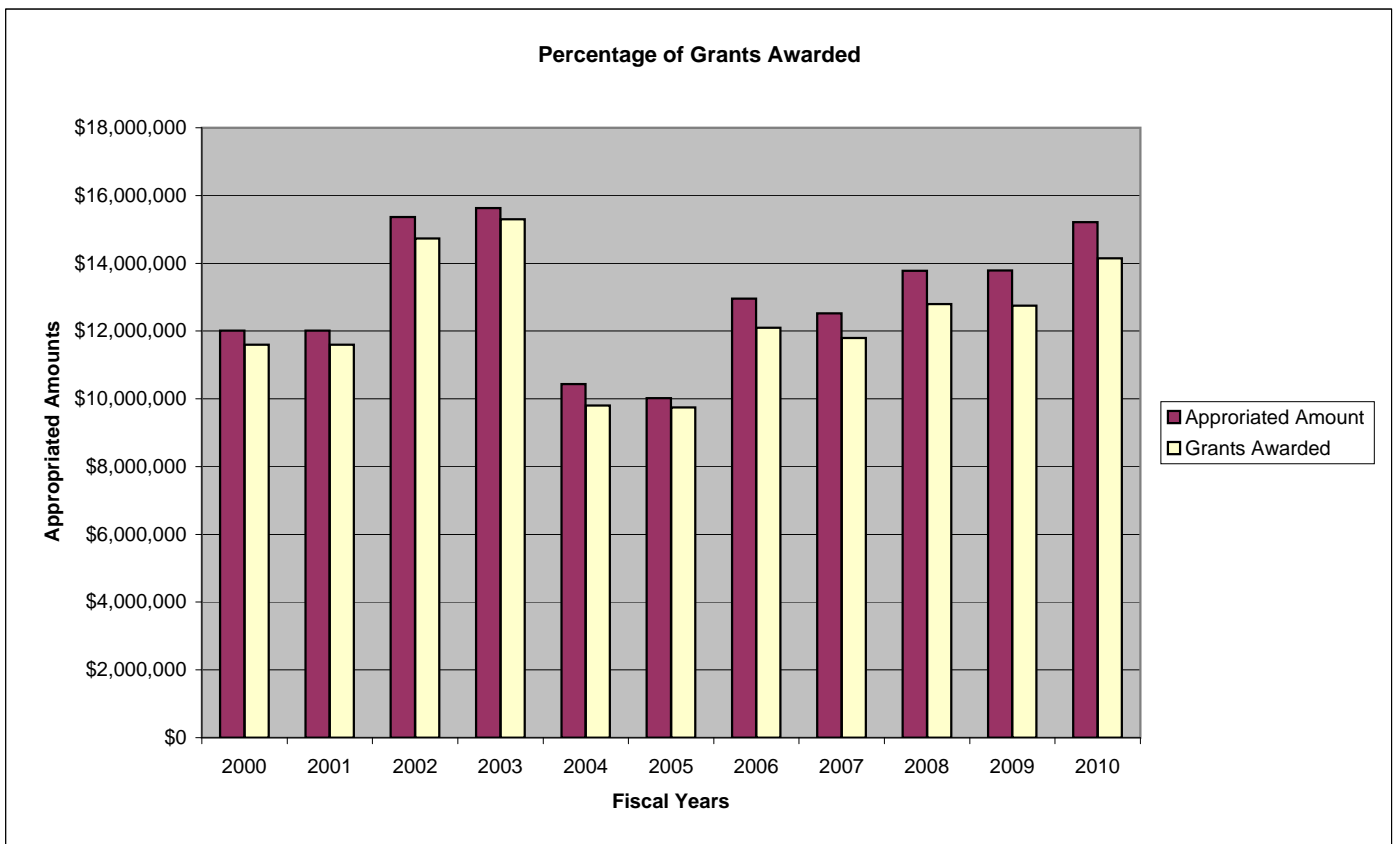
Fiscal Year	Automobile Burglary and Theft Prevention Authority Assessment	Amount Appropriated to Auto Burglary & Theft Prevention	Difference from Assessment Collected - ABTPA Appropriated Amount	Percentage of Appropriation NOT Received
2000	\$14,517,823	\$12,009,210	\$2,508,613	17.28%
2001	\$13,599,642	\$12,009,210	\$1,590,432	11.69%
2002	\$14,906,211	\$15,364,000	-\$457,789	-3.07%
2003	\$15,057,779	\$15,626,000	-\$568,221	-3.77%
2004	\$14,648,960	\$10,432,265	\$4,216,695	28.78%
2005	\$14,773,997	\$10,022,990	\$4,751,007	32.16%
2006	\$17,235,509	\$12,939,288	\$4,296,221	24.93%
2007	\$16,458,504	\$12,525,967	\$3,932,537	23.89%
2008	\$17,655,750	\$13,774,920	\$3,880,830	21.98%
2009	\$17,368,530	\$13,783,835	\$3,584,695	20.64%





Texas Automobile Burglary and Theft Prevention Authority Percentage of Grants Awarded 2000 - 2010

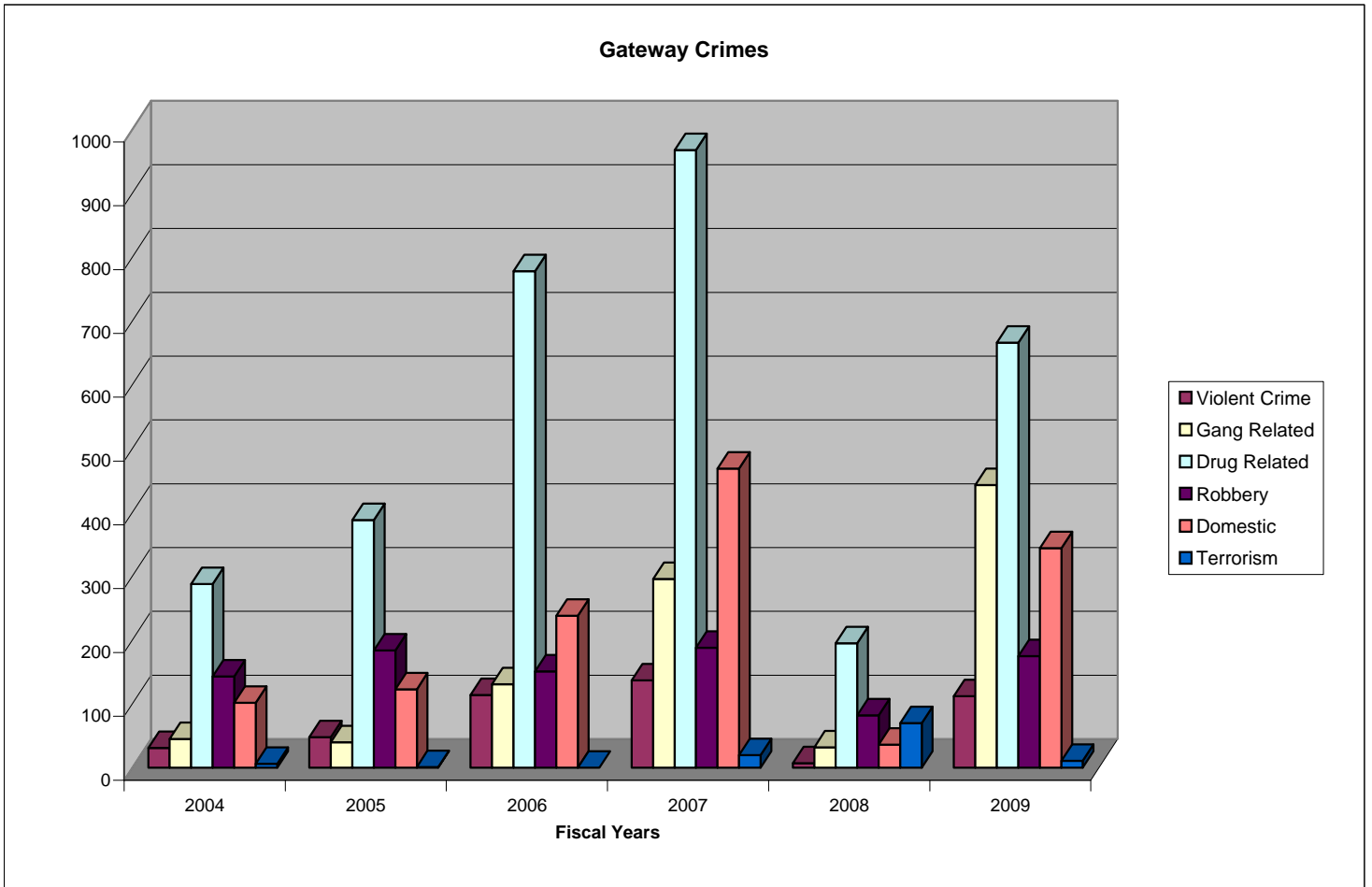
FY	Appropriated Amount	Grant Awards	% of Appropriations
2000	\$12,009,210	\$11,600,000	96.59%
2001	\$12,009,210	\$11,600,000	96.59%
2002	\$15,364,000	\$14,728,860	95.87%
2003	\$15,626,000	\$15,300,000	97.91%
2004	\$10,432,235	\$9,800,000	93.94%
2005	\$10,022,990	\$9,749,963	97.28%
2006	\$12,953,701	\$12,100,000	93.41%
2007	\$12,525,967	\$11,800,000	94.20%
2008	\$13,774,920	\$12,800,000	92.92%
2009	\$13,783,835	\$12,750,000	92.50%
2010	\$15,214,355	\$14,150,000	93.00%





Texas Automobile Burglary and Theft Prevention Authority Gateway Crimes 2004 -2009

Gateway Crimes	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Violent Crime	31	48	114	137	7	112
Gang Related	45	40	131	296	32	443
Drug Related	288	388	778	968	195	666
Robbery	143	184	151	188	82	175
Domestic	102	123	238	469	36	344
Terrorism	6	1	0	20	70	11





82nd Texas Legislature Overview

Texas Auto Burglary and Theft
Prevention Authority



Watch Your Car
TEXAS AUTO BURGLARY & THEFT PREVENTION AUTHORITY



Section I — Program Overview

- ABTPA At-A-Glance
- ABTPA Statute — Article 4413(37)
- HB 1887 — Burglary
- HB 3097 — DMV Creation



Watch Your Car.
TEXAS AUTO BURGLARY & THEFT PREVENTION AUTHORITY



TEXAS AUTOMOBILE BURGLARY AND THEFT PREVENTION AUTHORITY A T - A - G L A N C E

MISSION

The Texas Automobile Burglary & Theft Prevention Authority is established for the purpose of:

- Funding programs which will reduce the incidence of economic vehicle & burglary theft in the state of Texas.
- Development of a statewide support network of law enforcement, local prosecutors, insurance representatives, and citizens to combat vehicle & burglary theft through specialized theft reduction initiatives and public education.
- Funding a statewide vehicle registration program.
- Establishing partnerships with officials in Mexico to reduce the number of stolen vehicles

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section I -- Program Overview

- *ABTPA At-A-Glance*
- *ABTPA Statute Art.4413 (37)*
- *HB 1887-Burglary*
- *HB 3097- DMV Creation*

Section II -- Grantee Information

- *Types of Thefts & Area Problems*
- *Gateway Crimes*
- *2010 Grant Awards and Program Map*
- *Scope of Work*
- *Summary of 2009 Grant Programs*

Section III -- Financial Analysis

- *ABTPA Financial and Funding Process*
- *ABTPA Legislative Budget*
- *ABTPA Percentage of Grants Awarded*

Section IV -- Public Awareness & Education

- *Campaigns*
- *Media Outreach*
- *Collateral*

Section V -- Awards & Accomplishments

- *ABTPA Campaign Awards*
- *Grantee Awards*

Section VI -- Local Grantee Information

ABOUT US

The Automobile Theft Prevention Authority (ATPA) was established by the 72nd Texas Legislature to create a statewide effort to reduce auto theft.

The 80th Legislature amended the ATPA mission to include emphasis on vehicle burglary in addition to theft. The resulting agency, known as the Texas Auto Burglary and Theft Prevention Authority (ABTPA), is charged with assessing the vehicle burglary, vehicle theft, and economic vehicle theft problems in Texas.

In 2009, the 81st Legislature placed the Automobile Burglary & Theft Prevention Authority is the newly created Texas Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) which became effective November 1, 2009.



ABTPA SUMMARY

- The ABTPA is funded by a legislatively mandated annual assessment fee paid by individual policyholders and collected by the Comptroller of Public Accounts
- Since its inception, ABTPA has funded and managed 485 grants totaling \$184,322,111
- In FY 2010, ABTPA funded 28 grants to local law enforcement agencies totaling \$14,150,000 million.

ABTPA BOARD

The Governor appoints six individuals to serve as the ABTPA Board. The Board members include two law enforcement representatives, two consumer representatives, two insurance representatives, and the Executive Director of the Texas Department of Public Safety, who serves as ex-officio. Board members serve staggered six-year terms.

BOARD FUNCTIONS

All decisions of funding and the direction of the program is disseminated through the Board which provide the perspective from the various areas of representation from the members. This is very helpful in knowing the right message to send to our customers across the state. Reporting on the progress, department issues, legislative issues, rule making and other public concerns is a vital part of the board's authority. This allows staff to concentrate on the administrative aspects of the providing the state of Texas with quality assurance to carry out the mission of the program.

