TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

MOTOR VEHICLE CRIME PREVENTION AUTHORITY

GRANTS BUDGET and REPORTING (GBR)
COMMITTEE MEETING

Texas Department of Motor Vehicles
4000 Jackson Avenue
Lone Star Room
Austin, Texas 78731

9:03 a.m. Friday, November 4, 2022

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Julio Gonzalez, Chair Sharon Jones Dean Smith

STAFF:

Joe Canaday, Interim Director David Richards, General Counsel

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PROCEEDINGS

MR. GONZALEZ: Good morning. My name is Julio Gonzalez, and I'm pleased to open the meeting of the Grants Budget and Reporting Committee of the Motor Vehicle

Crime Prevention Authority.

It is now 9:03 a.m., and I am now calling the committee meeting for November 4, 2022 to order. I want to note for the record that the public notice of this meeting, containing all items on the agenda, was filed with the Office of the Secretary of State on October 27, 2022.

Before we begin today's meeting, please place all cell phones and other communication devices in a silent mode, and please, as a courtesy to others, do not carry on side conversations or other activities in the meeting room.

I want to welcome those who are with us for today's meeting. When addressing the committee, please state your name and affiliation for the record. There are a few things that will assist in making the meeting run smoother and assist the court reporter in getting an accurate record: Please identify yourselves before speaking; speak clearly and slowly; do not speak over others; and please ask the chairman for permission to speak and be sure to get recognized before speaking.

I would like to thank our court reporter who is
transcribing this meeting.

Before we begin today, I'd like to remind all
presenters and those in attendance of the rules of conduct
at our committee meetings. The committee chair has
authority to supervise the conduct of meetings. This

includes the authority to determine when a speaker is being disruptive of the meeting or is otherwise violating the timing or presentation rules I just discussed.

The posted agenda stated that a quorum of the MVCPA Board may be present at this meeting; however, Board members who are not members of the Grants Budget and Reporting Committee will not vote on any committee agenda items today, nor will any Board action be taken.

I don't see any other Board members present for today's meeting.

Now we'll move on to agenda item 1.A, I'd like to have a roll call of the committee members. Please respond verbally when I call your name.

Member Jones?

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MS. JONES: Present.

MR. GONZALEZ: Member Smith?

MR. SMITH: Present.

MR. GONZALEZ: And let the record reflect that I, Julio Gonzalez, am here too. We have a quorum.

We'll move on to agenda item 1.B, pledges of 1 2 allegiance of the U.S. and Texas flags. Please all stand 3 and honor our country and state with the pledges of 4 allegiance. Member Smith will lead us in the pledge. 5 (The Pledges of Allegiance U.S. and Texas Flags 6 were recited.) 7 MR. GONZALEZ: We will now move on to agenda 8 item 1.C, comments from the committee chairman. 9 I just want to say that there's inclement 10 weather coming from here all the way to Dallas. In fact, 11 they are expecting severe weather, so we are going to be

weather coming from here all the way to Dallas. In fact, they are expecting severe weather, so we are going to be modifying the agenda order, and we'll be doing it by distance, and so I want the task forces that have the farthest drive to go first so we can get them on the road before the afternoon weather hits, so the task forces that are closest to here will go last. And that's just for everyone's safety.

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Also, if we could try to keep everyone to the 20-minute marker that was announced ahead of time, that would be fantastic, and we can get everyone out of here on time.

All right. We will now move on to agenda item 1.D, comments from committee members.

Members, do you have any comments that you would like to make?

MS. JONES: No, sir.

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MR. SMITH: No, sir.

MR. GONZALEZ: And we will now move on to agenda item 2, selected grantee reports. We will start off with Tarrant County, and after Tarrant County we'll have Beaumont.

(Brief pause due to technical issues.)

MR. PEDERSEN: For the record, my name is Matt Pedersen. I am the commander for the Tarrant Regional Auto Crimes Task Force, and I'll be presenting, hopefully in 20 minutes, speaking slowly for my court reporter, the good works and a few of the challenges that we've experienced in Tarrant County over the past year.

Just to put the discussion into context, I want to just lay out a little bit of our operations as far as how we're comprised. In 2023 our task force will actually celebrate our 30th year of existence with MVCPA and prior ABTPA funding, that sort of thing.

We are based in Tarrant County out of Fort
Worth, under the umbrella of the Tarrant County Sheriff's
Office. We are governed by a ten-member board of
governors, which includes the agency heads or execs from
each of our participating agencies, which are comprised by
two counties, several of our municipal cities, as well as
a special agent assigned from the National Insurance Crime

Bureau.

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We also have an ex officio member of our board of governors, which is the Texas DPS, who doesn't provide us an agent anymore but the partnership is too strong to not include, so they're also part of our board of governors.

And then, of course, our coverage area, we have a seven-countywide program area which encompasses approximately 100 or so agencies, based on the ROI numbers, within the seven counties that we cover.

A little bit of the framework of when we complete our applications for grants: We operate basically on five pillars of operations, and that is investigations and enforcement, as well as intelligence, education and prevention.

To give you an idea, because, of course, throughout the year with the number of investigators and professional staff and the size of our mission and program area, this gives you kind of an understanding on how we have to balance a few of the things that we do.

Of course, about 75 percent, I believe, of what our investigators do is investigate and do proactive enforcement. The rest of the 25 percent or is dedicated to our intelligence gathering, our education component, as well as our prevention.

Talking about some of the strengths and the things that we've done well: Motor vehicle theft, which includes our fraud-related motor vehicle crimes, tends to be a little bit of our bread and butter. That's where we do most of our investigations and also where we get most of our assists from the agencies that are within our program area. We've been able to identify several criminal rings, as well as prolific offenders.

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The philosophy when we judge on whether or not we're going to adopt a case or when we help other agencies is whether or not typically the problem involves multiple suspects, jurisdiction and vehicles and that sort of thing, so that we can kind of triage our assistance.

One of the other things that we've done fairly well this year as opposed to last is with our fraudrelated crimes, communicating with our dealerships, and
I'll talk a little bit more about that later.

Our agency assists in collaborations; probably, I'd say, greatest strengths as a multi-jurisdiction task force. We have 1,700, you see, agency assists and collaborations just with motor vehicle theft and fraudrelated motor vehicle crimes, which is an 18 percent increase over last year.

And just a caveat to my statistics, so that I have equal units to compare, I use the fiscal year or the

grant year versus the calendar, so those numbers may be a little bit off from the numbers that MVCPA staff provided you.

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With those agency assists and collaborations, we do many things from covert operations -- because most of my detectives work in an undercover capacity -- as well as deploying different resources. We'll adopt cases that meet that multiple suspects, vehicles, and jurisdictions criteria, as well as a lot of surveillance, and we'll talk about inspections, which has been a huge increase this year, which takes a little bit of time away from some of the others, but we're trying to manage.

Intelligence sharing is another one of our strengths and something that I'm personally proud of over the last six years. We'll talk a little bit more about that during the intelligence portion.

And then education, you see just in FY22 members of our task force taught 38 classes, those are TCOLE classes, 751 students. That doesn't include some of the maybe patrol and smaller classes that don't get TCOLE credit. And then we educate from recruits to investigators throughout the state.

As far as the weaknesses and some of the obstacles and issues that we encountered, I would prefer to say that we have a little more proactive investigations

in BMV and parts-related offenses, but we just have to triage the importance of some of the cases and trends that we're trying to work with.

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Most specifically, this past year fraud-related crimes have taken up a lot of our investigative time. Also, you can see that when we had organized criminal groups -- and I'm going to speak specifically catalytic converter thefts -- we used to know in the beginning who is committing the crimes, and then over time it started to mirror BMV offenses, where it was any time of day, any opportunist, and that sort of thing. So there's quite a bit of opportunity so quite a bit happening out there.

Also, our BMV statistics, to be perfectly transparent, is pretty much bait program dependent for us. Because we have to triage some of the priorities of our investigations, our arrests are equal to the number of arrests for auto theft and our motor vehicle theft, but the arrests for the bait car program come to us, if that makes sense, versus the arrests with the motor vehicle investigations and fraud take an extensive amount of investigative time to reach a warrant and an arrest.

And then prevention, meaning community outreach, is another perceived weakness on my part for our task force, and that's just simply because our current staffing model reflects more of an investigative team.

We'll talk about in another slide -- this slide, as a matter of fact, how we have to kind of all wear a lot of hats when we're completing our operations with that framework of those five pillars.

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So you know, it's a little counterintuitive for undercover officers to be attending National Night Out, but at this point we don't necessarily have a choice because, for example, October is one of our biggest.

We've had a prevention event scheduled for every weekend.

With me today is Anne Marie Pena, who is my administrative assistant, but also my prevention coordinator and wearing those two hats, those are two full-time jobs. So everyone in our task force, sworn and professional, have to contribute to all five pillars in some way or another.

And then, of course, all roads, I say, point to funding, which we won't beat a dead horse with a stick, but so that obviously will help but we're trying to figure out and be creative with ways to maybe come up with a dedicated fraud investigator, somebody who can do 100 percent prevention and that sort of thing to help out.

Discussion about our motor vehicle thefts rates: Again, my numbers are a little different than those provided to you by the MVCPA staff because I'm using the grant year, but you can see that our program area, we

stayed relatively the same, relatively constant over the last three years, and including those motor vehicle thefts or the UUVs that are described by our participating agencies.

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A three-year grant comparison of our number of cases for motor vehicle thefts specifically: We're averaging about 35 cases a month with a clearance rate of about eight of those, so for an average, our three-year clearance rate is about 24 percent, which is a little bit higher than historic. If you look at most CIDs and agencies, it's 15 to 18 percent.

We've hovered just above the 20 percent mark, and one of the advantages of being a multi-agency task force is we can cherrypick, so to say, cases. We're not a reporting agency, so we're able to adopt cases that already have leads. They don't always go where we want them to, but that allows us to at least -- our clearance rate is a little bit higher because we get cases that are the no suspects, no leads.

Some of the challenges for investigating motor vehicle thefts -- and honestly, this could be just a challenge in investigating any of the offenses that we have. Our encumbered versus unencumbered time is a constant balance of priorities. The increase in 68-A inspections -- which I have a slide in a minute to show

the percentage -- we do quite a bit of administrative 68-A inspections for titling for the Department of Motor Vehicles.

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As well as special projects that we do that takes a little bit of investigative time, those are the planned ones, but then we have a quite a bit of what we call pack-and-go, which is you'll come in to the office with a plan for the day's events, and then you get a call from an agency two counties away that's in our program area, and the whole team is running to do a search warrant for the day and that sort of thing, so those are the unplanned events that will take away a little bit of time.

The theft versus fraud cases in terms of a challenge, traditional thefts could be potentially investigated in a couple of days, a couple of weeks, and of course, especially the dealership fraud cases can take months.

We have one that's actually just over a year old because of the number of players that are involved, so the time and the amount of resource investigative time is lengthening because we're taking much more fraud than we used to.

Staffing shortages, that's a nationwide trend, so I'm not going to talk too much about it, but two times in this last fiscal year two of our investigators assigned

to the task force were required by their agency to fill patrol or detention rotation. We were able to negotiate one so it was overtime on the weekends so it did not take away from grant activities. The other was a month-long patrol rotation, in which case the agency did not get reimbursed for the non-grant related time, but of course, that's a month of one of my larger agencies, which affects your overall numbers in the end.

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Here's a slide just to talk about as far as the amount of time. You can see that our 68-A inspections this last fiscal year jumped to about 35 percent from the previous, and our other inspections jumped 116 percent.

Basically the difference there, our 68-A inspections is when we hand out a form to a citizen, and the other is any time we look at a vehicle to identify the true manufacturer's identification number for that vehicle but it does not involve that administrative 68-A.

So if you add both of those together, we're looking at about just over 4,000 inspections in a year, which obviously take quite a bit of time away from those other pillars of operation that we were talking about.

Discussing BMV, ironically, I kind of consider it, like I said, a weakness because we're so dependent on our bait program to help us out with that. The statistics for BMVs in our program area are about a 7 percent

decline, but then whenever there's a little bit of decline, you know that there's always an increase somewhere, so if you look at our parts, then the catalytic converters have reared their ugly head, of course, and increased about the same percentage.

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Again, when we look at helping other agencies or taking on cases, if it's an opportunist or somebody who is not necessarily on radar, then we usually allow the agencies within our coverage area to handle those investigations, but if it meets that multiple suspect jurisdiction, vehicle type threshold, then we will adopt the case and work hand-in-hand with those agencies.

So when you look at a clearance rate for our BMVs, it's near 100 percent, and you say why does that happen? It's because, again, we're pretty much dependent on that bait car program, and all those are pretty solid arrests and cases and none of them see the courtroom.

Once we get somebody arrested in a bait car it's through the system. The few exceptions were a couple of times where we took on some of the catalytic converter operations and that sort of thing.

But unfortunately, and I understand as the commander, if it's dependent on the bait car program, if we have vehicles down -- for instance, one of our trucks, we put it on the side of the highway to help three

jurisdictions on two truck thefts, our suspect stole it, we got several cases connected, but we got our truck back without a catalytic converter so we can't deploy it now -- so there are issues that come across, and I understand that if for some reason our bait car program starts to sink, then so do our numbers, but I have to triage.

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As far as fraud and related motor vehicle crimes, one of the things I think several task forces, especially up in North Texas, was our need for training. Sergeant Schlosser, with Houston PD, obviously had become the subject matter expert, in my opinion, and when he came up to the Dallas-Fort Worth area, our team attended his training, where we made some really good connections with some of our local dealers, which eventually led to an increased communication with our North Texas Automobile Dealership Association.

