



MANUAL TRANSMITTAL

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

3.0.167

DECEMBER 4, 2024

EFFECTIVE DATE

(12-04-2024)

PURPOSE

- (1) This transmits revised IRM 3.0.167, General - Losses and Shortages.

MATERIAL CHANGES

- (1) IRM 3.0.167.1.4 Revised subsection to add information on Program Reviews, Corrective Action Plans and Vulnerability Assessments.
- (2) IRM 3.0.167.1.7 Added new subsection for Annual Clearance of IRM.
- (3) IRM 3.0.167.4.2 Added requirement for Remittance Security Coordinator to establish and maintain potential loss cases on SharePoint, IPU 24U0878 issued 07-30-2024.
- (4) IRM 3.0.167.4.2(2) Added reference to Hardcore Payment Tracers, IRM 3.17.5.7.5, Altered and/or Stolen Taxpayer Payments
- (5) IRM 3.0.167.4.3.3 Added requirement for each campus to have assigned Receipt Loss Coordinator and loss cases to be established and maintained on SharePoint, IPU 24U0878 issued 07-30-2024.
- (6) IRM 3.0.167.4.4(2), Added TC 971 AC 063 as identifier for Installment Agreements.
- (7) IRM 3.0.167.5.2(3) Added Note to exclude TIGTA from being notified of lost packages unless stolen or involved in a crime, IPU 24U0772 issued 06-17-2024.
- (8) IRM 3.0.167.10.2(2) Updated reporting for lost packages to exclude TIGTA unless stolen or involved in a crime, IPU 24U0772 issued 06-17-2024.
- (9) Exhibit 3.0.167-1 Updated Chart to reflect Director change in Kansas City and Ogden, IPU 24U0772 issued 06-17-2024.
- (10) Exhibit 3.0.167-12 Updated Administrative Disbursement Loss Relief Request Checklist, IPU 24U0772 issued 06-17-2024.
- (11) Editorial changes were made throughout the IRM for clarity. Reviewed and updated plain language, gender neutral language, grammar, web addresses, IRM references, and legal references.
 - Editorial changes throughout to update Wage & Investment (W&I) to Taxpayer Services (TS), IPU 24U0772 issued 06-17-2024.
 - Editorial change throughout to update HQ Losses and Shortages analyst, IPU 24U0878 issued 07-30-2024.

EFFECT ON OTHER DOCUMENTS

IRM 3.0.167, General - Losses and Shortages, dated November 8, 2023 (Effective December 1, 2023) is superseded. The following IRM Procedural Updates have been incorporated: IPU 24U0772 issued June 17, 2024, and IPU 24U0878 issued July 30, 2024.

AUDIENCE

Submission Processing in Taxpayer Services Division

James L. Fish
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Taxpayer Services Division

3.0.167

Losses and Shortages

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3.0.167.1
(10-01-2017)
Program Scope and Objectives

- (1) Losses and shortages include tax collections, seized property and disbursement losses (uncollected erroneous refunds) incurred by the Service. These procedures **do not** resolve losses arising from a lockbox arrangement (IRM 3.0.230, **Lockbox Processing Procedures**).

Note: Lockbox losses are reported to the Planning and Analysis Remittance Security Coordinator and are part of the monthly Remittance Security Report. See IRM 3.0.167.4.5, Reports and Exhibit 3.0.167-18, Remittance Security Coordinator (RSC) Report.

- (2) **Purpose:** These procedures provide guidelines and requirements for the loss or shortage of collections, employee restitution, transfer of accountability and requesting relief for accountable officers.
- (3) **Audience:** All business operating divisions within the IRS which impact the director's accountability. These procedures reference instructions that are contained in other operating manuals which impact the director's accountability.
- (4) **Policy Owner:** Director, Submission Processing and Director, Customer Account Services.
- (5) **Program Owner:** Submission Processing (SP) Accounting Control Section.
- (6) **Program Goals:** Monitoring and reporting of all losses/shortages to ensure proper accounting.
- (7) IRM deviations must be submitted in writing following instructions from IRM 1.11.2.2, Internal Management Documents System - Internal Revenue Manual (IRM) Process, IRM Standards, and elevated through proper channels for executive approval.

3.0.167.1.1
(09-08-2017)
Background

- (1) IRM 3.0.167, Losses and Shortages, provides guidelines for reviewing the facts and evaluating the circumstances surrounding losses and shortages. These procedures contain requirements for obtaining restitution, resolution and/or relief for losses or shortages.

3.0.167.1.2
(09-08-2017)
Authority

- (1) The authority for these policies are:
 - Delegation Order 1-6, Certification and Approval of Internal Revenue Collection
 - Delegation Order 1-17, Audit and Settlement of Accountable Officer's Accounts - Revenue Accounting and Submission Processing
 - Delegation Order 1-18, Settlement of Accounts and Relief of Accountable Officers - Administrative Accounts
 - Delegation Order 1-20, Collections from Employees of the Internal Revenue Service
 - Delegation Order 1-25, Termination of Collection Action against Federal Depositories
 - Treasury Directive 32-04, Settlement of Accounts and Relief of Accountable Officers
 - Treasury Directive 34-02, Credit Management and Treasury Debt Collection Program

3.0.167.1.3
(09-08-2017)

Roles and Responsibilities

- (1) The Losses and Shortages Analyst oversees the Losses and Shortages program.
- (2) The Remittance Security Coordinator is the individual responsible for centralized **control, coordination and protection** of the taxpayer for potential embezzlement/theft cases.
- (3) The Receipt Loss Coordinator is the individual responsible for the **control, coordination and monitoring** of receipt loss cases for resolution.
- (4) The Lockbox Coordinator is the individual responsible for the **control, coordination and resolution** of lockbox losses.
- (5) An Accountable Officer is any government employee or officer who, by reason of employment, is responsible for or has custody of government funds. Accountable Officers are held accountable for losses occurring within their accounting jurisdictions until restitution is made or relief is granted.

3.0.167.1.4
(01-01-2025)

Program Management and Reviews

- (1) The Losses and Shortages Analyst, as required by Treasury Directive 32-04, maintains a central control record of administratively resolved cases. This information is used to prepare an annual report to the Commissioner, Internal Revenue for review.
- (2) Program Reviews are mission critical to the health of accounting and deposit programs to ensure integrity of the general ledger accounts and accuracy of the financial statements. It is essential that each function conducts its operations with an emphasis on mitigating risks, identifying best practices, and adhering to IRM requirements. An objective assessment of program compliance, including all applicable procedures and guidelines, is necessary to ensure that adequate internal controls are in place.
- (3) **Program Effectiveness:** The program effectiveness includes conducting reviews and analysis to detect and identify material or significant deficiencies that could adversely impact IRS audits and/or financial statements. These reviews are necessary to ensure Submission Processing is conducting business as prescribed in the governing IRM's and are designed to identify potential internal control deficiencies that may impair the integrity of the general ledger accounts and/or financial reporting.
- (4) **Program Reviews:** A program review ensures actions are in accordance with IRM procedures. SP HQ Accounting and Deposit Section conducts program reviews to verify compliance with IRM requirements, address TIGTA/GAO findings, identify risks to internal controls, address error trends, and training needs, as needed. In addition, the reviews ensure IRM procedures are applicable, adequate, and adhere to Department of the Treasury and/or IRS guidelines.
 - a. Program reviews will be planned and conducted based on business needs and priorities.
 - b. Notification will be provided to the SP campus leadership in advance.
 - c. Reviews will be conducted to evaluate program delivery and conformance to administrative and/or IRM compliance requirements.
 - d. The program review summary report will outline observations and recommendations for program guidance, corrective actions, and/or mitigation strategies, as appropriate.

- e. A memorandum signed by the Director, SP will be forwarded to the Field Director, SP with a high-level overview of the areas of improvement.
 - f. Functional areas will retain a copy of the report and all applicable supporting documentation in a centralized location.
- (5) **Corrective Action Plan:** The Corrective Action Plan is a plan of action that is developed to resolve the condition that resulted in noncompliance with IRM requirements. In addition, an effective Corrective Action Plan identifies the root cause of problems to minimize or eliminate their recurrence. Corrective actions are developed, implemented, managed, and monitored to promote program improvement. As part of the Program Review process, functional areas are required to provide a written Corrective Action Plan response to the review recommendations within 30 days of receiving the program review summary report. The Corrective Action Plan must include:
- a. Date of Review
 - b. Program Reviewed
 - c. Recommendation/Risk Identified
 - d. Corrective Action
 - e. Completion Date
- (6) A copy of the Program Review and Corrective Action Plan must be retained as substantive documentation and evidence of mitigation and/or remedy of the noncompliance.
- (7) SP HQ Accounting and Deposit will follow-up up to ensure corrective actions have been taken and to provide any additional and/or ongoing support, as needed.
- (8) **Vulnerability Assessments:** A vulnerability identifies, quantifies, and prioritizes the vulnerabilities of government programs and assets including systems/technology, property, funds, and employees. Vulnerability assessments may be conducted on any business process to assess the risks of business failure and/or weakness caused by internal or external factors.

Note: Local leadership is encouraged to perform operational reviews to evaluate program delivery and encourage conformance with IRM requirements.

3.0.167.1.5
(09-08-2017)

Terms and Acronyms

- (1) See Exhibit 3.0.167-20 for commonly used acronyms and their definitions.

3.0.167.1.6
(09-08-2017)

Related Resources

- (1) IRM 1.2.2.2.6, Delegation Order 1-6, Certification and Approval of Internal Revenue Collections
- (2) IRM 1.2.2.2.15, Delegation Order 1-17, Audit and Settlement of Accountable Officer's Accounts - Revenue Accounting and Submission Processing
- (3) IRM 1.2.2.2.16, Delegation Order 1-18, Settlement of Accounts and Relief of Accountable Officers - Administrative Accounts
- (4) IRM 1.2.2.2.17, Delegation Order 1-20, Collections from Employees of the Internal Revenue Service
- (5) IRM 1.2.2.2.22, Delegation Order 1-25, Termination of Collection Action against Federal Depositories

(6) *Treasury Directive 32-04*, dated October 4, 2022

(7) *Treasury Directive 34-02*, dated February 25, 2016

3.0.167.1.7
(01-01-2025)

Annual Clearance of IRM

(1) The IRM is updated and published annually after review and concurrence by impacted stakeholders according to the clearance process established in IRM 1.11.9, Internal Management Documents, Clearing and Approving the Internal Revenue Manual (IRM).

(2) Functional areas are responsible for reviewing the information in this IRM annually to ensure accuracy, consistency, and to promote effective program administration.

3.0.167.2
(11-17-2022)

Internal Controls

(1) Management has the primary responsibility for providing a system of internal controls. Management is held accountable for internal controls. Management is liable for losses where it does not provide proper internal controls. However, all personnel have a responsibility for understanding and ensuring that internal controls are functioning as intended.

(2) All Service employees must take care to protect sensitive but unclassified (SBU) data (including Personally Identifiable Information (PII) and tax information) as any loss could result in information being compromised to commit identity theft. SBU data must be encrypted on computers and email with IT-approved encryption, which includes secure messaging or password-protected encrypted attachments. See IRM 10.5.1, Privacy Policy, for more details on privacy policy and protections. If you suspect or know of a potential information loss, report it to your manager and:

- b. Office of Privacy, Governmental Liaison and Disclosure (PGLD) Incident Management (IM) Office (PGLD/IM) at *PII Breach Reporting Form*. Call questions about completing the online form.
- c. Computer Security Incident Response Center (CSIRC) using the *Com-*

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Note: See IRM 3.0.167.4.1, Remittance Security Coordinator, for PGLD/IM/CSIRC reporting.

3.0.167.2.1
(10-01-2011)

Statutory Requirements

(1) All applicable laws relating to funds and appropriations must be complied with; each fund or appropriation can only be used for the purpose authorized by law. Accounting records must be designed to show compliance with this requirement.

3.0.167.2.2
(10-01-2011)

Management and Congressional Needs

(1) The accounting system must provide financial records consistent with standards set by other agencies and the Department of the Treasury in connection with its central accounting and reporting responsibilities. The financial data must be accurate and reported timely to meet the needs of the President and Congress for budget activities.

- 3.0.167.2.3
(10-01-2011)
Technical Requirements
- (1) Each accounting system must maintain complete and reliable records for all funds, property, and other assets, as well as liabilities, obligations, receipts, and revenues. All financial transactions must have documents supporting a summary record and financial report. Procedures implemented in carrying out the operation must be simple, efficient, practicable, and must apply all legal and regulatory requirements. The responsibility for each accounting function, such as preparing documents, preparing journals, posting ledgers, reviewing, and balancing must be performed by separate units within the Accounting Operation to provide internal checks and minimize opportunities for fraudulent, unauthorized, or irregular acts.
- 3.0.167.3
(10-01-2012)
Accountability
- (1) The organizational structure, operating procedures and administrative practices are adopted throughout management to provide reasonable assurance that programs and administrative activities are effectively carried out.
- 3.0.167.3.1
(10-01-2011)
Integrity
- (1) The highest standards of truthfulness and honesty must be applied in accounting for the receipt, disbursement, and application of public funds. Management and the Congress must be able to rely on the accuracy of all transactions in future planning. To meet these standards competent leadership and qualified technicians are of prime importance.
- 3.0.167.3.2
(10-01-2011)
Accountable Officer
- (1) An Accountable Officer is any government employee or officer who, by reason of employment, is responsible for or has custody of government funds.
 - (2) The Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) establishes accounting concepts and standards. The Federal Financial Management Improvement Act (FFMIA) of 1996 prescribes that agencies' implementation and maintenance of financial management systems substantially comply with Federal Financial Management Systems requirements, applicable Federal Accounting Standards and U. S. Government Standard General Ledger at transaction level and audits to report compliance.
 - (3) The Field Director, Submission Processing, is normally the Accountable Officer for the campus accounting system. The Field Director, Submission Processing, usually delegates the authority for carrying out the accounting function. However, the ultimate responsibility remains with the Field Director, Submission Processing who can be held financially responsible if proper controls are not maintained. The Accountable Officer ensures principles and standards are met in maintaining the accounting system.
- 3.0.167.3.3
(10-01-2013)
Certifying Officer
- (1) A Certifying Officer is one of several types of Accountable Officers.
 - (2) A Certifying Officer is a government officer or employee whose job is or includes certifying vouchers for payment. This means verifying and certifying that payments made by the agency are legal, proper and correct.
 - (3) A Certifying Officer is different from other accountable officers in one important way: a Certifying Officer does not have physical custody of public funds. Despite this fact, the accountability for public funds rests primarily with the Certifying Officer.

3.0.167.3.4
(10-01-2011)
**Liability of Accountable
Officers**

- (1) Collecting officers are those who receive or collect money for the government, such as certain officers of the Service. Officers who receive or collect money for the government are accountable to the government for all money collected. Service employees who receive or collect money for the government are responsible for the physical safety of taxes collected. These employees must surrender to the government all taxes collected and repay any money lost, stolen, burned, etc., while in their custody, unless relieved.
- (2) Under Delegation Order 1-20 (formerly DO 152, Rev. 4), IRM 1.2.2.2.17, the Commissioner has delegated to the Field Directors, Submission Processing, the authority to certify and approve Internal Revenue Collections as an Accountable Officer. Other officials can be designated by a Division Commissioner.
- (3) Accountable Officers who have physical custody of Government funds are held to a standard of strict liability. They are, in effect, insurers of the public funds in their custody and are excusable only for losses due to acts of God or the public enemy.
- (4) An Accountable Officer is automatically liable when either a physical loss occurs, or an erroneous payment is made. The fact that a loss or deficiency has occurred raises a presumption of liability on the part of the accountable officer, and the burden of proof to rebut this presumption rests with the officer who has sustained the loss.

3.0.167.3.5
(10-01-2011)
**Responsibilities of
Accountable Officers**

- (1) *Treasury Directive 32-04*, dated October 4, 2024, establishes requirements and responsibilities.

3.0.167.3.6
(10-01-2011)
**Accountability of the
Campus Field Director,
Submission Processing**

- (1) When entrusted with or statutorily made responsible for public funds, government employees are, in effect, trustees for the taxpayers. These “accountable officers” encompass such officials as authorized certifying officers, civilian and military disbursing officers, collecting officers, and other employees who, by virtue of their employment, are responsible for or have custody of government funds. These officials are personally liable for the loss or improper payment of the funds for which they are accountable.
- (2) Directors are held accountable for losses occurring within their accounting jurisdictions until employee restitution is made or relief is granted.
- (3) It is important to distinguish between liability and “relief.” The basic legal liability of the accountable officer is strict, and automatic. Lack of fault or negligence does not remove liability but may provide a basis for “relief” under the relief statutes discussed.
- (4) Exhibit 3.0.167-1, List of Accountable Officers, contains a list of directors who have been designated under Delegation Order 1–18 (formerly DO-125, Rev 5, DO-185, Rev 1 and DO-235, Rev 1), IRM 1.2.2.2.16 as Accountable Officers.

Note: If a former accountable officer is deceased, relief is still requested under the deceased accountable officers name for receipt losses, deposit discrepancies, and disbursement losses.

3.0.167.3.7
(09-16-2020)

**Field Director,
Submission Processing
Signature Authorization**

- (1) These instructions provide the minimum requirements and general guidelines for Losses and Shortages.
- (2) The Field Director, Submission Processing, is authorized to sign memorandum to request relief of irregularities in the account of Accountable Officers, administrative resolution of physical/disbursement losses and deficiencies and/or reimbursement from an appropriation of funds available for the activity in which the loss occurred.
- (3) Memorandum requesting relief and/or resolution, with the required supporting documentation/attachments (case file, history sheets, checklists, account transcripts, correspondence, case listing, etc.), must contain a **written** or **digital** signature when submitted to the Director, Submission Processing for review and approval (for example, Deposit Discrepancies, Employee Embezzlement, Employee Fraud, Disbursement Losses, 7804(c) Assessment, etc.).
- (4) Memorandum requesting more information, assistance and/or providing notification of an irregularity, may be **digitally** signed by the Field Director, Submission Processing (for example, Internal Controls, Preliminary Report, Supplemental Report, Counsel, etc.). These documents are generally considered supporting documentation for relief and/or resolution requests.

Exception: Digital signatures are not acceptable for documents sent to the general public (for example, see Exhibit 3.0.167-3, Sample Correspondence 7804(c) Assessment and Exhibit 3.0.167-16, Sample Memo for Requesting Information from Banks).

3.0.167.4
(09-16-2020)

Remittance Security

- (1) Remittance Security is the physical security controls over remittances. Adequate security equipment and facilities must be provided to safeguard money, securities, etc. This ensures remittances are secured to protect taxpayer information in all remittance operations.
- (2) Key duties of remittance processing and reviewing or changing tax accounts are divided or segregated among different people to reduce the risk of error, fraud, theft or embezzlement.
- (3) Fraud, theft or embezzlement may include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Altered Remittances - Endorsed and/or made payable to someone other than the IRS. This may include change to the money amount.
 - b. Stolen Remittances - Instrument negotiated for cash or to steal the identity of the taxpayer.
 - c. Counterfeit Currency - Imitation currency produced without the legal sanction of the federal government.
- (4) All Service employees must protect SBU data (including personally identifiable information (PII) and tax information). IRM 10.5.1, Privacy Policy provides this guidance.
- (5) Employees and managers must become familiar with IRM 1.4.6, Managers Security Handbook.