- Oversight of programs operated by the authority
- Approve of funding for projects, subject to continuation of funding through state appropriations and availability of funds
- Oversight of the roles, rules and functions of the authority
- Oversight of the current budget for the authority

STAFF FUNCTIONS

Grant Management

Financial

Administrative

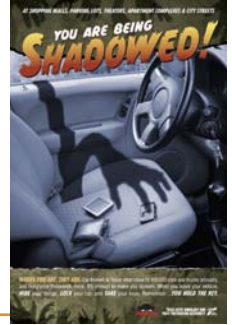
- Open Meetings/Records
- Policy/Rule Review
- Travel for Staff and Board
- Advisory Committee Meetings
- Strategic Planning Legislative
- Legislative Research and Development
- Legislative Policy Implementation

Public Awareness

- Public Education/Prevention Campaign
- Conference Planning

TASK FORCE FUNCTIONS

- Recover stolen vehicles and property
- Apprehend car thieves and vehicle burglars
- Conduct proactive investigations
- Carjacking investigations
- Vehicle Arson Investigations
- Conduct public awareness and education events for the public
- Provide assistance to other law enforcement agencies
- Conduct salvage inspections
- Conduct Insurance Fraud Investigations



ABTPA COMMITTEES

Insurance Fraud Committee

comprises representatives from insurance companies, Office of the Attorney General, Texas Department of Insurance, and law enforcement agencies who address the growing problem of insurance fraud. The Committee identifies goals for addressing issues relating to vehicle theft “give-ups or walk-a-ways,” VIN switches, arson, and insurance fraud.

Grantee Advisory Committee

considers matters of concern to both grantees and ABTPA and leverages the experience, knowledge, and insight of law enforcement professionals with regard to the auto theft problem.

Border Solutions Committee

a bi-national committee established by the Texas ABTPA in 1992, fosters communication with Mexico to reduce the number of stolen vehicles on both sides of the border.

“Simply put, where you go, these criminals go. When you leave your purse, laptop—or worse, your keys—in plain sight, you are just inviting car thieves to help themselves to your vehicle, identity and safety.”

AUTO BURGLARY & THEFT PROBLEM

- Every 5 minutes a vehicle is stolen in Texas. The 2009 Texas Uniform Crime Report reported that 76,617 vehicles were stolen, reflects a 10% decrease in vehicle theft volume since 2008. The corresponding monetary loss of over \$765 million continues to be a significant loss for the state of Texas.
- The economic loss of stolen vehicles in Texas was over \$765 million dollars with an average loss of \$9,985 per motor vehicle.
- The economic impact of auto theft translates into a loss of approximately 2.1 million dollars per day for Texas residents.

The Problem Continues

- Every 2 ½ minutes in Texas, a vehicle is broken into and the contents stolen. In 2009, the Texas Uniform Crime Report reported 272,791 larcenies from motor vehicles and larcenies of motor vehicle parts and accessories.
- The economic loss of burglarized vehicles exceeded \$220 million with an average loss of \$808 per larceny. The cost of vehicle burglary translates into a loss of almost \$603,000 per day for Texas residents.

EXPORTATION OF STOLEN VEHICLES

- Law enforcement statistical analyses in some Texas border communities estimate the export of stolen vehicles as high as 90% (El Paso).
- As far as the number exported from the entire state, estimates run between 40% and 45%. The National Insurance Crime Bureau estimates the overall U.S. export rate at 25%.

INSURANCE FRAUD

- 30% of all missing vehicle claims are fraudulent and account for ten cents of every premium dollar consumers pay for insurance.
- 22% of insurance referrals reported to the Texas Department of Insurance Fraud Unit deal with motor vehicle insurance.

BORDER ISSUES

- Stolen vehicles continue to cross the Texas borders at an alarming rate.
- Cartel and gang violence has increased along the borders.
- Border Partners, is a program to assist U.S. and Mexican law enforcement agencies in the recovery of stolen vehicles in the El Paso-Juarez area.

BARRIERS AND PENALTY FOR AUTO THEFT

The biggest barriers facing prosecutors in Texas is decreased penalties for vehicle crimes as well as lack of ability to dedicate prosecutors to vehicle crimes. The most useful tools in recent years have been parts marking, more sophisticated and increased video and audio surveillance, and confessions from thieves.

The Texas penalty for theft of \$1,500 to \$20,000 was reduced in the late 90's from a third degree felony to a state jail felony, with a reduced internment maximum of two years and lesser fines. In addition, maximum penalties are not imposed until the third conviction. This has been a major hindrance to prosecution.

The biennial Texas legislature will resume in January 2011, and we are not aware of specific legislation affecting vehicle crimes that will be proposed. However, law enforcement will vigorously support any bills that may increase vehicle crime penalties or increase funding for law enforcement auto theft divisions and task forces.

Penalties for vehicle crimes should be increased, including raising theft of a vehicle to felony classification across the board, regardless of the value. Also, all vehicles should be included in the NHTSA parts-marking requirement.

“Vehicle thefts are gateway crimes to other violent crimes.” “When we go after car thieves, we catch other criminals, through busts for money, drug and weapon seizures. A car stolen from Houston once was even used as a terrorist car bomb.”

WHY IS ABTPA IMPORTANT?

The primary goal is to reduce auto theft in Texas. Since its inception in 1991, the program has become renowned for its landmark decrease in auto theft in Texas. Vehicle theft is the costliest property crime in the U.S., costing consumers more than \$8.4 billion annually.

Several U.S. states and British Columbia, Canada have used the Texas ABTPA as a model for their programs. The U.S. Department of Justice has used the Texas ABTPA as a model for a national program.

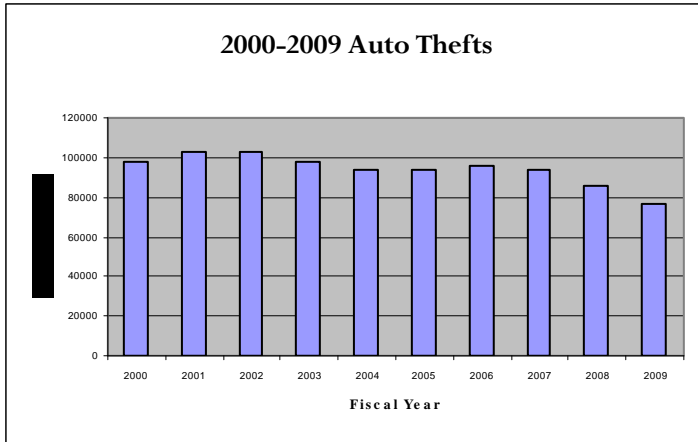
As always, thefts and recovery rates are a result of supply and demand. Penalties relating to auto theft have been reduced in Texas during the last decade, resulting in more vehicle crimes offenders and creating a new market for supply.

VIN switching and cloning are relatively simple procedures for the educated thief, and as the knowledge spreads within the criminal community, more perpetrators are on the streets. In addition, as the value of vehicles and parts increases, there is more money to be had through both techniques.

ABTPA STATISTICAL INFORMATION

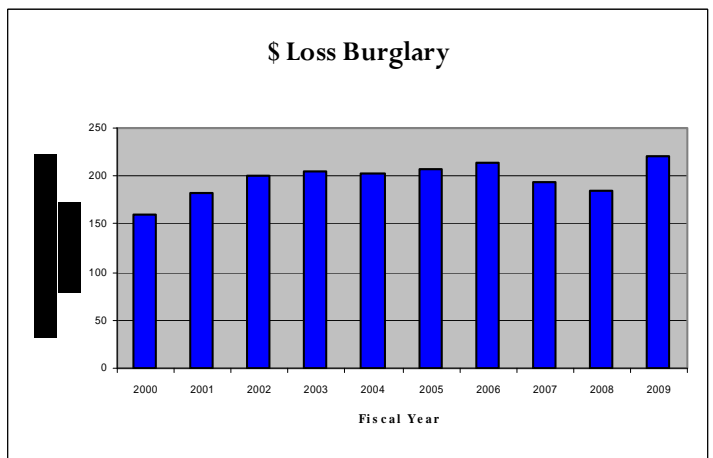
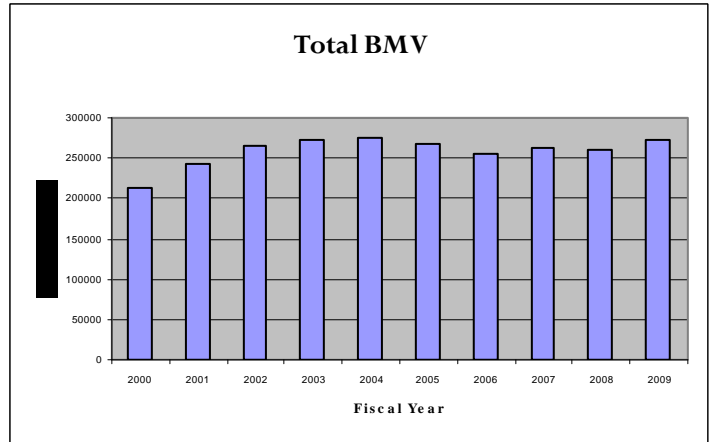
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT STATISTICS

In 2009, there were 76,617 vehicle stolen, with an estimated loss of \$765,000,000.



BURGLARY OF MOTOR VEHICLE STATISTICS

In 2009, there were 216,617 burglaries of motor vehicle, with an estimated loss of \$220,000,000.



TOP 10 STOLEN IN TEXAS

- Ford Pickup
- Chevrolet Pickup
- Dodge Pickup
- Honda Civic
- Chevrolet Tahoe
- Honda Accord
- GMC Pickup
- Ford Taurus
- Toyota Camry
- Chevrolet Impala

ADDITIONAL DATA FOR AUTO THEFT STATISTICS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM:

- ABTPA: www.txwatchyourcar.com
- FBI: www.fbi.gov, "Crime in the United States" publication
- NICB: www.nicb.org, press releases, prevention publications
- Texas Dept. of Public Safety: www.txdps.state.tx.us; "Crime in Texas" publication, Texas Penal Code, MVT19 report
- U.S. Department of Justice: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/c02.htm>, carjacking Study



• The following statistical information is based on unpublished UCR Report information from the Texas Department of Public Safety and ABTPA Task Force year end data.

ABTPA SUCCESS

- Since ABTPA’s inception, vehicle theft rates in Texas have been reduced by 66%. This translates into lower automobile insurance rates for all Texas drivers.
- The ABTPA’s award winning “Watch Your Car” campaign has increased public awareness in the state and has provided grant-
- ees with a comprehensive theme, operational plan and materials for theft reduction information and education. Our hotline, 1 800 CAR WATCH provides citizens throughout the state with tips to reduce vehicle theft.
- ABTPA funds the Help End Auto Theft Program (H.E.A.T.), a statewide vehicle registration pro-

gram that helps law enforcement officers identify stolen vehicles between the hours of 1 am - 5 am.

“Our success is due to interagency cooperation between law enforcement agencies and other ABTPA grantees across Texas and the support of the industry, community partners, and the criminal justice field.”

GRANTEE RECOGNITION

All around the state, the task forces of the ABTPA have continued to reduce vehicle theft rates and educate the public on the WATCH YOUR CAR program. Vehicle theft investigations have ranged from U-Haul trucks in Dallas to airplanes in Mexico to tractor trailer trucks discovered in Lubbock and traced to locations as far away as North Dakota and British Columbia. Task force investigators recover stolen vehicles and their parts, monitor salvage operations and follow up on fraudulent insurance claims, while working with other law enforcement officials on crimes committed in conjunction with the theft of a vehicle. Education and training of fellow officers and the general public regarding the best means of protecting vehicles from theft is an ongoing priority. In addition the 1-800 CAR WATCH hotline handled thousands of calls, all due to heightened public awareness. Our partnership with Mexico and the Task Forces on the Border work surveillance at the points of entry like Del Rio, Laredo, Eagle Pass, El Paso, and Brownsville.

The ABTPA task forces have won numerous awards throughout the years for recognition of outstanding service and achievements. Our Task Forces have been the recipient of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), Texas Crime Prevention Association, National Insurance Crime Bureau, and many other awards across the nation.

The Texas H.E.A.T. (Help End Auto Theft) statewide vehicle registration program, funded by ABTPA and administered by the Texas Department of Public Safety, is being used by the U.S. Department of Justice as the model for their recently enacted national vehicle registration program.

THE TEXAS AUTOMOBILE BURGLARY AND THEFT PREVENTION AUTHORITY “WATCH YOUR CAR” ® AND “YOU HOLD THE KEY” ® SERVICE MARKS

The Texas Automobile Burglary and Theft Prevention Authority (ABTPA) has been awarded the registered service marks for the “Watch Your Car” mark and design and for the “You Hold the Key” mark as of January 5, 2010 by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO).

The “Watch Your Car” design consists of a silhouette in the shape of a car with the tires of the car being a cartoon image shaped like eyes.

The marks are used for promoting public awareness of the need for vehicle theft and vehicle burglary prevention, producing television public service announcements on the subject of vehicle theft and vehicle burglary prevention, and direct mail advertising on vehicle theft and vehicle burglary prevention.

Any entity, except ABTPA task forces, currently using the “Watch Your Car” and/or “You Hold the Key” will need to contact the ABTPA office at 512.374.5101 to obtain official permission to use either service mark.