And through that we started partnering with them, we started issuing dealership alerts. You do have one example of those alerts in the end of your packet there, but those dealership alerts have really contributed to an increase of in-progress offenses where we can set up stings and arrest folks who are committing these offenses.

But more importantly, when we send out these fraud alerts, we think that we have one or two of these offenses in the Metroplex and then, lo and behold, when we

send it on the VCC or we send it statewide, we're connecting by photo these fraudulent IDs and these identification cards.

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With our prosecution -- excuse me for going quickly; I'm watching my time tick away here -- as far as our prosecution effectiveness, this is one of the things that I'm probably most proud of.

I had the same type of frustrations and problems in the past where we'll have investigators that will spend months on investigations only to sometimes not make it through intake because of an issue here or there.

In fiscal year '22, we were able to add a full-time district attorney, assistant district attorney, Zane Reid, and he is a full-time grant-funded member of our task force. We sent him to several of our auto theft trainings because it's important for him as the DA to understand what an ECM swap is or the type of sophistication that's involved in VIN switching and that sort of thing, so giving him the technical knowledge.

Now he can speak the lingo and understand the blood, sweat and tears that not only our task force, but the other three in North Texas, as well as all of our participating agency auto crime investigators are dealing with.

He attends our weekly staff meetings, so that

gives us an opportunity during our staff meetings to ask particular questions, go over court cases, issues with warrants and that sort of thing, and he also accepts auto crime cases from not only our task force specifically but also Tri-County.

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Of course, these are cases filed in Tarrant

County, but our task force, Tri-County, as well as several

of the auto crime investigators that comprise our intel

network up in the area.

I provided some numbers for you that Zane provides to me on a quarterly basis. As of yesterday, his current open cases were 164 cases with 81 defendants. A little bit of a discrepancy in defendants and cases is actually a good thing, because he concentrates on those cases that involve prolific or gangs so we have more than one suspect, typically, per case.

There's a couple of glimpses of success. I will allow you to read that, and looking at my time clock here, give you an opportunity, but the Cliff Notes version of that is, you know, when you have a case that's stagnant four years in the district attorney's office and then within three months of an assigned investigator, we get it disposed, as well as the 60 cars that are in our possession that we've held onto for that long, get those things disposed, that's a big benefit to us.

And then, of course, ECM swaps up in North

Texas have been rampant for the last 18 months to two

years, and we were able to get a successful prosecution of

20 years, which is kind of unheard for auto crimes,

because of the efforts of our assistant district attorney.

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With recoveries, you see that we've stayed fairly consistent over the last couple of years. Of course, in FY20 there's a dip because of the pandemic's effect on proactive efforts, going out into the public.

There's a 1 percent difference between the last couple of years, but when you look at the next slide, you'll see the recoveries has increased, and we think that's a direct result of the fraud-related motor vehicle crimes.

You know, it's not the \$3,400 old pickup truck or the traditional theft, but maybe the \$90,000 Hellcat that's been stolen by fraud from a dealership, so that's why our numbers there have gone up.

Talking about these recoveries and how we break it down, before I hit my task force, you'll see our participating agencies, which are the seven agencies, recovered about 1,600 vehicles, averaging 135 a month.

Our coverage agencies -- which I was able to pull the stats for the 51 that report -- about 2,000 recoveries, averaging 171 a month.

If you look at our task force recoveries, you'll see that we had 743 recoveries, averaging 62 a month. Of those recoveries, LPR led to approximately 64 percent of those recoveries, which kind of gives you a good number on how if we leverage technology how well that can help us out in terms of our investigations.

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There's a difference a little bit, maybe, of how I define recoveries and direct touch than there may be some other agencies or task forces. By direct touch I don't necessarily mean physical touch; we're not out there touching a car, but for example, there are a lot of times, because we have seven or eight investigators that cover seven counties, if the information that we provide or collaborate with another agency leads them to a recovery that otherwise would not have occurred, then we will claim that recovery.

For example, if you go out on an LPR and you recover the car, that's a physical touch. If you're at a chop shop and you recover ten vehicles, that's ten physical recoveries. If two of you are interviewing a bad guy in the jail and he confesses to some offenses and directs you to four stolen vehicles that are still in the community, we may be able to go get those four, but if not, we might have to collaborate with another investigator or agency to go pick those up, and because of

the direct effort and intelligence of our investigators leading to that recovery, we will claim those.

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And part of the reason, also, is because we want to make sure that we are accounting for the time and resources that we're spending, spending the MVCPA's and the state's money, because it could take a full day to get those three vehicles recovered even though we weren't actually out on scene. So that's how we claim our recoveries.

I've 30 seconds, but just give me a couple of minutes here for intelligence. As you can see with our intelligence component, again, one of the things that I'm most proud of over the last six years or so, we have been able to work with the North Texas Auto Crimes Intelligence Network, something that we created, and we continue to maintain with monthly meetings, as well as eBlasts for our bulletins.

There are so many different ways that we can develop and distribute our intelligence. Individual investigators, of course, attend patrol briefings and share with their respective agencies; we get a lot of intelligence from our jail interviews, and then those personal relationships, not only with investigators and folks from agencies but also some of the bad guys, we've used information, of course, and they'll continue to

contact us, or previous victims will contact us.

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As far as our team activities, we do a weekly staff meeting in which we share all of the information, and even though we're under the same roof, it's surprising sometimes how one person is working a case with the same suspect, so we want to make sure that those don't fall through the cracks.

Monthly agency meetings first Wednesday of every month. We organize the North Texas Auto Crimes

Intelligence Network meeting. We have about 130 active members on that, we average about 30 at a meeting, but when we send out our eBlasts, it reaches fusion centers, crime analysts, as well as investigators.

And then other resources: We routinely contact fusion centers, we use the VCC, of course, networking with all of our agencies in our program area, and then those eblasts or the bulletins that are to our auto dealerships as well as to the law enforcement side.

I have provided three copies of some intelligence bulletins, as requested by the MVCPA staff, in your handout. And then for intelligence sharing, this here shows you the percentage of increase this year compared to previous, and that's just because our intel network is growing.

I will say that there is a small percentage of

the intelligence that we send out locally that makes it to the VCC, because I don't want to inundate the VCC with information that's just Dallas-Fort Worth specific, so if it's information that I know may stretch outside of our immediate North Texas area, especially fraud-related, all of that stuff goes to the VCC.

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And like I said, I provided three examples of the intelligence bulletins that we send, but we also act as a conduit to our other agencies. For instance, if Grapevine or Dallas or any of these agencies send us intelligence bulletins, we send them out to all of our auto crime network so that everybody has the information.

And though we've been doing this six years, and not everybody likes meetings, I will tell you it never ceases to amaze me how often we connect offenses and bad guys in every single month just meeting face to face and talking about the trends, so it's super relevant and something that I'm pretty proud of.

I'm sorry I'm over a little bit on my time, and that was pretty fast, but certainly open to any questions.

MR. GONZALEZ: Members, are there any questions for Commander Pedersen?

MR. SMITH: No, sir. Good job, Matt.

MS. JONES: I like the fact of having the ADA as part of the team and also the fact that you're

utilizing grant funding for the salary, which means that the DA does not have to worry about where to get money from to spare a person, so I think that's an excellent idea. Perhaps other task forces could try the same thing and see what works.

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And then I know you're over, but for those who do not have the privilege of having your investigations, can you just give a quick brief overview of the three investigations you submitted to us, if you can discuss them openly?

MR. PEDERSEN: Sure. If you don't mind, I'm going to take a quick look. I included the most recent.

Okay. If specifically we want to talk about the about theft investigation and there is some information on there that you can read versus putting it in the official record.

MS. JONES: Absolutely.

MR. PEDERSEN: But say for the September 23 bulletin, in that case one of our investigators just received some information from one of those personal relationships on somebody who called and said, hey, a vehicle was stolen with a bunch of tools, and we have a GPS capability.

So we were able to coordinate and respond, identify where the truck went, identify the location where

they were offloaded, and not only were able to get the tools and a stolen vehicle recovered back, but we were able to send out the information to our intelligence network, and of course, lo and behold, in the next day or two we started to get other investigators saying we've had the same suspect vehicle involved in our thefts.

And then in that particular jurisdiction where that address is, the patrol officers were able to do some follow-ups of their own after they now know that there is a particular address to put some emphasis on and several other crimes were solved and/or prevented at that point.

One more, if that's okay?

MS. JONES: Sure.

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MR. PEDERSEN: If you see the dealer alert, that is the public version, because it went to dealerships of the law enforcement version of the bulletin that we shared on the VCC as well as with our network.

This particular individual, we were contacted by a dealership general manager because of our relationships that we had built, and they said we believe we have a fraud in progress, so we sent patrol officers of that particular agency to the dealership where they were detained, and then we sent one of our investigators out to conduct an interview.

Come to determine that that suspect is a

financial manager of a dealership in one of our larger cities committing offenses by fraud at dealerships in other cities. You know, that makes you a good criminal if you have that inside knowledge on how to go about doing it, but because of that partnership with the dealerships, we were able to intercede and locate that individual.

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And it's now starting to spread among coworkers in this dealership, and of course, the dealership is sweating a little bit because of the problem, but at least we were able to determine and help out in that sense.

MS. JONES: Excellent report.

MR. PEDERSEN: Thank you.

MR. GONZALEZ: Commander Pedersen, I just wanted to say I've always felt that your task force is kind of the standard, but I feel that multi-agency task forces should be -- I mean, in terms of intelligence sharing, I don't know of another task force that has that collaboration and that organizing aspect that you all have. Fantastic work.

Regarding your fraud UUV, thank you for really taking the lead on those efforts. You know, the legislature did add that to our mandate here at the MVCPA, and so it's great to see that you all are taking it and running with it.

I noticed on your presentation you put on there you need a fraud investigator. Please apply and ask for that in your upcoming application.

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MR. PEDERSEN: I'll definitely through that application. I'm not sure which agency will be willing with the staffing shortages, but that's something I'll try to work out.

MR. GONZALEZ: And with that said, if there's anything that the board can help with in the event that we have a situation like that where the agency wants to pull back their investigator to do patrol, obviously that's their purview and everything like that, but maybe we can kind of convince and maybe we can be a little bit influential with respect to their grant funded status and whatnot. Maybe we can help out, so please let us know.

But overall, I think you're very forwardthinking. I like to say, you know, with fraud UUV, it's
an evolution of auto theft, and I think that we're going
to see less and less of your steering column and your
flathead screwdriver, and you're going to see more
innovative ways of stealing vehicles, like fraud UUVs, ECM
swaps, computer programming, and all the other ways that
these guys are thinking of to steal cars, but in the end
the goal is still the same, stealing cars, and it's
important that our task forces adapt and overcome to these

new methods.

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2 Thank you, sir.

MR. PEDERSEN: All right. Thank you, appreciate it.

MR. GONZALEZ: All right. And we will now move on to the next agenda item, next grantee, Beaumont.

MR. KARR: For the record, I'm Ken Karr. I'm a sergeant supervisor at the Southeast Texas Auto Theft Task Force in Beaumont.

I practiced this. I do not have a very thorough presentation; mine probably does not meet that standard. I wanted to say that we are a multi-jurisdictional task force. We cover Hardin, Jefferson, Jasper and Orange counties. We have four participating agencies: Hardin County, Jefferson County, Beaumont PD, and Port Arthur.

In reference to the first question that you asked about what we have performed well and what we have not, I like to think my task force does a very good job at everything they do, but as in anything, there is always room for improvement, and we're always looking for those ways to do that. All our grant targets were met this year so we didn't have any deficiencies.

Things we did well: Identification of groups of motor vehicle offenders and collaborative efforts with

other agencies, units and divisions. We worked an extremely large case; it's not come to conclusion, still ongoing, but there's a number of things that I can talk about with it.

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It was accepted in September by the U.S.

Attorney's Office in the Eastern District, filing a

federal RICO case on a white supremacy criminal gang.

That started off with the theft of more than 50 heavy-duty

trucks, F250s, 2500s, 3500s.

These trucks were stolen from mostly Beaumont and the surrounding our coverage area. Hardin, Jefferson, the more rural areas had a spike, a real big spike -- I'll show that in the slides later -- but their numbers were lower, but it doesn't take much to make those numbers high.

And yes, I am a little nervous.

During this investigation, I had two investigators assigned to it, Hardin county and one of the Beaumont officers/investigators. There was more than 63 search warrants run. Only one of them was residential. They were cell phone, Facebook and cell phone records.

More than 173,000 pages of evidence that had to be sorted through by our investigators, during which they uncovered virtually every crime that exists, beginning with motor vehicle theft, burglary of a motor vehicle,

aggravated robbery, aggravated assault, insurance fraud. It entailed the surveillance operation which we used numerous resources for to observe a meeting of this organization.

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During this, for interview purposes and furthering the investigation, there were 13 of the motor vehicle theft offenders identified. These 13 worked in various different combinations so I could have put a million -- it's almost like Whataburger, you can just take a couple of ingredients and keep mixing them up -- but we identified 13 prolific.

Thirteen strategic arrest warrants were issued for those individuals so that we could interview them and further the investigation. As I said, the U.S. Attorney's Office accepted it in September.

This probably will be ongoing. The FBI has picked it up as well. They're going to deal with the possibility of other things going on, so they're going to address some of the crimes that we chose not to, which we tried to stick exclusively -- not exclusively, but as close to motor vehicle theft as we could, and the insurance fraud, obviously.

Those collaborations with the FBI, DEA was involved somewhat but we didn't work directly with them, a lot of our intelligence from this investigation went to

them. We collaborated bunches of times.