3.0.167.4.1
(11-17-2022)
**Remittance Security
Coordinator**

- (1) Each Submission Processing campus selects a member of the Planning and Analysis (P&A) staff as the Remittance Security Coordinator (RSC).
- (2) The RSC is the individual responsible for centralized **control, coordination and protection** of the taxpayer for potential embezzlement/theft cases.
- (3) The RSC ensures reporting of any losses of personally identifiable information (PII) to the Office of Privacy, Governmental Liaison and Disclosure (PGLD)/ Incident Management (IM) Office (PGLD/IM) for cases reported on the Remittance Security Report. The RSC ensures when a potential loss is identified, PGLD/IM is immediately notified.

Note: PGLD/IM reviews all PII Breach Reporting Forms and alerts the Records and Information Management (RIM) Program Office if official records have been reported as lost, stolen, or destroyed on the PII Breach Reporting Form, in accordance with 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1230, Unlawful or Accidental Removal, Defacing, Alteration, or Destruction of Records. Upon receipt of the Records Loss Report from the IM office, the RIM Program office will contact the reporting point of contact to complete Form 15035, Records Loss Reporting. The RIM Program office will conduct an intake and risk assessment process. Unauthorized disposition of records in an employee's custody or the IRS' custody must be reported to the Records Specialist or IRS Records Officer. See IRM 1.15.3.4, Unauthorized Disposition of Records. Visit the Records Management page in the Disclosure and Privacy Knowledge Base Site or contact the RIM staff at **Records Management* for more information about records.

- (4) Report lost remittances that contain **no Personally Identifiable Information (PII)**, to Situational Awareness Management Center (SAMC) using *SAMC's Incident Reporting Link* and selecting the button, Report a New Physical Incident. The **Incident Type** must be one of the following:
 - Loss or Theft of Sensitive Data (for example, 809 Receipt Books or packages lost during shipping)
 - Counterfeit Currency
 - Loss of Remittance (including SmartSafe)
 - Theft Lockbox
 - Theft Tax Remittance
- (5) Report lost remittances **that contain PII**, using the PGLD/IM *PII Breach Reporting Form*.
- (6) Submit the PGLD/IM Breach Report via the website. You will receive a confirmation email with a Breach Tracking Number. Forward the email with a brief explanation of the breach to the Losses and Shortages Analyst.

Note: If the incident/breach involves the loss or theft of an IRS IT (Information Technology) asset (for example, an IRS issued computer, laptop, router, printer, removable media, CD/DVD, flash drive, floppy, cell phones, Blackberry, etc.), report the incident to the Computer Security Incident Response Center (CSIRC) using the *Computer Security Incident Reporting Form*, or by

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- (7) The following are examples of situations that could potentially involve loss of PII.

IF remittance is . . .	THEN it . . .
Lost in Transit (IRS to IRS)	Must be reported
Lost or stolen in house	Must be reported
Altered check or Money Order	Must be reported
Misapplied Payment	Must not be reported
Payment sent to another agency by taxpayer	Must not be reported
A Lockbox issue or theft	Will be reported by the bank

Note: See IRM 10.5.1, Privacy Policy, for more details on privacy policy and protections.

(8) The *Remittance Security Coordinator Information* page provides contacts for each campus. RSC changes must be sent to the Headquarters Losses and Shortages Analyst.

3.0.167.4.2
(07-30-2024)
Control

(1) The Remittance Security Coordinator will establish a new case on the *SP Submission Processing Losses and Shortages SharePoint site* when they are notified of a potential loss or theft. The case will be maintained on SharePoint and must include:

- All supporting documentation
- Details of the potential loss
- Evidence of incident and TIGTA reporting
- Description of actions taken

(2) The Remittance Security Coordinator will ensure that cases are controlled (Hardcore Payment Tracer Unit) while potential embezzlement/theft cases are investigated, see IRM 3.17.5.7.5, Altered and/or Stolen Taxpayer Payments.

Note: These cases are sensitive and require security and limited access.

- a. The Remittance Security Coordinator receives a Form 3210, Document Transmittal, or Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) may send an Operations Assistance Request (OAR), from the area that identified an altered remittance or potential embezzlement/theft.
- b. The Remittance Security Coordinator ensures that the account(s) are controlled until notified by TIGTA there is no embezzlement/theft or until the proper credit has been applied from the 7610 Account or the lockbox bank.
- c. The Remittance Security Coordinator expedites a TIGTA request for refund from the Special Agent-In-Charge (SAC) for IRS reimbursement of TIGTA seeding remittance (Imprest Fund). The TIGTA memo must be signed by the SAC and include the Imprest Fund Checking Account Number and the Bank Routing Number. The RSC will submit the request as a manual refund using Form 3753, Manual Refund Posting Voucher, from the Unidentified Remittance (4620) Account to be made payable via direct deposit to the Imprest Fund Cashier.
- d. The Remittance Security Coordinator will receive via UPS from the TIGTA SAC under Form 3210, Document Transmittal, cover sheet and

memorandum, a cashier's check or money order for tax remittance money seized by TIGTA during an investigation and forfeited by the court to TIGTA. The Remittance Security Coordinator will hand carry the check or money order to the Receipt and Control Deposit function. The funds will be deposited into the Treasury General Fund and credited to the affected taxpayer's account.

3.0.167.4.3
(11-17-2022)
Coordination

- (1) The Remittance Security Coordinator (RSC) coordinates cases and potential cases with the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration's (TIGTA) Office of Investigations, Headquarters Losses and Shortages Analyst, Receipt Loss Coordinator, local Lockbox Field Coordinator, Field Office Payment Processing Campus Manager, Erroneous Refund function and the Hardcore Payment Tracer function.

3.0.167.4.3.1
(11-17-2022)
**Treasury Inspector
General for Tax
Administration (TIGTA)**

- (1) The Remittance Security Coordinator is the TIGTA contact.
- (2) The Remittance Security Coordinator:
- a. Receives memorandum from TIGTA.
 - b. Contacts the Special Agent provided in the memorandum if more information is needed.
- Note:** TIGTA will issue a memorandum within 10 days of interviewing the complainant.
- c. Receives the Report of Investigation (ROI) from TIGTA (Final Report).
 - d. Coordinates cases between Receipt Loss Coordinator (formerly 7600 Coordinator) and Lockbox Field Coordinator.
 - e. Coordinates with the Erroneous Refund function when TIGTA provides a memorandum indicating employee fraud (disbursement losses – refunds).
- Note:** All correspondence must be stamped with the correct received date.
- (3) The Remittance Security Coordinator follows up with TIGTA as needed on open outstanding cases.

3.0.167.4.3.2
(11-17-2022)
**Losses and Shortages
Analyst**

- (1) The Remittance Security Coordinator is the Losses and Shortages Analyst contact.
- (2) The Remittance Security Coordinator:
- a. Receives PGLD/IM Breach Reports.
 - b. Updates Remittance Security Coordinator changes on the *Remittance Security Coordinator Information* website.
 - c. Prepares the Quarterly Remittance Security Report and forwards to Government Accountability Office (GAO).

3.0.167.4.3.3
(07-30-2024)
**Receipt Loss
Coordinator**

- (1) Each campus is required to have an assigned Receipt Loss Coordinator and must notify the HQ Losses and Shortages Analyst of any changes in assignment of that role.
- (2) For all Losses and Shortages cases (including theft, embezzlement, counterfeit, unexplained losses and deposit discrepancies) referred to the Receipt Loss Coordinator, they will establish a new case on the *SP Submission Pro-*

cessing Losses and Shortages SharePoint site. The case will be maintained on SharePoint and must include all supporting documentation as outlined in the IRM for the specific type of loss case.

- (3) When credit from the appropriate 76XX Account is required, the Receipt Loss Coordinator will:
 - a. Verify the Form 2424, Account Adjustment Voucher, has the correct account, money amount and payment date.
 - b. Hand deliver Form 2424 to expedite processing.
 - c. Once the account has been properly credited, close the control base.
- (4) Coordinate with the Remittance Security Coordinator to determine number of cycles required for Command Code (CC) STAUP, if required.

Note: See *Command Code STAUP Job Aid*

and IRM 2.4.28.2, CC STAUP Notice Requests.

- (5) Monitor the account to determine if another CC STAUP is required. See IRM 3.0.167.4.4, Protection.

3.0.167.4.3.4
(01-13-2014)
Lockbox Coordinator

- (1) Credit from the Lockbox Bank (Lockbox Field Coordinator):
 - a. Verify that the report to the Headquarters Lockbox Coordinator is accurate and complete.
 - b. After 10 days, contact the Headquarters Lockbox Coordinator for the date Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS), formerly Financial Management Service (FMS), was contacted.
 - Note:** If a replacement check is received, ensure that incorrect penalty and interest are abated
 - c. Once the account has been properly credited, close the control base.

3.0.167.4.4
(10-01-2011)
Protection

- (1) The Remittance Security Coordinator will ensure that taxpayers are protected while potential embezzlement/theft cases are investigated.
- (2) To protect taxpayers from incorrect notices, the Remittance Security Coordinator will:
 - a. Ensure that the Hardcore Payment Tracer function inputs the proper Command Code (CC) STAUP to stop incorrect notices.
 - b. Ensure that any Installment Agreements (indicated by TC 971 AC 063) do not default.
 - c. If necessary, prepare manual billing for accounts if the potential loss was

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3.0.167.4.5
(04-20-2018)
Reports

- (1) Losses that are the responsibility of the Receipt Loss Coordinator (formerly the 7600 Coordinator) require a Preliminary Report of Loss from the Field Director, Submission Processing. The report is due within 10 days of receipt of the memorandum from TIGTA.
- (2) Preliminary Report information can be found in IRM 3.0.167.5.8, Preliminary Reports.

- (3) When TIGTA discovers more embezzlements or perpetrators and when full employee restitution is received after the Preliminary Report has been forwarded, a Supplemental Report is submitted by the Field Director, Submission Processing to the Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services.
- (4) Supplemental Reports information can be found in IRM 3.0.167.5.9, Supplemental Report.
- (5) The Remittance Security Coordinator will provide the Headquarters Losses and Shortages Analyst an immediate email report of all lockbox or direct deposit refund (employee fraud) losses and Campus or Field Office losses of

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- (6) The Remittance Security Coordinator will provide the Headquarters Losses and Shortages Analyst a quarterly report by the fifth (5th) workday of the following months: April, July, October, and January. See Exhibit 3.0.167-18, *Remittance Security Coordinator (RSC) Report*.

3.0.167.5
(10-01-2011)
**Receipt Loss
Requirements**

- (1) This subsection establishes procedures for handling tax receipt losses in the 7610 Account that are the result of embezzlement, theft, shortage or counterfeit bills.

3.0.167.5.1
(10-01-2012)
**General Ledger
Accounts for Receipt
Losses**

- (1) Receipt losses are controlled in the following general ledger accounts:
 1. 7610 Account, Embezzlement and Theft

3.0.167.5.1.1
(09-16-2020)
**7610 Account -
Embezzlement and
Thefts**

- (1) 7610 Account, Embezzlement and Thefts, is used to record cash shortages of collections, losses from robbery or theft, embezzlement of collections, and counterfeit bills. The balance in this account represents the total amount of such losses or shortages for which restitution or reimbursement may be obtained, or for which relief may be granted.
- (2) This account is supported by reports and case history files covering the details of each recorded collection loss or shortage. Case history files will include complete documentation.
- (3) This account is included in the accountability of the Accountable Officer.
- (4) Items in the 7610 Account are captured on RRACS Report 0577, Loss and Shortage Recovery Support List.
- (5) The Doc-ID for the 7610 Account is the TIGTA Case number.

Note: No TIGTA memo will be received for counterfeit bill cases. For counterfeit cases, the Doc-ID is the Trace ID number (located on the debit voucher) plus the letter "C". If no debit voucher is received, use the Trace ID on the original deposit ticket plus the letter "C" (for example, XX11111111111111111111C).

3.0.167.5.2
(06-17-2024)
**Receipt Loss Reporting
Requirements**

- (1) Employees identifying a revenue receipt shortage must immediately notify their supervisor of the shortage.

- (2) Supervisors upon receiving notification of a revenue receipt shortage, must immediately contact their Manager, Department Manager, TIGTA and the local Remittance Security Coordinator.
- (3) Losses of tax collections involving these specific circumstances must also be reported in writing immediately:
 - Losses involving suspected thefts or embezzlements by employees.
 - Losses caused by robbery, burglary or natural disaster, (for example, fire, flood, etc.)
 - Losses involving acceptance of counterfeit bills or raised notes.
 - Losses where the cash is less than the receipts (including SmartSafe).
 - Checks lost during processing.
 - Lost 809 Receipt Books or blank 809 Receipts. (If any 809 Receipts are *recovered*, this must also be reported to TIGTA)
 - Losses caused by non-receipt of a United Postal Service (UPS) or courier package.

Note: TIGTA does not need to be notified of lost packages, including lost Form 809 receipts unless they are believed to be stolen or involved in a crime.

Note: Revenue receipts lost/misplaced in the Receipt and Control area during processing must be reported.

- (4) The supervisor must record differences, overages and shortages of each employee engaged in handling currency dealing with collections. The supervisor must report the shortages to the Submission Processing Campus Receipt and Control function by memorandum with the daily deposit. The memorandum includes the amount of the loss and identifies the type of tax (Tax Class) and injured taxpayer, if known, and where the loss appears to have occurred. When the TIGTA memorandum identifies an injured taxpayer or requests the transfer, the Manager, Accounting Control/Services Operation will satisfy the injured taxpayer's loss using the 7610 Account.

Reminder: If a cash deposit was made by a Field Office, the memorandum must be sent to the Submission Processing Campus Accounting Operation with the daily Accounting package.

Exception: Overages will be deposited as unidentified remittances.

- (5) Supervisors must require the responsible employee(s) to write a detailed report within five days after the loss occurred. The report must contain the office location, functional area, date occurred or discovered, the name(s) and position title(s), amount, kind of tax or fund, circumstances and proper documents.
- (6) The supervisor will determine if there was negligence on the part of any employee regarding the loss or shortage. If the employee was negligent, they will be requested to make restitution. Supervisors must forward their employee's loss report with their own report, within 10 workdays to the Field Director, Submission Processing through the Remittance Security Coordinator. The report will include a summary of internal controls, procedures and supervisory responsibilities in effect at the time the loss occurred.

- (7) Submission Processing Field Directors must report employee embezzlement losses to required officials and other agencies. All lost cash receipts will be referred to TIGTA regardless of the dollar amount. Forward preliminary reports of losses, within 10 days of the receipt of TIGTA's memorandum, as well as subsequent follow-up reports to the Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services. See Exhibit 3.0.167-2, Sample Receipt Loss Preliminary Report.

3.0.167.5.2.1
(02-02-2016)

Counterfeit Currency Reporting Requirements

- (1) Employees identifying counterfeit currency must immediately notify their supervisor of the shortage.
- (2) Supervisors upon receiving notification of counterfeit currency, must immediately contact their Manager, Department Manager and the local Remittance Security Coordinator.
- (3) If a counterfeit bill is discovered, this must also be reported to the Secret Service. Contact phone numbers for your local Secret Service can be found at <http://www.secretservice.gov/contact/field-offices/>

Note: Ensure the Secret Service Report (SSF 1604) is received and forwarded to the Accounting/Control Services Operation. The SSF 1604 will not be replaced by the Secret Service without the serial number of the counterfeit bill, if lost or misplaced.

- (4) When the counterfeit currency is discovered by the bank, the debit is handled by Campus Accounting. No further action is required by the field office. Accounting **must not** contact the field office.

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- (5) When the debit voucher and Secret Service Report (SSF 1604) are received, the Manager, Accounting Control/Services Operation will satisfy the injured taxpayer's loss using the 7610 Account and request immediate relief.

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3.0.167.5.3
(10-01-2012)

Altered Remittances

- (1) A taxpayer complains that a remittance, sent or given to the IRS has been altered. The matter is referred to TIGTA when a photocopy of both sides of the original negotiating instrument was endorsed and/or made payable to someone other than the IRS. In the case of money orders, cashier's checks, etc. the taxpayer provides a photocopy of the customer's receipt and a written statement that the original instrument was payable to the Treasury and/or sent to the IRS. The taxpayer is encouraged to provide sufficient identifying data, including a telephone number where they may be contacted at home and work.
- (2) In these cases, the employee/unit handling the complaint must input Transaction Code (TC) 470 with no closing code and forward the taxpayer's correspondence to the nearest TIGTA Special Agent.

- (3) If the remittance was mailed to the IRS but is taken by a Postal or other government employee, the Service is not legally obligated to credit a taxpayer's account under such circumstances. Therefore, the 7610 Account is not used. The taxpayer's recourse is against the payor bank as it is held strictly liable to the true owner if it pays on a forged instrument.
- (4) Do not use the 7610 Account if the remittance was processed through a lockbox bank. Contact the Lockbox Field Coordinator.

3.0.167.5.4
(10-01-2011)
Negligence

- (1) Supervisors, based on the TIGTA Report of Investigation (ROI), will determine if there was negligence on the part of the employee regarding the loss or shortage. If the employee was negligent, the supervisor must request the employee make restitution. Supervisors must forward their employees' loss report with their own report about their knowledge of the loss and determination regarding negligence to the Department Manager and Operation Manager. The report will include a summary of internal controls, procedures and supervisory responsibilities in effect at the time the loss occurred. Management is held accountable for internal controls. Management is liable for losses where they failed to provide or enforce proper internal controls.
- (2) The Field Director, Submission Processing, based on the TIGTA ROI and the case file, will determine whether the loss was a result of negligence on the part of the accountable officer. Although the principles of law involved are simply stated, their application to a given case requires a careful analysis of the particular facts. Several factors may bear on the conclusion in any given case, and the results will be determined by the interrelationship of these factors. The Field Director, Submission Processing and the Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services ensure that the proper factors have been considered.
- (3) In evaluating the facts to determine whether the accountable officer was negligent for purposes of applying the relief statute, apply the standard of "reasonable care". This is the standard of simple or ordinary negligence, not gross negligence. This standard has been stated as what the reasonable, prudent, and careful person would have done to take care of their own property of like description under like circumstances. This is an objective standard, that is, it does not vary with such factors as the age and experience of the particular accountable officer.
- (4) If the facts indicate negligence on the part of an employee, then the employee is ordered to make restitution. If the negligent employee does not make restitution or a court case against the employee is not pursued, the employee is assessed using IRC 7804(c) procedures. See IRM 3.0.167.5.6, IRC 7804(c).