OTHER ALLIANCES AND INDUSTRY PARTNERS:

- (IAATI)/(TAVTI)
- Border Security Council
- National Insurance Crime Bureau (NICB)
- Texas Attorney General's Office
- Insurance Industry
- Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts
- Texas Department of Insurance
- Texas Crime Prevention Association
- Texas Police Chief's and Sheriff's Associations
- International Association of Chief's of Police
- Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Maryland, Colorado, New York, Louisiana and Arizona Auto Theft Prevention Authorities
- Insurance SIU Association
- New and Used Car Dealer Associations

AUTO THEFT REMINDER:

Drivers need to be reminded that thieves are always looking for the "easy take," and that they should consistently practice the simplest auto theft prevention methodologies: lock doors and take keys.

In addition, drivers need to be made aware that simple anti-theft devices can be obtained very inexpensively, and that any device added to "common sense" prevention practices increases the likelihood the vehicle will not be stolen. In addition, used car consumers should be more aggressive in checking documentation for and history of those vehicles before purchasing them.

ABTPA OUTLOOK

The Future:

Sustained funding for the Texas ABTPA presents a consistent challenge. As day-to-day task force operating costs increase and vehicle criminals become more determined, ABTPA's allocated funding continues to be stressed.

The need to secure additional funds has become pertinent, and ABTPA is exploring a variety of possibilities, including increased insurance assessments. ABTPA is optimistic that solutions can be found and intends to work cooperatively with Texas government to meet future funding and vehicle crimes challenges.

Significance

Texas ranks second in the nation for vehicle thefts. In 2009, 76,617 vehicles were stolen in the state, equating to over \$765 million in financial losses. It is estimated that 30% - 50% of stolen vehicles in 2009 had the owners' keys inside.

In 2009, 272,791 cases of vehicle burglary were reported, totaling over \$220 million in losses. Vehicle crimes account for the largest financial loss among all property crimes in Texas. In addition, vehicle theft and burglary often serve as gateways to the commission of more heinous crimes, including armed robbery, drug trafficking, human smuggling, buying/selling illegal weapons, and terrorism. Therefore, law enforcement resources that can specifically address vehicle crimes are necessary, and the need is consistent.



TEXAS AUTOMOBILE BURGLARY AND THEFT PREVENTION AUTHORITY

Contact and Location:

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Austin, Texas 78731
Office (512) 374-5101
Fax (512) 374-5110



Article 4413(37). Automobile Burglary and Theft Prevention Authority.

Definitions

Section 1. In this article:

- (1) "Authority" means the Automobile Burglary and Theft Prevention Authority.
- (2) "Economic motor vehicle theft" means motor vehicle burglaries or theft committed for financial gain.
- (3) "Department" means the Texas Department of Transportation.
- (4) "Director" means the executive director of the Texas Department of Transportation.

Establishment of Authority

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

Appointment of Authority

- Section 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.



**AUTOMOBILE BURGLARY & THEFT PREVENTION AUTHORITY
STATUTE, ARTICLE 4413(37)
NOVEMBER 30, 2007**

(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 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



**AUTOMOBILE BURGLARY & THEFT PREVENTION AUTHORITY
STATUTE, ARTICLE 4413(37)
NOVEMBER 30, 2007**

(5) uses or receives a substantial amount of tangible goods, services, or funds from the authority, other than reimbursement authorized by law for services on the board of the authority.

(j) For purpose 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

Section 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

Section 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 compiles with Subsection (d).

(d) The training program required by Subsection (c) must provide information to the person regarding:



**AUTOMOBILE BURGLARY & THEFT PREVENTION AUTHORITY
STATUTE, ARTICLE 4413(37)
NOVEMBER 30, 2007**

- (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 meeting 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

- (a) The authority shall adopt rules to implement its powers and duties.
- (b) The authority may solicit and accept gifts and grants.



**AUTOMOBILE BURGLARY & THEFT PREVENTION AUTHORITY
STATUTE, ARTICLE 4413(37)
NOVEMBER 30, 2007**

(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.

Powers to Refund

Section 6A. (a) The authority may make determinations regarding the sufficiency of payments made by an “insurer” (as defined under Section 10 of the 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.



**AUTOMOBILE BURGLARY & THEFT PREVENTION AUTHORITY
STATUTE, ARTICLE 4413(37)
NOVEMBER 30, 2007**

(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 Automobile Burglary and Theft Prevention 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) Repealed by Acts 1997, 75th Leg., ch. 305, Sec. 10(1), eff. Sept. 1, 1997.

Plan of Operation

Section 7. (a) The authority shall develop and implement a plan of operation.

(b) The plan of operation must include:

(1) an assessment of the scope of the problems of motor vehicle 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 theft and economic motor vehicle theft;

(3) a plan for providing financial support to combat motor vehicle theft and economic motor vehicle theft; and

(4) an estimate of the funds required to implement the plan of operation.

Use of Appropriated Funds

Section 8. (a) Money appropriated to the department for authority purposes shall be used by the authority to pay the department for administrative cost 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;



**AUTOMOBILE BURGLARY & THEFT PREVENTION AUTHORITY
STATUTE, ARTICLE 4413(37)
NOVEMBER 30, 2007**

- (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 theft;
 - (5) providing equipment, for experimental purposes, to assist motor vehicle owners in preventing motor vehicle 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

- Section 9. (a) The authority shall develop a statewide motor vehicle registration program to be administered by the Department of Public Safety.
- (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 a motor vehicle to participate in the program.



**AUTOMOBILE BURGLARY & THEFT PREVENTION AUTHORITY
STATUTE, ARTICLE 4413(37)
NOVEMBER 30, 2007**

(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 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.

Fee

Section 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.

Text of subsection (b) effective until August 1, 1998

(b) Not later than March 1 of each year, each insurer shall pay to the authority a fee equal to \$1 multiplied by the total number of motor vehicle years of insurance for insurance policies delivered, issued for delivery, or renewed by the insurer during the preceding calendar years.

Text of subsection (b) effective until August 1, 1998

(b) An insurer shall pay to the authority a fee equal to \$1 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



**AUTOMOBILE BURGLARY & THEFT PREVENTION AUTHORITY
STATUTE, ARTICLE 4413(37)
NOVEMBER 30, 2007**

- (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) Repealed by Acts 1997, 75th Leg., ch. 305, Sec. 10(2), eff. Sept. 1, 1997.

Performance Review

Section 11. (a) In this section, "motor vehicle theft rate" means the ratio of motor vehicle 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.

Section 12. Repealed by Acts 1997, 75th Leg., ch. 305, Sec. 10(3), eff. Sept. 1, 1997.

Added by Acts 1991, 72nd Leg., ch.243, Sec. 1, eff. June 6, 1991. Sec. 12 amended by Acts 1991, 72nd Leg., 1st C.S. ch. 17, Sec. 3.09, eff. Nov. 12, 1991; Sec. 11(c) amended by Acts 1993, 73rd Leg., ch. 47, Sec. 1, eff. Aug. 30, 1993. Amended by Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch 953, Sec. 1, eff. June 16, 1995; Sec. 1(3), (4) added by Acts 1997, 75th Leg., ch. 305, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1997; Sec. 2 amended by Acts 1997, 75th Leg., ch. 305, Sec. 2, eff. Sept. 1, 1997; Sec. 3(d), (f), (h) amended by Sec. 3(i) to (l) added by Acts Acts 1997, 75th Leg., ch. 305, Sec. 3, eff. Sept. 1, 1997; Sec. 5(a) amended by and Sec. 5(c) to (e) added by Acts 1997, 75th Leg., ch. 305, Sec. 4, eff. Sept. 1, 1997; Sec. 6(c), (e) amended by and Sec. 6(f) to (i) added by Acts 1997, 75th Leg., ch. 305, Sec. 5, eff. Sept. 1, 1997; Sec. 6A(b) amended by Acts 1997, 75th Leg., ch. 305, Sec. 6, eff. Sept. 1, 1997; Sec. 6A(e) repealed by Acts 1997, 75th Leg., ch. 305, Sec. 10(1), eff. Sept. 1, 1997; Sec. 8 amended by Acts 1997, 75th Leg., ch. 305, Sec. 7, eff. Sept. 1, 1997; Sec. 8(b) amended by Acts 1997, 75th Leg., ch. 1423, Sec. 21.45, eff. Sept. 1, 1997; Sec. 9(g) amended by Acts 1997, 75th Leg., ch. 305, Sec. 8, eff. Sept. 1, 1997; Sec. 10(b) amended by Acts 1997, 75th Leg., ch. 305, Sec. 9, eff. Aug. 1, 1998; Sec.



**AUTOMOBILE BURGLARY & THEFT PREVENTION AUTHORITY
STATUTE, ARTICLE 4413(37)
NOVEMBER 30, 2007**

10(e) repealed by Acts 1997, 75th Leg., ch. 305, Sec. 10(2) eff. Sept. 1 , 1997; Sec. 12 repealed by Acts 1997, 75th Leg., ch. 305, Sec. 10(3), eff. Sept. 1, 1997.



House Bill 1887

Summary

An Act

relating to the punishment for and prevention of the offense of burglary of vehicles.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

SECTION 1. Section 30.04, Penal Code, is amended by amending Subsection (d) and adding Subsection (d-1) to read as follows:

(d) An offense under this section is a Class A misdemeanor, except that:

(1) the offense is a Class A misdemeanor with a minimum term of confinement of six months and

(2) the offense is a state jail felony if:

(A) it is shown on the trial of the offense that the defendant has been previously convicted two or more times of an offense under this section; or

SECTION 4. The heading to Article 4413(37), Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

Art. 4413(37). AUTOMOBILE BURGLARY AND THEFT PREVENTION AUTHORITY.

SECTION 5. Sections 1(1) and (2), Article 4413(37), Revised Statutes, are amended to read as follows:

(1) "Authority" means the Automobile Burglary and Theft Prevention Authority.

(2) "Economic automobile theft" means automobile burglary or theft committed for financial gain.

SECTION 6. Section 2, Article 4413(37), Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

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

The plan of operation must include: Burglary in the functions of the program.

SECTION 10. Section 11(a), Article 4413(37), Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

(a) In this section, "automobile theft rate" means the ratio of automobile burglaries or thefts in this state to the number of automobiles in this state. The ratio shall be based on statistical information provided by the Department of Public Safety's uniform crime reporting division.



House Bill 3097

Summary

An Act

relating to the creation, organization, duties, and functions of the Texas Department of Motor Vehicles.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

ARTICLE 1. TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

SECTION 1.01. Title 7, Transportation Code, is amended by
adding Subtitle M to read as follows:

SUBTITLE M. DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

CHAPTER 1001. ORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENT

SUBCHAPTER A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 1001.001. DEFINITIONS. In this subtitle:

- (1) "Board" means the board of the department.
- (2) "Department" means the Texas Department of Motor Vehicles.

Sec. 1001.002. CREATION OF DEPARTMENT; DUTIES. (a) The department is created as an agency of this state.

(b) In addition to the other duties required of the Texas Department of Motor Vehicles, the department shall administer and enforce:

Section 2V.01 amends Section 2 of Article 4413(37), Revised Statutes to establish the Automobile Burglary and Theft Prevention Authority (ABTPA) in the Texas DMV.

ABTPA becomes a division of TX DMV and transfers from TxDOT to the TX DMV all powers, duties, obligations, and rights of actions and the personnel, furniture, computers, other property and equipment, files, and related materials.

Establish the Automobile Burglary and Theft Prevention Authority (authority) in the Department of Motor Vehicles, rather than TxDOT. The authority is not an advisory body to the Texas Department of Motor Vehicles.

The Texas DMV will continue any proceedings involving the ABTPA Office of TxDOT prior to the effective date of this Act and continue the former law.

All personnel, furniture, computers, other property and equipment, files, and related materials used by the ABTPA Office of TxDOT transfer to the Texas DMV.

The unobligated and unexpended appropriations balance for TxDOT for ABTPA for 2009 biennium period will be transferred and reappropriated to the TX DMV for ABTPA purposes.



Section II — Grantee Information

- Types of Burglary and Motor Vehicle Theft
- Types of Commercial Thefts
- Geographical Motor Vehicle Burglary and Theft Problems
- Gateway Crimes
- 2010 Grant Awards and Program Map
- Scope of Work
- Summary of 2009 Grant Programs



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TEXAS AUTO BURGLARY & THEFT PREVENTION AUTHORITY



Types of Burglary and Motor Vehicle Theft

Motor Vehicle Burglaries and Thefts are Committed for a Variety of Reasons:

Transportation:

Theft of the vehicle for personal use. The stolen car is usually abandoned at the destination.

Commit Other Crimes:

Theft of the vehicle for transportation to and from a crime scene. The vehicle is abandoned after the crime has been committed.

Profit/Commercial Thefts:

Thefts perpetrated for financial gain.

Joy Riding:

Theft of a vehicle for the purpose of riding around. These vehicles are usually recovered quickly and close to the location they were stolen from.

Finance Drug Use:

Many vehicle burglaries are committed to support the perpetrators' drug addiction.

Identity Theft:

Increasingly, thieves are using personal information found in vehicles to commit identity theft.

Frequently Used Terminology

VIN:

Vehicle Identification Number using a unique set of 17 alpha numeric characters affixed to a motor vehicle to designate the year, make, model, and specific numeric production sequence. The National Highway Traffic and Safety Administration (NHTSA) are responsible for the application of VIN regulations.

Salvage Switch, VIN Switch, Re-VIN'ing or Ringing, Re-Branding:

The act to conceal the identity of a vehicle by taking a VIN from one vehicle and applying it to another. Many times the replaced VIN is from a Total Loss Vehicle.

VIN Cloning:

The process of taking an actual legitimate VIN and reproducing it as a duplicate and affixing it to another vehicle that has been stolen to conceal the actual identity of the vehicle. Many times the VIN that is cloned is from a Total Loss Vehicle.