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I didn't look at the percentages but it was extremely high the amount of times that we collaborated with the FBI and with the rural areas in our coverage area. All those agencies, Hardin County, Jefferson County, Jasper County, Orange County, and all the police agencies, municipalities in there, those lines of communication, we always keep those open and that's how we get our intel.

Most of our intel is local. We do occasionally -- because we have I-10 running through Beaumont, we do occasionally have issues from Houston or from Louisiana, but most of the stuff that we do and that we collaborate with are in our coverage area.

Room for improvement: burglary of motor vehicle numbers and law enforcement TCOLE and non-TCOLE public interaction. Due to COVID, our numbers were down on burglary of motor vehicle, but as soon as the kids and everyone was back out, they went right back up.

In 2021 we had 984 cases assigned with 81 cleared; in 2022 there were 1,056 cases assigned with 91 cleared. Part of the problems there are identifying the offenders. As always, we get a lot of videos, 99 percent of it is tops of heads or hoodies. Occasionally we do get lucky and get some facial that somebody knows.

A lot of these are juveniles, so there's not really any record, fingerprints aren't on file yet, and that's one of our biggest issues right now. And of course, prosecution and sentencing are difficult. You get slapped with BMV, even as an adult, you're probably not going to serve any time, you're going to get probation. Prosecutions we usually build great cases. We don't have a problem getting convictions; we just don't keep them in jail.

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We've done this for years, been working with our juvenile division in Beaumont trying to identify these juvenile offenders as they come up and reach maturation, because we're trying to look at trying to hit them and target them, as soon as they're adults we want to start putting them in jail. Obviously they need to do something wrong, we're not saying that.

The TCOLE and non-TCOLE hours and public interaction. We hadn't done a TCOLE class in probably two or three years. We just did one in grant year 2022, we put together a new TCOLE class.

We had good attendance but manpower shortages, not unlike every agency in Texas and probably the nation, only allowed for 17 to attend, which I was not -- I wanted more, a lot more. We did several roll call trainings in the past for Beaumont, and we had pretty good numbers

there, but this year we've already passed those numbers for roll call training, so we're getting stuff out to these guys as quick as we can. As soon as we get intelligence, it's hitting the street.

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For the future, we have already planned agency roll calls for other agencies within the coverage area and without if they want it, outside the coverage area. We're doing more neighborhood association meetings this grant year.

We also are participating in numerous -- our department sponsors Funday in the Park for kids, so we're doing a lot of cops and kids events, and we're doing more presentations for civic and police-related organizations. The Citizens Police Academy, we do that yearly, actually biannually.

The PIP, this is Lamar University Students that we're putting on a class for instructing in auto theft, basically telling them, and it's a good recruiting tool as well. We also partner with the clergy in our area. We have the CAPP which is Clergy and Police Partners, we do presentations for them as well.

The Beaumont Police Department's Citizens

Advisory Board, I was recently invited to do one there,

went great and it was the first time we were invited, so

hopefully we'll go back again. Also the neighborhood

association meetings.

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We do this every time, but the task force is always concentrating on identifying and targeting the prolific motor vehicle offenders. Through the years I've been there -- I've been there -- in January will be eleven years -- we have become more effective at targeting motor vehicle theft offenders.

We are better at our jobs than we were when I got there, and I hope we get even better, but that seems to be the most effective way for us to -- and efficient to target these people is the way that we're catching them. The only time it really comes up is when we have outside. If we're local, we usually will have an idea of who it's going to be, if they're from outside, then we have a hard time identifying them.

Prolific offenders are identified by intelligence information received from other CIs, stuff like that. When arrests are made, the special offenders always get the special emphasis, so we usually walk those through to the DA's office and see if we can make sure that they get extra-special treatment. A lot of times it works, sometimes it doesn't.

We're planning on moving ahead just like we've been doing; it seems to be pretty successful. Like I said, we can always get better, and that's what we're

looking for, and as soon as we figure out a better way, we do it that way.

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Motor vehicle thefts. The challenges there, obviously if everybody keeps leaving their keys in the car, we're going to keep having the same problems we've had, which is why now we're going to concentrate a little more on the public.

We're shooting for making virtually every neighborhood association meeting we can to get the word out. We've done numerous, numerous media outreaches, and we seem to not really have a huge effect. I guess probably everybody has the same issues that we do there.

The juvenile offenders, again, a big problem. We've had several cases, I think we're up in the ten-ish, twelve-ish, of the Kias. Almost every one of those so far that we've identified have been juveniles. We got really lucky in our patrol division, arrested probably the two that were assisting with most of the Kia thefts in the City of Beaumont. We've not had any in the outlying areas at this point.

The other challenge is we have successful prosecutions, but we have a problem getting the time for these people to stay, because it's just like they're in and then they're right back; it seems like within months we're having the same offenders.

The auto theft rate. Hardin County, Jasper County, Jefferson County and Orange County, they're all down. I will move to the next slide. There was a 42 percent drop in the auto theft rate in Hardin County.

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A lot of that is going to be attributed to that RICO case. That's where many of the trucks were stolen, same thing with Jasper County. Jefferson County had a 6 percent drop, that's where Beaumont is actually located in Jefferson County. And Orange County had a 3 percent drop. So we're down in our coverage area, substantially in two of the counties, but those are more rural counties.

Task force clearance rates. We have seven task force investigators, myself and then our commander, Lieutenant John Cross. We had a total of 2,026 cases assigned, 730 UUMV cases assigned, we had 88 cleared by arrest, and we average about 14 exceptionally cleared cases per month, and four unfounded per month. Our investigators average seven UUMV cases filed per month.

We have a good rapport with our DA's office in Jefferson County. Orange County, we hardly ever get to deal with them and they rarely will take a UUMV case, rarely. Any time that anything is recovered over there, that district attorney opts to use the "it was stolen over there; they can prosecute it over there."

But Jefferson County and Hardin County, we have

a really good working relationship with the DAs, and we don't really have a problem getting cases through, but sentencing, again, is not in our control, and that's where we have the issue.

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Recoveries. We average about seven stolen vehicles per month recovered, and all vehicles are direct touches. We don't count anything that we don't actually touch. If we get called out to a recovery, we'll count it; if patrol recovers it, we do not count it. We will assist, we may count the arrest if we talk to the individual and put them in jail, we will count that arrest but we don't count the touch.

The way we develop intelligence, probably the same way pretty much everybody does. Our task force personnel are great, our investigators are awesome at getting out, talking to people, working CIs, getting information from their representative agencies that they work with.

Outside agencies, we're in contact with them all the time, other outside agencies in and out of the coverage area. We try to get out as often as we can, caseloads are somewhat prohibitive at this point, but try to do surveillance.

We use the BPD crime analyst occasionally. Our chief usually has him tasked with numerous other things,

so I'm thinking you're looking probably mainly at the main guy that does the crime analysis. Any information we get from arrests, about or surrounding it, citizens, Crime Stoppers, anonymous tips, obviously with corroboration, and CIs.

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Sharing intelligence. Phone calls, emails and face-to-face meetings is pretty much the way we do all of it. We do use the VCC. We had a problem accessing that up until, I think, June. We had a problem with our lead coordinator getting us hooked up, but we're finally on there, so y'all will see more and more from us.

I try not to -- not unlike Tarrant County, I don't want to fill y'all's VCC full of stuff that has absolutely no relevance outside of our local, but anything that I think was headed to Houston or Dallas or whatever, it goes on there.

We also meet with every unit in the Beaumont

Police Department weekly to discuss patterns and suspects,

ongoing events, incidents, and anything that might be

related to something that we're working or one of our guys

is working in Hardin or Jasper County will relate that.

Task force personnel are contacted on a daily basis and nightly basis for and by other agencies for intelligence, physical assistance, general information, and we will assist anybody in our coverage area or outside

of our coverage area as much as realistically possible.

We will not turn anybody away, and if there is a way to do

it and they don't know, we'll try to instruct them how.

Some of our latest bulletins that we've put

out, most of these are shared with the Beaumont Police

Department. I did not pull Hardin County's, they put them

Department. I did not pull Hardin County's, they put them out too. This was a local stolen ATV, check with Beaumont Police Department, and my last VCC post, and that was an tractor that was on a trailer that went stolen from Beaumont. The tractor was apparently pulled off in Cove, Texas because it's still pending there, I don't think they ever found it, but it was headed westbound to Houston on I-10.

And that's all I've got.

MR. GONZALEZ: Any questions for Beaumont?

MR. SMITH: No, sir.

MR. GONZALEZ: All right. Thank you, sir.

MR. KARR: Thank y'all, appreciate it.

MR. GONZALEZ: And up next we'll have

20 Galveston.

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MR. BARROW: Good morning. I'm Lieutenant Hal Barrow with the Galveston County Sheriff's Office, assigned as the task force commander for Galveston County Auto Crimes Task Force. I've been there 36 years. I know y'all probably think I'm crazy still being here.

(General laughter.)

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MR. BARROW: Let me see if I can figure out how to work this; that was pretty easy.

All right. So we're a multi-agency task force. We have La Marque, City of Galveston, Sheriff's Office, that makes up our multi-agency task force. I'm trying not to repeat everything that everybody else went over, because I know it gets a little boring.

I'll give you an example of what we do in the mornings. We come in at eight o'clock in the morning, we sit down around the table, we have a liaison program where I have each investigator assigned to certain areas of the county, multiple counties, because it covers Brazoria County, Matagorda, southern Harris, way southern Harris County, and Galveston County.

There's police agencies in them areas for the liaison program which I have contacts for each one of the police departments and investigators. So they come in every morning, and in briefing we go over what's going on and somebody has had burglaries, somebody had motor vehicle thefts, catalytic converter thefts, so we gather that intel and then that's the way we target what we're going to do for the day, basically try to move with the trends, because motor vehicle theft changes every day.

68-A inspections, we did 644. We're scheduled

two months out now. We should be doing them two days a week, but that's not really what MVCPA has us tasked to do. The statutory stuff is what we need to be focusing on, but the DMV and the citizens still need these 68-As, so we move forward with that.

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Recovered stolens, we had 295, and I've seen that there is a different definition between everybody of touching, investigating, resources, so maybe that's something that needs to be established of what actually needs to be done.

MR. GONZALEZ: I'm sorry' I'm going to go ahead and address that really quickly. So I was having a conversation with the interim director here about that, and I'm thinking maybe we need like a subcommittee to kind of take a look at these definitions, and so that's something that we'll be discussing, and glad to hear you're going to volunteer for it, and Commander Pedersen.

(General laughter.)

MR. GONZALEZ: But I really think that we maybe need to take a look at some of these definitions: clearance rate, touch, what that means, and provide some further guidance for our grantees.

MR. BARROW: Yes, sir.

MR. GONZALEZ: Sorry about that. Go ahead.

MR. BARROW: And to give you an example of kind

of what we do, I look at this way, if we're spending MVCPA's money and we're doing something on that case, if we're identifying it, if the analyst is working it, if the investigator has to go out and identify or has to touch it any way, if they're taking their time that's MVCPA's money, we should be able to claim that stat, and that's where we come up with our 295.

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Vehicles recovered for just the task forces, \$4 million, a little over \$4 million. I'm going to get into personnel and stuff in a little bit. Our arrests, we've had 37 that we've done. Motor vehicle theft assists is 1,616. That's calls coming in, analysts, us too. But you look at citizens, it says down below, is 3,449.

I should have put in all the analyst's stats because it's unbelievable. The phone starts ringing at 8:00 and it don't stop till 5:00, and that's not including we have an on-call 24/7. In that on-call it's law enforcement only, and we get calls all the time during the night. I'm probably speaking to the choir here some.

Motor vehicle burglary arrests, we had eight, assists there were 107. On that point on burglary of motor vehicles, everybody has the same problem, we get a lot of video, we get a lot of LPR data.

And I've talked to several people about this, but we used to do DNA swabs and we used to send it to DPS

lab. Well, DPS lab does not want to see swabs for burglary of motor vehicles or auto theft, but it is one of the best things to put somebody in that car. So I would suggest that somebody gets a private lab, a contract with them, and us start doing some of them to target at least the prolific offenders, because we've taken before some prolific offenders with the swabs and made cases on them. Because fingerprints, everybody has figured out, fingerprints they can wipe them away, they wear gloves; DNA they can't wipe away, so I think it's a real good source from that.

Do y'all have any questions?

MS. JONES: We will.

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MR. GONZALEZ: Think you're on to something there, so might be on another subcommittee.

MR. BARROW: And I tried to address all the questions that were submitted to us. I didn't do the graphs and all that stuff, I kind of show the percentages.

Galveston County showed a decrease in motor vehicle theft in FY22 by 6.9 percent. We had increased recovery, LPR and commercial data, because we get commercial data from Vigilant Systems that we pay for.

It costs us about \$10,000 a year, it is unbelievable how many hits we get off of that, and that's just our area. Some of my guys try to encroach on Harris

County because there's a bunch of them around the area, but we try to stay south and take care of our stuff.

That's another good resource to recover cars. If we had DNA, we could develop suspects.

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Bait vehicle deployments will increase in FY23 because we finally obtained a vehicle from the Galveston Police Department. It's rigged out now, we're waiting on a sim, and as soon as we get that sim, our bait vehicle program will be back at work.

Galveston County Auto Crimes Task Force, we try to follow the trends in developing motor vehicle theft, and that comes back to our briefings in the morning of where we're going to work and what we're going to do.

Let's see, what challenges do you have in addressing motor vehicle theft? We had 769 motor vehicle thefts in Galveston County, that's including the police agencies, which we had a reduction of 6.9 percent, in FY21 we had 826.