3.0.167.5.5
(09-16-2020)
Embezzlement

- (1) Embezzlement of tax collections can occur at any point within the Service. Caution must be taken to ensure that adequate internal controls exist to minimize or prevent instances of embezzlement. Adequate security, equipment, and facilities must be provided for the safeguarding of money, securities, etc. handled in the Deposit Function.
- (2) Local TIGTA controls and coordinates embezzlement cases. The Special Agents Handbook contains detailed instructions for "Recovering Unjust Enrichments" and for "Coordination with the Service in Theft or Embezzlement Cases." TIGTA sends a memorandum to the Campus Field Director, Submission Processing on embezzlement cases, involving both Field Office and

response must include deficiencies or changes made and copies of the controls in place.

Note: Internal controls include but are not limited to IRM procedures, desk procedures and managerial review requirements.

3.0.167.5.6
(10-01-2011)
IRC 7804(c)

- (1) IRC 7804(c) assessment is for a case that does NOT go to trial and court cases where the court sentence orders restitution by 7804(c) assessment. IRC 7804(c) imposes liability against any officer or employee of the Department of Treasury who does not account for and pay over any amount of money or property collected or received by him/her in connection with the Internal Revenue laws. Management is held liable for lack of proper internal controls. The statute does not require any specific intent or intentional misconduct such as willfulness. Thus, the Service will issue a notice and demand and a resulting assessment as soon as there is evidence of loss of money or property and evidence that the employee had a duty to account and pay over such money or property. If the employee does not make payment, the Service will exercise its broad administrative powers to collect the amount owed as if it were a tax.
- (2) The rights of the employee are not violated by such summary collection action since they can challenge the assessment by filing a claim and suit for refund of any amount collected under IRC 7804(c).

3.0.167.5.6.1
(09-16-2020)
IRC 7804(c) Procedures

- (1) Delegation Order 1–20 (formerly DO-152, Rev. 4), IRM 1.2.2.2.17 determines who can order a 7804(c) assessment.

Note: If the current Field Director, Submission Processing is an Accountable Officer for the loss, the assessment must be approved by the Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services; contact the Losses and Shortages Analyst.

- (2) If authorized and there is not a court case, the Receipt Loss Coordinator will prepare a notice and demand as shown in Exhibit 3.0.167-3, Sample Correspondence 7804(c) Assessment. A return envelope addressed to the Accounting Operation is provided for payments or response. The notice and demand is issued prior to 7804(c) assessment to afford the employee the opportunity to pay the liability before the assessment billing. The amount of the notice is the full amount of the loss. The amount of the notice must also include any charges that are the result of any offset. The amount offset will be short by that amount. As every case is unique, the notice and demand letter is tailored to suit the case. The notice reflects interest from the loss date to the notice date. The notice indicates the year of loss as a tax year. A separate 7804(c) is issued for each tax year. If full payment is received, it clears the 7610 Account loss and will not be assessed. The interest is deposited as General Fund Receipts.
 - a. After 30 days from the date of the notice and no response, a copy of the notice will be sent to Redesignated Revenue Accounting Control System (RRACS) to journal the assessment. The notice is the assessment document. The notice will be coded to reflect a Transaction Code (TC) 290 for the entire amount of the loss and a TC 340 for interest computed from the loss date to the 23c date.

- b. A partial payment is used to reduce the 7610 Account loss. The notice is coded to reflect the balance. A TC 290 is input for the amount due and TC 340 for the interest computed from the loss date to the 23c date.
- (3) 7804(c) assessment is Non-Master File (NMF). Letters will be numbered as Tax Class 6, Document Code 54, Blocking Series is designated by tax class with 200 series for individual and MFT 20 Abstract 004.
- (4) The Non-Master File assessment is mailed to:
- Internal Revenue Service
Kansas City Submission Processing Center
333 W. Pershing Rd
Kansas City, MO 64108
- (5) The employee is sent the final notice of intent to levy. The Taxpayer Delinquent Account (TDA) will then be accelerated to Collection. The employee is not sent the notices as with normal TDA's. At the time of the TDA preparation, the Kansas City Non-Master File (NMF) unit contacts the Receipt Loss Coordinator at the Campus requesting the assessment and a memorandum to accompany the TDA.
- The memorandum explains the circumstances surrounding the case.
 - It advises Collection that this is not a normal case.
 - Collection cannot declare the case uncollectible (53d) without contact with the Receipt Loss Coordinator.
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- The normal levy source information is not secured.
 - The case is established on the Integrated Data Retrieval System (IDRS) and must be controlled.
 - Collection sends the Manager, Accounting Control/Services Operation, Attention: Receipt Loss Coordinator, a copy of the collection actions taken.

3.0.167.5.6.2
(08-25-2021)
**IRC 7804(c) Assessment
Payments**

- (1) A Transaction Code (TC) 130 is input on the perpetrator's account to offset any future Master File refund. Payments received by Receipt and Control are numbered with a Tax Class 6 Document Code 27 Document Locator Number (DLN); 200 blocking series and controlled on a separate 813. Form 3244, Payment Posting Voucher, is prepared if copy of letter is not attached and deposited as individual income tax 20-0110. The deposit package is forwarded to Accounting.

Note: 7804(c) assessments are on the Automated Non-Master File (ANMF) System.

- (2) The NMF Unit contacts the Receipt Loss Coordinator (formerly the 7600 Coordinator) for each payment posted to the NMF account and the coordinator works with RRACS to journal the transaction.
1. Debit 2120 Account, Individual Income, Revenue Receipts, Direct; Credit 4440 Account, Assessment and Abatement Suspense NMF
 2. Debit 4440 Account, Assessment and Abatement Suspense NMF; Credit 1324 Account, NMF Taxpayer Delinquent Accounts Deferral Under

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- 3. Debit 6900 Account, Adjustment to Revenue Receipts: Credit 7610 Account, Embezzlement and Thefts.

3.0.167.5.7
(09-16-2020)
Court Case

- (1) Where a court has ordered restitution on an employee embezzlement case (7610 Account), a memorandum is sent to the Kansas City Department of Justice Lockbox Coordinator at:

IRS-DOJ/Criminal Restitution
Attn: Mail Stop P-6 6261
333 W. Pershing Road
Kansas City, MO 64108
- (2) The memorandum provides the name and social security number (SSN) of all persons ordered to make restitution, amount of restitution payments and the case number. Employee embezzlement cases are monitored monthly by the Receipt Loss Coordinator to ensure that payments are made. If payments are not received, contact TIGTA Special Agent in Charge (SAC). If payments are made but not transferred from Kansas City Department of Justice Lockbox, secure the payment information from the probation officer (use the TIGTA SAC) and contact the Kansas City Department of Justice Lockbox Coordinator at 816-499-5953.

Note: All court ordered restitution payments for employee embezzlement cases will be sent to the Kansas City Department of Justice Lockbox and routed to the campus monitoring the case via Form 2158, Credit Transfer Voucher.

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- (4) When the court orders administrative recovery, IRC 7804(c) assessment procedures are followed. See IRM 3.0.167.5.6.2, IRC 7804(c) Assessment Payments.

3.0.167.5.8
(08-25-2021)
Preliminary Reports

- (1) Preliminary reports are sent from the Field Director, Submission Processing to the Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services. See Exhibit 3.0.167-2, Sample Receipt Loss Preliminary Report.

Note: The Planning and Analysis Remittance Security Monthly Report is management notification of the loss. See Exhibit 3.0.167-18, Remittance Security Coordinator (RSC) Report.

- (2) Preliminary reports require documentation that all injured taxpayers accounts were corrected. A managerial review is required **120** days after the credit is transferred from the 7610 Account to insure that injured taxpayer's accounts are properly corrected.

Exception: Preliminary reports are not required for counterfeit bill cases.

- (3) Include documentation showing correction of all identified "injured" taxpayers accounts.
- (4) The signed Preliminary Report must be sent via email to *Richard.K.Mcerlane@irs.gov*.

- (5) The Losses and Shortages Analyst will open a case file for the preliminary report.
- 3.0.167.5.9
(08-25-2021)
Supplemental Reports
- (1) Supplemental reports are submitted by the Field Director, Submission Processing to the Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services when TIGTA discovers more embezzlements or perpetrators and when full employee restitution is received after the Preliminary Report has been forwarded. If TIGTA issues another memorandum, this information is sent forward. See Exhibit 3.0.167-5, Sample Receipt Loss Supplemental Report.
- (2) The signed Supplemental Report must be sent via email to *Richard.K.Mcerlane@irs.gov*.
- 3.0.167.5.10
(07-25-2018)
Case File
- (1) It is the responsibility of the Receipt Loss Coordinator to obtain all documents required for the case file, as applicable. The case file documents the case and attempts to collect the loss. Documents include:
- TIGTA Memorandum.
 - TIGTA Report of Investigation (ROI).
 - Secret Service Report (SSF 1604) for counterfeit bill cases.
 - Copy of document transferring credit to the injured taxpayer's account.
 - Transcript of injured taxpayer's account showing the credit from the 7610 Account.
 - Copy of the Preliminary Report and any Supplemental Reports.
 - Copy of the internal controls in place at the time of the loss.
 - Any internal control changes made.
 - Copy of court documents.
 - A list of any payments made or offsets.
- Note:** When you need to request a summary for DOJ Criminal Restitution (CR) cases, an email can be sent to * *TS Criminal Restitution*. The name and TIN of the defendant must be supplied and the CR folks in Kansas City will run a summary and provide any available information.
- History of contacts with TIGTA, Court, DOJ, Kansas City DOJ lockbox and any other areas/agencies.
 - 7804(c) assessment documents (non-court case).
- Note:** TIGTA will assist in getting court documents or contacting DOJ.
- 3.0.167.5.11
(03-06-2012)
Relief - Receipt Losses
- (1) Relief is requested upon determination that the loss amount is not collectible. #
- (2) Relief is granted to a present or former accountable officer for the physical loss or deficiency of public money (or securities) when the head of the agency (or their designee) determines:
- the accountable officer was carrying out official duties when the loss or deficiency occurred, or the loss or deficiency occurred because of an act or failure to act by a subordinate of the accountable officer.
 - the loss or deficiency was not the result of fault or negligence by the accountable officer.
 - and the loss or deficiency was not the result an illegal or incorrect payment.

- (3) Within the scope of jurisdiction, the Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services is authorized by Delegation Order 1-17 (formerly DO-115, Rev. 10), IRM 1.2.2.2.15, and Treasury Directive 32-04 <http://www.treasury.gov/about/role-of-treasury/orders-directives/Pages/td32-04.aspx> to administratively resolve

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resolution.

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- (4) The 7610 Account is monitored to ensure timeliness of relief requests.

3.0.167.5.11.1
(11-17-2022)
Relief Request

- (1) Review relief requests to ensure that proper documents support the type of loss incurred and are attached. See Exhibit 3.0.167-7, Sample Relief Request Documentation. Incomplete case files will be returned for further development. The Accountable Officer is determined by when the loss occurred. Determine if negligence is involved, proper collection action taken, and include the TIGTA ROI or the Secret Service Report for counterfeit bill cases. Include a copy of internal controls that were in place when the loss occurred and identify any deficiencies or changes made.

Note: Accountability Periods before September 30, 1999, the Accountable Officer was the Service Center Director. After October 1, 1999, the Field Director, Submission Processing is the Accountable Officer.

Note: Copies of the controls include but are not limited to IRM procedures, desk procedures and managerial review requirements.

- (2) Relief requests require documentation that all injured taxpayers accounts were corrected. A managerial review is required **120** days after the credit is transferred from the 7610 Account to insure that injured taxpayers accounts are properly corrected. The results of this review are part of the relief request.
- (3) The memorandum to the Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services (TS) contains a complete explanation of how the loss occurred, the circumstances surrounding it, when it was discovered, internal controls in place, changes to internal controls, court information, efforts taken to collect and why the loss is uncollectible. Complete the Losses and Shortages Documentation Check Sheet, Exhibit 3.0.167-7, Sample Relief Request Documentation, to ensure the case file is complete. The memorandum for cases administratively resolved will contain the statement authorizing the resolution and a signature

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Note: The amount of the loss is charged to the appropriation fund of where the loss occurred and relief is granted to the Field Director, Submission Processing.

- (4) Scan and email the signed memorandum and the complete relief request case file, including supporting documentation and Check Sheet to *Richard.K.Mcerlane@irs.gov*.

- (5) If the above-mentioned documents are being sent by email, be sure to identify the purpose of the documents (for example, Relief Request for March 20XX) within the Subject line of the email message.
- 3.0.167.5.11.2
(10-01-2011)
Clearing the 7610 Account - Embezzlements and Thefts
- (1) Clearing the 7610 Account, Embezzlements and Thefts, when the amount of the loss is charged to the appropriation or fund available for the expenses of the accountable function at the time of the restoration or adjustment.
- (2) The Sub-Object Codes (SOC) are 4207 for losses less than \$10,000.00 and 4208 for losses of \$10,000.00 or more.
- (3) The Headquarters Losses and Shortages Analyst will request the funds from the Beckley Finance Center.
- Note:** The Receipt Loss Coordinator contacts the Losses and Shortages Analyst 21 calendar days after the request if funds have not been transferred.
- (4) The Beckley Finance Center will utilize the Intra-Governmental Payment and Collection System (IPAC) to send the credit to the correct Submission Processing Campus.
- (5) When the credit is received, the following journal actions are required to clear the 7610 Account:
1. Debit RRACS 2910 Account (IPAC Receipts); Credit RRACS 4985 Account (IPACR Suspense)
 2. Debit RRACS 4985 Account (IPACR Suspense); Credit RRACS 4420 Account (SC Suspense for NMF), 4620 Account (Unidentified Remittances) or 6800 Account (Excess Collection)
 3. Debit RRACS 4420 Account (SC Suspense for NMF), 4620 Account (Unidentified Remittances) or 6800 Account (Excess Collection); Credit 7610 Account, Embezzlements and Thefts
 4. Debit RRACS 21XX Account (Revenue Receipts); Credit 2910 Account (IPAC Receipts)
- 3.0.167.5.12
(10-01-2011)
Claim for Repaid Losses or Embezzlement
- (1) A Form 843, Claim for Refund and Request for Abatement, for repaid loss or embezzlement is coordinated with TIGTA on a case by case basis for processing. These claims are not processed without authorization from Office of Chief Counsel.
- (2) When a claim is received for a repaid loss or embezzlement, prepare a memorandum to counsel requesting an opinion be rendered concerning the individual claim.
- b. If Counsel's response is to deny the claim, a Letter 105C, Claim Disallowed, must be sent to inform the individual that the claim is denied.

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3.0.167.6
(10-01-2011)
Unexplained Losses or Shortages

(1) An example of an “unexplained loss” is where there is an apparent deposit discrepancy; however, collection under the Federal Claims Collection Act (FCCA) is inappropriate. For instance, where items were missing from the Form 813, Document Register, and could not be reconstructed or traced to individual taxpayer accounts, the deposit could not be reconciled with the bank. Another example is, one hundred items went to good tape; however, only 93 were deposited. We cannot establish the bank’s liability; the loss is “unexplained”

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(2) Unexplained losses are controlled in 7620 Account.

3.0.167.6.1
(10-01-2012)
General Ledger Accounts for Unexplained Losses or Shortages

- (1) Unexplained losses or shortages are controlled in the following general ledger accounts:
1. 7620 Account, Unexplained Losses
 2. 6900 Account, Adjustments or Corrections of Revenue Receipts

3.0.167.6.1.1
(09-16-2016)
7620 Account, Unexplained Losses

(1) 7620 Account, Unexplained Losses, is used to record unexplained losses. An unexplained loss includes deposit discrepancies that cannot be collected under the Federal Claims Collection Act. When the Service cannot establish the bank’s liability for a deposit discrepancy, the loss is considered unexplained.

Note: Unexplained losses of \$10,000 or more require Treasury’s approval.

- (2) This account is supported by reports and case history files covering the details of each recorded collection loss or shortage. Case history files will include complete documentation.
- (3) This account is included in the accountability of the Accountable Officer.
- (4) Items in the 7620 Account are captured on RRACS Report 0577, Loss and Shortage Recovery Support List.
- (5) The Doc-ID for the 7620 Account is the deposit ticket number.

3.0.167.6.1.2
(10-01-2012)
6900 Account, Adjustments or Corrections of Revenue Receipts

- (1) 6900 Account, Adjustment to Revenue Receipts, is for adjustments or corrections of revenue receipts, and for reclassification of revenue receipts to and from other general ledger accounts. This account records relief granted by the Service or Treasury for losses and shortages of collections without reimbursement (See 31 U.S.C. 3527 and 31 U.S.C 3528).
- (2) This account also covers special cases for adjustments or corrections in revenue receipts. These would include shortages that have been assessed against an employee or former employee, under IRC 7804(c) of the Code, and payment was reported as tax instead of relief from shortages.
- (3) This account may also be used for other items authorized by Treasury or Chief Financial Officer (CFO), such as reclassification of funds between the revenue receipt accounts, and the Anti-Drug Special Fund, and the Informant Reward Special Fund.

Note: No external subsidiary record is maintained, however, documentation supporting each entry must be on file.

3.0.167.6.2
(10-01-2012)

**Relief - Unexplained
Losses**

- (1) Relief is requested upon determination that the loss amount is not collectible. #
- (2) Relief is granted to a present or former accountable officer for the physical loss or deficiency of public money (or securities) when the head of the agency (or their designee) determines: the accountable officer was carrying out official duties when the loss or deficiency occurred, or the loss or deficiency occurred because of an act or failure to act by a subordinate of the accountable officer; the loss or deficiency was not the result of fault or negligence by the accountable officer; and the loss or deficiency was not the result an illegal or incorrect payment.
- (3) Within the scope of jurisdiction, the Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services is authorized by Delegation Order 1-17 (formerly DO-115 Rev. 10), IRM 1.2.2.2.15, and *Treasury Directive 32-04* to administratively resolve ir- #
resolution. #
- (4) The 7620 Account is monitored to ensure timeliness of relief requests.

3.0.167.6.2.1
(10-01-2012)

Relief Request

- (1) Review relief requests to ensure that proper documents support the type of loss incurred and are attached. Incomplete case files will be returned for further development. The Accountable Officer is determined by when the loss occurred. Determine if negligence is involved, proper collection action taken, and include the TIGTA ROI. Include a copy of internal controls that were in place when the loss occurred and identify any deficiencies or changes made.

Note: Accountability Periods before September 30, 1999, the Accountable Officer was the Service Center Director. After October 1, 1999, the Field Director, Submission Processing is the Accountable Officer.

Note: Copies of the controls include but are not limited to IRM procedures, desk procedures and managerial review requirements.

- (2) Relief requests require documentation that all injured taxpayers accounts were corrected. A managerial review is required **120** days after the credit is transferred from the 7620 Account to insure that injured taxpayer's accounts are properly corrected. The results of this review are part of the relief request.
- (3) The memorandum to the Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services (TS) contains a complete explanation of how the loss occurred, the circumstances surrounding it, when it was discovered, internal controls in place, changes to internal controls, court information, efforts taken to collect and why the loss is uncollectible. The memorandum for cases resolved by the Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services contains a statement authorizing resolution and a signature block.