Total Loss:

Any motor vehicle that has suffered a loss of any type and is not restored to pre-loss condition for its current registered owner and/or legal owner.

Salvage: Any motor vehicle that is designated for sale and or sold for the express purpose of dismantling and the recycling of its components either for reuse or materials recycling.



Types of Commercial Thefts

Counterfeit Title:

Stolen vehicles can be sold through the use of counterfeit titles. The vehicles are usually sold cheaply and quickly. Frequently the offender will use “out of state” vehicle titles.

Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) Switching:

The intentional alteration of the VIN and the use of the fictitious VIN on counterfeit ownership or registration documents. The vehicle is then sold to an unsuspecting buyer.

Salvage Switches:

These methods involve the purchase of salvage vehicles (wrecked) from insurance companies or auto wreckers. The salvage is usually dismantled but the VIN plate, license plates, title, or bill-of-sale is retained. A vehicle of similar make and model is stolen and the identity of the salvage vehicle is transferred to it. The stolen vehicle is then sold under this identity.

Importation Operations:

These methods involve organized rings importing high-priced stolen European cars into the U.S. Again, inconsistent and sometimes ineffective foreign titling and registration laws are taken advantage of by these rings.

Chop Shops:

Chop shops are places where stolen cars are dismantled for parts and accessories that can be sold for profit. Sometimes parts are purchased by body shops or repair garages for repairs to damaged vehicles.

Identity Theft:

Identity theft occurs when someone uses personal information such as your name, social security number, or bank account number without your knowledge to commit fraud or theft. Identity thieves can purchase vehicles using the personal information of an unsuspecting victim. The victim may not receive any indication of the purchase until three months after the car has been purchased, which is usually a late payment inquiry from the finance company.

Vehicle Cloning:

A thief will copy a VIN from a legally owned vehicle sitting in a parking lot or vehicle dealership. Then the offender will steal a vehicle similar to the one from which the criminal copied the VIN. The stolen vehicle’s legitimate VIN tag is then replaced with the counterfeit one.

Cargo Thefts:

The crime of Cargo theft is estimated to cost the US between \$15-30 billion a year. No longer is cargo being stolen as just one or two items taken from a truck or semi-trailer; it’s the whole load along with the trailer. Frequently, the truck tractor itself is being stolen, as well. These loads vary from furniture, to food items, to tires, automotive supplies and parts, computer products, to pharmaceutical supplies. If a trailer is loaded with goods, it could very well become a target for cargo theft. Depending on the goods, the loads can vary in value from approximately \$10,000 to millions of dollars.



Geographical Motor Vehicle Burglary and Theft Problems

Problems in Rural Areas

Rural areas throughout Texas have become breeding grounds for illicit activities involving auto burglary and theft-related crimes. Among them are the following:

1. Chop Shops.
 - a. Operation in which stolen vehicles are stripped of their valuable parts and sold for economic profit. The parts are not as recognizable as the vehicle and are worth two to three times the vehicle itself.
 - b. This illegal activity is also found in urban areas across the state, but goes undetected more easily in rural areas.
2. Arson.
 - a. Vehicles stolen in the inner cities and more metropolitan areas are found in the remote sections of these rural areas stripped of their parts, then subsequently burned.
 - b. An automobile owner will have his/her vehicle stolen, and then set ablaze in anticipation of reimbursement from their insurance company.
3. Abandoned vehicles.
 - a. Vehicles are stolen, stripped of their parts or vandalized and then left abandoned until discovered by property owners or law enforcement.
 - b. Vehicles are stolen and used in conjunction with another crime and left abandoned in these uninhabited areas

Problems in Urban Areas

In the more urbanized sections of the state where vehicle thefts are greatest, task forces concentrate most of their efforts on the following:

1. Salvage Yards.
 - a. Improper documentation or inventory of vehicles or parts being purchased by or delivered to salvage yards.
 - b. Stolen vehicles or parts are being bought or sold for economic profit.
 - c. Salvage dealers switch, remove, alter, or obliterate VINs on vehicles.
2. Organized Crime Activity.
 - a. Theft rings and/or gangs steal and/or burglarize vehicles for economic profit.
 - b. Theft rings and/or gangs steal and/or burglarize vehicles to commit other crimes.
3. Shopping Malls, Businesses, and Dealerships.
 - a. Provide a variety of vehicles for automobile thieves and convenient targets for auto burglary.
 - b. Vehicles are left unattended and security is usually minimal.
 - c. Automobile thieves and burglars can “stakeout” a location, wait for the driver to go inside, then steal the vehicle or burglarize the vehicle knowing the owner will be out of sight for a given period of time.

Problems Along the Border

Problems with burglary and theft in the areas well north of the Texas/Mexico Border are known to be quite different from the problems along the border.

1. International Port of Entry.

- a. Thieves steal vehicles from all over the state and cross international bridges into Mexico and sell the vehicles for economic profit.
- b. Due to NAFTA and the high volume of traffic entering/exiting the U.S., it makes it more difficult to monitor these ports.
- c. Major and minor roadways, as well as low water crossings, provide for immediate exodus from the cities and towns along the border.

2. Organized Criminal Activity.

- a. Applying the funnel effect, the border provides the pipeline between the identified crime site and an extensive distribution network.
- b. Criminal combinations are taking place in which collaborators are carrying on criminal activities, whether participants know each others' identities, or stand at arm's length.
- c. This activity involves burglaries and thefts for "Felonious Intent," and contributes greatly to the consistent burglary and theft of autos.

3. Fraudulent Title & Registration.

- a. Stolen vehicles are brought into the U.S. with fraudulent documentation from Mexico and the title transferred to legitimize the vehicle.
- b. County Tax Assessor-Collector offices cannot physically inspect all vehicles transferring titles.



Auto Burglary and Theft: Gateway Crimes

The majority of thieves are professional, involved in complex auto burglary and theft schemes including insurance fraud, identity theft, title fraud, and drug trafficking. The International Intelligence Community has identified vehicle burglary and theft and related criminal activity, including insurance fraud as a primary illicit fund-raising source supporting international terrorism.

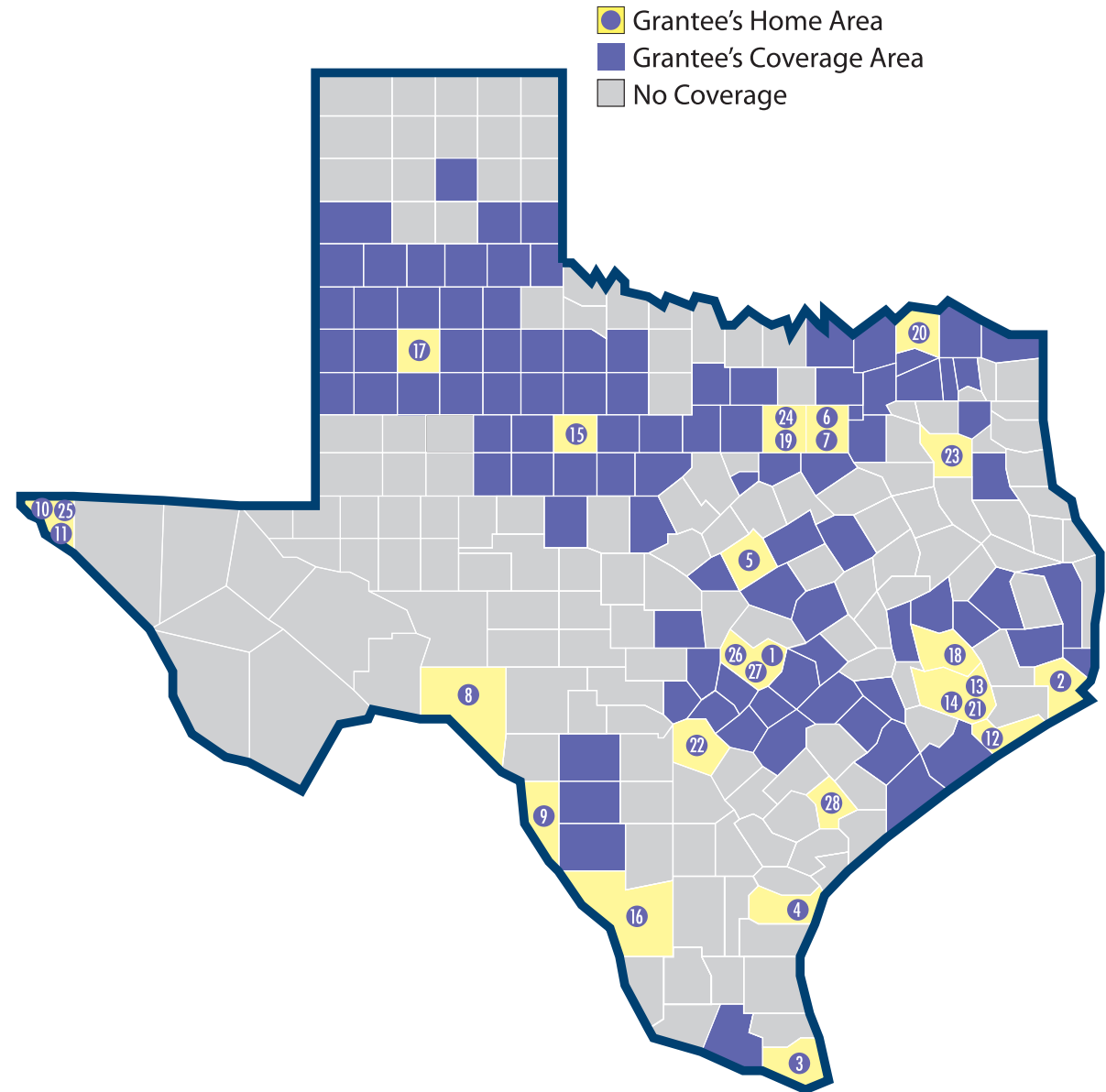
Vehicle burglary and theft transcend jurisdictional boundaries and permeates serious and violent crimes. There are a number of factors that contribute to the vehicle burglary and theft problem in Texas including increasing population, economic conditions, and our proximity to the International border and ports, just to name a few.

Other crimes involving a stolen vehicle are considered “Gateway Crimes”. A stolen vehicle can be a tool for offenders to attempt or be directly involved in other serious offenses. Below is a chart of the other crimes associated with auto theft. These crimes listed are other activities the ABTPA task forces are involved with.

	VIOLENT CRIMES	GANG RELATED	DRUG RELATED	ROBBERY	DOMESTIC	TERRORISM
FY2004	31	45	288	143	102	6
FY2005	48	40	388	194	123	1
FY2006	114	131	778	151	238	0
FY2007	137	296	968	188	469	20
FY2008	7	32	195	82	36	70
FY2009	112	443	666	175	344	11

1. City of Austin	\$ 407,008
2. City of Beaumont	\$ 575,240
3. City of Brownsville	\$ 1,233,185
4. City of Corpus Christi	\$ 394,454
5. Coryell County	\$ 355,941
6. City of Dallas	\$ 517,847
7. Dallas County	\$ 1,012,689
8. City of Del Rio	\$ 119,770
9. City of Eagle Pass	\$ 192,718
10. City of El Paso	\$ 1,208,141
11. El Paso Tax Assessor	\$ 142,243
12. Galveston County	\$ 468,734
13. Harris County	\$ 1,132,796
14. City of Houston	\$ 1,041,471
15. Jones County	\$ 56,475
16. City of Laredo	\$ 433,514
17. Lubbock County	\$ 374,364
18. Montgomery County	\$ 422,298
19. North Texas University	\$ 251,288
20. City of Paris	\$ 138,795
21. City of Pasadena	\$ 80,000
22. City San Antonio	\$ 1,050,485
23. Smith County	\$ 399,241
24. Tarrant County	\$ 1,097,753
25. Texas Dept of Public Safety	\$ 202,255
26. Texas Dept of Public Safety—Training	\$ 88,744
27. Travis County	\$ 634,131
28. City of Victoria	\$ 118,420
Total ABTPA Grant Awards for Fiscal Year 2010	\$14,150,000

2010 Grantee Program Area Map



Automobile Burglary & Theft Prevention Authority

Scope of Work

Program Types

After the official appointment of the Texas ABTPA Board of Directors early in 1992 and the subsequent addition of burglary in FY2007 to the legislative mandate, it is apparent that in order to reduce the auto theft rates statewide, more than one strategy is needed. The ABTPA has established the following categories of programs eligible for funding.

I. Law Enforcement/Detection/ Apprehension.

a. Funds may be allocated for the establishment of motor vehicle burglary and theft enforcement teams and other detection/apprehension programs. Priority funding may be provided to state, county, precinct commissioner, general or home rule cities for enforcement programs in particular areas of the state where the problem is assessed as significant.

b. Enforcement efforts covering multiple jurisdictional boundaries may receive priority for funding. Multiple jurisdictional efforts may include, but are not limited to several municipalities, counties, or regions.

c. Motor vehicle burglary and theft programs designed for detection and apprehension may include community involvement programs, detection training programs, and enhancements to information gathering programs.

d. Detection training programs may include the following: inspection procedures, identifying fraudulent titles, investigation of suspicious claims and development of fraud profiles, and investigative methods unique to the crime of motor vehicle burglary and theft.

e. Information gathering systems improve the accuracy of data required to properly assess the motor vehicle burglary and theft problem and measure the effectiveness of programs designed to combat it. Information gathering systems may also be used to establish patterns of burglary, theft and disposal.

f. Enhancements to existing information gathering systems may be appropriate candidates for funding.

g. Examples of enforcement/detection/apprehension programs that may be funded are:

- Enforcement programs utilizing law enforcement personnel, either alone or in conjunction with personnel from other fields, concerned with the motor vehicle burglary and theft problem.
- Statewide training for patrol officers in proper techniques of identifying and recovering stolen automobiles and property.
- Programs to combat motor vehicle burglary and theft at the street level.
- Programs to reduce the incidence of insurance fraud, to include cooperation with the insurance industry.
- Programs designed to eliminate illegal chop shop operations through covert surveillance, undercover operations and sting operations.
- Programs for information gathering systems to target repeat offenders and high burglary and theft intensive areas.
- Programs for information gathering systems to assist in measuring program effectiveness.
- Programs to improve inspection and auditing of repair facilities and automobile dealers (parts dealers, towing operators, scrap metal processors, salvage operators).
- Programs to participate in interstate or multinational intelligence networks.