You have limited time to work due to all the other activities. If you look at our progress report -- and I understand you try to track everything you do, but a lot of that stuff is not the specific mandates from the legislature, so you end up doing all this other stuff, and it takes away from investigations, things like 68-As.

There's a lot of things in there we do that kind of cross

over, and it looks like we could kind of merge that stuff together some and reduce some of the progress report.

That's just my opinion of it from being a commander.

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We usually have three to four per month arrests on motor vehicle theft. We had, like I said, 769 thefts in our jurisdictions.

Fraud-related. We get a lot of VIN-switched vehicles, and I don't want to pick on Houston but, man, they must be running a shop in Houston because we get unbelievable 80-, \$90,000 trucks they're selling on Facebook, Offer Up, and these poor people are going in and paying cash for these cars.

They've got so good now, we've got two that went to a dealership, a big dealership in Houston that went through their used car department, sold to people. They were VIN switches, stolen. We recovered them, their finance people made good on the deals, so them people came out all right, but the dealership took a hit on the cars. That's how good these VIN switches are getting, and I mean, that's 80-, \$90,000 a pop, that's not good.

Galveston County Auto Crimes Task Force has been successful in reducing motor vehicle thefts and burglaries of motor vehicles. We will continue with our current activities and remain flexible with changing trends in motor vehicle theft.

It says how effective is your grant program on obtaining prosecution and convictions? Well, that's a whole 'nother matter to itself. Everybody knows district attorneys are elected, they decide what goes through and what don't. I do like the idea, like Tarrant County was talking about, of having an ADA assigned, even if we shared one with Harris County and Galveston County, to prosecute motor vehicle crimes. I think it's an excellent idea; it all comes back to money.

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I mean, it don't matter how we prepare that case. We can present that case and then the come with, oh, it's an innocent purchaser, or it's this or it's that, how do you even put them in the car.

It's always something they're trying to find a reason to throw the case out. Violent crime is on the rise, property crimes take the backseat to it, and that's the deal with the prosecution. They want to go through stuff and plea bargain, because it keeps our conviction rates high, and we're trying to remove the criminals off the road to reduce this stuff, and that's not what they're talking about, the sentencing, them staying in jail, well, we've got the jail overcrowding, they're going to be trying to get rid of them. So as soon as they get out —we've got people that we've arrested and put in jail, the next week we're arresting them again for the same stuff.

I know that's no control of us or y'all, but it is to the district attorney's office.

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How many stolen vehicles reported and the task force recovered each month. We've got an average of about 24 per month, and a lot of that is due to LPR data, Flock systems; Vigilant System, which is commercial data, and we have a Vigilant System in one of our units where we read plates. There's that direct touch again. My personnel, I explained the definition of that. Galveston County Auto Crimes Task Force also claims recoveries we have direct involvement in. We talked about that.

How many other divisions in the grantee's agency? Well, I try to find how many people track recoveries. Well, the Galveston County Sheriff's Office has 105 from their patrol. I called the Galveston PD and talked to the agents assigned to us; they don't do recoveries unless somebody is in the car, and if they find a stolen, they just have it towed and sent to the wrecker service and have it picked up, so they don't follow up anything, it's just towed, sent to the agency.

And that's not part of their policy; their policy says they'll do a recovery report, but that's another whole animal we have to approach. I think every car picked up should be a recovery so somebody can follow up with it.

VCC. I'm on the same page with Tarrant because the VCC, I believe in putting in good intel; I don't believe in putting trash in, because trash in, trash out.

And I think there's some rules that need to be established that, hey, if this is good intel that's affecting other areas and stuff, we absolutely need to put it in. Just putting stuff in from the local area, I don't agree with. I don't know how the board feels about that.

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Describe your services and interactions that support coverage agencies listed in your grant application. Well, we provide investigative, 68-A inspections and other resources to coverage agencies. If you look at a burned car, this is not a 30-minute ID, this is something that might take all day, if not two days, to identify a burned vehicle. Jet skis, boats, marine, we do all of it. Trailers, if it wasn't for our analyst -- and I think all the task forces can speak to this -- if it wasn't for her knowledge and ability, there's a lot of these trailers wouldn't be identified.

We are working towards a deal maybe with the DMV or the board, there's a database -- I forgot what it was called, it's their main database, you can get access to it, Texas DMV says it will cost us \$5,000 for access to this database, which don't make sense to me because we're doing the 68-As for DMV, so why should MVCPA pay \$5,000 to

get access to that database to identify these vehicles?

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And that has registered vehicles that have purged out of the system, so I don't know if that could be approached some way in some form, but it would help our analysts and it would help if we get other analysts throughout these other task forces, because the workload is definitely there.

Heavy equipment, and these are all things, like heavy equipment there's no fee collected on that stuff; maritime, I don't think there's any fees collected on that. I don't think it's ever been approached by the legislature, so these are things that we're doing that really the insurance companies are not paying, it's motor vehicles that are paying.

Commercial vehicles, commercial trucks, I don't know if they pay that fee or not, but we do work commercial vehicles also. So there's a lot of other things that should be collecting fees too that we're not collecting, but we're putting work into it to reduce the thefts.

The Virtual Command Center, we try to share intelligence. Like I said, we have a liaison program, we get it out to the other agencies that way. We collect the information that way. We try to target our offenders on what's going on.

Like right now we have the motorcycle rally going on in Galveston. So we have the Lone Star

Motorcycle Rally, we go from a normal population to a massive amount of people, and all of them ride motorcycles. So tonight and tomorrow we'll be working that motorcycle rally with all the rest of us down there. Stolen bikes, we'll get seven or ten out of Galveston every year.

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Let's see what else I've got here. So the intelligence sharing, we try to get it out. We collaborate with DPS, we collaborate with other agencies, we collaborate with Houston PD. We're always interworking with each other all the time on the street.

And even in my position, I work the street too.

I do investigations because we don't have enough people,
and try to do the management side of it too.

What do we need from MVCPA? Overtime money, more money for technology and databases. And that's where I'm getting into the DMV, getting that main data from them.

Equipment funds, I think it's been the last ten years since we've had any money for equipment. It's been salaries, and we've lost two people over the years due to budget cuts and stuff.

What are the things we do good? We know how to

manage on a shoestring budget. And I'm glad that we have a lot of help from some other agencies that pay for some things on the side that help us get through vehicles, manpower, investigators, the analyst.

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And what I want to get into there about manpower and stuff, I had two people out on medical leave -- because I have an older group of investigators -- one of them had two knee replacements and they were off twelve weeks. The other one had a baby, another twelve weeks. Had another guy who had 150 hours of comp time and they won't let us carry but 30 hours of comp time; had to let him off for a month.

That all impacts us when there's only two or three of us working cases, investigations. And I know it's kind of whining a little bit, but I mean, we do a lot of stuff for a few people. And I'm not including vacations, comp time off, you know. You end up with a very limited staffing to complete these tasks.

I've almost burned up 20 minutes, I'm trying.

Do y'all have any questions?

MR. SMITH: I'll wait.

MS. JONES: Was that the end?

MR. BARROW: That was the end.

(General laughter.)

MR. GONZALEZ: Members, are there any questions

ON THE RECORD REPORTING (512) 450-0342 for Galveston?

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MR. SMITH: I've got one. Member Smith, for the record.

What type of equipment are you guys needing these days?

MR. BARROW: I've got a bunch of high mileage vehicles right now. When Bryan Wilson was the director, we traded two trucks out. We had two that were like 120,000-plus on them.

They were really getting costly to maintain, so the sheriff gave us two with 80,000. So them two now are starting to get high mileage again. My deal of managing is to keep personnel. If it's vehicles, if I have to go to the sheriff and ask for another vehicle, something used, seized, we're going to do that to keep personnel.

I really don't want to reduce the people we have because then we're going to be backing up from what we've accomplished over the years, 24 years now that we've been in.

MR. SMITH: Sure. That makes sense.

MR. BARROW: Overtime would be great, overtime money, because we work 8:00 to 5:00 and then we get called out in the middle of the night and stuff. And then when you get called out, all that's comp time, so then I end up having to let people off. So then you're back short

again.

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That's not even including the vacation time and other comp time and medical leave. And these other agencies are running short. They want to pull their people back because they can't make patrol shifts.

Well, we tell them that, hey, MVCPA really don't like that. They want them to be here, this is what they're being paid for. 100 percent of your time is supposed to be working the grant.

MR. SMITH: So it's more of a vehicles and personnel, as opposed to equipment.

MR. BARROW: That and the databases. I mean, like I say, I don't think that MVCPA should be paying Texas DMV for the data. That just don't make sense to me, they're all the same government agency of the State of Texas. I don't know if anybody could work on that.

MR. SMITH: I'm guessing we're going to talk about that.

MR. BARROW: Okay.

MR. GONZALEZ: Mr. Canady, I don't know if you can provide further insight to that.

MR. CANADY: For the record, Joe Canady.

We had received a request from Galveston County in reference to this in reference to access to the DMV master list, specifically to do searches and queries for

utilizing a partial VIN search. A lot of the vehicles 1 2 they are recovering or looking at during 68-A inspections 3 are trailers that oftentimes -- the majority of the time 4 the mylar stickers have been removed but they may have a 5 partial stamped number. But it could be a four-digit 6 number that's not long enough to build a full VIN off of 7 utilizing databases from NICB. So utilizing this master list can search old 8 9 and previous records to build that full VIN and 10 potentially recover a stolen trailer or identify it to 11 eliminate the need for a consumer customer having to get a 12 bonded title. So we are looking into that with DMV on

MS. JONES: Is part of your discussion regarding not having to pay for it?

analyst in Galveston.

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MR. CANADY: We haven't got that far yet. In the discussions, the information come about recently here in the last couple of weeks. And with other things going on, we haven't got that far. But we will, yes, ma'am.

what we need to do moving forward to have access to the

MS. JONES: Thank you.

MR. GONZALEZ: Member Smith?

MR. SMITH: I don't have any other questions. Thank you for bringing that up.

MR. BARROW: Thank you.

ON THE RECORD REPORTING (512) 450-0342 MS. JONES: My hesitancy to ask Beaumont questions had to do with the touch, direct touch, don't touch. Right? And I do agree that we need to provide guidance and direction so that the reporting numbers to us are the same, and also, not just those types of numbers but recoveries, what is a recovery.

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To me a recovery is you recover it, it's like very simple, that's a recovery. It was stolen, it's no longer stolen, that's a recovery. So I think those are discussions and a committee that needs to be formed to make some decisions there, present some ideas to us.

I love the private lab idea simply because in Beaumont's presentation theirs is linked to -- one of their investigations, he didn't go into details, but most of us, if not all of us, already know where that investigation is leading to. And I've said from the very beginning when I got on this board, if we can link auto theft to other crimes, auto theft is in every crime.

You're going across the border, they're stealing vehicles to get drugs from the border. Weapons are going to the border; money is going to the border. Stolen vehicles are coming from Texas. They're going in to the border.

They're coming back across. They're bringing children that are being trafficked, they're smuggling,

even just in our own state they're also linked to kidnappings, different types of crimes. So I think it's important for us to be able to show the linkage to other crimes.

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With that said, we don't have enough funding. There's not enough funding, even with the funding that we're given and allocating to the task forces. Like just about each one who has presented to us, there's still a financial need. So that's an issue, is getting enough funding to make sure that we can take care of our grantees.

MR. GONZALEZ: I just want to say that this is the purpose of these presentations is to hear directly from the task forces as to what it is that they need, and I think that you have brought up some really great ideas.

You know, with respect to the crime lab, I completely understand. And I remember having a conversation with my crime scene administrator about, like you said, violent crime is the priority. So I think a lot of it is going to depend upon appropriations in the upcoming legislative session, but certainly that seems like something worthwhile for us to take a look into.

I would encourage you to apply for a Rapid
Response Strikeforce Grant. I know overtime is an
eligible expense. I don't know if reimbursement for DNA

services would be eligible, but that's something that we 1 can look into. 3 I know it's expensive, but to me it is -- you 4 were talking about the prosecutors and providing DNA 5 evidence is a pretty solid piece of evidentiary value. So 6 that can, again, lead to accomplishing the goals of the 7 So we're definitely going to look into that. MVCPA. 8 Thank you. 9 I appreciate it. Thank y'all. MR. BARROW: 10 MR. SMITH: Dean Smith, for the record. I've got one question. It may be directed 11 towards board members as opposed to anybody else -- or in 12 13 fact, anybody else that might be here. Do we know what a 14 DNA swab these days costs to process? 15 MR. BARROW: I do not. 16 MR. SMITH: Sharon? 17 MS. JONES: No, not directly, but it's more than just having to get it swabbed because you need to 18 19 have a contract with companies in place, the processes. 20 MR. SMITH: Sure, but on a per-incident basis 21 we don't know what the expense of having a swab processed 22 is. 2.3 MR. BARROW: I mean, if you had like the State 24 of Texas go into a private lab and make a contract, it's 25 going to be cheaper than it is one agency because then

they're going to be higher. 1 2 MR. SMITH: Right. 3 MR. BARROW: The swab itself is pennies; it's the backside work for the chemist. 4 5 MR. SMITH: Oh, yeah, an out-the-door report 6 from a lab, you know, we probably ought to figure out what 7 those things are costing these days. 8 MS. JONES: Does anyone? 9 MR. STINEHOUR: We've tried before to do this. 10 The cost of getting a contract, the cost of sending them in -- if you send one or if you send a hundred, there's a 11 12 minimum of \$2,000 just to ask for a swab and to have it 13 run by the doctors or whoever does all that stuff. But 14 we've tried, we've asked. 15 We've asked our DA's office. Our DA's office 16 tells us don't do them unless you have a persons crime, 17 severe, you know, major. Any property crimes we can't get a contract for that. 18 19 So we don't know of anybody who would even pick 20 that up if we pay the \$2,000 because they're so overwhelmed with persons crimes. So I don't even know of 21 22 any private contractors who do property. 2.3 Thank you for that, appreciate it. MR. SMITH: 24 MS. JONES: Great point. The labs are 25 There are a lot of crimes that heinous and we inundated.

understand that has to be the priority. We understand 1 that, but also, we do know that property crimes are linked to heinous crimes. 3 So we'll do some research. We're not saying 4 5 yes or not. We'll do some research and see -- we'll have 6 some ideas. 7 And he's correct, we can find a lab that will 8 say yes, I'll take it, but what are the prosecutors going 9 to take? We'll do some research. 10 MR. BARROW: Yes, ma'am. MR. GONZALEZ: Thank you. 11 12 MR. BARROW: Thank y'all. 13 MR. GONZALEZ: It is now 10:30, we will go into 14 recess for ten minutes and reconvene at 10:40. 15 (Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.) 16 MR. GONZALEZ: We are now back from recess at 17 10:43, and we will now hear from Harris County. 18 MS. CHAPA: Sandy Chapa. I'm a lieutenant with 19 the Harris County Sheriff's Office Auto Theft Unit. 20 So our unit investigates all the vehicle 21 thefts, the theft of motor vehicles, the BMVs, catalytic 22 converter thefts, the jugging, the bank jugging, all the 2.3 vehicle fraud-related crimes. On average we receive about 24 1,000 to 1,200 cases per month.