3.0.167.6.2.2
(10-01-2012)
**Clearing the 7620
Account - Unexplained
Losses**

- (1) Clear the 7620 Account, Unexplained Losses, when relief is granted. An adjustment is made to revenue receipts.
 1. Debit RRACS 6900 Account, Adjustments or Corrections of Revenue Receipts.
 2. Credit RRACS 7620 Account, Unexplained Losses.

3.0.167.7
(11-08-2023)
Deposit Discrepancies

- (1) Depository banks forward SF 215-A or OTCnet voucher because of errors made in original deposit tickets. Unresolved Debit Vouchers (SF 5515) received from depository banks may indicate discrepancies (other than checks on which payment has been refused) between the Deposit Ticket (SF 215-A)/ OTCnet voucher and the supporting checks such as:

- Encoding errors
- Slipped blocks
- Piggy backs
- Improper SF 5515 charge backs

Note: Lockbox banks implemented Electronic Check Processing (ECP), which converts the check image and corresponding data to generate an electronic transfer of funds. Lockbox sites send electronic check images through the ECP system to the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland (FRB-C). The Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland will be the bank of first deposit for all lockbox payments.

Reminder: The Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland will only maintain remittance records for one (1) year, instead of the six (6) years and six (6) months previously negotiated with lockbox financial institutions.

- (2) The Integrated Submission and Remittance Processing (ISRP) system deployed electronic check processing through OTCnet at Submission Processing Centers in Fiscal Year 2021. ISRP sends electronic check images through OTCnet to the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland for deposit.

Note: Distinction between ECP deposits and payments processed electronically through ISRP must be made as the Submission Processing Field Director is accountable for campus deposit processed through ISRP whereas with ECP deposits they are not.

- (3) To resolve discrepancies with the depository banks, a general knowledge of the banking system and the contractual requirements of the depositaries is necessary. Therefore, the Treasury Financial Manual (TFM) must be available to the Accounting Operation.
- (4) IRM 3.8.44, Campus Deposit Activity, IRM 3.8.45 Manual Deposit Process, IRM 3.8.47, Manual Deposit for Field Office Payment Processing, and IRM 21.3.4, Field Assistance, contains various quality checks to ensure a quality deposit to reduce the number of deposit discrepancies. Receipt and Control managers are responsible for deposit preparation, reconciliation and release as balanced. Out of balance conditions are not released to the depositaries. Management performs regular reviews of reconciled work accumulated in the staging areas. Managers conduct 100 percent review of a deposit, prior to its

release. Meetings are held between Receipt and Control and the Accounting function to discuss any discrepancies that occur for the 100 percent review dates.

3.0.167.7.1
(10-01-2012)
**General Ledger
Accounts for Deposit
Discrepancies**

- (1) Deposit discrepancies are controlled in the following general ledger accounts:
 1. 7649 Account, Electronic Check Processing (ECP) Deposit Discrepancies
 2. 7650 Account, Deposit Discrepancies
 3. 6900 Account, Adjustments or Corrections of Revenue Receipts
 4. 6901 Account, Electronic Check Processing (ECP) Adjustments or Corrections to Revenue Receipts
- (2) The external subsidiary record for these accounts are reports and case history files covering the details of each recorded collection loss or shortage. Case history files must include complete documentation.

Exception: See Note in IRM 3.0.167.7.1.3, 6900 Account- Adjustments or Corrections of Revenue Receipts and IRM 3.0.167.7.1.4, 6901 Account- Electronic Check Processing (ECP) Adjustments or Corrections or Revenue Receipts.

3.0.167.7.1.1
(09-08-2015)
**7649 Account -
Electronic Check
Processing (ECP)
Deposit Discrepancies**

- (1) The 7649 Account, Electronic Check Processing (ECP) Deposit Discrepancies, is used to record amounts of ECP deposit discrepancies which are discovered by the lockbox depositories only. These items are considered true deposit shortages for accountability purposes. The balance in this account represents the total amount of such losses or shortages for which reimbursement may be obtained, or for which approval may be granted.
- (2) The 7649 Account is supported by reports and/or case history files covering the details of each recorded collection loss or shortage. Case history files will include complete documentation.
- (3) This account is NOT included in the accountability of the Accountable Officer.

Note: Treasury will now become the accountable officer for any unresolved lockbox deposit discrepancy, instead of the lockbox financial institution. The Submission Processing (SP) campus director(s) will not be accountable for these discrepancies.

- (4) Items in the 7649 Account are captured on RRACS Report 0576, Electronic Check Processing (ECP) Deposit Discrepancy Support List.

3.0.167.7.1.2
(05-20-2016)
**7650 Account - Deposit
Discrepancies**

- (1) The 7650 Account, Deposit Discrepancies, is used to record amounts of deposit discrepancies which are discovered by the depositories. This account may also be used when the Payment Tracer function has unresolved encoding errors, where extensive research has been completed, and the credit cannot be located. These items are considered true deposit shortages for accountability purposes. The balance in this account represents the total amount of such losses or shortages for which restitution or reimbursement may be obtained, or for which relief may be granted.
- (2) The 7650 Account is supported by reports and case history files covering the details of each recorded collection loss or shortage. Case history files will include complete documentation.

- (3) This account is included in the accountability of the Accountable Officer.
- (4) Items in the 7650 Account are captured on RRACS Report 0577, Loss and Shortage Recovery Support List.
- (5) The Doc-ID for the 7650 Account is the debit voucher number.

3.0.167.7.1.3
(10-01-2012)
**6900 Account -
Adjustments or
Corrections of Revenue
Receipts**

- (1) The 6900 Account, Adjustment to Revenue Receipts, is for adjustments or corrections of revenue receipts, and for reclassification of revenue receipts to and from other general ledger accounts. This account records relief granted by the Service or Treasury for losses and shortages of collections without reimbursement (See 31 U.S.C. 3527 and 3528).
- (2) This account also covers special cases for adjustments or corrections in revenue receipts. These would include shortages that have been assessed against an employee or former employee, under IRC 7804(c) of the Code, and payment was reported as tax instead of relief from shortages.
- (3) This account may also be used for other items authorized by Treasury or CFO, such as reclassification of funds between the revenue receipt accounts, and the Anti-Drug Special Fund, and the Informant Reward Special Fund.

Note: No external subsidiary record is maintained, however, documentation supporting each entry must be on file.

3.0.167.7.1.4
(10-01-2012)
**6901 Account -
Electronic Check
Processing (ECP)
Adjustments or
Corrections of Revenue
Receipts**

- (1) The 6901 Account, Electronic Check Processing (ECP) Adjustment to Revenue Receipts, represents adjustments to revenue for ECP deposit discrepancies.

Note: No external subsidiary record is maintained, however, documentation supporting each entry must be on file.

Reminder: The Submission Processing (SP) campus director(s) will not be accountable for these adjustments.

3.0.167.7.2
(10-01-2012)
**Types of Deposit
Discrepancies**

- (1) There are basically three types of deposit discrepancies:
 - 1. Deposit Discrepancies that are immediately identifiable discrepancies between IRS and the depository.
 - 2. Deposit Discrepancies that are identified because of a taxpayer inquiry.
 - 3. Cash courier deposit discrepancies identified by the depository.

3.0.167.7.2.1
(10-01-2012)
**Taxpayer Identified
Deposit Discrepancies**

- (1) Some errors made during processing of payments are not detected either by IRS or its depository. Usually, the error is detected by the taxpayer or their bank and corrected at that point. The deposit discrepancy occurs when the corresponding credit never reaches the IRS to correct the taxpayer's tax account. It is not until we bill the taxpayer, and they respond that we know of the error. Taxpayer identified deposit discrepancies usually originate through the payment tracer function.

Note: Because the Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) destroys bank records after one year the case cannot be resolved by the FRB. The case is resolved by termination, compromise, or suspension of collection against the depository.

- (2) The taxpayer’s account is credited and 7649 Account, ECP Deposit Discrepancies, or 7650 Account, Deposit Discrepancies, are debited for these cases. 6570 Account cannot be used since there is no “absolute proof” of receipt of payment. In fact, the IRS has not received the credit at all.

3.0.167.7.2.2
(10-01-2012)
**Cash Bonded Courier
Bank Identified Deposit
Discrepancies**

- (1) Some errors on cash deposited through bonded couriers servicing Taxpayer Assistance Centers (TAC) are detected by the bank after deposit(s) at the bank or branch are verified. The discrepancies may have occurred during transit with the courier or internally at the bank. These couriers sign for dollar amounts picked up for deposit using Form 10160, Receipt for Transport of IRS Deposit.
- (2) The case is resolved by contacting the TAC manager for documentation and determining the dollar amount picked up and deposited to the bank.

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3.0.167.7.3
(03-06-2012)
Halting Collection Action

- (1) Treasury Directive 34–02 <http://www.treasury.gov/about/role-of-treasury/orders-directives/Pages/td34-02.aspx> authorizes the Commissioner to compromise, suspend or terminate collection action against federal depositories for deposit
- 229 Rev. 3), IRM 1.2.2.2.22, the Commissioner has delegated this authority to the Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services.
- (2) The Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services authorizes termination, compromise, or suspension of collection on claims for deposits when records indicate that credit is due from the depository but can’t be proven

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Exception: The Field Director, Submission Processing is not accountable for Electronic Check Processing (ECP) Deposit Discrepancy losses. Therefore, authorization for termination, compromise, or suspension of collection by the Director, Submission Processing is not required. Authority is delegated to a level no lower than the Accounting Operation manager.

3.0.167.7.4
(10-01-2011)
**Resolving Deposit
Discrepancies**

- (1) IRM 3.17.10, Dishonored Check File (DCF) and Unidentified Remittance File (URF), establishes the time frames for resolving deposit discrepancies. Encoding errors, piggy backs and improper charge backs are resolved within **45** calendar days of identification. Slipped blocks require all avenues of research exhausted within **150** calendar days of identification. At the end of these periods, unresolved debits are transferred into the 7650 Account.
- (2) Once the deposit discrepancy is transferred to the 7650 Account effort is taken to correct errors and/or recover the loss. The following actions must be taken within **30** calendar days of transfer to the 7650 Account.
 - 1. Do not duplicate previous research.
 - 2. Send letter to the depository bank requesting credit. Follow-up letter is sent if a response is not received within **30** days. After another **30** days if no response, a second follow-up letter must be sent by the Field Director, Submission Processing. Banks will only research for 1 year after the date of the deposit.
 - 3. Review 7650 Account monthly to make sure bank contact is timely and identify discrepancies that require relief.

for a recommendation to file suit or stop collection action against the depository. If Office of Chief Counsel recommends termination of collection action, administrative resolution under Delegation Order 1-25 (formerly DO-229, Rev. 3), IRM1.2.2.2.22, or the Department of Justice (DOJ) is requested.

Note: For Electronic Check Processing (ECP) deposit discrepancies, refer to IRM 3.0.167.7.5, Resolving Electronic Check Processing (ECP) Deposit Discrepancies.

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3.0.167.7.4.1
(10-01-2012)
Case File

- (1) The case file documents attempts to resolve the deposit discrepancy. The case file may include:
 - Copy of the Debit Voucher
 - Copy of the Deposit Ticket
 - Copy of the OTCnet Voucher
 - Copy of Form 813
 - Correspondence to/from depository
 - Correspondence to/from drawee bank (See Exhibit 3.0.167-16, Sample Memo for Requesting Information from Banks, for sample)
 - Copy of Taxpayer's check (front/back)
 - Transcript of the taxpayers' account
 - Historical record of attempts to resolve the discrepancy

3.0.167.7.4.2
(08-25-2021)
**Administrative
Resolution - Deposit
Discrepancies**

- (1) The Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services has the authority to

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Note: Accountability Periods before September 30, 1999, the Accountable Officer was the Service Center Director. After October 1, 1999, the Field Director, Submission Processing is the Accountable Officer.

- (2) Documentation for cases resolved by the Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services is the same as for cases submitted to DOJ. The memorandum contains a complete explanation of how the discrepancy occurred, the circumstances, when it was discovered, and efforts taken to resolve. Complete the Losses and Shortages Documentation Check Sheet - Deposit Discrepancy (See Exhibit 3.0.167-7, Sample Relief Request Documentation) to ensure the case file is complete. The memorandum for cases resolved by the Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services contains a statement authorizing resolution and a signature block.
- (3) Scan and email the signed memorandum and the complete relief request case file, including supporting documentation to *Richard.K.Mcerlane@irs.gov*.
- (4) Use procedures in IRM 3.0.167.7.4.3, Clearing the 7650 Account - Deposit Discrepancies, when relief is granted.

3.0.167.7.4.3
(10-01-2012)
**Clearing the 7650
Account - Deposit
Discrepancies**

- (1) Clear the 7650 Account, Deposit Discrepancies, when relief is granted. An adjustment is made to revenue receipts.
 1. Debit RRACS 6900 Account, Adjustments or Corrections of Revenue Receipts.
 2. Credit RRACS 7650 Account, Deposit Discrepancies.

3.0.167.7.5
(10-01-2012)
**Resolving Electronic
Check Processing (ECP)
Deposit Discrepancies**

- (1) The Field Director, Submission Processing is not accountable for Electronic Check Processing (ECP) Deposit Discrepancy losses. Therefore, authorization for termination, compromise, or suspension of collection by the Director, Submission Processing is not required. Authority is delegated to a level no lower than the Accounting Operation manager.

3.0.167.7.5.1
(10-01-2012)
Case File

- (1) The case file documents attempts to resolve the deposit discrepancy. The case file may include:
 - Copy of the Debit Voucher.
 - Copy of the Deposit Ticket.
 - Copy of Form 813.
 - Correspondence to/from depository.
 - Correspondence to/from drawee bank (See Exhibit 3.0.167-16, Sample Memo for Requesting Information from Banks, for sample).
 - Copy of Taxpayer's check (front/back).
 - Transcript of the taxpayers' account.
 - Historical record of attempts to resolve the discrepancy.

3.0.167.7.5.2
(10-01-2012)
**Administrative
Resolution - Electronic
Check Processing (ECP)
Deposit Discrepancies**

- (1) The Field Director, Submission Processing is not accountable for ECP Deposit Discrepancy losses. Therefore, authorization for termination, compromise, or suspension of collection by the Director, Submission Processing is not required. Authority is delegated to a level no lower than the Accounting Operation manager.

- (2) Documentation for cases resolved by the Manager, Accounting Operation, is the same as for cases submitted to the Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services and DOJ. The memorandum contains a complete explanation of how the discrepancy occurred, the circumstances, when it was discovered, and efforts taken to resolve. Complete the Deposit Discrepancy Check Sheet (see Exhibit 3.0.167-7, Sample Relief Request Documentation) to ensure the case file is complete.

Note: When using the Losses and Shortages Documentation Check Sheet - Deposit Discrepancy for ECP Deposit Discrepancies, use “N/A” for the “Correct Accountable Officer” since the Field Director, Submission Processing is not accountable for these losses.

- (3) Use procedures in IRM 3.0.167.7.5.3, Clearing 7649 Account - Electronic Check Processing (ECP) Deposit Discrepancies, when approval is granted.

3.0.167.7.5.3
(10-01-2012)
**Clearing 7649 Account -
Electronic Check
Processing (ECP)
Deposit Discrepancies**

- (1) Clear the 7649 Account, Deposit Discrepancies, when approval is granted. An adjustment is made to revenue receipts:
 - 1. Debit RRACS 6901 Account, ECP Adjustments or Corrections of Revenue Receipts
 - 2. Credit RRACS 7649 Account, ECP Deposit Discrepancies

3.0.167.8
(10-18-2011)
Disbursement Losses

- (1) Disbursement losses are unrecoverable erroneous refunds. An erroneous refund is any refund that the taxpayer was not entitled to receive. Unrecoverable erroneous refunds (disbursement losses) require administrative relief of the accountable officer. Procedures for erroneous refund control, collection, and taxpayer relief are in IRM 3.17.80 Working and Monitoring Category D, Erroneous Refund Cases in Accounting Operations. IRM 3.0.167, Losses and Shortages contains procedures for reports and administrative relief of the Accountable Officer.

3.0.167.8.1
(09-08-2015)
**General Ledger
Accounts for Erroneous
Refunds**

- (1) Erroneous refunds resulting from administrative errors such as, misapplied payments, issuing duplicate refunds, direct deposit errors, and incorrect tax adjustments are classified as Category “D” Erroneous Refunds and are maintained in the Erroneous Refund function.
- (2) Erroneous refunds are controlled in the following general ledger accounts:
 - 1. 1530 Account, Court Case Erroneous Refund
 - 2. 1535 Account, Criminal Investigation (CI) Court Ordered Restitution Erroneous Refund
 - 3. 1540 Account, Non-Court case Erroneous Refund
 - 4. 1543 Account, Payment Over Cancellation (POC) Erroneous Refund
 - 5. 1545 Account, Identity Theft Erroneous Refunds
 - 6. 1547 Account, Return Preparer Misconduct (RPM) Erroneous Refund
 - 7. 4910 Account, Disbursement Losses
 - 8. 6905 Account, Identity (ID) Theft Erroneous Refund Write-off
 - 9. 6907 Account, Return Preparer Misconduct (RPM) Erroneous Refund Write-off
 - 10. 6920 Account, Disbursement Write-off

- (3) The external subsidiary record for these accounts is Form 3809, Miscellaneous Adjustment Voucher, which will be used to debit and credit the accounts as needed to control and track erroneous refunds.

Exception: This does not apply to General Ledger 6905 Account (see IRM 3.17.64.16.4.8, Account 6905 ID Theft Erroneous Refund Write Offs) and 6920 Account (see IRM 3.17.64.16.4.10, Account 6920 Disbursement Write-Off).

- (4) Each case is controlled with a unique document number on Form 3809. This document number allows for the tracking of an individual case from its inception to completion.

3.0.167.8.1.1
(03-08-2022)

**1530 Account - Court
Case Erroneous Refund**

- (1) The 1530 Account, Court Case Erroneous Refund, records erroneous refund receivables that result in a **court case**.
- A case is transferred from the 1540 Account, Non-Court Case Erroneous Refund, or 1543 Account, Payment Over Cancellation (POC) Erroneous Refund, to this account when it is determined that the case is going to court.
 - A case is transferred to the 4910 Account, Disbursement Loss Account, when the case is determined uncollectible. Documentation will explain why the case is uncollectible.
- (2) The 1530 Account will be supported by copies of bills, Letter 510C (Refund in Error; Return Check), court documents, and TIGTA reports, debit vouchers, or other documents showing the name of each debtor, amounts receivable, and details of the transaction creating the indebtedness.

- (3) Criminal Investigation and employee fraud cases are controlled in this account.

Note: For cases where employee fraud is indicated, procedures in IRM 3.0.167.8.4.2 must be followed for requesting relief.

- (4) The access to these cases must be limited.
- (5) Items in the 1530 Account are captured on RRACS Report 0131, Erroneous Refund Report.

