



## History of IRP and IFTA

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## International Registration Plan (IRP)

“The Plan”



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The term *Reciprocity*





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### IRP History



- Compact Agreements
  - Multi State Reciprocal Agreement
  - Uniform Vehicle Registration Proration and Reciprocity Agreement (aka Western Compact)

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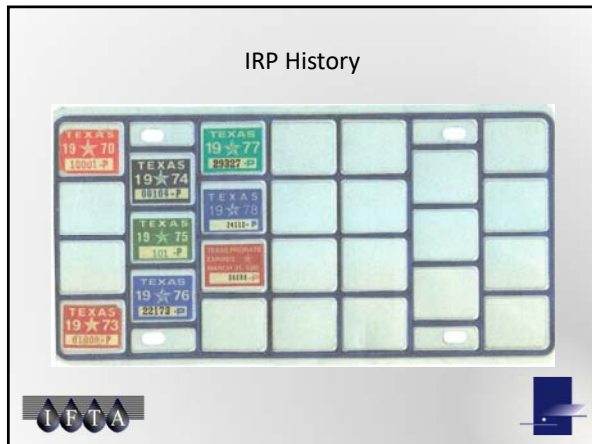
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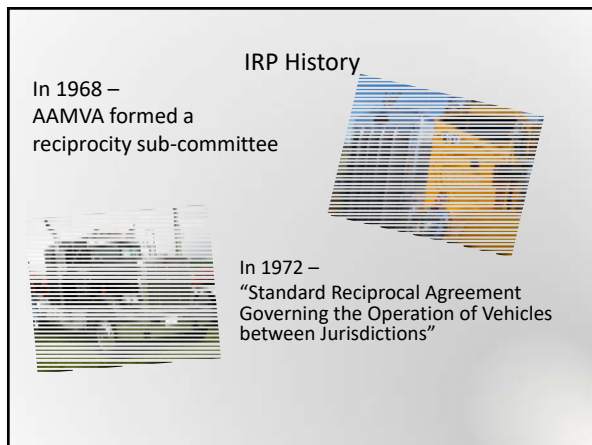
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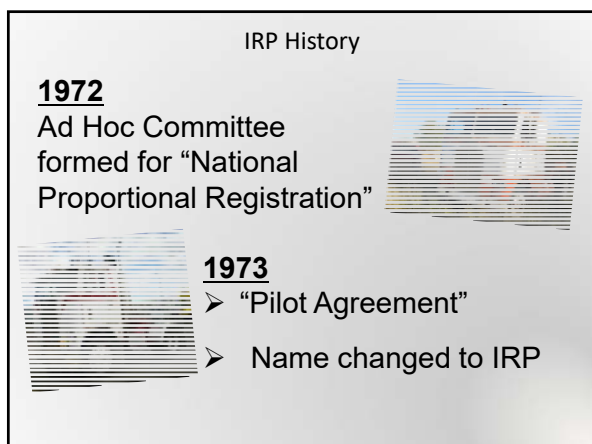
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### IRP History

On Sept 13, 1973 nine jurisdictions signed

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### Reciprocity Agreement

- Fees Calculated in Base Jurisdiction
- One License Plate and Cab Card (Plan 110 / 600)

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### Reciprocity Agreement

#### One Cab Card

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## The Plan Today

The International Registration Plan (IRP) is a registration reciprocity agreement between the:

- 48 contiguous US states
- District of Columbia
- 10 Canadian provinces




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## THE PLAN

15 Articles

5 Appendices

### THE APM

AUDIT PROCEDURES MANUAL

7 Articles  
2 Appendices




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## IRP Delivers

- Uniformity
- Revenue sharing
- Increased revenue
- Improved efficiencies
- Reduced cost and streamlined processes
- Automatic full reciprocity




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## Benefits

- ✓ For Jurisdictions:
  - Fair share of revenue
  - Increased use of highways
  - Supersedes other agreements
- ✓ For Registrants:
  - “One Stop” process
  - Inter and intra-jurisdictional travel




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## INTERNATIONAL FUEL TAX AGREEMENT (IFTA)




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### 1983

The states of Arizona, Iowa and Washington formed a cooperative program for the reporting and payment of fuel use taxes. The cooperative agreement was known as the International Fuel Tax Agreement (IFTA).




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### 1984

Provisions of federal legislation were implemented authorizing the formation of a working group on motor carrier procedures to review the states' methods of collecting fuel use taxes. Over a period of years, the working group drafted a model base state fuel tax agreement.




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### 1987

The National Governors' Association recommended the adoption of the model agreement as the IFTA. In April, the membership of the IFTA (AZ, ID, IA, MN, OK and WA) voted to adopt the model.




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## 1991

On December 18, 1991, President George Bush signed into law the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) of 1991. This Act provided the framework to develop a National Intermodal Surface Transportation System and authorized funds for highway construction, safety and mass transit programs. Title IV of the Act recognized uniform commercial vehicle registration and fuel tax reporting agreements. Specifically:

- Funding was provided from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) to support a working group and to assist states in their participation in the International Registration Plan (IRP) and the IFTA.




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## 1991 – Cont'd

A mandate was made that, by September 30, 1996, the 48 contiguous states must collect motor fuel use taxes in conformity with the IFTA. Excepted from this mandate were the members of the Regional Fuel Tax Agreement (RFTA): Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. If states did not participate by the deadline, they would risk the loss of revenues from trucks and buses registered in other states.




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## Base Jurisdiction

**R212 Base Jurisdiction** means the member jurisdiction where qualified motor vehicles are based for vehicle registration purposes and

**.100** Where the operational control and operational records of the licensee's qualified motor vehicles are maintained or can be made available; and

**.200** Where some travel is accrued by qualified motor vehicles within the fleet. The commissioners of two or more affected jurisdictions may allow a person to consolidate several fleets that would otherwise be based in two or more jurisdictions.




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## Qualified Motor Vehicle

- ✓ Motor vehicle used, designed or maintained for the transportation of persons or property and
- ✓ Gross vehicle or registered gross vehicle weight over 26,000 lbs. or 11,797 kgs.
- ✓ Three-axes regardless of weight
- ✓ Used in combination when the weight of the combination exceeds 26,000 lbs. or 11,797 kgs.




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## Benefits to the Licensee

- ✓ One license and one set of decals for each qualified motor vehicle to operate through all member jurisdictions
- ✓ One tax return filed each quarter with the base jurisdiction
- ✓ One tax payment or refund
- ✓ One audit by the base jurisdiction
- ✓ Reduced administrative costs




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## Benefits to the Jurisdiction

- ✓ Fewer taxpayers
- ✓ Lower administrative costs
- ✓ Increased audit coverage
- ✓ Increased enforcement



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