In addition to the arrests and investigations,

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we also conduct proactive investigations and operations which include the covert surveillance operations, bait vehicle operations, and buy bust operations. In addition to conducting investigations, we're also tasked with the 68-A vehicle inspections, vehicle identification, salvage inspections, respond to LPR hits, recovery of stolen vehicles, and educational awareness.

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In section 3 of the fiscal year '22 MVCPA task force grant application, the grant, the grantee provided specific functions they would perform if funded by the MVCPA per the statement grant award. Select tasks were done well. In fiscal year '22 the HCSO Auto Theft Unit had tremendous success despite staffing deficiencies and increased responsibilities.

The unit achieved increases in numerous grant goal categories compared to fiscal year '21. Some of these increases include vehicle recoveries increased 25 percent, the value of recoveries was 90 percent, deploying LPR readers was 94 percent, responding to LPR alerts 206 percent, the number of LPR alert recoveries was 353 percent.

The covert ops targeting motor vehicle theft was 45 percent, bait vehicle operations 38 percent, arrests for motor vehicle theft 31 percent, arrests for BMVs 76 percent. The total charges filed increased 11

percent, our social media was 133 percent, and information sharing personal attendance was 738 percent. Information sharing written was 285 percent, 68-A vehicle inspections 28 percent, VIN verifications 294 percent, and law enforcement training 275 percent. That was compared to fiscal year '21.

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What tasks were done well? The task force filed 308 criminal charges in fiscal year '22. The proactive group which conduct the covert operations and such, that group alone which is comprised of four investigators, filed 148 charges, many of which were on viewed. They were typically the in-progress type investigations, covert operations where they were conducting surveillance at a bank, conducting surveillance at a high crime area for BMVs, so a lot of those were on viewed.

Another thing they've done really well was the task force regularly communicates with other agencies to share information and assist with investigations. The proactive group has established an excellent rapport with other agencies. They frequently exchange information and collaborate on operations.

An example of the successful collaborations is a large multi-agency investigation into catalytic converter theft. Several covert operations were conducted

along with local, state and federal law enforcement agencies. A total of 14 arrests were made, \$534,694 were seized and finally was recovered 455 catalytic converters, 2,857 O2 sensors, one stolen Dodge Hellcat, and 29 firearms.

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I bring that up because that was a complete total collaboration between DPS, HSI, HPD. There were many local agencies in there. It was small undercover operations that basically led up to the big one, so there were constant operations that were being done. It was a complete total collaboration, and so I mention that.

Another thing that was done well, and this is kind of segueing into current, is we're working with AAA of Texas to start a program with the catalytic converter etching. They're reaching out to businesses and getting them onboard to offer the catalytic converter etching free to their customers. So we're cooperating on that and we're starting to push that program forward. That's something that just came about in the last week or two.

I should also mention, as I'm talking about the numbers that we're putting up and the successes that we had in fiscal year '22, we also only have -- we're supposed to have 17 investigators. Right now we have 12, eight of which do the reactive investigations, four do the proactive investigations, the rolling surveillance and

that such. Because we are short five investigators, three of which have been vacant for a year due to staffing shortages.

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I am being told right now that they have some that are in patrol that are being trained, some of the new ones coming into patrol, and the plan is as they get those they're going to start getting them backfilled to us, so I'm being told help is on the way. So all of this said, all of the increases that we've had have actually been with five less people.

What was not done well? We had a 68-A backlog, which also goes back to the manpower and staffing. A lot of it started with COVID when we weren't doing them, then we had an inclement weather days, the death of Darren Armendarez, so we are now -- we have been working on that backlog.

So instead of doing them half days on Wednesdays, as we have done forever, for a while now we've been doing them full days and increased the amount of appointments that we're doing by double. So that's what we're still working on.

What we're also not doing well is the paper tags and the DMV cases that we get because we are so short. And we already have a backlog of about anywhere between 3,500 and 4,000 cases that are sitting in our

backlog, so it's hard to take on more work when they refer investigations to us. And like the paper tags, we don't really seek out those things proactively because we're already inundated with what we've got.

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Fraud investigations is something that we have done better at, but I still want to improve on that. We have been working with HPD and Darren Schlosser. We had an investigator already selected that was going to basically do the same thing and work with HPD, but until I get the position backfilled, I can't take him out of his regular duties.

He has done a lot of work. He has done tremendous work doing that, while still having to take on his current responsibilities too. So once we can get his position backfilled, the plan is to have him designated to do that full-time; we just can't get there yet. And the why is just the staffing deficiencies and then the inspections backlog.

Task force's impact on our jurisdiction motor vehicle involved crime rate. So in fiscal year '22, the HCSO saw an increase of 202 stolen vehicles compared to fiscal year '21. While that is an increase, it's not as bad, and then when you compare that number to fiscal year '20, it's only about 100 more than in 2020.

A little while back, actually, our numbers were

down. We had actually seen a decrease, and then they kind of started climbing back up.

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The unit increased bait vehicle operations and covert operations. In fiscal year '22 they did 20 motor vehicle theft bait vehicle ops, 100 motor vehicle theft covert operations, including five buy bust operations, and from that 47 auto theft UUMV type charges were filed.

The unit conducted several joint covert operations with other law enforcement agencies, just as HPD, Pearland PD, Galveston, Montgomery County SO, and DPS, nearly all of which were successful. Just in the past six months to a year, we have gotten a significant increase in other agencies reaching out to our proactive unit -- like Pearland saying, We have got this auto theft crew, can y'all help us conduct surveillance, can y'all help us connect this operation -- and nearly all of them have been successful in that they have actually on viewed the crime and it resulted in arrest.

What challenges do we have in addressing motor vehicle theft? Like everyone who has touched on the evolving technology as well. The VIN switches are really good, the frauds are getting better, and there's a lot of times when we don't even know how a vehicle was stolen because there are things that we're still trying to figure out ourselves.

We don't have an adequate amount of

investigators considering the caseloads and the amount of

crime that we're dealing with. And then the recidivism

and the prosecution, or lack thereof, we do see a lot of

like other people have touched on.

When you get charges accepted, when you look back on it you'll find out it's been dismissed, got thrown out in PC court when PC completely existed. So I think we all deal with the same thing because there is definitely a huge court backlog. Harris County is still under construction from Hurricane Harvey when it destroyed the court building, and then COVID hit.

I was the lieutenant over the courts when all that happened, so they're still dealing with the backlog of that. So even a case that's already sitting there are getting just backlogged and that's our main challenge.

How many motor vehicle thefts occurred in your grant jurisdiction? We had 5,531, we had 156 charges filed, 68 of which resulted in arrest, a physical arrest.

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How many motor vehicle theft cases did your task force file each month? On average about 13, give or take. It goes up and down.

Impact on BMV and fraud-related crime. In

fiscal year '22 the HCSO saw a decrease of 101 BMV incidents compared to fiscal year '21. The unit increased BMV bait vehicle and covert operations and focused hard on catalytic converter theft.

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The proactive unit that we're speaking of, we had them direct a majority of their attention to the catalytic converter thefts and the rings while they were still doing the auto theft stuff and BMVs. So they were focusing a lot of attention on the BMV crews and were highly successful. So we're hoping maybe that had something to do with the numbers going down, but who knows.

The unit conducted 27 BMV bait vehicle ops, five of which were successful. This is not including, a lot of them are just where they're connecting surveillance and actually watching the crime occur. We might not necessarily have a bait vehicle out but we're connecting the surveillance.

And we had numerous covert operations for BMVs, including two successful buy bust operations, three successful bait jugging operations, and six successful catalytic converter theft surveillance ops. Out of that, 44 BMV related charges were filed.

With that, I would bring up in the grant goals, the way it's worded with covert operations it specifically

states motor vehicle theft. So it doesn't say like and BMV and then there's not one under the BMV category.

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So as far as like documenting our BMV covert operations, the category doesn't technically exist. So we combined the bait vehicle categories to the BMV and auto theft, but there was just the covert operations that specifically states motor vehicle theft. So a lot of that is not documented in there.

The unit conducted several joint law enforcement operations with other law enforcement agencies, such as HPD and DPS, nearly all of which were successful. And the catalytic converter theft incidents began to decline after the large multi-agency operation.

A caveat to that is we would like to think that had some impact on it, which I would think it would because it was so enormous and we blew it pretty good.

But as you'll see in one of the bulletins, our analyst had sent one around -- it may have been coincidental timing, but around that time the price of metal had started to decline as well, so that might have had an impact on the numbers going down too. But we would like to think it's our hard work that we did.

MS. JONES: I'm sure it was.

MS. CHAPA: For BMVs in fiscal year '22, we had 7,765 which is 101 less than fiscal year '21. Charges

filed was 80 which is a 60 percent increase from fiscal year '21, and 68 of which were arrests. That's a 13 percent increase. Why we're having more arrests for BMVs is from our proactive unit actually on viewing and witnessing and seeing these, so we're able to get more arrests that are happening in progress.

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I just included -- these are some of our recent things. We put a lot of stuff on Twitter. This is just a couple of days ago where our proactive came across a stolen vehicle. They recovered it, got him in custody.

Just to give you an idea of the kind of work that they do, they didn't note it in here but this was a bait vehicle op where they stole our trailer and that's our UTV, and arrested them. This is what I was talking about with AAA where we're going to partner with them on catalytic converter etching. Another deal from our proactive unit where they surveilled a catalytic converter thief and watched them cut the catalytic converter, and then arrested two.

This is for a bank jugging which we've just here recently been seeing a huge increase in bank jugging. So are people tearing away from catalytic converters and going into bank jugging? That's what we're trying to analyze and figure out now, but we've actually done several successful bank jugging operations recently.

Another catalytic converter operation. Just some little nuggets of things we've done recently.

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How effective is our program in obtaining prosecutions and convictions? It's kind of already been said, but the investigators do frequently express frustration with getting the charges accepted and then later learn it was dismissed and usually with no notification, no explanation. So we're trying to contact the court to find out why your charge was even dismissed and hope that you can get to someone else and have then let you refile it. Our unit doesn't maintain data on convictions and due to time constraints and the court backlog, we'd have to follow up on all of those cases so we don't follow them all the way through the court system.

How many stolen vehicles reported did your task force recover each month? Our task force recovered in fiscal year '22 383, about an average of 32 a month. We don't report them unless we actually do the recovery, unless our investigators go to the scene and actually do the recovery themselves.

Recoveries by other divisions within the sheriff's office, there was 2,098 but we don't report those unless we actually do the recovery. And then by other jurisdictions, I wasn't exactly sure what the question meant so I just did other jurisdictions within

Harris County. So other agencies within Harris County is 1,676. That includes the other constables agencies and such that are within Harris County.

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How we develop and share information. We rely heavily on -- we call it CAID. It's our Crime Analyst Intelligence Division. They're the ones who put out bulletins.

They oftentimes will do it proactively, like noticing the price of metals, or we reach out to them and request them to put out a bulletin or look into this.

We'll give them suspect information and have them do some digging or location. And so we rely heavily on them to gather intelligence for us, and that information gets distributed to us and then other investigators.

Our investigators constantly interact with other agencies internally and externally, and a lot of it is just informally via email, phone. Other agencies are always calling asking about suspect information and such. Informal meetings are frequently held to collaborate and share information as needed. Bulletins, Bolos are exchanged internally and externally.

Recently we worked on getting a space dedicated to catalytic converter theft within an application called SmartForce, and it's utilized by law enforcement agencies to facilitate ease of exchange of information among

investigators and analysts. I learned that TAG had been using this application and I could make the argument that catalytic converter theft is directly related to violent crime and gangs, so they allowed us to use this application. And it's super easy to use.

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Because we were using another one that HPD found for us and it was just people weren't using it and it was just kind of difficult to use and it was difficult to get registered. So this is super easy and super user friendly. Exchanging pictures, you can search it, analysts are putting in information, so we just got that going about a month or two ago.