3.0.167.8.1.2
(09-08-2015)

**1535 Account - Criminal
Investigation (CI) Court
Ordered Restitution
Erroneous Refund
(Kansas City Only)**

- (1) The 1535 Account, Criminal Investigation (CI) Court Ordered Restitution Erroneous Refund, records erroneous refund receivables that result in a criminal investigation court case.
- A case is transferred to the 1535 Account when it is determined that the Criminal Investigation case is going to court.
 - A case is transferred to the 4910 Account, Disbursement Loss Account, when the case is determined uncollectible. Documentation will explain why the case is uncollectible.
- (2) The 1535 Account will be supported by copies of Form 3809, and a TXMOD print reflecting the erroneous refund, or a copy of the payment voucher received from Criminal Investigation (CI) in Ogden.

Note: CI will maintain the original case file.

3.0.167.8.1.3
(09-08-2015)
**1540 Account -
Non-Court Case
Erroneous Refund**

- (3) Items in the 1535 Account are captured on RRACS Report 0131, Erroneous Refund Report.
- (1) The 1540 Account, Non-Court Case Erroneous Refund, records erroneous refund receivables that are **NOT** court cases. This account represents erroneous refund receivables that have **NOT** resulted in court cases nor have been collected, assessed or determined uncollectible.
 - A case is transferred to the 1540 Account when it is determined that the case is a Non-Court Case Erroneous Refund.

Note: A case is transferred to the 1530 Account when it is determined that the case is going to court.
 - A case is transferred to the 4910 Account, Disbursement Loss Account when the statute expires.
 - A case determined uncollectible before the statute expiration or
- (2) The 1540 Account is supported by copies of bills, Letter 510C (Refund in Error; Return Check), debit vouchers or other documents showing the name of each debtor, amount receivable and details of the transaction creating the indebtedness.
- (3) Items in the 1540 Account are captured on RRACS Report 0131, Erroneous Refund Report.

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3.0.167.8.1.4
(09-08-2017)
**1543 Account - Payment
Over Cancellation (POC)
Erroneous Refund**

- (1) Effective August 25, 2014, 1543 Account, Payment Over Cancellation Erroneous Refund, records erroneous refund receivables that are the result of Payment Over Cancellation erroneous refunds that are **NOT** court cases. This account represents erroneous refund receivables that have **NOT** resulted in court cases nor have been collected, assessed or determined uncollectible.
 - A case is transferred to the 1543 Account when it is determined that the case is a Payment Over Cancellation erroneous refund.

Note: A case is transferred to the 1530 Account when it is determined that the case is going to court.
 - A case is transferred to the 4910 Account, Disbursement Loss Account at the expiration of the 5-year statute period.
 - A case determined uncollectible before the statute expiration or
- (2) The 1543 Account is supported by copies of bills, Letter 510C (Refund in Error; Return Check), debit vouchers, FMS Form 3858 (Claims Document, FMS Form 1133 (Claim Against the United States for the Proceeds of a Government Check), and/or other documents showing the name of each debtor, amount receivable and details of the transaction creating the indebtedness.
- (3) Items in the 1543 Account are captured on RRACS Report 0156, Payment Over Cancellation Inventory Report.

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3.0.167.8.1.5
(11-15-2016)
**1545 Account - Identity
(ID) Theft Erroneous
Refund**

- (1) Effective June 25, 2012, 1545 Account, Identity (ID) Theft Erroneous Refund, records erroneous refund receivables caused by identity theft. This account represents erroneous refund receivables that are attributable to identity theft and deemed "Induced by Fraud or Misrepresentation of a Material Fact".
 - A case is transferred to the 1545 Account when it is determined that the case is an ID Theft erroneous refund.
 - ID Theft Erroneous Refunds are considered "Induced by Fraud or Misrepresentation of a Material Fact" and must be transferred to the 6905 Account, ID Theft Erroneous Refund Write-off, at the expiration of the 5-year statute period. See IRM 3.17.80.3, BMF Identity Theft (IDT) Erroneous Refunds Forms 3809.
- (2) The 1545 Account is supported by copies of Form 3809, account transcripts, return and/or return information, and details of the transaction creating the indebtedness.

Note: The systemic process via IDRS Command Code (CC) IDT48/58 will be supported by EOD 1640, 1622 and batch posting 171 journal.

- (3) This account is NOT included in the accountability of the Accountable Officer.
- (4) Items in the 1545 Account are captured on the following RRACS report(s):
 - RRACS Report 0155A - Identity Theft Erroneous Refund Monthly Activity Report
 - RRACS Report 0155B - Identity Theft Erroneous Refund Summary Report
 - RRACS Report 0155C - Identity Theft Erroneous Refund Open Cases Report

3.0.167.8.1.6
(09-08-2015)
**1547 Account - Return
Preparer Misconduct
(RPM) Erroneous Refund**

- (1) Effective July 1, 2015, 1547 Account, Return Preparer Misconduct Erroneous Refund, records erroneous refund receivables caused by return preparer misconduct. This account represents erroneous refund receivables that are attributable to return preparer misconduct and deemed **Induced by Fraud or Misrepresentation of a Material Fact**.
 - A case is transferred to the 1547 Account when it is determined that the case is a return preparer misconduct erroneous refund.
 - Return Preparer Misconduct Erroneous Refunds are considered **Induced by Fraud or Misrepresentation of a Material Fact** and will be systemically transferred to the 6907 Account, Return Preparer Misconduct Erroneous Refund Write-off, at the expiration of the 5-year statute period.
- (2) Cases created via the new IDRS Command Codes RPM48 and RPM58 will be supported by EOD 1640, EOD 1624 and batch posting 172 report.
- (3) Cases processed prior to the systemic process will be supported by copies of Form 3809, account transcripts, return and/or return information, and details of the transaction creating the indebtedness.
- (4) This account is NOT included in the accountability of the Accountable Officer.
- (5) Items in the 1547 Account are captured on RRACS Report 0157, Return Preparer Misconduct Erroneous Refund Inventory Report.

3.0.167.8.1.7
(09-08-2017)
**4910 Account -
Disbursement Loss**

- (1) The 4910 Account, Disbursement Loss, provides internal control for disbursement losses (unrecoverable erroneous refunds). Cases are maintained in this account while requesting administrative resolution for the Accountable Officer. Once administrative resolution is granted, cases must be moved to 6920 Account, Disbursement Write-off (see IRM 3.0.167.8.1.10).
- (2) Management must review the 1530 Account, 1535 Account, 1540 Account and 1543 Account monthly to ensure that expired cases are timely identified. Once approved for write-off, cases are placed on the erroneous refund write-off listing then transferred to the 4910 Account. A memorandum is prepared requesting administrative resolution from the Director, Submission Processing and/or Director, Customer Account Services.

Note: Cases in the 4910 Account **must** be on the erroneous refund write-off listing submitted to the Losses & Shortages Analyst.

- A case is transferred from the 1530 Account when the case is determined to be unrecoverable. Documentation explains why the case is unrecoverable.
- A case is transferred from the 1535 Account when the case is determined to be unrecoverable. Documentation explains why the case is unrecoverable.
- A case is transferred from the 1540 Account when the case is uncollect-

case is unrecoverable.
- A case is transferred from the 1543 Account when the case is uncollect-

case is unrecoverable.
- The case documentation is used to support the relief request.

Exception: 1545 Account, ID Theft Erroneous Refund losses, do not require administrative resolution because there is no director accountability. See IRM 3.17.80, Working and Monitoring Category D, Erroneous Refund Cases in Accounting Operations, for procedures.

- (3) When relief is authorized by the Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services, refer to IRM 3.0.167.8.4.3, Clearing the 4910 Account - Disbursement Losses, for journaling instructions.

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- (4) The subsidiary supporting documentation for 4910 Account include:
 - Form 3809, Miscellaneous Adjustment Voucher in each case file.
 - A copy of the memorandum requesting administrative resolution maintained in **each** case file.
 - One copy of the erroneous refund listing maintained with the batch of case files.

- 3.0.167.8.1.8
(10-01-2012)
6905 Account - Identity (ID) Theft Erroneous Refund Write-off
- (1) The 6905 Account, ID Theft Erroneous Refund Write-off, provides internal control and tracking for identity theft erroneous refunds. This account will be debited to provide credit to the 1545 Account, ID Theft Erroneous Refund when the loss is deemed uncollectible.
- Reminder:** These losses do not require administrative resolution because there is no director accountability. See IRM 3.17.80, Working and Monitoring Category D, Erroneous Refund Cases in Accounting Operations, for procedures.
- 3.0.167.8.1.9
(09-08-2015)
6907 Account - Return Preparer Misconduct (RPM) Erroneous Refund Write-off
- (1) The 6907 Account, Return Preparer Misconduct Erroneous Refund Write-off, provides internal control and tracking for return preparer misconduct erroneous refunds. This account will be debited to provide credit to the 1547 Account, Return Preparer Misconduct Erroneous Refund when the loss is deemed uncollectible.
- Reminder:** These losses do not require administrative resolution because there is no director accountability. See IRM 3.17.80, **Working and Monitoring Category D, Erroneous Refund Cases in Accounting Operations**, for procedures.
- 3.0.167.8.1.10
(10-09-2015)
6920 Account - Disbursement Write-off
- (1) The 6920 Account, Disbursement Write-Off, provides internal control and accountability for disbursement losses. This account will be debited to provide credit to the 4910 Account, Disbursement Loss when administrative resolution is authorized.
- (2) The subsidiary supporting documentation for 6920 Account include:
- Form 3809, Miscellaneous Adjustment Voucher
 - A copy of the approved erroneous refund listing, signed by the Director, Submission Processing or Director, Customer Account Services, with the corresponding case highlighted in **each** case file
- 3.0.167.8.2
(08-25-2021)
Preliminary Reports - Employee Fraud Only
- (1) The unauthorized movement of money, filing of returns, making of adjustments, or requesting refunds that is calculated to cause illegitimate gain to an employee is fraud. The Field Director, Submission Processing ensures reporting of these erroneous refunds.
- (2) **Employee fraud is the only preliminary report required for disbursement losses.** If fraud is suspected, contact TIGTA immediately.
- (3) The preliminary reports will contain a statement of facts, including type of irregularity, date and amount. Include the name of the Accountable Officer and information on any repayments already made. See Exhibit 3.0.167-13, Sample Employee Fraud Preliminary Report.
- (4) Preliminary reports from the Field Director, Submission Processing are sent to the Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services.
- (5) The signed Preliminary Report must be sent via email to *Richard.K.Mcerlane@irs.gov*.

3.0.167.8.3
(10-01-2012)
**Supplemental Reports -
Employee Fraud Only**

- (1) When TIGTA discovers more disbursement losses or perpetrators and when full employee restitution is received after the Preliminary Report has been forwarded, a Supplemental Report is submitted by the Field Director, Submission Processing to the Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services. See Exhibit 3.0.167-14, Sample Employee Fraud Supplemental Report.

3.0.167.8.4
(03-04-2013)
**Erroneous Refund
Administrative
Resolution/Relief**

- (1) Administrative resolution/relief is requested when the erroneous refund is not recoverable, including employee fraud and identity (ID) theft. The civil suit statute expiration date will determine that the account is not recoverable for most non-court cases.
- (2) Management ensures administrative resolution for erroneous refunds is requested monthly.

Note: When the loss is more than the judgment, request administrative resolution/

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- (3) Management ensures administrative resolution for identity (ID) theft cases is requested at the expiration of the 5-year statute period.
- (4) Management ensures relief for employee fraud is requested timely.

3.0.167.8.4.1
(11-17-2022)
**Administrative
Resolution - Erroneous
Refund Procedures**

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- (2) Requests MUST be emailed and include two attachments. The first attachment must include a scanned Memorandum with the signature and date of the Field Director, Submission Processing in PDF format. The second attachment, the Erroneous Refund Listing, must be in Microsoft Excel Format.

Note: Any request that is received in a format other than stated above, will be rejected.

- (3) There must be one signed memo for each listing submitted. Stated in the body of the memo must be the specific month and year the listing is for.
- (4) The Erroneous Refund Listing must include the specific month and year the listing is for, Accountable Director, Case Number (not SSN/EIN), Loss Amount, Cause of Loss and the Erroneous Refund Statute Expiration Date (ERSED). See Exhibit 3.0.167-11, Sample Memorandum and Case Listing for Administrative Resolution of Erroneous Refund Losses.

Note: For disbursement losses over \$100,000.00, a detailed explanation of the cause of the loss, efforts/attempts made to recoup the loss and amounts collected, if any, must accompany the Administrative Resolution request.

- (5) The Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services may administratively resolve these losses and authorize the movement of these losses from the 4910 Account, Disbursement Loss, to the 6920 Account, Disbursement Write-Off.
- (6) The Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services cannot administratively resolve a loss for which they are liable. Per Delegation Order 1-17, "Where any delegate is disqualified from taking action due to a financial conflict of interest under 18 U.S.C. Section 208 or other disqualifying condition under 5 C.F.R. Part 2635 Subpart E, the action must be taken by the delegate's superior." Disbursement losses incurred by the Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services must be administratively resolved by the Director, Customer Account Services.

Exception: Identity theft erroneous refund losses are administratively resolved at a level no lower than the Accounting Operation Manager. See IRM 3.0.167.8.4.4, Administrative Resolution - Identity (ID) Theft Erroneous Refund Procedures, for Identity (ID) Theft Administrative Resolution procedures.

- (7) Use one of the following acceptable terms:
- Bankruptcy
 - Credit Card Charge-back
 - Dishonored Check/Stopped Payment/Insufficient Funds
 - Duplicate Filed Return
 - Duplicate Refund (TC 840 and TC 846 - TC 840 in error)
 - Duplicate Refund (TC 840 and TC 846 - TC 846 in error)
 - Duplicate Refund (Two TC 840's)
 - Duplicate Refund Systemic
 - Encoding Error
 - Fraudulent Return (TC 840/841)
 - Health Coverage Tax Credit (HCTC)
 - ID Theft - Taxpayer Benefitted
 - ID Theft - Thief Benefitted
 - Incorrect Adjustment
 - Incorrect Hold Code
 - Incorrect Credit Interest
 - Incorrect Credit Transfer
 - Incorrect Manual Refund (TC 840)
 - Incorrect Withholding
 - Internet Tax Scheme
 - Misapplied Payment - TIN
 - Misapplied Payment - MFT
 - Misapplied Payment - Tax Year
 - Misapplied Payment - Routing Number
 - Misapplied Payment - Account Number
 - Misapplied Payment Lockbox - TIN
 - Misapplied Payment Lockbox - MFT
 - Misapplied Payment Lockbox - Tax Year
 - Misapplied Payment Lockbox - Routing Number
 - Misapplied Payment Lockbox - Account Number
 - Mixed Entity
 - Omitted or Improper Monitoring
 - Other - Field Error (describe in detail)

- Other - Service Center Error (describe in detail)
- Payment Over Cancellation
- Return Preparer Misconduct - Taxpayer Benefitted
- Refund Before Assessment
- Refund Intercept Processing Error
- Resequencing - Not Systemic
- Statute Expired Credit Release
- Systemic Causes (describe)

Reminder: Employee fraud erroneous refund cases should not be included in the monthly requests for administrative resolution. Refer to IRM 3.0.167.8.4.2 for relief procedures.

Note: No case on the listing will have an ERSED date later than the memorandum date. All cases on the listing must have a specific cause of loss for each

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- (8) Statute barred erroneous refunds should also be included in the monthly administrative resolution request but on its own listing since no credit was taken from the 1540 Account, so no transfer will take place to the 4910 or 6920 Accounts. See IRM 3.17.80.1.29, Write-Off Procedures for Unrecoverable Erroneous Refunds, for more information.
- (9) The Disbursement Loss Relief Request Checklist is completed for each case. The checklist is part of the case file for all cases. See Exhibit 3.0.167-12, Disbursement Loss Relief Request Check List.
- (10) Campuses will expect to receive the **approved** erroneous refund write-off requests back within four to five weeks from the due date to the HQ Losses and Shortages Analyst.
- (11) When administrative resolution is authorized, the procedures in IRM 3.0.167.8.4.3, Clearing the 4910 Account - Disbursement Losses, are followed to clear the 4910 Account.

3.0.167.8.4.2
(08-25-2021)
Relief - Erroneous Refund Procedures Employee Fraud Only

- (1) The Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services is authorized to grant relief for all losses caused by employee fraud. The accountable officer for employee fraud is the director at the time the loss occurred. When the employee fraud case is determined to be uncollectible, prepare a memorandum from the Field Director, Submission Processing to the Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services. The memorandum contains a complete explanation of how the loss occurred and the circumstances surrounding it. State what internal controls were in place at the time of the loss and any changes made because of the loss. State what action was taken to recover the loss and why it is uncollectible. A recommendation is made to grant relief to the Accountable Officer. This recommendation is supported by the case documentation. A statement granting relief is part of the memorandum. Include a statement of how the loss will be resolved when relief is

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Note: Accountability Periods before September 30, 1999, the Accountable Officer was the Service Center Director. After October 1, 1999, the Field Director, Submission Processing is the Accountable Officer.

- (2) The Disbursement Loss Relief Request Checklist is completed for each case. The checklist is part of the case file for all cases. See Exhibit 3.0.167-13, Sample Employee Fraud Preliminary Report.

Note: These items are not included in the monthly administrative resolution request for erroneous refunds. Employee fraud cases require “**relief**” of the Accountable Officer versus “**administrative resolution**” of the erroneous refund loss.

- (3) Scan and email the signed memorandum and the complete relief request case file, including supporting documentation to *Richard.K.Mcerlane@irs.gov*.
- (4) When relief is granted, the procedures in IRM 3.0.167.8.4.3, Clearing the 4910 Account - Disbursement Losses, are followed to clear the 4910 account.

3.0.167.8.4.3
(09-08-2017)

**Clearing the 4910
Account - Disbursement
Losses**

- (1) Clear the 4910 Account **within 10 business days** when administrative resolution or relief is granted.

Note: If 10 business days conflicts with end-of-month (EOM), clear 4910 Account immediately upon RRACS availability.

- (2) The following journal action is required to clear the 4910 account:

1. Debit RRACS 6920 Account, Disbursement Write-off
2. Credit RRACS 4910 Account, Disbursement Loss

3.0.167.8.4.4
(01-06-2023)

**Administrative
Resolution - Identity (ID)
Theft Erroneous Refund
Procedures**

- (1) The Field Director, Submission Processing is not accountable for identity (ID) theft losses. Therefore, request for administrative resolution by the Director, Submission Processing is not required. Authority is delegated to a level no lower than the Manager, Accounting Control/Services Operation.

Note: These losses do not impact director’s accountability or cause an irregularity in the accounts of the Campus Field Director’s. Submission to the HQ Losses and Shortages Analyst is not required.