- Programs to reduce the incidence of export of stolen vehicles into Mexico including bridge control, inspection of vehicles, “No Mexico” type vehicle registration and technological scanning programs.
- Programs utilizing equipment, for experimental purposes, to assist automobile owners in preventing automobile burglary and theft.

2. Prosecution/Adjudication/Conviction.

a. Funding may be provided for prosecutorial and judicial programs designed to assist with the prosecution of persons charged with motor vehicle burglary and theft offenses. Grants could include funding of efforts to implement changes in the prosecution of auto burglars and thieves and the forfeiture of their property.

b. Prosecutorial and judicial informational grants would be appropriate to investigate aspects of motor vehicle burglary and theft that affect the community:

- Data regarding the violence potential in motor vehicle burglary and theft which may elevate this crime beyond the scope of property crime.

- Programs to dispel notions that insurance compensation alone is sufficient to redress personal losses sustained by motor vehicle burglary and theft.

- Programs to help prosecutors make more effective cases against automobile burglars and thieves.

c. Prosecution and conviction of automobile burglars and thieves is an effective deterrent in the reduction of motor vehicle burglary and theft.

d. Additional examples of effective prosecution/judicial programs that may be funded are:

- Additional prosecution staff to concentrate on motor vehicle burglary and theft cases.

- Workshops designed to train specialized prosecutors.

3. Prevention.

a. The Authority may contract for research or the establishment of testing and performance standards.

b. The Authority may also recommend appropriate comprehensive premium reductions to the Texas Department of Insurance when approving anti-theft devices or systems.

c. Funding of a statewide automobile registration program to be administered by the Department of Public Safety. The registration program would include a regional and/or statewide “No Mexico” registration program disallowing the labeled vehicle from entering Mexico.

4. Reducing the Sale of Stolen Parts.

a. The Authority may fund grants for the development of vehicle identification number labeling, including component part labeling and etching methods designed to deter the sale of stolen parts.

b. The Authority may conduct educational programs informing the public regarding the benefits of VIN labeling and demonstrating how labeling might reduce automobile theft by reducing the ability to find markets for stolen parts.

c. The Authority may serve as a resource for the legislature as it seeks ways to revise the salvage dealer statutes to make them more consumers oriented.

5. Educational/Media Campaigns.

a. The ABTPA will consider grant requests that promote public awareness, provide consumer information, and public training in automobile burglary theft prevention measures.

b. Multi-media paid and PSA announcements developed to educate the public on automobile burglary and theft prevention.

c. Automobile burglary and theft crime prevention curriculum developed for driver's education class and high school awareness classes.

ABTPA-funded task forces across the state are combining their efforts to add surrounding counties to their respective areas of operation, thus increasing their limits on jurisdictional boundaries. Additionally, arson investigators are being added to task forces due to increasing vehicle fires in their area of operation.

An activity that has been effective in combating auto theft has been the use of a "Bait Vehicle". Detectives place the bait vehicles in high crime target areas. The vehicles are equipped with a global positioning satellite tracking system, which is accurate within 30 feet, and allows for the vehicle to be tracked once it is stolen. Law enforcement officers may then activate an engine kill switch to apprehend the offenders and recover the vehicle.

The enabling legislation required that a uniform program be established to prevent stolen vehicles from passing across the border into Mexico. The Border Solutions Committee was formed with representatives from the Mexican States of Chihuahua, Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, and Coahuila. Several funded programs have developed through the recommendation of the Border Solutions Committee. Among them is the International Auto Theft Prevention Identification Training, a workshop which teaches basic and advanced auto theft prevention and vehicle identification techniques to law enforcement officials in both Texas and Mexico. Another program is the Border Auto Theft Information Center (BATIC) located in El Paso. BATIC is available to answer inquiries from Mexican and U.S. law enforcement agencies regarding stolen vehicles. According to DPS, prior to 1994 law enforcement had recovered less than 500 stolen vehicles from Mexico. With the assistance of law enforcement, the Task Forces along the border and BATIC, an average of 1,900 vehicles are recovered annually. The use of BATIC is becoming more and more evident in the United States.

The El Paso Border Partners program was established as an initiative of the Border Solutions Committee. The program was designed to assist U.S. and Mexican law enforcement agencies in the recovery of stolen vehicles in the El Paso-Juarez area. Authorities from both sides of the border access the same database of stolen vehicles and will eventually investigate and prosecute auto thieves jointly.



FY2009 Summary of Grant Programs

Grantee	Staff Supported By Program	Total Funds Awarded 2009	Geographic Area Targeted	Program Summary	Progress Results
City of Austin	5	407,979	City of Austin	Conduct salvage inspections; enhance commercial auto theft investigations; bait vehicle stings; community outreach, education and training presentations; officer training.	A total of 2,528 vehicles were stolen, with 1,970 recovered for an estimated value of \$3,993,069. ATIP conducted a total of 63 training classes with 795 students attending and 185 presentations reaching an audience of 269,062.
City of Beaumont	7	547,919	Jefferson, Orange, Hardin, Jasper Counties & All Municipalities therein	Multi-agency enforcement and crime prevention unit; inspections of salvage yards and repair shops; conduct role call training sessions; conduct crime prevention and awareness activities; implement bait vehicle program.	A total of 972 vehicles were stolen, with 247 recovered for an estimated \$3,172,607. There were 31 salvage inspections conducted with 1,925 vehicles inspected.
City of Brownsville	20	1,135,434	Cameron, Hidalgo	International bridge and vehicle checks; salvage inspections; public awareness presentations and training/education classes. Investigate fake titles & registration of stolen vehicles.	A total of 1519 vehicles were stolen, with 831 recovered worth an estimated \$10,879,500. The Task Force conducted 55 salvage yard inspections with 585 vehicles checked. They also conducted 62 training sessions with 2628 law enforcement officers trained.
City of Corpus Christi	7	492,682	City of Corpus Christi & Nueces County	Salvage yard inspections; public awareness programs; conduct investigation of organized theft ring, title fraud cases & insurance fraud cases.	Total stolen vehicles were 632 with 576 vehicles recovered, worth an estimated \$6,234,689. They also performed 21 salvage yard inspections with a total number of 204 vehicles inspected.
Coryell County	4	306,421	McLennan, Coryell, Burnet, Lampasas & Limestone Counties	Conduct salvage yard and vehicle inspections; continue bait program; provide public awareness classes and officer training; VIN Etching.	Total stolen vehicles were 603 with 54 recovered, worth an estimated \$701,855. Stolen parts recovered worth an estimated \$40,300 for a total recovered and parts of \$742,155.
City of Dallas	6	529,360	City of Dallas & Surrounding Counties	Open & interview intelligence profiles on known or unknown offenders. Inspect vehicle repair facilities & salvage yards. Conduct crime prevention meetings.	Total stolen vehicles were 10,600 with 724 recovered, worth an estimated \$9,931,962. They also conducted 9 training classes and had a total of 311 students to attend.
Dallas County	12	1,026,971	Collin & Dallas Counties	Task Force specializes in commercial vehicles & related thefts and single claim insurance fraud cases; train law enforcement agencies; Insurance Fraud unit will investigate cases.	Total stolen vehicles were 5,674 with 476 recovered, worth an estimated \$6,128,929. The Task Force conducted 11 salvage yard inspections and inspected a total of 66 vehicles.
City of Del Rio	2	141,929	City of Del Rio & Val Verde County	Conduct southbound checkpoints using our Port of Entries to exit Mexico; conduct inspections of salvage and wrecker yards; conduct awareness programs.	Total stolen vehicles were 68 with 11 recovered, worth an estimated \$166,740. They also conducted 49 public awareness events reaching a total audience of 162,226.
City of Eagle Pass	4	186,579	City of Eagle Pass, City of Carrizo Springs, City of Crystal City, City of Uvalde, Maverick, Dimmit, Zavala, & Uvalde Counties	Increase amount of contacts in the Republic of Mexico through officer training; salvage inspections; education/training presentations; public awareness presentations; VIN Etching drives.	Total stolen vehicles were 32 with 60 recovered, with an estimated value of \$767,000. The Task Force conducted 6 salvage inspections and inspected 205 vehicles.
City of El Paso	10	1,031,828	City of El Paso, El Paso County	Salvage inspections; conduct import/export operations inspections; increase public contacts; increase recoveries from Mexico.	Total stolen vehicles were 2,376 with 901 recovered, with an estimated value of \$22,768,252. The Task Force conducted 46 salvage inspections and inspected 362 vehicles. A total of 45 training classes were conducted and 4,405 students attended.
El Paso County Tax	1	67,557	El Paso County	Identify individuals and groups who operate or are a part of illegal activities that include procurement, sale and registration of stolen vehicles; present fraudulent insurance cases every quarter to District Attorney's Office.	Total of 73 insurance fraud cases, and 27 title fraud cases. There were 29 insurance fraud cases filed. There was a total of 6 vehicles recovered worth an estimated \$94,600.



Summary of Grant Programs

Grantee	Staff Supported By Program	Total Funds Awarded 2009	Geographic Area Targeted	Program Summary	Progress Results
Galveston County	9	476,815	Incorporated/unincorporated areas of Galveston County, Brazoria County, Southern Harris County & Matagorda County	Inspections of salvage yards and storage facilities; conduct training seminars through Galveston County Sheriff's Dept.; inspection of car dealerships.	Total stolen vehicles were 699 with 62 recovered worth an estimated \$835,300. Stolen parts worth an estimated value of \$281,500 for a total of recovered vehicles and parts of \$1,116,800. There were 6 auto theft training classes conducted with 84 students that attended.
Harris County	24	1,040,287	Harris County	Salvage and storage facilities inspections; training classes; public service announcements; meetings & presentations; public displays and exhibits.	Total stolen vehicles were 4,649 with 2,929 recovered worth an estimated \$34.2 million. Stolen parts worth an estimated \$6.8 million. There were 120 salvage inspections performed with 1113 vehicles inspected. There were also 61 training classes conducted with 2,766 students that attended.
City of Houston	17	1,009,230	Houston & Harris County	Inspect accessory/tire and wheel shops; inspect auto repair facilities, scrap metal dealers, salvage yards, port checks with U.S. Customs; conduct Public Awareness activities.	Total stolen vehicles were 14,711 with 319 vehicles recovered, worth an estimated value of \$7,432,203. Stolen parts recovered worth an estimated value of \$225,666. There were 24 salvage dealer inspections performed with 6,214 vehicles inspected.
Jones County	5	56,475	Baylor, Brown, Callahan, Coleman, Eastland, Fisher, Haskell, Jones, Kent, King, Knox, Mitchell, Nolan, Runnels, Scurry, Shackelford, Stephens, Stonewall, Taylor, Throckmorton	Conduct salvage and vehicle inspections; provide public awareness programs; provide training to local officers regarding auto theft investigations.	Total stolen vehicles were 39 with 23 recovered, worth an estimated \$247,800. Stolen parts recovered worth an estimated \$101,600 for a total of recovered vehicles and parts of \$349,400. There were 3 Auto Theft training classes conducted with 48 students in attendance.
City of Laredo	5	380,995	City of Laredo & Webb County	Conduct salvage yard and bridge inspections; provide Crime Prevention/Public awareness programs; H.E.A.T. registrations; VIN Etchings.	Total stolen vehicles were 1,638 with 534 vehicles recovered worth an estimated \$5,464,200. Stolen parts recovered worth an estimated \$76,000 for a total of recovered vehicles and parts of \$5,540,200. They also conducted 5 Auto Theft/Burglary Training Classes with 99 students in attendance.
Lubbock County	6	421,324	Bailey, Briscoe, Borden, Castro, Childress, Cochran, Collingsworth, Crosby, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Dickens, Donley, Floyd, Gaines, Garza, Hale, Hall, Hockley, Lamb, Lubbock, Lynn, Motley, Parmer, Swisher, Terry, Yoakum Counties	Conduct salvage yard inspections; conduct Stolen Vehicle Detection and Apprehension Classes; network will be formed for sharing vital auto theft related information with other law enforcement agencies.	Total stolen vehicles were 690 with 156 vehicles recovered worth an estimated \$1,386,118. Stolen parts recovered worth an estimated \$274,190 for a total of recovered vehicles and parts of \$1,660,308. There were 7 salvage yard inspections conducted with 561 vehicles inspected.
Montgomery County	7	464,523	City of Conroe, Montgomery, Walker, Grimes, Polk, & San Jacinto Counties	Conduct salvage yard and accessory shop inspections; provide training classes; public awareness programs; VIN Etching; continue reducing auto theft rate.	Total stolen vehicles were 612 with 868 recovered for an estimated value of \$12,124,288. Stolen parts recovered were valued at an estimated \$663,056 for a total of recovered vehicles and parts of \$12,787,344. There were 7 training classes conducted with 55 students that attended.
University of North Texas (RATT)	3	275,637	State of Texas	Serve as the central distribution point for ABTPA vehicle crimes prevention materials. Conduct regional and statewide vehicle crime awareness events. Maintain the statewide 800-CAR-WATCH hotline.	There were 81 public awareness events conducted reaching an audience of 306,712. There were 404,068 promotional items and literature distributed.
City of Paris	2	136,233	City of Paris, Lamar, Fannin, Red River, Titus, Franklin, Hopkins, & Delta Counties	Conduct salvage yard inspections, vehicle dealers and repair shops; provide training and public awareness programs.	Total stolen vehicles were 399 with 67 recovered, worth an estimated value of \$739,000. There were 2 auto theft training classes conducted with 50 students in attendance.
City of Pasadena	6	70,000	City of Pasadena, Harris County	Conduct salvage yard inspections; provide auto theft and crime prevention training.	Total stolen vehicles were 942 with 377 recovered worth an estimated \$4,563,670. Stolen parts recovered worth an estimated \$129,136. There were 5 auto theft training classes conducted with 67 students that attended.