And then our proactive group, as discussed earlier, frequently communicates with other agencies and conducts joint operations.

Examples of our bulletins is this one that our crime analyst division came up with about the metal prices decreasing, and then the number of catalytic converter theft incidents have decreased along with it. This bulletin was shared within the agency and on the VCC. It was not shared in the MVCPA meeting yet because we just got it a few days ago.

Another example is bank jugging suspects that were identified; that is distributed interagency and on the VCC. It has not been shared with MVCPA meeting yet

because it just occurred.

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Here's just another example that our sergeant goes through the VCC to make sure, because we tell the investigators to do it all the time but they don't always. So we found some good information that was on the VCC. This was posted by Corpus, but they had a Channelview address which is in our jurisdiction. So just an example of us passing on the information to our other investigators.

And what do you need from the MVCPA? Money, funding for more investigators, as everybody, I'm sure, and equipment with updated technology. Right now I'm in the process of getting some quotes for different VIN readers.

There's another one, I think it was

Investigator Scott from the last Corpus meeting, or

conference, some equipment with VIN readers and such. So

we're actually getting two different quotes for different

types of technology to help us read VINs, detect VIN

switches. Like one dealer was showing you could not tell

that there was anything altered, and then when ran through

this machine it was clear that the number had been

altered, so things like that.

And the Flock cameras. We have been using Flock cameras a lot. That has become a huge tool for

everybody.

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Our proactive unit uses it extensively and they will go and set up in an area. And they have gotten a lot of arrests off of that just knowing what vehicles they're looking for and relying on the Flock camera. So that's been a great tool for us, so getting a whole bunch of those would help.

And that's all I have, and then my last slide, and that's it.

MR. GONZALEZ: Members, are there any questions for Lieutenant Chapa?

(No response.)

MR. GONZALEZ: LT, I've got one question. How does your task force define the number of motor vehicle theft cases cleared?

MS. CHAPA: Those are the ones that we're closing, that we're clearing, that we're putting away.

MR. GONZALEZ: Okay. And I say that because on your progress report it reported about 2,000 cases cleared. But then during your PowerPoint, I was looking on there, and it says your motor vehicle clearance is 156 charges.

MS. CHAPA: That's how many charges were filed.

MR. GONZALEZ: Okay. And I guess this goes back to our larger conversation that I was having with the

interim director of my definition of a cleared case is the FBI UCR and NIBRS definition -- was it cleared by arrest or was it cleared by exceptional arrest. And so I'm just wondering how we got to this 2,000 figure of cases cleared, that's all.

MS. CHAPA: Okay.

MR. GONZALEZ: But again, I do think that we're going to need a subcommittee on this.

Go ahead.

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MS. JONES: In reference to the subcommittee, in Lieutenant's presentation, something to note for that subcommittee, in her presentation she has recoveries by the task force, recoveries by other divisions, and then recoveries by others -- which whatever other means are. But it still had a total.

It still had the big picture. Even though it was the touched/untouched, it still had a big picture, so I did like that. That's something to consider for whoever is on the committee.

MR. GONZALEZ: And then I also wanted to say I love y'all's social media program. I follow you guys on social media and I see those posts frequently.

And I know that the types of operations that you're doing are, one, very manpower intensive and very time intensive, so it's not just you need a lot of folks

doing a lot of surveillance but you need to be sitting 1 them out there for quite some time. So kudos to the 3 proactive operations that you guys are doing. 4 MS. CHAPA: Thank you very much. 5 MR. GONZALEZ: All right. Thank you, ma'am. 6 And up next we'll have Burnet County. 7 MR. STINEHOUR: Good morning. For the record, 8 my name is Howard Stinehour, commander of the Heart of 9 Texas Auto Theft Task Force. 10 Just to kind of start out, geographically the area that we cover is just tremendous. The mileage on our 11 12 vehicles is out beyond. We cover the Waco area which is 1.3 I-35, which we no longer have an investigator up there 14 which is really a struggle for us. We have to commute 15 from Burnet to Waco on Wednesdays; we isolated Wednesdays 16 for our days to go up there. 17 I've got two investigators that work for me. One in Coryell County, which is north of Fort Hood, 18 19 Killeen area. And then my investigator with me in Burnet, 20 we work together. We all work the streets. I'm not the office 21 22 We're shorthanded, so I'm out there doing the same guy. 2.3 thing altogether as a joint unit here.

thing that we've picked up that takes most of our time are

Some of the things that we work on, the biggest

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these LPR reads, the commercial data reads from Vigilant that we've got a contract with. We'll get on our phones all night long these hits.

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We immediately, as soon as we start our day when we're on duty we recover those vehicles. And 99 percent of those are abandoned, LPR reads from a tow truck, a commercial business that goes out and reads them during the night for repos and it doesn't tell them they're stolen, it tells us. So we'll go and follow up on each of those and we get the recovery off of that.

The majority of those are unoccupied so we don't get an arrest so that hurts our stats. But I feel like we still need to serve the community and the insurance companies to get these things off the street.

We do a ton of 68-As. I talked to Mr. Canady,
I think we're second in the state. For three guys, that's
a pretty substantial amount.

I'm going to throw in there real quick, I'd like to be part of one of these committees. Hopefully we can get on something because the miscommunication or the communication with 68-As, it's not the same across the board. If you go to Houston, they do it a certain way. You have to be the owner of the vehicle, it can't be towed in, it has to be this, it has to be that. If you go to Dallas you have to do this or you have an appointment.

And we're hearing it from the citizens and the DMV, hey, go to the middle of Texas, they'll do them, there's no wait. So we have increased from \$2,000 a month to \$16,000 a month just on 68-As, which adds up at \$40 per vehicle. We have lines of them at the Baylor Stadium that we've had to allocate.

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We had to move from the regional office, which we work well with the regional office, because the manager, Sarah, there at the DMV regional actually comes out and participates in the 68-A process. So we know what they need and they know what we want to do this. With those 68-As, weekly we're recovering stolen vehicles, three this Wednesday alone.

It's just these VIN swaps -- and someone said it earlier -- Houston, 90 percent plus of our vehicles are coming out of Houston, high-end vehicles, Super Duty, Denali. The victims -- we have two victims. You have the victim of the theft of the vehicle, then you have the victim who went on social media and bought this vehicle for \$40-, \$50-, \$60,000 cash in a remote parking lot. And I'm too compassionate and I feel for them, so my guys, we investigate it.

So that vehicle comes up in the line. We take that vehicle, we pull it aside, we do the VIN information, get all that information off of it. We take statements

from that person, so now we're doing all this work for another agency which doesn't have the time to pick up that crime and follow up on it.

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So we hurry up and get video from where the transaction occurred, whether it's in Dallas, Houston, wherever it is, because they're selling them all over but they're bringing them to Waco to get checked. We get all that information for those agencies, the values, all that good stuff.

They're all title frauds. They bring fake titles to the DMV, the DMV tells them to come to us on Wednesday, and it's just a sad situation because the majority of them are Hispanic, the majority of these sites are cash only in a remote parking lot. And it's a messed up situation, just to say the least of it.

I like that we can help them out. We've partnered with Austin PD and Department of Public Safety. We have one agent with DPS who is now -- after pushing really hard to get a Hispanic officer to help us because all these are Hispanic, so we have an officer at Austin PD who is not part of our task force and is not part of the Austin task force, he's just an investigator there that can speak Spanish. So we said, hey, can you help us.

So what we do is we'll have him go on Facebook, he buys the vehicle, he goes to look for it, DPS will go

with us, and most of these are in Austin. We'll go down, we'll get enough units, Austin PD units, whoever we need to be on the outskirts. We'll let the Hispanic officer make the contact, and they're able to make the arrest on the person.

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So it's a good collaboration that we've got going. It's starting to work, but I'm trying to get somebody on a task force in the Austin area in SCATTF's part, but of course, everybody is busy so it's kind of hard to get everybody on the same page.

But I'm proud of that thing that we've got because it's a redundant issue that we're not fixing because all we're doing is recovering a stolen vehicle, calling a tow truck, and we're working for an insurance company, and we're claiming a vehicle. And the insurance company, thank you, we got our car back, and the case just falls away.

Darren is our lifesaver with the Houston area because he's able to do facial recognition, which leads into another topic. All of our cases, we'll grab any video, we get still pictures, we send that to Houston or to DPS Fusion to say can you identify this person.

Which leads me into databases and task forces, MVCPA as a group having access to different databases and different procedures and different ways to do things. I'd

like to ask if there's a way to get a single database to where -- like DEA task forces, they all have one records reporting database. I don't care if you work for Austin PD or Dallas PD, you all go in the same database, you put your information in there, all your suspects are there, everybody can see the same suspects.

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I have to call Houston and say, Can you run this picture? Oh, yes, we have it. Can you give me that case information? Now we've got them identified, now we can link them to all these stolen vehicles coming out of all over Texas coming down for our 68-A, which we can make a ton of cases on.

Each task force has different procedures of operating, and I don't like it because I'll call one place and they'll say, well, this is the way we do it. And I say, okay, but is anybody doing this and this to try and solve this. Well, this is all we have because it costs too much to get access to run this.

The VCC is a tremendous help now. It's changed to where we're communicating a lot better. We're able to see some of those things and we'll post something that would assist out of just our coverage area.

So we try not to put stuff on there that's just occurring in Burnet, Texas, or wherever. We try to put something on there that's good. So I like the way that

works.

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I'd like to go on a committee for any of those topics discussed today because I think those committees should involve the street officer that's actually working those cases and coming across those issues, that we need to try to collaborate and build as one group instead of each agency doing their own thing.

Moving on, we do annual TCOLE training for the Texas Parks and Wildlife. Every time they have a police academy they ask us to come up there and teach them, because they do boats and trailers. So we do these trailers, and as Gina knows with Galveston, trailers are a big thing because of the partial VINs.

So the Parks and Wildlife they pull us and they beg us to come teach their new recruits how to identify all these trailers, because trailers go in the water, those stickers come off. If they're not stamped, hey, can you identify it because now the DMV says identify it before we can give it a title, because all these trailers are titled. They weren't in the past, so it causes a backlog on that.

Moving on from there, things that I think we've done really good. Stolen vehicles, the numbers, the 105 and the 144 do not match what DPS reports. And I've been fighting this fight since day one because -- and I've made

a complaint, I've had meetings with TCIC control in

Austin, the NCIC manual that you go to procedures for a

dispatcher to confirm a stolen vehicle.

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We take a vehicle, my officer has got his hands on it, he sends for confirmation, but he works for Coryell County Sheriff's Office. That vehicle is confirmed to Dallas PD. Dallas PD sends the confirmation back, but they click a little button or put a checkmark for LV, located vehicle.

So now when you go look at the DPS report,

Dallas had the stolen vehicle. Dallas got the recovery.

Well, Dallas didn't have hands on that vehicle. We got
that stolen vehicle, so it hurts our stats.

And I've tried to get TCIC to change it because I was able to get my dispatcher to change it, but that kicked them in the butt and they got reversed. So the meeting with TCIC control was can you change the procedure, change it from locate vehicle so I've got a vehicle and my patrol officer is out on it or whoever is on it, you click the locate, the dispatcher does, and then you send the confirmation.

Well, TCIC says the manual is written send for confirmation, once you get the confirmation then you can send the locate. Well, it's causing these other bigger agencies to say confirmation locate, when we can click on

locate real quick and then they don't have the option to do it because we've already taken it.

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So I'm trying to get that changed. They said they were going to have a meeting but it had to be like a board type meeting with Austin to get that corrected, so hopefully we can get that corrected in the future. That skews our numbers big time because these bigger agencies hurt my numbers a lot.

The 68-As, we talked about that.

Community awareness, some of the things that we need improvement on. Of course, everybody knows COVID hurt. We really didn't get any out during the COVID time.

We were basically told from our higher-ups, hey, people aren't even coming to work, they were working from their homes, so that hurt us a lot. We do do the National Night Out. We'll put banners on tables, we put some of the MVCPA items out and a lot of kids get that, and you're telling the parents to lock and hide when the holiday seasons are coming so we do that a lot.

We have like festivals. Like the Bluebonnet Festival, we'll send an officer down to kind of speak on that.

We did get some social media sites. I'll reference one called the Hill Country Scanner. It's a Facebook website, it's kind of a news media thing.

They do lock and hide, and it's 9:00 p.m.

routine, lock your car, hide your belongings, so it just

puts it out all the time, every night. If you're on

Facebook, like everybody scrolls Facebook when they get

home, it just lets the public know and kind of get the

word out there: quit leaving your keys in your car and

lock your car. So it's little blips, little cartoon blips

they'll put on there, that helps us out a lot.

Criminal indictments, everybody has already said it, I'm not going to harp on that too much. We know our biggest problem is when we get an unauthorized use, we get an LPR read, we'll make a traffic stop on that, we'll put the person in jail, we'll file the charge for unauthorized use, theft of a vehicle, whatever. A lot of our DAs, our DA for sure, likes to say, The offense occurred in Abilene, that's where the car was stolen.

We're not taking the case, call Abilene, give it to them.

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Abilene says, We can't put him in the car in Abilene, we can put him in it in Burnet County, you file the charge. It won't happen. A lot of those fall off to the wayside. We got a person, we did put him in jail, but the charges are dropped and they're released, so it hurts.

We don't get a lot of LPR active driving down the road hits. If we had Flock or something like that,

that would work a lot better, but we don't. Our hits are mainly coming from the commercial data, which we have to pay for, which goes back to if we can create some kind of a system instead of each task force asking MVCPA can I buy this, can I subscribe to this.