- (2) An extract will be pulled from the Custodial Detail Database (CDDDB) identifying accounts that have been identified as meeting the 5-year statute expiration date.
- (3) Each campus will receive an extract on a monthly basis on approximately the 8th working day of each month. The extract will identify expired statute cases by campus using the DLN associated with the corresponding campus.
- (4) The extract will contain both TC 841/TC 700 and have a total volume and amount at the end of the spreadsheet.
- (5) There may be one or more signed memo for the monthly extracts. See IRM 3.17.80-19, Write-off Cover Memorandum.
- (6) The Manager, Accounting Control/Services Operation, may administratively resolve these losses and authorize the movement of these losses from the

1545 Account, Identity (ID) Theft Erroneous Refund, to the 6905 Account, Identity (ID) Theft Erroneous Refund Write-off.

- (7) When administrative resolution is authorized, the procedures in IRM 3.0.167.8.4.5, Clearing 1545 Account - Identity (ID) Theft Erroneous Refund, are followed to clear the 1545 Account.
- (8) The journalization each month must be completed by end of month processing.

3.0.167.8.4.5
(10-01-2012)
Clearing 1545 Account - Identity (ID) Theft Erroneous Refund

- (1) Clear the 1545 Account, when administrative resolution is granted. The following journal action is required to clear the 1545 account:
 - 1. Debit RRACS 6905 Account, Identity (ID) Theft Erroneous Refund Write-off
 - 2. Credit RRACS 1545 Account, Identity (ID) Theft Erroneous Refund

3.0.167.9
(10-01-2011)
Annual Report of Administratively Resolved Irregularities

- (1) The Losses and Shortages Analyst, as required by Treasury Directive 32-04, maintains a central control record of administratively resolved cases. This information is used to prepare an annual report to the Commissioner for review. It is due to the Commissioner by November 15th. A copy of the report is sent to the Deputy Commissioner for Service and Enforcement, Commissioner, Small Business/Self Employed Division, Commissioner, Tax Exempt and Government Entities Division, Commissioner, Large and Mid-Size Division, Chief Financial Officer and TIGTA. The report is available for review by the General Accountability Office (GAO) and Treasury audit and investigative personnel.

3.0.167.10
(10-01-2011)
Losses in Transit

Service or other carrier is the agent of the sender, and funds in shipment remain in the "custody" of the accountable officer who shipped them until delivered, notwithstanding the fact that they are in the physical possession of the carrier. Thus, a loss in shipment is a physical loss for which an accountable officer is liable.

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- (2) When a deposit is not received by a depository bank for the campus, it is the responsibility of the Submission Processing Campus to determine if a deposit in transit has been lost and report accordingly.
- (3) When a deposit is not received by a depository bank for the TAC's, it is the responsibility of the TAC Manager to determine if a deposit in transit has been lost and report accordingly.

3.0.167.10.1
(10-01-2011)
Government Losses in Shipment Act (GLISA)

- (1) The Government Losses in Shipment Act, 40 USC 17303, provides for reimbursement to federal agencies suffering loss, damage or destruction of valuables in transit to the consignee designated to receive their shipment.
- (2) The Government Losses in Shipment Act (GLISA), 40 USC 17306, authorizes the issuance of indemnity agreements by the Bureau of Public Debt (BPD) to replace negotiable securities or instruments, such as cashier's checks, money orders, Treasury Bonds, etc. if the taxpayer has actually paid the money.
- (3) Most situations occur in a TAC when the taxpayer presents payment for tax, and it is lost by an IRS employee or by UPS in route to the Submission Pro-

cessing Campus. TAC employees are responsible for notifying the taxpayer of the loss and aiding in recovering the payment. If form of payment was made by cashier's checks, money orders, Treasury Bonds, etc., an indemnity agreement may need to be signed to assist the taxpayer in recovering the lost payment.

- (4) Commercial banks are requesting signatures on indemnity for cashier's checks. These requests are sent for replacement cashier's checks that were not received by IRS or lost by IRS and have not been submitted for payment to the issuing institution. The bank will not issue a replacement check until an indemnity agreement is issued by BPD.

3.0.167.10.2
(06-17-2024)
**Losses in Transit
Procedures**

- (1) Submission Processing or Area Office receives notice or determines that a deposit was lost, destroyed or damaged in transit to the federal depository and Bureau of Public Debt (BPD) followed by a written report. The report includes date of shipment, amount and kind of valuables lost, destroyed or damaged, name and address of the consignee, method of transportation, name of carrier and location from which shipped. Also, provide the registry or receipt number of the carrier bill of lading and cause of the loss, destruction or damage, if known. #

Note: Cash losses incurred during transit by bonded couriers may be charged to the cash courier.

- (2) Submission Processing or Area Office immediately reports the loss, destruction or damage to TIGTA. If you suspect or know of a potential loss of PII also report it to the Office of Privacy, Governmental Liaison and Disclosure (PGLD) *Incident Management (IM) Office (PGLD/IM)*. Call 267-466-0777 if you have any problems with the online form or have questions about completing the online form. See IRM 10.5.1, Privacy Policy, for more details on privacy policy and protections.

Note: TIGTA does not need to be notified of lost packages, including Form 809 receipts unless they are believed to be stolen or involved in a crime.

- (3) A copy of the wire or report is used by the Accounting Operation as the authority to establish a control while the deposit is being reconstructed.
- (4) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to replace lost, destroyed or damaged valuables, or their value, under GLISA. Claims for replacement for losses are sent through proper administrative channels to the Commissioner Taxpayer Services.
- (5) A claim under GLISA is sent to the Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services. The request for replacement is accompanied by a copy of the report of the loss, proof of shipment, copy of the receipt, bill of lading or other record and proof of loss, destruction or damage including a statement of the circumstances and condition in which a shipment was received. Also needed are affidavits about the loss from the depository and carrier, statement and recommendation of the investigating officers, statement regarding all actions taken to recover the loss and a copy of depository and carrier contract, if available.

3.0.167.10.3
(09-08-2017)
**Tracer Action on
Unacknowledged
Deposit**

- (1) Accounting must follow up with the depository on any deposits not confirmed within **nine** calendar days. A second contact will be made **five** days after the first contact.
- (2) If the deposit is still unconfirmed **five** days after the second contact, the Accounting Operation managers will notify Supervisors; the Field Director, Submission Processing; Receipt and Control function, and the area office that an area office deposit is missing. TIGTA and the Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services are also contacted.
- (3) If the deposit is traced to the depository via receipt of transmittal, the loss is the responsibility and liability of the bank. **7650 Account is not debited.** The Taxpayer Services Staff will coordinate with the bank representatives to resolve. If necessary, Office of Chief Counsel is contacted for assistance in receiving proper credit from the bank. Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS) can aid in problems arising with financial institutions. BFS has an automated system that assesses interest to the financial institution when the deposit ticket date differs from the current date. Therefore, IRS must verify that the financial institution is reporting the date correctly on the confirmed deposit tickets. IRS does not receive this payment of interest. This could also apply when resolving “routine” deposit discrepancies.
- (4) If the deposit cannot be traced to the depository bank, take the following recovery actions; credit the Revenue Receipt Accounts in the General Ledger for the amount of each missing SF-215A and debit the 7650 Account (Losses and Shortage) and request returns or payment documents from files. DLNs are determined from the accounting package. Returns pulled from files are timely released upon completion of research. While the returns are charged out, they are maintained in a searchable order so that other requesters can have access to the return information when necessary. If some items are missing from these blocks, initiate special search procedures to locate them.
- (5) Request MFTRA to determine account status. Command Code (CC) IMFOL/BMFOL is used to research account status also. Check IDRS for payments which did not post. This identifies rejected or unpostable items. Alert the Reject or Unpostable functions on any items discovered. All credits post before they are moved to satisfy the 7650 Account.
- (6) Prepare a list of taxpayers’ names, DLNs, and the credits remitted that are reflected on each return or payment document. Balance the individual amounts on the list to the applicable Form 813 and the deposit tickets. Determine whether the remittances were made by check, money order, or cash.
- (7) When it is determined that cash was tendered, contact the Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services, do not debit the taxpayer’s account for lost cash deposits.
- (8) When the remittance is a cashier’s check or money order, follow the indemnity agreement procedures to secure a replacement.
- (9) When the remittance is a personal check, send a letter to each taxpayer explaining that their check was lost prior to deposit, the taxpayer must stop payment on the original check and reissue a new check. Furnish the taxpayer with a name, telephone number and mailing address of the person to contact for more assistance.

- (10) Freeze the taxpayer’s account so that no notices or refunds are sent. Replacement remittances must be deposited daily on a separate deposit ticket and the amounts of the deposit controlled.
- (11) When taxpayers reduce their remittances for expenses incurred for the “stop payment” action, or if they claim reimbursement for these expenses, but have not reduced their remittances, the procedures for Form 8546, Claim for Reimbursement of Bank Charges, is followed.
- (12) Replacement checks may become dishonored because of the “stop payment” action. Contact the taxpayer by phone, or by letter and request that the bank be advised to remove the “stop payment” on the replacement check. Hold the dishonored checks three days if contact is by phone, or seven days if contact is by letter and redeposit.
- (13) If a replacement check is not received within **60** days of the date of the first letter, or if it is dishonored for other than “stop payment”, debit the taxpayer’s account and remove freezes etc. to allow issuance of a balance due notice.
- (14) Because of the possibility of litigation or future correspondence, each taxpayer involved must have a folder prepared to receive all information pertaining to their account. These will be retained 3 years and disposed of according to the Document 12990 (Wage and Investment Records), Records Control Schedule.

Note: If the case file contains documents specifically addressed in the Records Control Schedule (for example, Form 2424, Form 3809, DT/DV, etc.) those documents supersede the aforementioned retention and destruction date.

3.0.167.10.4
(10-01-2011)
Lost Accounting Packages

- (1) If an accounting package is lost, an exhaustive search of the Submission Processing Campus or Area Office, as needed, will be conducted. If the package is not found, it will be reconstructed from the documents, by contact with the area office and with the bank, as necessary.

3.0.167.10.5
(10-01-2011)
Relief - Losses in Shipment

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- (2) If a loss in shipment occurs, the agency must first explore the possibility of filing a claim under the GLISA and must consider requesting relief only if this fails. Denial of a claim under GLISA will cause deeper inquiry upon request for

relief since it suggests the possibility that someone at the point of shipment may have been negligent, but it will not automatically preclude the granting of relief.

3.0.167.11
(10-01-2011)
Indemnity Agreements

- (1) The Government Losses in Shipment Act (GLISA), 40 USC 17306, authorizes the issuance of indemnity agreements by the Bureau of Public Debt (BPD) to replace negotiable securities or instruments, such as cashier's checks, money orders, Treasury Bonds, etc. where the taxpayer has actually paid the money. Indemnity agreements are not provided for personal checks.
- (2) Replacement for the loss must be obtained without an indemnity agreement when possible. Many taxpayers use postal money orders which can be traced, and a replacement can be obtained by completing Postal Form PS 6401. A replacement is issued within three weeks without an indemnity agreement.
- (3) Commercial Banks are requesting signatures on indemnity for cashier checks. These requests are sent for a replacement cashier's check that IRS never received or was lost by IRS. The bank will not issue a replacement check until an indemnity agreement is issued by Bureau of Public Debt (BPD).

3.0.167.11.1
(08-25-2021)
Submission Processing Procedures

- (1) Responsibility for controlling and working indemnity agreements is in the Accounting Operation Submission Processing, Taxpayer Advocate Service or Area Office.
- (2) Once a formal request for an indemnity is received from the bank, notify the taxpayer that it will take **60 to 90** days to process an indemnity agreement.
- (3) Prepare a memorandum, addressed to the Chief, Accounting and Tax Payment Branch, requesting an indemnity Agreement. The memorandum must be signed by the Field Director, Submission Processing, Taxpayer Advocate Service or Area Office Director and must contain the following information:
 - a. Taxpayer name
 - b. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)
 - c. Date the instrument was issued
 - d. Description and amount of the instrument
 - e. The financial institution name and address
 - f. Address where to mail the replacement check
- (4) A formal request for an indemnity must also include:
 - a. The efforts to obtain a replacement
 - b. Written request for an indemnity agreement from the financial institution
 - c. A copy of the negotiable security or instrument
- (5) Control the case, input Transaction Code (TC) 470 with no closing code and monitor the account until it is properly credited.

Note: Do not debit the 7650 Account.

- (6) Submit the complete package to the Headquarters Losses and Shortages Analyst by scan and email to Richard.K.Mcerlane@irs.gov.
- (7) The replacement check must be issued payable to the United States Treasury. Under no circumstance will it be reissued payable to the taxpayer.

3.0.167.12
(11-17-2022)
Unclaimed Funds

- (1) The Field Director, Submission Processing is authorized to sign for unclaimed funds that were made payable to the Internal Revenue Service, or entity such as IRS, that were intended for their accounting jurisdiction.

Note: This will reduce the number of Indemnity Agreements needed to recover unclaimed funds.

- (2) Any inquiries received from any State Agency regarding unclaimed funds being held for the IRS are to be sent to:

U.S. Department of the Treasury
Bureau of the Fiscal Service
Program Resolution Branch
Attn: H. J. Phillips
P.O. Box 149058
Austin, TX 78714-9058

- (3) The Field Director, Submission Processing is authorized to sign the necessary documents to recover seized money/assets that were paid, collected or disbursed under Internal Revenue Laws.

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- (4) On a biannual basis the Losses and Shortages Analyst, on behalf of the IRS, will contact the BFS Unclaimed Assets Analyst via memorandum to exchange program contact information. A memo must be sent by April 15th and October 15th each year. See Exhibit 3.0.167-19, Sample Memo for Unclaimed Funds Program Contacts.

3.0.167.13
(01-08-2015)
**Transfer of Submission
Processing Field
Director's Accountability**

- (1) Transfer of Field Director accountability occurs at the highest executive levels of the organization and often involve decisions from the Executive Resource Board and Department of the Treasury, to name a few.
- (2) In accordance with the General Accountability Office's (GAO) Accounting Principles and Standards <http://www.gao.gov/index.html>, accountable officers are required to render complete accounting documentation covering the full extent of their financial accountability, as of the last day as the accountable officer for their jurisdiction.
- (3) Transfer of director's accountability will generally coincide with the Personnel Action Request (PAR) action for both the incoming and outgoing Director's. However, Executive Services will ultimately determine the effective dates.

Note: Since the end of the month does not always coincide with the end of the pay period, the transfer of director's accountability may occur at any time during the month. See IRM 3.0.167.13.2, Transfer of Accountability Closeout Considerations, for more information on the transfer process.

- (4) Documentation must be maintained in the Submission Processing Campus GAO Site Audit File. Exhibit 3.0.167-17, Director's Accountability Transfer Checklist, provides a checklist to assist in the preparation of an action plan for the transfer of accountability. This checklist is only a guide and must be modified to fit needs.

3.0.167.13.1
(10-01-2011)
Accountability for Revenue Receipts

- (1) Delegation Order 1-6 (formerly DO-29, Rev. 5), IRM 1.2.2.2.6, delegates to Field Directors (Submission Processing), Director (Customer Account Services), Director (Custodial Accounting) the authority to certify and approve as accountable officers Internal Revenue Collections.
- (2) Deposit Tickets prepared by Submission Processing Campus, Taxpayer Assistance Centers and Lockbox Banks use the Agency Locator Code for the campus. Field Directors are accountable for all tax collections received within their accounting jurisdiction. They are accountable for Losses and Shortages of collections, Treasury Bond Deposits, as well as debit vouchers and assets seized in lieu of tax payments.
- (3) Area offices must provide information on Losses and Shortages, Seized/Acquired Property and Collateral Held to Submission Processing to ensure that proper accountability is maintained.

Note: Seized/Acquired Property and Collateral is centralized in the Ogden Submission Processing accounting jurisdiction.

- a. Offices are required to report losses and/or shortages to the Accounting Operation by memorandum.
- b. Area offices receive a monthly copy of the District Office Inventory Summary Report which accounts for the balance of Seized Property, Acquired Property and Collateral Held. The report is used to confirm or reconcile any differences.
- c. Semi-annual District Office Detail Report supports the District Office Inventory Summary Report. A two-way memo is sent to each office requesting confirmation of the inventory or a list of any discrepancies.
- d. The financial accountability requires the physical presence of the Field Director, Submission Processing. Prudent financial management requires a person designated as the accountable officer if the director is on detail or extended leave more than sixty (60) days.

Note: Transfer of accountability *does not* apply to an employee “Acting” as a director when appointed to act by the director while they are absent for a short period of time.

Note: Transfer of accountability *does* apply to an employee who is appointed as “Interim” Field Director by the Director, Submission Processing. An “Interim” Field Director is appointed until a permanent Field Director is named.

3.0.167.13.2
(02-08-2017)
Transfer of Accountability Closeout Considerations

- (1) Transfer of Field Director accountability occur at the highest executive levels of the organization and, although month-end processing is considered, it is not a determining factor when these executive changes are made.
- (2) If the transfer of accountability coincides with the end of the month:
 - a. RRACS month-end processing will be completed.
 - b. The Classification Transaction and Accountability (CTA) for the departing director will be marked “**FINAL**”.
 - c. The CTA submitted the following month under the accountability of the new director will be marked “**FIRST**”.
- (3) If the transfer of accountability does not occur at the end of the month:

- a. Closeout procedures must be completed for the date of closeout. This date will generally be a Saturday to coincide with the PAR action and agency processing.
 - b. Due to the implementation of Customer Accounts Data Engine (CADE) II, it may be necessary to closeout director's accountability on Saturday to include weekend batch postings (for example, 103, 105, 162, 170 and 180).
 - c. Generate the CTA but do not enter into the Central Accounting Reporting System (CARS) or transmit to Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS). Include the CTA in the accountability package. RRACS cumulates the CTA so these figures will be included in the end of month CTA sent to the Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS).
- (4) A representative is designated to ensure that the procedures necessary to transfer accountability are followed and documented.
 - (5) Support Services must change vault/safe combinations the outgoing director had access to, replace form letters bearing the outgoing directors name, change signature stamps and review Delegation of Authority Orders.
 - (6) Accounting Operation must ensure all debits and credits are journalized under the correct director's accountability.

3.0.167.13.3
(10-01-2011)

**Accounting Procedures
for Transfer of
Submission Processing
Director's Accountability**

- (1) These instructions provide the minimum requirements and general guidelines for Accounting.

Note: The checklist, Exhibit 3.0.167-17, Director's Accountability Transfer Checklist, is intended as a guideline and must be modified to each individual campus needs in the development of their action plan (part of the Accountability Package).

Reminder: The action plan must contain the specific action taken and the date completed.

- a. Notify the Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services and the appropriate field offices of any emergency situation or existing condition which could jeopardize an orderly transfer of accountability. Resolve the conditions hindering the transfer process as soon as possible.
- b. Notify the appropriate field offices and the Submission Processing Campus Receipt and Control function of the name and phone number of the Accounting Contact Person.
- c. Review Delegation of Authority Orders to ensure the proper title of the position is reflected.
- d. All Deposit Tickets and Debit Vouchers dated through the date of transfer must be input to RRACS. Use Collections Information Repository (CIR) as a tool to secure and resolve any outstanding Deposit Tickets and to journalize all outstanding Debit Vouchers to the 1720 Account, Dishonored Checks, Adjustments.
- e. Include all collections received through the transfer date under the outgoing director. Input to 7500 Account, Undeposited Collections, memo copies of Deposit Tickets (DT) marked "Undeposited Collections" to cover tax payments received on the transfer date but not submitted to the depository that day. Prepare a list and make copies of all Undeposited Collection deposit tickets.