Summary of Grant Programs

Grantee	Staff Supported By Program	Total Funds Awarded 2009	Geographic Area Targeted	Program Summary	Progress Results
City of San Antonio	13	1,033,748	City of San Antonio, Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Comal, Guadalupe, Kendall, Medina, & Wilson Counties	Conduct salvage yard and impound inspections; provide auto theft and crime prevention classes; perform Shock & Awe Street Racer inspections; provide VIN etching service.	Total stolen vehicles were 4763 with 405 recovered, worth an estimated \$5,069,138. Stolen parts recovered worth an estimated \$176,760. There were 145 salvage inspections performed with a total of 4,126 vehicles inspected. There were 49 auto theft classes conducted with 372 students that attended.
Smith County	6	401,643	Smith, Rusk & Upshur Counties	Inspect salvage yards, vehicle re-builders, vehicle repairers and scrap metal processors; conduct training programs; conduct H.E.A.T. registrations & VIN Etching.	Total stolen vehicles were 678 with 286 recovered worth an estimated \$2,681,218. Stolen parts recovered were valued at \$59,918 for a total of recovered vehicles and parts of \$2,741,136. They performed 14 salvage inspections and inspected a total of 430 vehicles.
Tarrant County	12	1,055,220	Tarrant County, Johnson, Parker, Wise, Palo Pinto, Somerville & Jack Counties	Conduct inspections of salvage yards; inspect vehicles/parts for both domestic and foreign; provide training and public awareness classes.	Total stolen vehicles were 5,606 with 576 recovered worth an estimated \$5,579,208. Stolen parts recovered worth an estimated \$287,958. There were 102 salvage inspections conducted with 1215 salvage vehicles inspected. They also participated in 284 public awareness events reaching an audience of 54,428,415.
Texas Department of Criminal Justice (FUGINET)	0	59,400	Statewide and Nationwide	Primary goal is to assist Texas Law Enforcement identify, locate and apprehend parole violators with criminal history of motor vehicle theft and/or burglary. Provide ATPA Task Forces and other agencies access to auto theft and/or burglary offenders released in their counties.	Information provided through Fuginet database was 406 installs, 201 arrest warrants successfully executed. There were 207 investigative cases filed and 1,710 promotional items and literature were distributed.
TXDPS - (BATIC)	0	187,255	Statewide	Goal of BATIC is to enhance assistance provided to U.S. and Mexican law enforcement; as an information center, BATIC personnel use talent, knowledge & intelligence in assistance provided; information on stolen status of vehicles and recovery information.	Total vehicles recovered were 1942 worth an estimated \$27,640,860.
TXDPS - (Training)	0	84,730	Statewide	To afford the opportunity to any law enforcement officer to attend and receive the appropriate auto theft training provided by the Texas Department of Public Safety.	A total of 21 classes were conducted with 978 students in attendance.
Travis County	11	657,313	Bastrop, Bell, Blanco, Burnet, Caldwell, Colorado, Comal, Fayette, Guadalupe, Hays Lee, Llano, Milam, Travis, Austin, Wharton Counties	Conduct inspections of unlicensed salvage yards, auto body repair shops, wrecker storage yards, garage mechanic shops and auto auctions; conduct public awareness training and training classes.	Total stolen vehicles were 506 with 741 recovered worth an estimated \$8,401,941. There were 43 salvage inspections conducted with 328 vehicles inspected.
City of Victoria	3	64,513	Victoria & Victoria County	Conduct salvage yard inspections; conduct H.E.A.T. drives and crime prevention presentations and training.	Total stolen vehicles were 99 with 18 recovered worth an estimated \$161,500. They performed 7 salvage inspections and inspected a total of 107 vehicles.
TOTALS	207	13,750,000			



Section III — Financial Analysis

- ABTPA Financial and Funding Process
- ABTPA Legislative Budget
- ABTPA Percentage of Grants Awarded



Watch Your Car.
TEXAS AUTO BURGLARY & THEFT PREVENTION AUTHORITY

Financial and Funding Process

The Texas ABTPA funding source is provided by a \$1 fee on each insured automobile each year. The fee is assessed to insurance companies providing vehicle insurance in Texas and is collected by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts. The funds are awarded by ABTPA to various projects which fulfill the ABTPA's mission of analyzing various methods of combating the problems of motor vehicle burglary and theft and economic motor vehicle burglary and theft.

Money in the Automobile Burglary and Theft Prevention Fund shall be expended in the following manner:

1. Administrative Costs (not to exceed 8% of funds appropriated to the Authority).
 - a. Authority member travel expenses.
 - b. Staff.
 - c. Administrative programming.
2. Law Enforcement Projects.
 - a. Burglary and Theft Prevention training programs.
 - b. Programs designed to reduce the incidence of motor vehicle burglary and theft crimes, apprehend criminals, or to recover stolen vehicles and property.
3. Prosecution Projects.
 - a. Programs designed to specialize in the prosecution of motor vehicle burglary and theft.
 - b. Programs designed to increase convictions.
 - c. Programs designed to assure appropriate jail/prison time on conviction.
4. Prevention and Educational Programs.
 - a. Programs to educate the general public on motor vehicle burglary and theft prevention.
 - b. Programs to support neighborhood security and detection programs.
 - c. Programs to test and approve theft prevention devices.
 - d. Automobile Registration Programs.
 - e. Identification of vehicle component parts.

The ABTPA Board reserves the right to make all final decisions on awarding funds. It may also actively solicit applications for new programs. The scope of the motor vehicle burglary and theft problem in the grantee's area will weigh in the Authority's decision to grant funds.

Money appropriated to the Authority may only be used to enhance motor vehicle burglary and theft prevention efforts as determined by the Authority. "Enhancement" means a new program to deter burglary and theft in some method or an addition to an existing program. Applicants for grants must agree that they will not reduce their level of expenditure or the number of personnel devoted to motor vehicle burglary and theft prevention below the level of expenditure and personnel which was in effect as of November 1992.

Grants are awarded for one fiscal year, September 1 through August 31. A renewal application must be submitted for the continuation of a project beyond the initial grant period. Approval of a renewal application will be based on the reported prior accomplishments of the grantee.

Grantees awarded \$10,000 or less may request all funds in advance. A grant award over \$10,000 may receive a partial advance of funds; remaining funds will be paid on a quarterly reimbursement basis.

Approved grant programs or budgets may not be modified without prior written approval of the Director, Automobile Burglary and Theft Prevention Authority. Project revision requests must be submitted at least thirty days in advance of the need for the change.

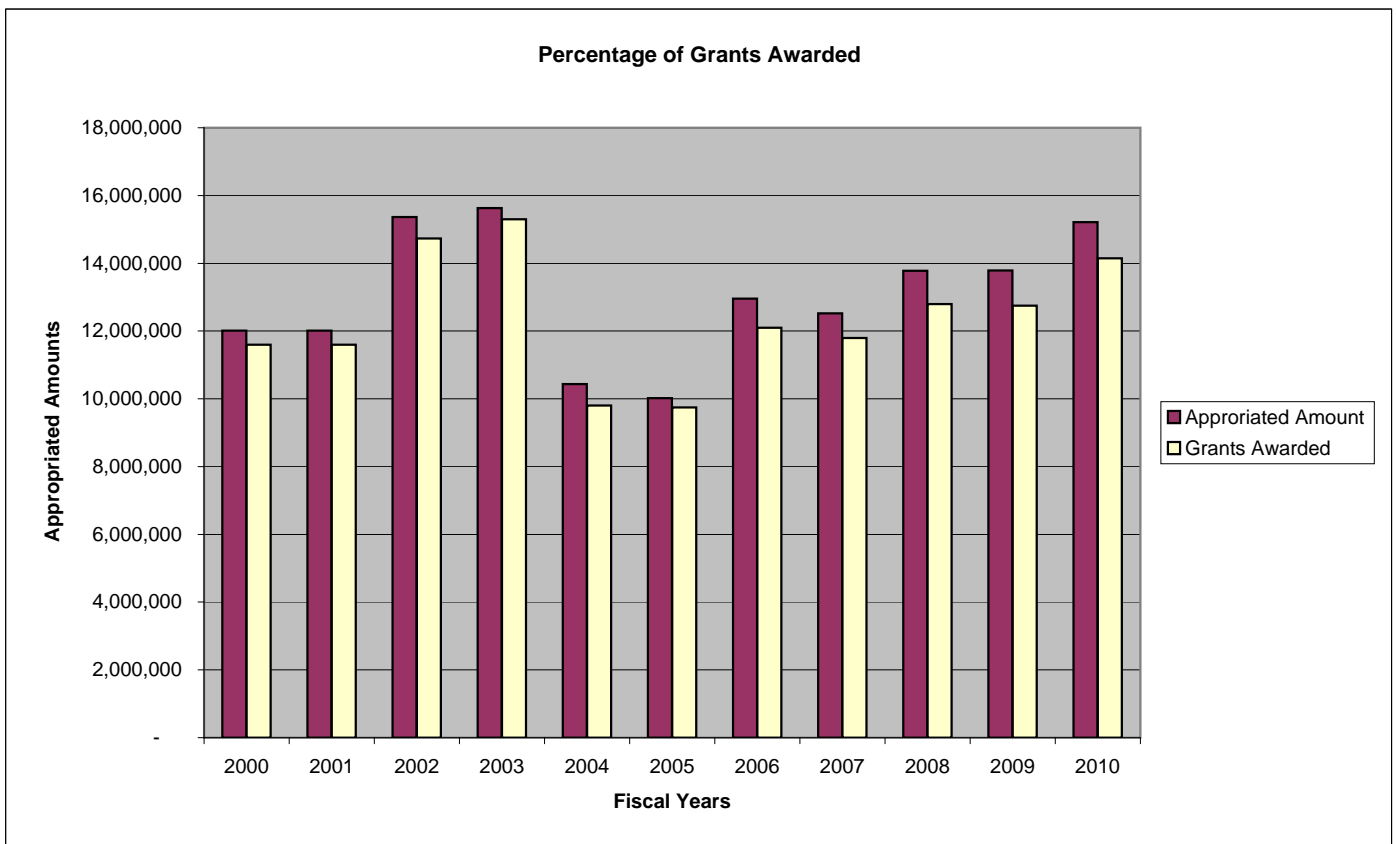
Any funds received or generated as a result of motor vehicle burglary and theft activities approved by the Authority shall be used to enhance currently funded and/or future motor vehicle burglary and theft programs. Funds received include, but are not limited to forfeiture of cash and receipts from the sale of property. If program enhancement activities are terminated, the unexpended revenues shall be promptly returned to the Authority.

State agencies, local general purpose units of government, independent school districts, nonprofit, and for profit organizations are eligible to apply for grants for automobile burglary and theft prevention assistance projects. Nonprofit and profit organizations shall be required to provide with their grant applications sufficient documentation to evaluate the credibility and the community support of the organization and the viability of the organization's existing activities in the context of providing automobile burglary and theft prevention assistance.



ABTPA Percentage of Grants Awarded

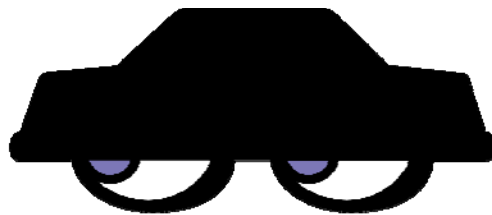
FY	Appropriated Amount	Grant Awards	% of Appropriations
2000	12,009,210	11,600,000	96.59%
2001	12,009,210	11,600,000	96.59%
2002	15,364,000	14,728,860	95.87%
2003	15,626,000	15,300,000	97.91%
2004	10,432,235	9,800,000	93.94%
2005	10,022,990	9,749,963	97.28%
2006	12,953,701	12,100,000	93.41%
2007	12,525,967	11,800,000	94.20%
2008	13,774,920	12,800,000	92.92%
2009	13,783,835	12,750,000	92.50%
2010	15,214,355	14,150,000	93.00%





Section IV — Public Awareness & Education

- Campaigns
- Media Outreach
- Collateral



Watch Your Car.
TEXAS AUTO BURGLARY & THEFT PREVENTION AUTHORITY

ABTPA Public Awareness & Education Campaigns

In 2009, the Auto Burglary and Theft Prevention Authority launched the “Shadowed” public awareness campaign to focus on the idea that wherever Texans go, car thieves are there to burglarize and/or steal their vehicles. The secondary messages of the campaign are tailored towards specific regions: border, urban, and rural. The grantee campaign toolkit contains bilingual regional radio PSAs, a :15 animated PSA, four video news releases, and print materials (newspaper, outdoor, internet, poster, and parking lot signage artwork).