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My opinion is I wish we could be across the board with all the task forces and say MVCPA offers Vigilant, MVCPA offers TLO, these information research databases. MVCPA offers a database -- and Mr. Canady mentioned we talked earlier in the week about this database to where everybody can input their suspects. Maybe the VCC can create a tab off of that to where everybody can dump their information and then we can see it instead of calling each agency; it's time consuming to do that.

Back to this. Business inspections, those were down because of COVID. We do them, we do them with success to a point. We find the problems with them, but the difficulty we get into are recovering catalytic converters that are laying in a pile over there. Nobody can get charged with it.

I like the business inspections. Every so often you'll get a stolen. We do get one out of a pile of cars, but the time to actually go into a recycling -- a fake recycling place because 90 percent of them are not

even real, somebody just started one in a yard somewhere and they pay Midlothian to scrap their cars and crush them and they don't report that to the state.

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But to ask the state to file on these people for not having the license to run these salvage yards, that just falls on deaf ears, too. So it hurts.

Back to resources needed, we've got that. We are short. I had a Limestone County investigator that worked for us, he's moved on to another agency.

We need Limestone County or I would prefer

McLennan County. McLennan County has been on board. It's

the Waco area; they keep asking please put an

investigator, we have one available, we'll put him on

there.

The funding is not there. Every time I ask, we can't get enough funding to put them at that pay scale.

So it hurts because if Coryell County is making \$38,000 a year and McLennan County is making \$70,000 a year, we're the grant-holder and it's kind of like saying, okay, can you get funding to offset the contribution from each county because it's going to be different from each county because their fringe benefits are different.

So it hurts getting them on. But I'm asking to see if in the future if any funding comes up to get the Waco area covered for us, because it does hurt us a lot.

Back to we talked about the RMS database,

trying to get something where everybody has a central -
every agency that I've work, if you're multi-jurisdiction,

one uses Tyler group, one uses Odyssey, they all have

different databases. They don't interact with each other,

so getting that data is actually -- print your report,

email it to me, I'll try to put it in the system, and that

kind of tries to go into the progress report in some kind

of fashion that makes sense to everything.

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But it skews all the numbers because there's so many different RMS systems and there's not one database that does this and it just kind of throws all the numbers off and it doesn't look good on us.

'21 you can see 1,200 stolen vehicles in our grant coverage area, which is mostly Waco, McLennan County area. Burnet County has stolen vehicles, Coryell County has stolen vehicles, your have the Fort Hood area so that's a lot of people up there, there's a lot of stolen vehicles.

Bell County is covered by SCATTF but the City of Killeen has called on us to help them with cases, large cases, which is not in our coverage area. So we don't have an MOU with them so it hurts us to try to help them. We don't want to step in anyone else's territory, so we kind of try to stay away from it. But we do help out when

we can because we have an investigator that comes through Killeen/Copperas Cove up there all the time.

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Unauthorized use clearance rate, 51 cases cleared in the jurisdiction, 40 cases submitted to prosecution. Of course, nine convictions, I don't like it, it's hard to deal with. But we have a huge case -- I might have brought it up in one of the meetings before -- the case of Salado, Texas, we're up to 132 vehicles stolen.

All of them are stolen from the Houston area. They steal them from Houston, this guy buys a vehicle from CoPart, takes that salvage vehicle, takes it to his shop, takes the stolen vehicle, takes the VIN off the CoPart salvage, puts it on there. These people are registering vehicles all over Texas, even out of state, and we have to go to all of those sites to try to verify the hidden VIN numbers to recover those vehicles.

And that's a really sad case because we have so much evidence, so much proof. We have confessions, video confessions, and the DA's office is like: Can you tell me that he put that mylar on that B pillar, that guy that owns that business? Well, he says he's buying them from New York, that's illegal.

So we've got the U.S. Attorney's Office in Waco trying to help us to follow up with the New York issue,

just all the things that are going on. It's just a big case that the DA's office won't take because they can't say that this person or this business did it -- which we can because we've got pictures of him doing it. We've got him talking about it, but anyway, another one that we just can't go with.

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Unauthorized use cases filed, you see those.

It doesn't look good there, but our recovery rate is just huge compared to people actually going to jail and getting convicted in these things. I don't know, it's another committee. I guess you could say it's a subcommittee we could try to figure out.

The majority of our stolen vehicles that are recovered are related to social media VIN swaps. We talked about that. The majority of them are fraudulent washed titles.

They'll get a title off of an old Mazda somewhere and they'll use that title. They'll put their new VIN number on there and they'll put the fake VIN number, these guys will bring them to us, the DMV will call us and say, hey, we had one bring in the title in, can they come to you and get it done.

I've had some discussions on our monthly meetings to try to get the TAC offices to work with MVCPA or who all does 68-As to get us notified the moment that

person is in there with that washed title and the clerk sees it's a washed title, it's not good, to call law enforcement and say, Can you have an officer come out? Bigger agencies, I understand it's a problem. I have a good rapport with Waco, she covers all the counties in our area so they call me immediately. They'll send me a scanned copy of the title.

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We're trying to get all the TAC offices to just call us direct instead of calling Waco and then Waco says send it to Austin. Well, it sits in Austin for three weeks, and then Austin will say, hey, go get a 68-A or can you go put eyes on the vehicle, do a VIN verification, which we lose evidence, we lose video. Because I bought it in August, by the time I got to you it's October and there's no video anymore.

So I'm trying to push to get all the TAC offices around to notify somebody immediately to go locate that vehicle, gather their ID, just scan their ID card or take a copy of it or something, a phone number. And then don't tell them it's stolen, just say we've got to do some more procedure work, and call us and we can get them.

Big pet peeve of mine, I think it's working, it's starting to come together, we're just talking about it and getting the word out there at our last conference in Corpus Christi. I kind of brought it up a bunch to the

guys out there, and people are like opening some eyes going this is a good idea.

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Obtaining prosecutions, we talked about that. That's that twisted metal case in Salado which is a big, big problem for my guys that we did so much work on and we're just like stuck.

Intelligence information. Fort Hood is a big contributor of information because there's such a vast -- people are coming in and out of the area, coming through there. They have a ton of stolen vehicles on Fort Hood that are in the barracks parking lots. When soldiers come in, those vehicles are left in those parking lots and nobody goes and cleans those parking lots.

So finally we got them to allow a private company to drive through Fort Hood through those lots and scan them with the LPR reader, which tells us, hey, we've got a stolen. So I've got a guy that works for Coryell County who goes on to Fort Hood and he's got a good contact. He used to be a soldier so he's got all that taken care of. So that's a good thing.

I'm trying to convince Fort Hood to buy LPR or Flock to put at the main gate entrances. One example was we ran a plate on our truck that we got on the Strike Force Grant. We had a plate that we ran and it came back to terrorists.

Well, it happened to be on Fort Hood when the hit hit, because it says terrorist gang activity, and of course, that sets off all kind of sirens. He stops immediately, he calls Fort Hood and says, Hey, I've got the vehicle. I need y'all involved, we're on post, what do we do?

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Well, that upset the cart because what do you mean it's a terrorist. How do you know? Well, Vigilant is just saying -- we're just trying to do the right thing.

We've had meetings now. We've coordinated and now we've got that under control. They understand the difference of terrorist and gang activity.

So I'm trying to get Vigilant to fix that problem because if I'm a gang member of some Crips or something, I'm not necessarily a terrorist on Fort Hood, Texas, which shuts down the whole post. It locked it down. So we're trying to fix that problem. We're working on that one.

We do attend meetings with McLennan County, the entirety of McLennan County. So we do attend a bunch of meetings. We're starting up a new one with Harker Heights, Texas, a local agency and that covers into Bell County and the SCATTF area, but we do share a lot of information that way.

That's one of our social media things where we

caught an LPR read. Our investigator rolled in with a truck with LPRs on it, scanned the plate. It came back stolen, they were in the process at a hotel, meth, cutting the catalytic converter when we rolled in.

Any questions?

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MR. GONZALEZ: Any questions from the members of the committee?

MS. JONES: Yes, sir. Member Jones.

When I was assigned to the Austin District for DPS, we got regular calls from DMV with actual -- the cars are there, the subjects are there. Unfortunately, there was also a victim. It was rarely ever the truth.

And so it's horrible that you go in the back of an alley or a parking lot, business parking lot and buy a \$90,000 vehicle and you pay your last \$15,000 that you scraped together. And at the end of it, you're not going to get your money back and you're not getting a car. So yes, that's definitely a concern.

Years ago we sent something out to the media.

Maybe something that we can attack as a whole, DMV, is have some kind of awareness to don't buy a car on Facebook, don't buy a car on Craigslist, maybe just kind of educating, definitely put it in Spanish language. So maybe that's something we can tackle as a whole for all of the task forces. Just a thought.

And as far as the 68-A inspections, I do think, again, it goes back to having committees to provide us some guidelines. Because I get calls from citizens who are upset because they've gone to different task forces and they're given different information and so they go into like a highway patrol office.

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And by the time it trickles down to me, the person is upset. And I'm texting Joe, like, Joe, here's what's going on. So yeah, I do think we need to have some guidelines to help assist our cities.

MR. STINEHOUR: We're doing 68-As -- and I'm not wanting to throw anybody under the bus because of COVID and personnel shortages -- we do 68-As from Denton, Dallas, Fort Worth, Richardson, Frisco, all the way over to Smith County, all the down to Montgomery County, Houston, San Antonio -- the regional office sends them north -- all the way through West Texas, all the way to Brownsville.

I go to Goldthwaite because Abilene is so backed up. Everybody is backed up and everybody just says -- all the DMVs have now got this, the regional offices -- just go to the middle of Texas, come to Waco, they'll do them and get them done.

And I hate to say it, I feel for the people, so I do them. And all the other task forces, wait a minute,

why are you doing this, just make appointments because there's no way you can keep this going, this madness. I said, I understand that and it's not about the money I get, \$40 for a vehicle; it's if my family member needs to register a vehicle I bought, hey, come back in February and register your vehicle.

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What do you mean? That's not the way this works. I'm required to title my car and you're telling me I can't title it. Well, that's when the DMV offices go: Can you please, if there's anything we can fix this madness with.

Back in the day, we all know, most peace officers were able to do a lot of these VIN verifications.

DPS used to do them. So now it's gone to mainly task forces.

Well, the word to us is, hey, 68-As are not your priority. I'm an advocate of yes, they are, because we get stolens every time. I mean, every week we get stolens off 68-As.

MR. GONZALEZ: So I'll say one thing that at least was beneficial with Dallas. If you collaborate with another task force, that adds quite a bit of investigators and you can have like a big event. And so if we can have some collaboration there, that's more hands on deck and it makes it more efficient when you have the numbers. So

that might be an idea.

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MR. STINEHOUR: I think the hardest part is

Dallas does it one way, Houston does it one way, and a car

lot can't bring it in, it has to be the owner of the car.

We are just, hey, I don't care who's bringing the car,

you can be the thief, I'm going to do what I need to do to

identify that vehicle and get it done. But other places

you can't bring it in on a tow truck.

Well, they all call me. We can't even get it to them because we're not allowed because we have to have a state inspection to get the 68-A. Well, you can't have a state inspection if you're trying to build a car and make it to where it's serviceable.

So we take them all as long as it's a whole car, which DMV requires and we meet that standard. And then we get them done.

MR. GONZALEZ: The other thing that I just wanted to also add was I understand your difficulty with having to explain a VIN swap crime ring to a district attorney's office, like I completely understand. What I found useful was sending over Texas case law to the district attorney's office of successful prosecutions regarding the exact crime that we're talking about, you know, where they are VIN swapping and then selling stolen vehicles. It was like all of a sudden, you know, once

it's in case law format, they understand.

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MR. STINEHOUR: What about under the assumption of MVCPA has an ADA that works for a specific grantee, is there any thought of maybe having an attorney who is specialized in auto theft, auto fraud that is a call or a go-to statewide for all the task forces, and then builds up those references — how to refer you to say I've got a case in Ellis County and I need help but Ellis County doesn't know how to prosecute it or they don't want to or whatever that may be.

And that ADA, or whoever we call on that works for all of MVCPA and say, okay, here's your contact. Let me reach out. Let me get it screened.

Even as much as screening a case for you saying, here, this is what you've got. Maybe get some more of this. So it's a go-to as a prosecutor or an attorney for all the task forces so we can all learn together and come up with an idea that will get these to the courts.

MR. GONZALEZ: I think that idea has been tossed around and I think there might be some background on that.

MR. STINEHOUR: To be able to cover the State of Texas, all the counties.

MR. CANADY: For the record, Joe Canady, MVCPA.

This may be something that we could approach 1 2 with the Texas County and District Attorneys Association, 3 maybe get on their radar, have the Tarrant County or the 4 Houston PD prosecutors make presentations during their 5 conferences to increase awareness and get more information 6 out there to help these task forces and their prosecutors. 7 MR. GONZALEZ: Thank you. 8 And now we will have our last presentation, 9 Travis County. 10 Actually, let's go ahead and break for recess. It is 11:40. We'll have a ten-minute break and reconvene 11 at 11:50. 12 1.3 (Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.) 14 MR. GONZALEZ: All right. It is now 11:48 a.m. 15 and we will reconvene. We have Travis County up. MR. TARRANT: Good morning. For the record, 16 17 Sergeant Neil Tarrant with the Travis County Sheriff's Office, and I'm the task force commander with the 18 19 Sheriff's Combined Auto Theft Task Force. 20 Just to describe to everyone, we're a rather 21 unique task force. This is our coverage area. We do not 22 office together as a task force, unfortunately. All of 2.3 the agents, other than one, all will carry a caseload with 24 their respective agencies.