Note: Entry to 7500 Account, Undeposited Collections, is via RRACS DBA (Database Administrator) window only.

- f. Reflect Undeposited Collections under the outgoing director. Input these deposits to 7500 Account, so that the General Ledger Trial Balance (secured at the end of the transfer date) reflects these items. Upon deposit of these collections, transfer to revenue receipts. The outgoing director is responsible for these collections although they are deposited under the incoming director.

Note: Below are examples of specific timeframes.

1. These undeposited collections deposit tickets must be journalized into the RRACS 7500 account (Window 906) **prior to or on the last day** of the current director's accountability if the transfer occurs at any time during the month **except** the last day of the calendar month.

*Example 1: The last day of accountability for the outgoing director is February 19th and the first day of accountability for the incoming director is February 20th. The undeposited collections deposit tickets must be journalized into the RRACS system **prior to or on** February 19th.*

2. If the transfer occurs on the last day of the calendar month, the undeposited collections deposit tickets must be journalized into the RRACS system **prior** to the RRACS system closing for the month end, which is the second workday of the following month.

*Example 2: The last day of accountability for the outgoing director is February 28th and the first day of accountability for the incoming director is March 1st. RRACS closes for February accounting period on March 3rd. The undeposited collections deposit tickets must be journalized to the 7500 account **on or before** March 3rd, the closing day for RRACS for the February accounting period.*

3. If the Transfer of Accountability occurs on the last day of the calendar month, **do not** journalize any undeposited collections deposit tickets out of the RRACS 7500 account (Window 907) to revenue receipts until the RRACS system opens for the new accounting period. (Usually, RRACS opens for the new accounting month on the third working day of the next month).

*Example 3: The last day of accountability for the outgoing director is February 28th and the first day of accountability for the incoming director is March 1st. RRACS closes for the February accounting period on March 3rd. **Do not** journalize the undeposited collections deposit tickets out of the 7500 account to revenue receipts until March 4th when RRACS opens for the new accounting period of March.*

4. If the transfer of accountability occurs at any time of the month other than the last day, then journalize the undeposited collections deposit tickets out of the RRACS 7500 account (Window 907) to revenue receipts on the first working day following the transfer under the incoming director.

*Example 4: The last day of accountability for the outgoing director is February 19th and the first day of accountability for the incoming director is February 20th. **Do not** journalize the Undeposited Col-*

lections deposit tickets out of the 7500 account to revenue receipts until February 20th when the incoming director is accountable.

- g. Reconcile the totals of the District Office Inventory Detail Report and Loss/Shortage Report with the totals in the related general ledger accounts. Accelerate posting of all transactions for these accounts. Outstanding losses and shortages must be separated according to the director accountable for them.
- h. Verify the District Office Inventory Detail Report and Loss/Shortage Report with the area field office and accounting records. Control and transmit copies of these reports to the appropriate offices with sufficient time for their review and concurrence with the listing as of the date of transfer. Copies of these listings must be signed by responsible officials and included in the accountability package maintained in the GAO Site Audit File.
- i. The RRACS Database Administrator (DBA) will change the director's name on RRACS to the incoming director's name on the first day they become the accountable officer if the transfer takes place any time during the month except the last day. If the transfer takes place on the last day of the month, change the RRACS system on the 1st day RRACS is open for the following month.

Example: The last day of accountability for the outgoing director is February 19th and the first day of accountability for the incoming director is February 20th. Change the RRACS system at beginning of day on February 20th.

Example: The last day of accountability for the outgoing director is February 28th and the first day of accountability for the incoming director is March 1st. RRACS closes for the February accounting period, on the 2nd workday of the month, March 3rd. After month end reports have been completed, change the RRACS system to the new accounting period of March, and change the director's name.

- j. Dishonored Check debit vouchers must be added to the 1710 Account, Dishonored Check, daily. All debit vouchers that are added must be dated prior to or on the transfer date and must be journalized.

- (2) **(Ogden only)** 3200 Account (Collateral Held), 3300 Account (Seized Property, and 7100 Account (Property Acquired in Payment of Taxes) must be balanced before the end of the month of the date of transfer and included on Form 3997 even if it is not at the end of a quarter.

3.0.167.13.4
(03-01-2023)

Accountability Package

- (1) After assuring that all transactions have been posted to RRACS, prepare an Accountability Package. This package must include information for both outgoing and incoming directors. The following documents are required for the package:

Note: The format of this package is an 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ X 11 binder titled _____Campus Transfer of Accountability, _____(Name outgoing director), _____(Name of incoming director), date of transfer.

- a. General Ledger Trial Balance secured from RRACS as of the transfer date.

- b. A listing of amounts included in 7500 Account as deposited on the transfer date. Include copies of the Deposit Tickets after the deposit is made.
- c. District Office Inventory Detail Report reconciled and verified as of the date of transfer.
- d. Loss/Shortage Report reconciled and verified as of the date of transfer.
- e. A Revenue Receipts Summary (Form 3996), using the transfer date, for the month in which the transfer of accountability occurred.
- f. Reconciliation of General Ledger Accounts (Form 3997), using the transfer date, for the month in which the accountability transfer occurred.
- g. The Classification Transaction and Accountability (CTA), using the transfer, for the month in which the accountability transfer occurred.

Note: Upload a copy of the Form 3996 and Form 3997 to SharePoint.

- h. Final action plan.
 - i. Copy of the “Record of Contents of Safes/Vaults” spreadsheet. (This can be obtained from the SP Planning and Analysis Staff).
- (2) Prepare a memorandum from both Field Directors to the Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services with a statement that both officials have reviewed their records of accountability. Provide a concurrence line for both officials’ signatures on the memorandum. A copy of the documents in the accountability package will be provided to either official, if requested.

Note: The Field Director can sign either using a wet (original) or digital signature.

- (3) A complete original accountability package will be maintained in the GAO Site Audit File.
- (4) Prepare a copy of the accountability package for the Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services. Upload the accountability package to the *SharePoint site*.
- (5) Send an email to the Headquarters Losses and Shortages Analyst at *Richard.K.Mcerlane@irs.gov* when the upload is complete.

Note: Do not mail the accountability package to the Losses and Shortages Analyst.

- (6) Completed accountability packages must be received by the Headquarters Losses and Shortages Analyst within 60 days of the date of transfer.

3.0.167.13.5
(10-01-2011)
Ceremony

- (1) Public support, understanding and cooperation are vital to the successful administration of our self-assessment tax system. Certain public ceremonies tend to promote our objectives. The incoming director will discuss ceremonial options with the Commissioner Taxpayer Services.
- (2) Informal induction may be limited to an informal meeting with the Division Commissioner swearing in the new appointee. Generally, the audience will be made up of the local staff with possible attendance of heads of professional groups. News coverage would be limited to distribution of a prepared news release. However, the extent of planned coverage will be on a case-by-case basis.

- a. Develop a proposed general schedule of events and coordinate with the incoming Director and the Division Commissioner.
 - b. Prepare an announcement for employees. Coordinate with the incoming director and secure a recent photograph for the announcement.
 - c. Prepare a news release announcing the ceremony and arrange for photographers if they are part of the news release.
 - d. Develop a list of individuals who will be invited to the ceremony and/or reception.
 - e. If guests from outside the Service are invited, obtain the director's approval of the list and invitations.
 - f. Arrange for space in which the oath of office is to be administered.
 - g. Arrange for space and supplies for a reception if one is held.
 - h. Develop a list of individuals the director must meet.
 - i. Finalize schedule of events, identify specific dates and actions and obtain approval from the director.
 - j. Distribute announcement to employees. Include a schedule for the reception if all employees are invited.
 - k. Distribute news release on the appropriate date.
 - l. Notify Service personal who will attend the ceremony of the time and place. Issue invitations to non-Service persons.
- (3) Formal induction includes a formal swearing in by a Federal Judge in a courtroom setting. An appropriate guest list and media coverage are necessary.
- a. Make initial contact with the Clerk of the Court to determine availability of judges and courtrooms. Additionally, determine the courtroom seating capacity, restrictions on media coverage, parking facilities, lead time required for arrangement of courtroom facilities. If possible, schedule a tentative date for the director and judge to meet.
 - b. The director must meet with the Clerk of the Court and the judge who will administer the oath and agree upon the specific date and time for the ceremony and publicity photographs.
- Note:** Photography is usually not permitted in district courtrooms; the swearing-in ceremony may be reenacted for photographers in the judge's chambers, or the judge and director may be pictured signing the Standard Form 61.
- c. The director and the judge need to have an agreement on recognizing distinguished guests.
 - d. Arrange for the planning of the program if one is to be distributed at the ceremony. Contents must be confined to identification of the participants, text of the oath of office and a brief schedule of events.

Exhibit 3.0.167-1 (06-17-2024)**List of Accountable Officers****DIRECTORS
ACCOUNTABILITY PERIODS****ANDOVER**

THOMAS M. QUINN	09/01/85 - 07/31/99
CAROL STENDER-LARKIN	08/01/99 - 06/30/05
KATHLEEN BUSHNELL	07/01/05 - 01/22/06
NANCY AIELLO	01/23/06 - 05/31/07
AMY STANTON	06/01/07 - 10/08/07
NANCY AIELLO	10/09/07 - 08/31/09

Director accountability transfer to Fresno - 09/01/
2009

Director accountability transfer to Kansas City -
03/04/2020

ATLANTA

SYLVIA H. WREN	03/03/85 - 12/05/87
RAYMOND P. KEENAN	12/06/87 - 01/07/88
BERNARD BARELA	01/08/88 - 01/16/88
MICHAEL R. ALLEN	01/17/88 - 05/28/94
BEVERLY A. STOWELL	05/29/94 - 12/31/96
RICHARD W. MARSH	01/01/97 - 07/04/98
RON WATSON	07/05/98 - 08/31/98
CHARLES WASHINGTON	09/01/98 - 07/31/99
TERRY O'BRIEN	08/01/99 - 01/02/04
RICK SEABORN	01/03/04 - 01/22/04
JAMES GAITHER	01/23/04 - 08/31/06
FREDERICK HODGE	09/01/06 - 08/31/11

Director accountability transfer to Kansas City -
09/01/2011

AUSTIN

CAROLYN K. LEONARD	01/23/78 - 11/10/83
ROBERT E. WENZEL	11/11/83 - 01/13/84
G. WILLIAM GRABO	01/14/84 - 06/30/85
HENRY H. PHILCOX	07/01/85 - 09/30/85

Exhibit 3.0.167-1 (Cont. 1) (06-17-2024)
List of Accountable Officers

DIRECTORS
ACCOUNTABILITY PERIODS

LARRY G. WESTFALL	10/01/85 - 05/31/91
CHARLES PEOPLES	06/01/91 - 03/03/97
JERALD H. HESCHEL	03/04/97 - 05/31/97
GWEN KRAUSS	06/01/97 - 08/02/97
THOMAS H. DEGA	08/03/97 - 09/30/98
GWEN KRAUSS	10/01/98 - 01/02/99
ESTELLE R. TUNLEY	01/03/99 - 10/20/00
REGINALD B. MCFADDEN	10/21/00 - 11/30/02
STACY WILLIAMS	12/01/02 - 03/31/03
DAVID BOOSE	04/01/03 - 12/31/06
KATHLEEN BUSHNELL	01/01/07 - 05/23/09
KENNETH CORBIN	05/24/09 - 07/14/12
PAMELA CARLSON	07/15/12 - 06/30/14
DAGOBERTO GONZALEZ	07/01/14 - 05/09/2020
ANDREW J. BELL	05/10/2020 - 02/13/2021
TAMARA J. POWELL	02/14/2021 - 01/29/2022
MELANIE PIZZO	01/30/2022 - 07/29/2023
ANDREW D. BECKWITH	07/30/2023 - PRESENT

BROOKHAVEN

BOB G. HUGHES	01/08/84 - 10/03/93
CAROL LANDY	10/04/93 - 09/30/99
JAMES GAITHER	10/01/99 - 11/30/03
Director accountability transfer to Cincinnati - 12/ 01/2003	
Director accountability transfer to Ogden - 09/05/ 2019	

CINCINNATI

FREDERIC P. WILLIAMS	02/27/87 - 07/16/93
DON WILLIAMS	07/17/93 - 09/13/93
JOHN RESSLER	09/14/93 - 08/02/97
JIMMY L. SMITH	08/03/97 - 09/30/98

Exhibit 3.0.167-1 (Cont. 2) (06-17-2024)
List of Accountable Officers

DIRECTORS
ACCOUNTABILITY PERIODS

WAYNE HICKS	10/01/98 - 02/28/02
MARILYN A. SOULSBURG	03/01/02 - 09/27/02
RICHARD GOINS	09/28/02 - 01/05/03
PEGGY BOGADI	01/06/03 - 10/01/05
RICHARD GOINS	10/02/05 - 10/31/05
SUSAN HANSEN	11/01/05 - 07/04/09
RICHARD GOINS	07/05/09 - 11/07/09
NANCY AIELLO	11/08/09 - 07/14/2012
JAMES E. ROGERS JR.	07/15/2012 - 02/18/2017
JAMES L. FISH	02/19/2017 - 09/04/2019
Director accountability transfer to Ogden - 09/05/ 2019	

FRESNO

THERON POLIVKA	12/16/79 - 05/03/95
PAUL CORDOVA	05/04/95 - 08/04/95
ROBERT E. WENZEL	08/05/95 - 02/28/98
WAYNE HICKS	03/01/98 - 04/11/98
RONDA HON	04/12/98 - 09/30/99
JIM GRIMES	10/01/99 - 09/30/00
ELLEN B. MOORADIAN	10/01/00 - 05/31/02
BONNIE LEWIS	06/01/02 - 09/30/02
ELLEN B. MOORADIAN	10/01/02 - 08/31/06
JAMES GAITHER	09/01/06 - 10/01/2011
JAMES L. FISH	10/02/2011 - 11/01/2014
CHRISTINA L. NAVARRETE-WASSON	11/02/2014 - 08/06/2016
JON D. SCHWARTZ	08/07/2016 - 11/30/2017
SCOTT WALLACE	12/01/2017 - 07/20/2018
CRAIG STEVENS	07/21/2018 - 09/02/2021

Director accountability transfer to Kansas City -
09/03/2021

KANSAS CITY

Exhibit 3.0.167-1 (Cont. 3) (06-17-2024)**List of Accountable Officers****DIRECTORS
ACCOUNTABILITY PERIODS**

EVERETTE LOURY	03/14/86 - 05/19/93
JAMES VINER	05/20/93 - 07/08/93
LADD ELLIS JR.	07/09/93 - 01/31/98
BARBARA OLBERDING	02/01/98 - 05/31/00
PENNY SLAUGHTER	06/01/00 - 10/14/00
DIANE H. WHITBY	10/15/00 - 03/31/01
RICK SEABORN	04/01/01 - 09/28/01
DIANE H. WHITBY	09/29/01 - 12/31/03
FREDERICK HODGE	01/01/04 - 08/31/06
LACINDA BOWMAN	09/01/06 - 12/31/06
PAMELA WALKER	01/01/07 - 10/14/07
JOHNNY WITT	10/15/07 - 01/01/08
ROBIN CANADY	01/02/08 - 10/28/08
JEFFREY COOPER	10/29/08 - 02/28/09
JOHNNY WITT	03/01/09 - 10/08/2011
LINDA J. ANDRIST/LINDA J. BROWN	10/09/2011 - 01/23/2016

Note: Name change effective August 10, 2014

CURTIS W. RUETER	01/24/2016 - 03/19/2016
JUANITA A. WUELLER	03/20/2016 - 02/04/2017
GWEN M. GARREN	02/05/2017 - 12/09/2017
RICK BAKER	12/10/2017 - 08/10/2018
SCOTT WALLACE	08/11/2018 - 11/24/2018
LORI MINGS	11/25/2018 - 2/28/2023
TRACY CHADWICK	03/01/2023 - 5/18/2024
DARRYL JENKINS	05/19/2024 - PRESENT

MEMPHIS

RAYMOND P. KEENAN	01/08/84 - 06/17/89
RICHARD W. MARSH	06/18/89 - 12/31/96
CHARLES WASHINGTON, JR.	01/01/97 - 04/18/97
THOMAS H. DEGA	04/19/97 - 05/31/97

Exhibit 3.0.167-1 (Cont. 4) (06-17-2024)
List of Accountable Officers

DIRECTORS
ACCOUNTABILITY PERIODS

ESTELLE R. TUNLEY	06/01/97 - 07/19/97
JERALD H. HESCHEL	07/20/97 - 09/21/00
BRENDA ROBINSON	09/22/00 - 01/15/01
HUGH DAVIS JR.	01/16/01 - 08/31/05
Director accountability transfer to Cincinnati - 09/01/2005	
Director accountability transfer to Ogden - 09/05/2019	

OGDEN

ROBERT E. WENZEL	06/01/86 - 02/29/92
MIKE BIGELOW	03/01/92 - 09/02/95
DEBORAH S. DECKER	09/03/95 - 09/30/99
RICHARD M. CREAMER	10/01/99 - 10/31/00
LINDA WEISKOPF	11/01/00 - 06/03/04
KEITH HARRIS	06/04/04 - 09/30/04
JERALD H. HESCHEL	10/01/04 - 09/27/08
PAUL MAMO	09/28/08 - 08/14/10
JEFFREY COOPER	08/15/10 - 01/02/2014
CHRISTINA NAVARETTE-WASSON	01/03/2014 - 05/17/2014
DARREN K. JAMES	05/18/2014 - 10/19/2014
DENISE M. LAGE	10/20/2014 - 09/29/2018
RYAN KINIKIN	09/30/2018 - 01/05/2019
DARREN JAMES	01/06/2019 - 10/10/2020
KATHRYN THORNTON-WIATT	10/11/2020 - 11/21/2020
SCOTT WALLACE	11/22/2020 - 05/18/2024
TRACY CHADWICK	05/19/2024 - PRESENT

PHILADELPHIA

JOSEPH H. CLOONAN	05/01/85 - 09/30/99
CHRIS EGGER	10/01/99 - 03/31/07
SHARON BLOUNT	04/01/07 - 05/31/07
NANCY AIELLO	06/01/07 - 08/31/07

Exhibit 3.0.167-1 (Cont. 5) (06-17-2024)
List of Accountable Officers

DIRECTORS
ACCOUNTABILITY PERIODS

Director accountability transfer to Ogden - 09/01/
2007

Exhibit 3.0.167-2 (10-01-2011)
Sample Receipt Loss Preliminary Report

Sample Memo for Preliminary Report

MEMORANDUM TO: Director Submission Processing Taxpayer Services

FROM: Field Director Submission Processing _____

Preliminary Report—Embezzlement Case # _____

This is a preliminary report from the _____ Submission Processing Campus reporting a loss of revenue receipts. This loss totals \$ _____ and was incurred due to an embezzlement by a former employee. TIGTA is still investigating.