The “Watch Your Car” public awareness campaign is a statewide, multi-media campaign consisting of television and radio public service announcements, billboards, brochures, promotional giveaways, posters, static displays, mobile vehicle displays, annual reports, and a statewide auto theft awareness hotline: 800-CAR-WATCH, through which callers may obtain theft prevention information packets, information on the Texas H.E.A.T. program, statistics, and a variety of other information.

“Watch Your Car” materials and services are made available to grantees, crime prevention officers, organizations, and TxDOT’s public information office for distribution to citizens in order to reinforce the public’s awareness concerning vehicle crimes.

The “Watch Your Car” campaign has won a variety of awards since its inception 10 years ago. State, national, and international honors include 9 Tellys, The Texas Public Relations Society of America’s Silver Spur Award, and 3 Best of Texas from the Texas Public Relations Association. Because of its effectiveness, the WATCH YOUR CAR campaign has proven to be a resource for other states.

The “You Hold the Key” campaign is designed to increase understanding among vehicle owners that leaving doors unlocked and keys in vehicles could make them unsuspecting accomplices in other serious crimes. Of the almost 100,000 vehicles stolen in Texas every year, an estimated 50 percent are the results of Texans leaving their keys in the ignition. The campaign reminds drivers that stolen vehicles can be used as a “gateway” to the commission of other crimes, including drug manufacturing, drug smuggling, weapons trafficking, burglary, robbery, and even international terrorism.



ABTPA Public Awareness & Education Media Outreach

PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS

To drive the point home, TxDMV has developed the following commercials to remind you that you can leave your keys and lose your car or take your keys and keep your car.

"The Shadow" Campaign

:30 bilingual regionalized radio PSAs

- Thieves – Border
- Thieves – Generic
- Thieves – Motorcycle

"You Hold the Key" Campaign

:30 & :60 bilingual radio PSAs

- Bonehead
- Accomplice

"Watch Your Car" Campaign

:30 bilingual radio PSAs

- Lock It or Lose It

MEDIA COVERAGE

Dateline" Aired HPD Operation (2007)

On April 10, 7 p.m. CT, NBC's "Dateline" aired a one-hour special involving an undercover sting operation conducted by the Houston Police Department's Auto Theft Task Force. The operation, which lasted over six months, concluded with 36 arrests with suspects from six different criminal street gangs. Additionally, 63 vehicles were purchased and recovered.

Lights, Camera, Action, everyone! The successful Tarrant bait car program, C.O.B.R.A., attracted national media attention with a video of an uncle teaching his 14-year old nephew how to steal a vehicle. "Court TV" requested an on-camera interview regarding the case. Task Force Detective Joel Harter, Fort Worth P.D., provided the interview at the Tarrant Regional Task Force Office on March 2 2007. The air date is tentatively scheduled in May on the "Dumb Criminals" segment.

ABTPA Public Awareness & Education Collateral

ABTPA provides an assortment of prevention brochures, annual reports, utility bill insets, static clings, Hide.Lock.Take. signs, and other prevention materials to the general public.

WHERE YOU ARE, CAR THIEVES ARE!

**HIDE
YOUR THINGS**

**LOCK
YOUR CAR**

**TAKE
YOUR KEYS**

Top 5 ways to prevent your vehicle from being stolen or burglarized:

- 1 Always lock your vehicle and **take your keys**. Never leave your vehicle running and unattended. Half the cars stolen in Texas have the keys inside.
- 2 Always park in a **well-lit** area.
- 3 Use auto theft **deterrents**, such as car alarms, steering wheel and ignition column devices and kill switches.
- 4 Keep all valuables and packages **out of sight**.
- 5 Participate in the statewide H.E.A.T (Help End Auto Theft) Program, a vehicle registration program aimed at **reducing auto theft**. Call 1-888-447-5933 or visit <http://records.bxdps.state.tx.us/heat> for details.

www.bxwatchyourcar.com • 1800-CAR-WATCH



The Texas Auto Burglary & Theft Prevention Authority (ABTPA) was formed to help reduce auto burglary and theft in Texas. The funds are provided by an annual \$1 fee on every insured vehicle in Texas. The fee is charged to insurance companies who provide vehicle insurance coverage in Texas and is collected by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts.



**HIDE
YOUR THINGS**

**LOCK
YOUR CAR**

**TAKE
YOUR KEYS**



IF YOU SEE SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY, CALL 911



Section V — Awards & Accomplishments

- ABTPA Campaign Awards
- Grantee Awards



Watch Your Car.
TEXAS AUTO BURGLARY & THEFT PREVENTION AUTHORITY

ABTPA Public Awareness & Education Campaign Awards



THE TELLY AWARDS

The Telly Awards honor the very best local, regional, and cable television commercials and programs. The 30th Annual Telly Awards received over 13,000 entries from all 50 states and 5 continents. In 2010, both the **"Time of Year for Car Thieves"** public awareness campaign and **"The Shadow"** public awareness campaign were awarded Bronze Tellys. Judges score entries on a performance scale and winning entries are recognized and awarded as Silver or Bronze Winners based on the combined scoring of the judges who evaluate each entry.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MOTOR VEHICLE ADMINISTRATORS PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND CONSUMER EDUCATION COMPETITION

The Public Affairs and Consumer Education (PACE) Competition is sponsored by the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA) to recognize excellence in public information programs among U.S. and Canadian motor vehicle and law enforcement agencies. Each year winners are selected for AAMVA's Regions I through IV, as well as the international level, from entries received from the American states and Canadian provinces. The Texas Auto Burglary and Theft Prevention Authority received the PACE Competition Region II Award in 2010 for the **"The Shadow"/"Where You Are, They Are"** public awareness campaign in the private/public partnership category. The campaign was produced in collaboration with a private corporation or with another public or government agency and is not funded through a federal grant.

ABTPA PUBLIC SERVICE CAMPAIGN WINS NATIONAL HONORS

ABTPA won a 2008 International PACE award for the Authority's **"You Hold the Key"** public service announcement. This award is sponsored by the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA) and recognizes public relations, public affairs and consumer education excellence among the motor vehicle, law enforcement and traffic safety agencies across North America.

THE SILVER SPUR AWARD

The Texas Public Relations Society of America holds an annual competition for public awareness campaigns conducted in the State of Texas. Those campaigns judged to be the best in the state receive the Silver Spur Award. Campaigns are judged on their entire effort including press releases, media coverage, public service announcements, and other creative support materials. Out of 200 entries, only sixteen were selected as Silver Spur winners, one being the "Watch Your Car" campaign.

Additionally, the "Watch Your Car" billboards received a first place award for the Best of Texas category. And, the television public service announcement, "She Loves Me" received a second place in the Best of Texas category.

THE NEW YORK FESTIVALS

The "**Watch Your Car**" public awareness campaign was honored at the New York Festivals January 12, 1996, in New York City. The three television public service announcements were entered as one entry in the public service personal safety category. The top award in the category went to Grey Advertising of Melbourne, Australia for their Motherless Child/Child Hurts Most campaign. Finalists awards went to: England's Central Office of Information; Fireworks Safety Campaign: Tapsa/N W Ayer, Madrid, Spain for Spanish Directorate General of Traffic; and Oldfield Davis, USA, for the Texas Automobile Theft Prevention Authority "**Watch Your Car**" public awareness campaign.

There were a total of 9,574 entries from 64 countries. Only 211 were honored.

WOMEN IN COMMUNICATIONS MATRIX AWARDS 1996

The Women in Communications Matrix Award recognizes companies and individuals who have shown outstanding achievement in one of eleven communications categories. The Texas Automobile Theft Prevention Authority was recognized for broadcast PSA's. Over 120 companies and individuals entered this year's competition and the TATPA was one of only 30 winners of a Matrix. The Dallas Professional chapter of Women in Communications, Inc. has sponsored the Matrix Awards since 1958 to recognize outstanding achievement.

THE PREMIER PRINT AWARD

Sponsored by the Printing Industries Association of Texas and the Printing Industries of the Gulf Coast, the award's competition had 1,224 entries from over 120 Texas printers. The Premier Print Award goes to those firms who demonstrate a unique ability to create visual masterpieces. Heritage press won a best of category award for the Texas Automobile Theft Prevention Authority 1994-1995 annual report.

1996 VEHICLE THEFT AWARD OF MERIT AWARD CEREMONY SPECIAL COMMENDATION

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) Vehicle Theft Committee and the National Insurance Crime Bureau presented a special commendation to the Texas Automobile Theft Prevention Authority for unparalleled leadership in supporting and organizing vehicle theft programs across the state of Texas. When presented this award at the IACP Annual Conference in Phoenix, Arizona on October 28, 1996, the Texas ATPA was noted as a stellar example of a support organization which effectively serves the needs of its constituencies.

ABTPA Grantee Awards

June 2007 - Lt. Mario Flores and B.A.T.I.C. were awarded a Certificate of Merit from the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators –IAATI for “establishing communications between law enforcement agencies in Mexico and USA to effectively identify stolen vehicles.”

In 2006, the Reduce Auto Theft in Texas grant won the IACP Vehicle Theft Award of Merit. The award is sponsored by the ATX Group, LoJack Corporation, OnStar by GM, and the IACP Vehicle Theft Committee and was created for all law enforcement agencies, task forces, councils, community partnerships, and other theft prevention alliances worldwide to showcase the annual results of their vehicle theft prevention and/or enforcement programs.

In 2005, the Corpus Christi Auto Theft Task Force won the IACP Vehicle Theft Award of Merit, which showcases the annual results of vehicle theft prevention and/or enforcement programs.

International Association of Chief of Police (IACP) 2004 Category 4 (Multi-agency task forces) Winner: Midessa Metro Auto Theft Task Force, Odessa, Texas
The Midessa Metro Auto Theft Task Force, funded by a grant from the Texas Automobile Theft Prevention Authority, serves 400,000 residents in 24 Texas counties; coordinates its efforts with local, state, federal, and Mexican agencies; and has dismantled since its inception more than 11 auto theft rings resulting in a 22 percent decrease in auto theft.



Section VI — Local Grantee Information



Watch Your Car.
TEXAS AUTO BURGLARY & THEFT PREVENTION AUTHORITY

F
ENROLLED

H.B. No. 640

1 AN ACT

2 relating to the creation, powers, and duties of the Automobile
3 Theft Prevention Authority.

4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

5 SECTION 1. Title 70, Revised Statutes, is amended by adding
6 Article 4413(37) to read as follows:

7 Art. 4413(37). AUTOMOBILE THEFT PREVENTION AUTHORITY

8 Sec. 1. DEFINITIONS. In this article:

9 (1) "Authority" means the Automobile Theft Prevention
10 Authority.

11 (2) "Economic automobile theft" means automobile theft
12 committed for financial gain.

13 Sec. 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF AUTHORITY. The Automobile Theft
14 Prevention Authority is established in the criminal justice
15 division of the governor's office.

16 Sec. 3. APPOINTMENT OF AUTHORITY. (a) The authority is
17 composed of seven members.

18 (b) The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate,
19 shall appoint the following six members:

20 (1) two representatives of motor vehicle insurance
21 consumers;

22 (2) two representatives of insurance companies writing
23 motor vehicle insurance in this state; and

24 (3) two representatives of law enforcement.

1 (c) The director of the Department of Public Safety or the
2 director's designee serves ex officio as the seventh member of the
3 authority.

4 (d) Appointments to the authority shall be made without
5 regard to race, color, handicap, sex, religion, age, or national
6 origin of the appointees.

7 (e) The six members of the authority appointed by the
8 governor serve staggered six-year terms, with the terms of two
9 members expiring February 1 of each odd-numbered year. If there is
10 a vacancy during a term, the governor shall appoint a replacement
11 who meets the requirements of the vacant office to fill the
12 unexpired term.

13 (f) It is a ground for removal from the authority if a
14 member:

15 (1) does not have at the time of appointment the
16 qualifications required by Subsection (b) of this section;

17 (2) does not maintain during service on the authority
18 the qualifications required by Subsection (b) of this section;

19 (3) cannot discharge the member's duties for a
20 substantial part of the term for which the member is appointed
21 because of illness or disability; or

22 (4) is absent from more than half of the regularly
23 scheduled authority meetings that the member is eligible to attend
24 during a calendar year unless the absence is excused by majority
25 vote of the authority.

26 (g) The validity of an action of the authority is not
27 affected by the fact that it is taken when a ground for removal of

1 a member of the authority exists.

2 (h) If the chairman has knowledge that a potential ground
3 for removal exists, the chairman shall notify the governor of that
4 fact.

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

9 Sec. 5. OFFICERS; MEETINGS. (a) At the first meeting of
10 each calendar year, the authority shall elect a chairman from its
11 members.

12 (b) The authority shall meet at the call of the chairman or
13 at the call of four members.

14 Sec. 6. POWERS AND DUTIES. (a) The authority shall adopt
15 rules to implement its powers and duties.

16 (b) The authority may solicit and accept gifts and grants.

17 (c) The authority may employ and compensate staff as
18 provided by legislative appropriation or may use staff provided by
19 the governor's office.

20 (d) Not later than April 1 of each year, the authority shall
21 report on its activities to the lieutenant governor and the speaker
22 of the house of representatives.