Besides myself I have eight agents and one

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public awareness coordinator. Our northernmost participating county is Bell, have an agent there. And my furthest southeast county is Jackson County and there's an agent there as well.

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There's also agents in Travis, Hays, Comal and Guadalupe counties. Sheriff's Combined Auto Theft Task

Force, that's a mouthful. You heard me say SCATTF for short.

What tasks did the task force do well for fiscal year '22? SCATTF agents -- and I listed the task categories -- SCATTF agents were responsible for the recovery of 228 vehicles, valued at \$4,320,161, 34 component parts valued at \$42,760, 49 pieces of equipment valued at \$799,699. SCATTF agents were also responsible for the arrests of 24 persons that were arrested for motor vehicle theft, five persons arrested for fraud related to motor vehicle crimes. Total number of all types of cases presented to the prosecutor in fiscal year '22 was 66.

SCATTF performed well providing agency assists for motor vehicle theft and motor vehicle related fraud. SCATTF committed to the goal of 600 for fiscal year '22 and we performed 1,0987. And this is an increase of 83 percent from fiscal year '21. It was the highest number of agency assists that SCATTF has completed since prior to 2018.

SCATTF also performed well conducting confidential 68-A inspections. SCATTF committed to the goal of 1,500, performed 1,846 in fiscal year '22. This is an increase of 8 percent from fiscal year '21; it's the highest number since fiscal year 2019.

SCATTF suffered from multiple month backlog of

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SCATTF suffered from multiple month backlog of 68-A inspections due to the suspension during COVID.

SCATTF agents were able to erase the backlog of inspections in fiscal year '22.

All right. Which tasks did the task force not do well? The categories are listed.

SCATTF did not perform well identifying and documenting prolific motor vehicle theft offenders.

SCATTF committed to the goal of 45 and only identified 14 for fiscal year '22. This is a decrease of 36 percent from fiscal year '21. This is the lowest number of identified prolific offenders since prior to 2018.

SCATTF also did not perform well deploying bait vehicles to target motor vehicle theft offenders. SCATTF committed to deploying bait vehicles 75 times and only deployed bait vehicles 19 times. This is a decrease of 60 percent over fiscal year '21; it was the lowest number of bait vehicle deployments since prior to 2018.

Last category is SCATTF did not perform well conducting educational outreach events. SCATTF committed

to conducting 20 educational outreach events and only nine were conducted. This is a decrease of 50 percent from fiscal year '21 and it's the lowest number of events since 2019.

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What resources were needed or what reasons kept you from fully meeting the grant functions?

All right. So SCATTF agents saw a substantial increase of motor vehicles crimes in the major metropolitan areas of the task force jurisdiction. This forced agents to become more reactive, less proactive.

Travis County Sheriff's Office is SCATTF's grantee agency, the SCATTF agency with the most task force personnel, also the agency with the highest workload. Task force personnel in Travis County were assigned a total of 1,341 cases during fiscal year '22; this is an increase of 36 percent over fiscal year '21. Sub-grantee agencies also saw an increase of caseloads.

Reacting to the increased number of cases being investigated by the task force left little time for proactive policing. This caused a decrease in proactivity-related tasks being performed by the agents that were being committed by SCATTF. To compensate for the increase, our public awareness coordinator, she was tasked with assisting with the recovery reports and nolead cases.

Light duty personnel and detectives from other divisions have also been used to supplement the task force agents to assist with these investigations. I also took on a caseload during fiscal year '22, investigated 98 cases. At one point during fiscal year '22, one of the task force agents that was assigned to Travis County had just shy of 100 open cases.

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SCATTF's bait vehicle was inoperable for nearly all of fiscal year '22. Multiple offenders damaged the vehicle, causing it to be out of service for several months. The modem for the bait vehicle also became obsolete after December 31 of 2021, rendering the vehicle unusable for bait operations. Luckily, the replacement modem was received last month, so we should be up and running soon.

Let's see, our public awareness coordinator, her position had several obstacles in fiscal year '22.

The public awareness coordinator was tasked with working no-leads cases which took a substantial amount of time away from her normal duties. The public awareness coordinator was unable to complete her normal duties for two months during fiscal year '22 due to an injury.

There were staffing issues for fiscal year '22 for the grantee, many sub-grantees and coverage areas with the number of vacancies in the hundreds. Sworn personnel

were reassigned to patrol for shortages, and this led to shortfall for staffing for support units that would have normally been necessary for the public awareness coordinator to perform many of her community outreach events.

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Talk about your task force impact on your jurisdiction's UUV crime rate, and what have you done, doing and planning to move forward?

SCATTF agents have become nearly 100 percent reactive for the past two years due to high caseload. This provides little impact for motor vehicle crime rates. A major focus has been the use of technology to impact the incidence of motor vehicle crime and the continued use of stolen vehicles by suspects.

There's been an emphasis on the use of licence plate reader systems to combat motor vehicle crime at the patrol and investigative level and to provide LPR access to multiple law enforcement agencies. The continued use of Vigilant and the recent increase of Flock camera use has made a direct impact on the recovery of stolen vehicles and apprehension of vehicle theft offenders.

There's been a increased reliance on patrol to recover these vehicles and make these arrests, which they've done successfully. Unfortunately, the downside of that is the successful use of technology has increased the

number of cases requiring investigation by SCATTF agents.

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Continued use of non-traditional personnel to supplement case investigations has provided a relief to the SCATTF agents. Use of a functioning bait vehicle, tracking devices and pole camera, along with a shift toward proactivity should have an immediate impact on the motor vehicle crime rate.

What challenges do you have in addressing UUV?

Prosecutors of several sub-grantee agencies

will not prosecute unauthorized use of a vehicle case if

the case involves a vehicle that is reported stolen to

another agency that is outside of their county. Vehicles

are increasingly stolen with keys. During the recovery of

these stolen vehicles involving keys, the suspect must

admit that they knew the vehicle was stolen for

prosecutors to accept the case.

The trend has been for defendants arrested for motor vehicle crime theft or unauthorized use of a vehicle, they rarely remain in jail. They're often afforded release on personal recognizance within hours of arrest. There are minimal repercussions, whether it be time spent in jail or money paid for bond for motor vehicle theft offenders. They're separated from society for a short time so there's minimal interruption for offenders so that they continue committing their motor

vehicle crimes.

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MR. GONZALEZ: I want to pause right there. So regarding confession when a vehicle is stolen with keys, I get it. Totally have had that exact same conversation.

But again, there is case law that describes what is necessary when a vehicle is stolen with keys, and there are other factors that can be used when a suspect has the keys and he's saying, you know, this is my cousin's car.

But like a broken window, damaged steering column, all of these are factors and specifically listed out in that case law to prove the evidence of theft. And so again, that may be a conversation that you have with your prosecutor that outlines this very specific issue.

Because I have had the same conversation with my investigators that say, oh, well, the DA is not going to take it because of this. When you have that conversation -- this is the case law, this is how established precedent is, it makes things a whole lot easier. So if you like, I can forward that to you.

MR. TARRANT: That would be great. And if I didn't mention before, I'm in Travis County with our DA. It's not as easy.

MR. GONZALEZ: Understood, got it.

(General laughter.)

MR. TARRANT: But I'll take whatever you have.

ON THE RECORD REPORTING (512) 450-0342 Actually, MO is always welcome.

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How many UUVs have occurred in your grant jurisdiction?

So Travis County Sheriff's Office is our grantee. They showed 744 reports of motor vehicle theft and that also includes boat and heavy equipment and unauthorized use of a vehicle. This is during fiscal year '22. Sub-grantee agencies reported 374 for fiscal year '22, bringing a total for all the grant areas to 1,118.

Talk about your task force clearance rate.

SCATTF agents cleared 302 cases for fiscal year '22, with a clearance rate of 27. And how many cases do you file each month? In fiscal year '22, agents referred 52 cases which averages 4.3 cases per month.

Talk about your task force's impact on the jurisdiction's BMV and fraud-related motor vehicle. So SCATTF agents arrested five persons in fiscal year '22 for fraud-related motor vehicle crimes. SCATTF agents don't typically work BMV cases.

In fiscal year '21 we had an agent that was in Wharton County. That was one of his duties, but he is no longer with the task force and Wharton County is no longer within our task force.

How effective do you think your grant program is in obtaining prosecutions and convictions?

I believe SCATTF agents complete thorough investigations, I believe that they present prosecution packets that consistently provide facts that establish proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Prosecutors often use justification such as prosecutorial discretion to dismiss cases that are presented.

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Prosecutors also dismiss charges of motor vehicle crimes to seek convictions on other crimes the prosecutors consider to be more violent crimes since motor vehicle crime offenders are often responsible for these additional crimes. In addition, SCATTF do not monitor cases; we don't monitor case resolution once it's referred to the prosecutor.

How many stolen vehicles reported do your task force officers recover each month?

SCATTF agents recovered 228 stolen motor vehicles in fiscal year '22 which averages 19 motor vehicles per month. And every one that we claim is a direct touch.

How many other divisions of grantee's agency -which will be Travis County Sheriff's Office? There's
been 401 stolen motor vehicles recovered by patrol and
other divisions within the agency. I tried to get
information on other jurisdictions but I wasn't able to
get that prior to today, so I do not have that

information.

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How does the task force develop and share intelligence information?

SCATTF agents develop and share intelligence information via direct contact with other divisions and with other agencies, distribution of informational bulletins, roll call training and email correspondence.

SCATTF has a board of governors that I will contact either via email or in person at a minimum quarterly, provide information such as crime trends, DPS auto theft monthly reports, MVCPA updates, grant updates, and training opportunities.

Describe your service's interaction in support of the coverage agencies listed in your grant application.

The primary services that SCATTF agents provide to coverage agencies is the 68-A VIN inspection for the citizens that live in the coverage areas. SCATTF agents provide additional tasks to coverage agencies, including guidance on motor vehicle crime related investigations, resources and guidance for identifying vehicles with tampered ID numbers, and also assistance on combating crime trends by conducting bait operations.

Our most recent bulletins. So this is a bulletin that I send out quarterly to our board of governors. This information was provided to all 15

sheriffs within SCATTF jurisdiction so that they can disseminate to their troops.

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It was not shared on the VCC. This was very local information sharing, and it wasn't shared during MVCPA law enforcement webinars -- some of it was. Specifically on this particular email bulletin went out for Kia and Hyundai thefts that was shared on the VCC by someone else, so I picked it up and shared it with our board of governors.

And these are two bulletins that had recently gone out. Both of them were believed to be very local incidents so they were not shared with the VCC and they were sent out to mainly Travis County Sheriff's Office employees and then also sent out to the Austin Regional Information Center to be disseminated to local law enforcement.

All right. There's basically two things that I need from the MVCPA, same thing that everybody needs: patience and money. I think we've heard that from every single person is going to be money.

So patience -- these are difficult times for law enforcement in general, but specifically for SCATTF agents and SCATTF agencies have been the staffing shortages. There's also been the political environment with our prosecutors, equipment issues and reporting

system changes that don't allow for an accurate picture of 1 2 the positive impact that our SCATTF agents make every day for the citizens of Texas and for our law enforcement 3 4 partners. 5 As far as money is concerned, SCATTF's board of 6 governors meeting was held last week. Several 7 participating agencies and coverage agencies wanted to buy 8 into the task force more than they were in fiscal year 9 122. 10 We all know that money talks. Money is not going to solve all the issues faced by SCATTF agents but 11 SCATTF's current staffing level is insufficient to combat 12 13 the motor vehicle crime that's plaquing our great state. 14 So from our meeting last week, chances are when our 15 application comes around, we're going to request roughly 16 double what we got last year. So money talks. 17 Ouestions? 18 MR. GONZALEZ: Are there any questions from the 19 committee members? 20 No, sir. MS. JONES: 21 No, sir. MR. SMITH: 22 Thank you, Sarge. Good job. MR. GONZALEZ: 2.3 MR. TARRANT: Thank you, sir. 24 MR. GONZALEZ: We will not have a closed 25 session today so we are not taking up agenda items 3 or 4.

1	We will now move to agenda item 5, public comment.
2	Yessenia, are there any public comments?
3	MS. BENAVIDES: No, sir.
4	MR. GONZALEZ: Okay. Thank you.
5	We will now take up the next agenda item.
6	Members, unless there is further business, I
7	will entertain a motion to adjourn the meeting.
8	MR. SMITH: Member Smith. I motion that we
9	adjourn the meeting.
10	MR. GONZALEZ: Mr. Smith makes a motion to
11	adjourn. Do I have a second?
12	MS. JONES: Second. Member Jones.
13	MR. GONZALEZ: Member Jones seconds the motion.
14	The meeting is adjourned.
15	Thank y'all very much for attending, and please
16	drive home safely.
17	(Whereupon, at 12:05 p.m., the meeting was
18	adjourned.)

1 CERTIFICATE 2 3 MEETING OF: Motor Vehicle Crime Prevention Authority Grants, Budget & Reporting Committee 4 5 LOCATION: Austin, Texas 6 DATE: November 4, 2022 7 I do hereby certify that the foregoing pages, numbers 1 through 113, inclusive, are the true, accurate, 8 9 and complete transcript prepared from the verbal recording made by electronic recording by Nancy H. King before the 10 Texas Department of Motor Vehicles. 11 12 DATE: November 16, 2022 13 14 15 16 17 /s/ Nancy H. King (Transcriber) 18 19 20 On the Record Reporting 21 7703 N. Lamar Blvd. #515 22 Austin, Texas 78752 23

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