

IRP/IFTA Data Sharing

History

- IRP Audit Committee established a Goal to improve coordination and uniformity of IRP audits with IFTA.
- Sub-committee was formed & included individuals from:
 - IRP Audit
 - IFTA Audit
 - Industry

History

- Work began in early 2011
- Sub-committee met monthly working as a group to develop the document.
- The IRP Audit Committee was updated monthly on their progress.

Introduction

- The Guide's intent is to help foster the exchange of information between a jurisdiction's IRP & IFTA operations by highlighting:
 - Benefits
 - To the jurisdiction
 - To the registrant/taxpayer
 - Methods to sharing data
 - Informal
 - Formal

Benefits to Jurisdiction

- May reduce hours to complete an audit
 - Opportunity to increase audit counts
 - Possible cost savings
 - Combined audits
- Identify audit candidates for related IFTA account

Benefits to Jurisdiction

- At time of registration/licensing
 - Increased accuracy & efficiency in evaluating estimated and actual mileage declarations
 - Identify registrants lacking required IFTA licensing or current filing
- Administrators may be able to implement rules & procedures used in the related program

Benefits to Jurisdictions

- Increase consistency in communicating requirements & procedures to account holders in both programs
- Identify potential liabilities for other tax types

Benefits to Jurisdictions

- Use data exchange as an audit selection tool
- Could lead to creation of a database with registration & return processing information providing a cross check system enabling other stakeholders to identify potential areas for review.

Benefits to the Registrant/Taxpayer

- May identify possible system errors
- May provide fair & equitable application of both programs

Benefits to the Registrant/Taxpayer

- May prevent an unnecessary audit
- Could lead to more combined audits

Beginning the Data Sharing Process

- Some steps to consider
 - Determine support
 - ID key information held by your operation
 - ID specific information you want to receive

Beginning the Data Sharing Process

- Determine any restrictions or limitations
- Determine actions/steps to ensure compliance with data exchange/sharing requirements
 - Seek assistance from agency Legal or Data Access representatives

Informal Data Exchange Process

- May be easier to set-up however you might be limited to what data may be shared
 - ID information for sharing
 - Review Agency Statutes, Regulations & Policies addressing the releasing of information
 - Establish method for submission of data requests
 - Establish method for providing the information

Formal Data Exchange Process

- Types of documents/agreements that may be necessary
 - Policy
 - Regulation
 - Statutory Authority
 - Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)

Formal Data Exchange Process

- Formal data exchange benefits
 - Identifies what is exchanged/shared
 - Identifies how data will be exchanged
 - Identifies authorized personnel
 - Provides avenue for discussion between groups

Formal Data Exchange Process

- Formal exchange limitations
 - Requires more time to enact compared to informal process
 - May place limitations on what data can be exchanged
 - May require specific security measures to be instituted

Clearinghouse Data

- The IRP and IFTA Clearinghouses contain valuable information relative to:
 - Demographic
 - Application
 - Return Processing
- May enable the recipient the ability to
 - better understand how information was filed by the registrant or taxpayer
 - how such information might impact both IRP & IFTA

Clearinghouse Data

- This tool provides an avenue to both IRP & IFTA operations to information that may be helpful to them in the performance of their responsibilities
- Subject to statutory, regulatory and contractual restrictions you should consult with your agency administration, legal or data security personnel to determine what, if any such information can be shared

Efficiencies that may result from Data Exchange

- The exchange of information and data sharing between a jurisdiction's IRP & IFTA operations will result in efficiencies not realized when the functions remain totally independent from one another

Efficiencies that may result from Data Exchange

- ID non-filers (IFTA), unregistered or under-registered fleets
- Identify potential liabilities for other tax types
- Data can be used as an audit selection tool
- Combined audits result in time efficiencies
- Referrals from sister agency, division or unit