23 Sec. 7. PLAN OF OPERATION. (a) The authority shall develop
24 and implement a plan of operation.

25 (b) The plan of operation must include:

26 (1) an assessment of the scope of the problems of
27 automobile theft and economic automobile theft, including

1 particular areas of the state where the problems are greatest;

2 (2) an analysis of various methods of combating the
3 problems of automobile theft and economic automobile theft;

4 (3) a plan for providing financial support to combat
5 automobile theft and economic automobile theft; and

6 (4) an estimate of the funds required to implement the
7 plan of operation.

8 Sec. 8. AUTOMOBILE THEFT PREVENTION FUND. (a) The
9 automobile theft prevention fund is an account in the state
10 treasury.

11 (b) The treasurer shall administer the fund and may invest
12 the fund in the same manner as other state funds.

13 (c) The comptroller shall deposit to the credit of the fund
14 any gift or grant of money accepted by the authority and money
15 collected under Sections 9 and 10 of this article. The comptroller
16 shall draw warrants on the fund at the request of the authority,
17 except that a warrant may not exceed the amount in the fund.

18 (d) Interest or income on amounts deposited in the
19 automobile theft prevention fund shall be credited to the fund.

20 (e) Money credited to the fund shall be used by the
21 authority to pay administrative costs and to achieve the purposes
22 of this article, including:

23 (1) establishing and funding the automobile
24 registration program required by Section 9 of this article;

25 (2) providing financial support to law enforcement
26 agencies for economic automobile theft enforcement teams;

27 (3) providing financial support to law enforcement

1 agencies, local prosecutors, judicial agencies, and neighborhood,
2 community, business, and nonprofit organizations for programs
3 designed to reduce the incidence of economic automobile theft;

4 (4) conducting educational programs designed to inform
5 automobile owners of methods of preventing automobile theft;

6 (5) providing equipment, for experimental purposes, to
7 assist automobile owners in preventing automobile theft; and

8 (6) establishing a uniform program to prevent stolen
9 motor vehicles from entering Mexico.

10 Sec. 9. AUTOMOBILE REGISTRATION PROGRAM. (a) The authority
11 shall develop a statewide automobile registration program to be
12 administered by the Department of Public Safety.

13 (b) The authority shall identify a period of the day during
14 which most automobiles are not used. An owner of an automobile
15 that does not usually use the automobile during that period may
16 register the automobile with the Department of Public Safety in
17 accordance with the program developed by the authority.

18 (c) The authority shall develop a form for registration of
19 an automobile under the program. The form shall advise the owner
20 of the automobile of the provisions of Subsection (f) of this
21 section. An automobile may not be registered under the program
22 unless the owner consents to the provisions of Subsection (f) of
23 this section.

24 (d) The program must provide a method for an owner to
25 withdraw an automobile from the program. The program may not
26 require owners of automobiles to participate in the program.

27 (e) The department shall issue to the owner of an automobile

1 registered under this section a decal or other appropriate
2 identifying marker to be affixed to the automobile to indicate that
3 the automobile is registered with the program.

4 (f) A peace officer who observes a registered automobile
5 that is being operated during the period of the day identified by
6 the authority under Subsection (b) of this section may stop the
7 automobile to determine whether the automobile is being operated by
8 the owner or with the owner's permission.

9 (g) The Department of Public Safety shall adopt rules to
10 administer the program and shall adopt fees in an amount sufficient
11 to recover the cost of administering the program. Money collected
12 by the department under this subsection shall be deposited to the
13 credit of the automobile theft prevention fund.

14 Sec. 10. FEE. (a) In this section:

15 (1) "Insurer" means any insurance company writing any
16 form of motor vehicle insurance in this state, including an
17 interinsurance or reciprocal exchange, mutual company, mutual
18 association, or Lloyd's plan.

19 (2) "Motor vehicle years of insurance" means the total
20 number of years or portions of years during which a motor vehicle
21 is covered by insurance.

22 (b) Not later than February 1 of each year, each insurer
23 shall pay to the authority a fee equal to \$1 multiplied by the
24 total number of motor vehicle years of insurance for insurance
25 policies delivered, issued for delivery, or renewed by the insurer
26 during the preceding calendar year.

27 (c) The fee imposed by this section is in addition to any

1 other fee or tax imposed by law on an insurer.

2 (d) The authority shall notify the State Board of Insurance
3 of any insurer that fails to pay the fee required by this section,
4 and the board may for that reason revoke the insurer's certificate
5 of authority.

6 Sec. 11. PERFORMANCE REVIEW. (a) In this section,
7 "automobile theft rate" means the ratio of automobile thefts in
8 this state to the number of automobiles in this state. The ratio
9 shall be based on statistical information provided by the
10 Department of Public Safety's uniform crime reporting division.

11 (b) The authority shall determine the automobile theft rate
12 as of the date a majority of the members of the authority are
13 appointed and have qualified for office and shall report the rate
14 to the lieutenant governor and the speaker of the house of
15 representatives. The report required by this subsection shall be
16 made not later than 30 days after the date on which a majority of
17 the initial members of the authority are appointed and have
18 qualified for office.

19 (c) Not later than October 1, 1995, the authority shall
20 determine the automobile theft rate as of September 1, 1995, and
21 shall report the rate to the lieutenant governor and the speaker of
22 the house of representatives. If the rate is larger than the rate
23 established by the authority under Subsection (b) of this section,
24 the authority is abolished and contracts entered into by the
25 authority terminate effective November 30, 1995.

26 (d) If the authority is abolished under Subsection (c) of
27 this section, the comptroller shall deposit to the general revenue

1 fund any money that is in the automobile theft prevention fund on
2 the date that the authority is abolished.

3 Sec. 12. APPLICATION OF SUNSET ACT. The authority is
4 subject to Chapter 325, Government Code (Texas Sunset Act). Unless
5 continued in existence as provided by that chapter, the authority
6 is abolished and this article expires September 1, 2003.

7 SECTION 2. (a) In making the initial appointments to the
8 Automobile Theft Prevention Authority, the governor shall appoint
9 two members for terms expiring February 1, 1993, two members for
10 terms expiring February 1, 1995, and two members for terms expiring
11 February 1, 1997.

12 (b) Money credited to the automobile theft prevention fund
13 established under Article 4413(37), Revised Statutes, as added by
14 this Act, may be used to supplement funding for a program existing
15 on the effective date of this Act for which the fund may be used,
16 but may not be used to replace funding for a program existing on
17 the effective date of this Act that is funded by other sources.

18 SECTION 3. The importance of this legislation and the
19 crowded condition of the calendars in both houses create an
20 emergency and an imperative public necessity that the
21 constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several
22 days in each house be suspended, and this rule is hereby suspended,
23 and that this Act take effect and be in force from and after its
24 passage, and it is so enacted.

President of the Senate

Speaker of the House

I certify that H.B. No. 640 was passed by the House on March 26, 1991, by the following vote: Yeas 106, Nays 35, 2 present, not voting; that the House refused to concur in Senate amendments to H.B. No. 640 on May 8, 1991, and requested the appointment of a conference committee to consider the differences between the two houses; and that the House adopted the conference committee report on H.B. No. 640 on May 25, 1991, by the following vote: Yeas 113, Nays 19, 1 present, not voting.

Chief Clerk of the House

H.B. No. 640

I certify that H.B. No. 640 was passed by the Senate, with amendments, on May 1, 1991, by the following vote: Yeas 30, Nays 1; at the request of the House, the Senate appointed a conference committee to consider the differences between the two houses; and that the Senate adopted the conference committee report on H.B. No. 640 on May 25, 1991, by the following vote: Yeas 31, Nays 0.

Secretary of the Senate

APPROVED:

Date

Governor

BY David Bantz Hermit
Milly Mast
Rene O. Oliveira

AB. No. 640

~~A BILL TO BE ENTITLED~~

AN ACT

relating to the creation, powers, and duties of the Automobile Theft Prevention Commission.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

SECTION 1. Title 70, Revised Statutes, is amended by adding Article 4413(37) to read as follows:

Art. 4413(37). AUTOMOBILE THEFT PREVENTION COMMISSION

Sec. 1. DEFINITIONS. In this article:

(1) "Commission" means the Automobile Theft Prevention Commission.

(2) "Economic automobile theft" means automobile theft committed for financial gain.

Sec. 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION. The Automobile Theft Prevention Commission is established as a division in the Department of Public Safety.

Sec. 3. APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION. (a) The commission is composed of three members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate.

(b) At least one member of the commission must have at least 10 years of experience in law enforcement in Texas.

(c) Appointments to the commission shall be made without regard to race, color, handicap, sex, religion, age, or national origin of the appointees.

(d) Members of the commission serve staggered six-year

H. B. No. 640

By David Beards et al

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

relating to the creation, powers, and duties of the Automobile Theft Prevention Commission.

JAN 29 1991

1. Filed with the Chief Clerk.

FEB 11 1991

2. Read first time and Referred to Committee on

~~INSURANCE~~ INSURANCE

MAR 12 1991

3. Reported favorably (as amended) and sent to Printer at 5:40 p
(as substituted)

MAR 14 1991

MAR 15 1991

4. Printed and distributed at 1:57 pm

MAR 18 1991

5. Sent to Committee on Calendars at 9:18 am

MAR 25 1991

6. Read second time (amended); passed to third reading (failed) by (Non-Record Vote)
(Record Vote) of _____ yeas, _____ nays, _____ present, not voting.
as sub.

7. Motion to reconsider and table the vote by which H.B. _____ was ordered engrossed prevailed (failed) by a (Non-Record Vote) (Record Vote of _____ yeas, _____ nays, and _____ present, not voting).

8. Constitutional Rule requiring bills to be read on three several days suspended (failed to suspend) by a four-fifths vote of _____ yeas, _____ nays, and _____ present, not voting.

MAR 26 1991

9. Read third time (_____); finally passed (_____) by (_____) (Record Vote of 106 yeas, 35 nays, 2 present, not voting).

10. Caption ordered amended to conform to body of bill.

11. Motion to reconsider and table the vote by which H. B. _____ was finally passed prevailed (failed) by a (Non-Record Vote) (Record Vote of _____ yeas, _____ nays, and _____ present, not voting).

MAR 26 1991

12. Ordered Engrossed at 12:03 pm

MAR 26 1991

13. Engrossed.

MAR 26 1991

14. Returned to Chief Clerk at 3:32 pm

MAR 26 1991

15. Sent to Senate.

Betty Murray
Chief Clerk of the House

MAR 26 1991

16. Received from the House

STATE AFFAIRS

APR 2 1991

17. Read, referred to Committee on _____

18. Reported favorably

APR 25 1991

19. Reported adversely, with favorable Committee Substitute; Committee Substitute read first time.

20. Ordered not printed.

MAY 1 1991

21. Regular order of business suspended by unanimous
(a viva voce vote.) consent
_____ yeas, _____ nays.)

91 MAY -1 PM 11: 14

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

91 MAR 26 PM 3: 32

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

22. To permit consideration, reading and passage, Senate and Constitutional Rules suspended by vote of _____ yeas, _____ nays.

MAY 1 1991

23. Read second time amended passed to third reading by: (a viva voce vote) _____ yeas, _____ nays.)

MAY 1 1991

24. Caption ordered amended to conform to body of bill.

MAY 1 1991

25. Senate and Constitutional 3-Day Rules suspended by vote of 31 yeas, 2 nays to place bill on third reading and final passage.

MAY 1 1991

26. Read third time and passed by (a viva voce vote) 30 yeas, 1 nays.)

OTHER ACTION:

OTHER ACTION:

Betty King
Secretary of the Senate

May 1, 1991

27. Returned to the House.

MAY 1 1991

28. Received from the Senate (with amendments, as substituted.)

MAY 8 1991

29. House (Concurred) (Refused to Concur) in Senate (Amendments) (Substitute) by a (Non-Record Vote) (Record Vote of _____ yeas, _____ nays, _____ present, _____ not voting).

MAY 8 1991

30. Conference Committee Ordered.

MAY 25 1991

31. Conference Committee Report Adopted (rejected) by a (Non-Record Vote) (Record Vote of 113 yeas, 19 nays, and 1 present, not voting).

MAY 25 1991

32. Ordered Enrolled at 4: 31 pm

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

91 MAR 25 PM 9: 56

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

91 MAR 15 PM 1: 57

54

079

President of the Senate

Speaker of the House

I certify that H.B. No. 640⁽¹⁾ was passed by the House on

March 26⁽²⁾, 1991, by the following vote:

Yeas 106⁽³⁾, Nays 35⁽⁴⁾, 2 present, not voting

that the House refused to concur in Senate amendments to H.B. No. 640 on May 8⁽⁵⁾, 1991, and requested the

appointment of a conference committee to consider the differences between the two houses; and that the House adopted the conference

committee report on H.B. No. 640 on May 25⁽⁶⁾, 1991, by

the following vote: Yeas 113⁽⁷⁾, Nays 19⁽⁸⁾, 1 present, not voting.

Chief Clerk of the House

**** Preparation: CT42;

I certify that H.B. No. 640⁽¹⁾ was passed by the Senate, with

amendments, on May 1⁽²⁾, 1991, by the following

vote: Yeas 30⁽³⁾, Nays 1⁽⁴⁾;

at the request of the House, the Senate appointed a conference committee to consider the differences between the two houses;

and that the Senate adopted the conference committee report on

H.B. No. 640 on May 25⁽⁵⁾, 1991, by the following vote:

Yeas 31⁽⁶⁾, Nays 0⁽⁷⁾.

Secretary of the Senate

APPROVED:

Date

Governor

**** Preparation: CT43;