This loss is being forwarded to your office as required by IRM 3.0.167, Losses and Shortages. It is a notification of an irregularity in the account of an Accountable Officer. A supplemental report will be submitted if the former employee makes restitution. If the amount is later deemed to be uncollectible, a request for relief will be submitted for _____, the Accountable Officer.

If there are any questions, please have a member of your staff may contact _____ at _____.

Attachments

**Exhibit 3.0.167-3 (Cont. 1) (10-01-2011)
Sample Correspondence 7804(c) Assessment**

**Field Director, Submission Processing
123 Street
Anywhere, U.S.A. 12345**

IRC 804(c)
SSN:
Type of Tax:
Tax Period:
Date of Notice
Person to Contact:
Telephone Number:
Amount Due:

Dear

This letter constitutes notice and demand for payment in accordance with Internal Revenue Code 7804(c). We hereby demand that you pay the above amount within 10 days of the date of this notice to avoid assessment and collection action as provided in section 7804(c). Interest has been computed from the date of the embezzlement (or negligence).

Internal Revenue Code 7804(c) provides:

(c) DELINQUENT INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEE. — If any officer or employee of the Treasury Department acting in connection with the internal revenue laws fails to account for and pay over any amount of money or property collected or received by him in connection with the internal revenue laws, the Secretary shall issue notice and demand to such officer or employee for payment of the amount which he failed to account for and pay over, and upon failure to pay the amount demanded within the time specified in such notice, the amount so demanded shall be deemed imposed upon such officer or employee and assessed upon the date of such notice and demand, and the provisions of chapter 64 and all other provisions of law relating to the collection of assessed taxes shall be applicable in respect of such amount.

If you wish to appeal this determination, you must first pay the liability and file a claim for refund. If you are not satisfied with the administrative disposition of your claim for refund, your recourse is to file a refund suit with the appropriate federal district court.

Exhibit 3.0.167-5 (10-01-2011)
Sample Receipt Loss Supplemental Report

Sample Memo for Supplemental Report

MEMORANDUM TO: Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services

FROM: Field Director, Submission Processing _____ Campus

Supplemental Report of Embezzlement Restitution

A preliminary report of embezzlement was submitted _____.

The embezzlement was committed by _____.

The losses have been fully resolved through a combination of repayments and income tax refund offsets.

Copies of the preliminary report are attached for your reference. If there are any questions, a member of your staff may contact _____ at

_____.

Attachments

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Exhibit 3.0.167-7 (10-01-2011)
Sample Relief Request Documentation

Losses and Shortages Documentation Check Sheet

1. Deposit Discrepancies

- Summary of Loss
- Transcript of Taxpayer’s Account
- Form 813
- Deposit Ticket
- Debit Voucher
- Taxpayer’s Bank Statement
- Copy of Taxpayer’s Check (front/back)
- Letters to/from Depository
- Letters to/from Drawee Bank
-
- Correct Accountable Officer

#

2. Receipt Loss

- Summary/Explanation of Loss
- Transcript of Injured Taxpayer’s Account(s)
- 7804(c) Assessment
- Withholding of pay/leave/retirement
- Tax Refund Offset
- Court Sentence
- Restitution Ordered
- Amount Recovered
- TIGTA Report of Investigation (ROI)
- Secret Service Report *if applicable*
- Preliminary Report
- Copy of Internal Controls
- Internal Control Weakness
- Reason Account is Uncollectible
- Correct Accountable Officer

Case Number _____

Preparers Signature _____ Date _____

Exhibit 3.0.167-11 (10-18-2011)

Sample Memorandum and Case Listing for Administrative Resolution of Erroneous Refund Losses

MEMORANDUM FOR Director, Submission Processing W&I

FROM:

Field Director, Submission Process-
ing _____

SUBJECT:

Administrative Resolution of Erroneous Refund
Losses

The Director, Submission Processing W&I is authorized to administratively resolve erroneous refund losses. Attached are the January 2006 losses.

If there are any questions, please have a member of your staff may contact _____ at _____

I certify that none of the cases involve employee fraud.

_____ Date _____

Field Director, Submission Processing _____

Attachments

ERRONEOUS REFUND LOSSES

JANUARY 2010

CASE NUMBER	ACCOUNTABLE DIRECTOR	STATUTE DATE	CAUSE OF LOSS	LOSS AMOUNT
95-10-125	_____	1/15/08	MISAPPLIED PAYMENT	\$12,913.31
96-21-135	_____	1/19/08	NON-RECEIPT CLAIM	\$ 315.00
97BF0145	_____	1/21/08	DUPLICATE REFUND	\$ 4,218.00
98-01-0451	_____	5/12/05	MISAPPLIED PAYMENT	\$ 1,340.00

(LIST ALL REFUNDS)

31 REFUNDS

TOTAL LOSS \$32,341.21

I certify that the irregularity in the account of (Accountable Director name(s)) _____ are administratively resolved and approve the write off of losses to the 6920 Account, Disbursement Write-Off.

_____ Date _____

Director, Submission Processing W&I

Exhibit 3.0.167-12 (06-17-2024)

Administrative Disbursement Loss Relief Request Checklist

Administrative Disbursement Loss Relief Request Checklist (Refer to IRM 3.0.167.8.4.1)

Case Number:	NC:	TIN:	Statute Date:	Refund Date:
ERRF Amount:	Employee:	Cause of ERRF:		

Complete this checklist for all disbursement losses (IRM 3.0.167-12). Check the Included Applicable or Not Applicable box next to each item listed below:

Included	N/A	Verified										
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Erroneous Refund Write Off Loss amount is: <input type="text"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refund Schedule Number (RSN) for the TC846/TC840 is: <input type="text"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Erroneous Refund is from this campus or ramp down site: <input type="text"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Correct collection action was taken. <input type="text"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Statute expired before case was identified. <input type="text"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Correct Director is Identified, using the refund date. See IRM 3.0.167-1 <table border="0" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: top;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">AUSPC Directors:</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td>▼</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KCSPC Directors:</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td>▼</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OSPC Directors:</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td>▼</td> </tr> </table>	AUSPC Directors:	<input type="text"/>	▼	KCSPC Directors:	<input type="text"/>	▼	OSPC Directors:	<input type="text"/>	▼
AUSPC Directors:	<input type="text"/>	▼										
KCSPC Directors:	<input type="text"/>	▼										
OSPC Directors:	<input type="text"/>	▼										
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Correct cause of loss is identified per IRM 3.0.167.8.4.1 and matches History Sheet. <input type="text"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Relief amount matches TC 700 amount. <input type="text"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Completed History Sheet. <input type="text"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TCIS Print. <input type="text"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Copy of all taxpayer contacts. <input type="text"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Copy of Manual Refund document. <input type="text"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Copy of feedback to the area causing the erroneous refund and their response. (IRS Errors) <input type="text"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Transcript of loss year and ENMOD with these below * items identified by highlighting *. <table border="0" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: top;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">* Erroneous Refund (highlight) *.</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>* Correct TC 700 (highlight) *.</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>* TC 840 (highlight) and notation if "Moved In" *.</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>	* Erroneous Refund (highlight) *.	<input type="text"/>	* Correct TC 700 (highlight) *.	<input type="text"/>	* TC 840 (highlight) and notation if "Moved In" *.	<input type="text"/>			
* Erroneous Refund (highlight) *.	<input type="text"/>											
* Correct TC 700 (highlight) *.	<input type="text"/>											
* TC 840 (highlight) and notation if "Moved In" *.	<input type="text"/>											
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Balance due is for tax, penalty, and interest, verified interest accruals on IDRS (INTST). <input type="text"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Indicated WO on case file folder (use black marker on paper case files). <input type="text"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1099-C Needed: <input type="text"/> YES: <input type="checkbox"/> NO: <input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Copy of 510-C letter in case file: <input type="text"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TC844, TC971/663 are on account and TC845 input to release -U freeze (use caution). <input type="text"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Explanation of loss and refund recovery attempts for any/all cases over \$100K. <input type="text"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are no duplicates in the case file. <input type="text"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Case file is complete and in order per IRM. <input type="text"/>									

Signature of Employee Case Complete: Date:

Signature of Reviewer Case Complete: Date:

Exhibit 3.0.167-13 (10-01-2011)
Sample Employee Fraud Preliminary Report

Sample Memo for Preliminary Report

MEMORANDUM TO: Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services

FROM: Field Director, Submission Processing _____

SUBJECT: Preliminary Report—Case # _____

This is a preliminary report from the _____ Submission Processing reporting a disbursement loss. The loss totals \$ _____ and was incurred due to _____.

This loss is being forwarded to your office as required by IRM 3.0.167, Losses and Shortages. It is a notification of an irregularity in the account of an Accountable Officer. If the amount is later deemed to be uncollectible, a request for relief will be submitted for _____ the Accountable Officer.

If there are any questions, a member of your staff may contact _____ at _____.

_____ Field Director, Submission Processing _____

Attachments

Exhibit 3.0.167-14 (10-01-2011)
Sample Employee Fraud Supplemental Report

Sample Memo for Supplemental Report

MEMORANDUM TO: Director, Submission Processing Taxpayer Services

FROM: Field Director, Submission Processing _____

SUBJECT: Supplemental Report of Employee Fraud

A preliminary report of fraud was submitted _____. The refund fraud was committed by _____. The losses have been fully resolved through a combination of repayments and income tax refund offsets

Copies of the preliminary report are attached for your reference. If there are any questions, a member of your staff may contact _____ at _____.

Attachments

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Exhibit 3.0.167-16 (09-16-2020)**Sample Memo for Requesting Information from Banks****Sample Memo to the Bank**

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service
PO Box 1234
Cincinnati, OH 45201

Date: MM/DD/YYYY
Reply to: 021180xxxx
Contact : Mary Bass
Telephone: 859-669-9999
Fax :859-669-8888

Name of Bank
Attention:
Address
City, State Zip

To Whom It May Concern:

Please refer to the attached photocopy of a paid check described below:

Account Number: xxxxxx
Payee: IRS
Check Number: xxxx

Maker:
Amount: \$
Date Drawn: MM/DD/YYYY

We have found this check was processed as a _____ during processing. Because of this error we did not receive credit from the Federal Reserve Bank and the taxpayer has not been credited.

Since the Federal Reserve Bank is unable to research their records for checks over one year old, your help in establishing credit for this check is needed. Please review your records for the following information concerning this transaction: date of payment, cash letter, tape total and position (including sequence number).

If you received the check without charge, please forward your authorization for payment to Federal Reserve Bank of _____ (include complete address). A copy of this letter must be attached to the authorization in order to assure proper resolution. If you cannot furnish authorization to FRB, forward a cashier check made payable to the Internal Revenue Service at the above address.

Thank you for your help in properly crediting your customer's tax account.

Sincerely,

Manager, Accounting Control Services
Operation

Exhibit 3.0.167-17 (09-16-2016)
Director’s Accountability Transfer Checklist

Action Item	Assigned to	Completed (initial/date)
1. Identify coordinators under your accounting jurisdiction.	Assigned to	Completed (initial/date)
2. Complete Record of Contents of Safes/Vaults Spreadsheet.	Assigned to	Completed (initial/date)
3. Change vault/safe combination.	Assigned to	Completed (initial/date)
4. Review and update list of employees with vault combination.	Assigned to	Completed (initial/date)
5. Order signature stamp with new director’s name.	Assigned to	Completed (initial/date)
6. Dispose of stamps bearing name/signature of outgoing director.	Assigned to	Completed (initial/date)
7. Dispose of form letters bearing outgoing director’s signature.	Assigned to	Completed (initial/date)
8. Change name on system, notices, and letters from outgoing director to the incoming director.	Assigned to	Completed (initial/date)
9. Verify that systems, notices and letters have the correct director’s name and signature.	Assigned to	Completed (initial/date)
10. Review and revise Delegations of Authority.	Assigned to	Completed (initial/date)
11. Payments received on the transfer date, not included in the regular deposit, will have separate deposit tickets prepared and marked “ UNDEPOSITED COL-LECTIONS ”, the undeposited DT’s are included in the package.	Assigned to	Completed (initial/date)
12. Dishonored Checks - Inform Dishonored Check Unit the last date for offset deposit tickets requests is one week prior to the transfer. Dishonored Check DV’s are added to the 1710 Account. DCF-03 are balanced daily and RRACS journalizes under the correct accountability.	Assigned to	Completed (initial/date)

Exhibit 3.0.167-17 (Cont. 1) (09-16-2016)
Director's Accountability Transfer Checklist

Action Item	Assigned to	Completed (initial/date)
13. District Office Inventory (DOI) - Advance verification and reconciliation. Final DOI certified and included in the package (Ogden Only).	Assigned to	Completed (initial/date)
14. Losses and Shortages - Contact the Remittance Security Coordinator for any new cases affecting accountability.	Assigned to	Completed (initial/date)
15. CIR - Verify all DTs and DVs dated on or prior to the transfer date are journaled. Resolve outstanding deposit tickets. Journal outstanding DVs to 1720 Account.	Assigned to	Completed (initial/date)
16. Include General Ledger trial balance in the package.	Assigned to	Completed (initial/date)
17. Month end balance for date of transfer for Accounts 3200, 3300, and 7100 to be included on the Form 3997 (Ogden only) .	Assigned to	Completed (initial/date)
18. Prepare Form 3996, 3997 and SF224 for the transfer date. Note: Do not enter SF224 into CARS or transmit to Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS). Upload a copy of the Form 3996 and Form 3997 to SharePoint.	Assigned to	Completed (initial/date)
19. Prepare Accountability Package as instructed in IRM 3.0.167, Losses and Shortages. Original in GAO Site Audit file copies to both Directors, Campus Accounting and Director, Submission Processing TS	Assigned to	Completed (initial/date)
20. Prepare a memorandum from both directors to the Director, Submission Processing TS stating that both have reviewed their records of accountability and concur with the results.	Assigned to	Completed (initial/date)

**Exhibit 3.0.167-18 (11-17-2022)
Remittance Security Coordinator (RSC) Report**

Site	Case Num	Amount	TIGTA Date	IRS Date	Memo Rcvd	Loss Date	RSC Date	Source/ Referred to RSC	Date Reported to PGLD/ IM/ CSIRC	Comments

- Site — Submission Processing Campus or Taxpayer Assistance Center (TAC) where the loss occurred
- Case Number — Case number assigned to the loss by TIGTA (or CSIRC number, if not available)
- Amount — Amount of Loss
- TIGTA Date — Date TIGTA was informed of a loss or potential loss
- IRS Date — Date IRS was aware of the loss or potential loss
- Memo Received — Date IRS received the TIGTA Memorandum reporting the loss and identifying the injured taxpayers needing accounts credited, if applicable
- Loss Date — Date the remittance was lost or stolen
- RSC Date — Date the Remittance Security Coordinator was informed of a loss or potential loss
- Source/Referred to RSC — Where the loss or potential loss occurred or where the remittance was mailed: Lockbox Bank (Bank Name), Campus (Campus), Field Office (Field), or if NOT stolen by IRS or Lockbox employee (Non-IRS)/Who referred the case to the RSC: TIGTA (0), Customer Service (1), TAS (2), Field (3), Lockbox Bank (4), Lockbox Coordinator (5), Receipt Loss Coordinator (6), Field Office Payment Processing (7) and Other (8), identify in comments
- Date Reported to PGLD/IM/CSIRC — Date the RSC reported the loss to PGLD/IM/CSIRC (if Lockbox is the source, use N/A)
- Comments — Any information that explains the case, number of taxpayers (if more than 1), specific office if Taxpayer Assistance Center, date the case was closed or cycle the credit posted to correct the account

Note: Due to HQ reporting requirements to GAO, all closed items or cases transferred to a Losses and Shortages account must remain on the RSC Report throughout the calendar year. Each year, in the January-March RSC Report, all closed items for the previous year can be removed from the report.

Exhibit 3.0.167-19 (11-17-2022)**Sample Memo for Biannual Program Contact Information with BFS**

WAGE AND INVESTMENT DIVISION

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
 ATLANTA, GA 30308

MEMORANDUM FOR UNCLAIMED ASSETS ANALYST, BUREAU OF THE FISCAL SERVICE

From: _____
 Losses & Shortages Analyst, Accounting and Deposit Section, Submission
 Processing, Internal Revenue Service

Subject: Biannual Exchange of Unclaimed Assets Program Contact Information

In accordance with IRM 3.0.167.12, Unclaimed Funds, and IRM 3.17.64.36, Unclaimed Funds (Disposition of Requests for Claims from State Treasury), the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Losses and Shortages analyst will coordinate with the Bureau of the Fiscal Service (BFS), Unclaimed Assets analyst for assistance and coordination in securing those unclaimed assets specifically identified for IRS accounts from State Unclaimed Asset departments. In addition, the IRS will turn over unclaimed assets that cannot be identified to any IRS accounts from the State Unclaimed Asset departments as well.

In effort to maintain current program contacts within each agency, the Losses and Shortages analyst, on behalf of the IRS, will contact the Unclaimed Assets analyst on a biannual basis to exchange program contact information. If program Point of Contact information changes outside of the biannual exchange, changes will be shared as they occur.

Current contact information for each agency are as follows:

U.S. Department of Treasury
 Internal Revenue Service
 Submission Processing, Accounting and Deposit Losses and
 Shortages Analyst
 (NAME) (ADDRESS)
 (CITY, STATE ZIP)
 (EMAIL ADDRESS)

U.S. Department of Treasury
 DMSOC-West, Bureau of the Fiscal Service Program
 Resolution Branch
 Unclaimed Assets Analyst (NAME)
 (ADDRESS) (CITY,
 STATE ZIP)
 (EMAIL ADDRESS)

 Internal Revenue Service
 Losses & Shortages Analyst

 Bureau of the Fiscal Service
 Unclaimed Assets Analyst

Exhibit 3.0.167-20 (08-25-2021)

Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
AUSA	Assistant United States Attorney
BPD	Bureau of Public Debt
BFS	Bureau of Fiscal Service
CADE	Customer Accounts Data Engine
CARS	Central Accounting Reporting System
CC	Command Code
CDDDB	Custodial Detail Database
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CI	Criminal Investigation
CTA	Classification Transaction and Accountability
CSIRC	Computer Security Incident Response Center
DCF	Dishonored Check File
DO	Delegation Order
DOJ	Department of Justice
DLN	Document Locator Number
ECP	Electronic Check Processing
FASAB	Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board
FCCA	Federal Claims Collection Act
FFMIA	Federal Financial Management Improvement Act
FRB	Federal Reserve Bank
GAO	Government Accountability Office
GLISA	Government Losses in Shipment Act
HQ	Headquarters
IDT	Identity Theft
IPAC	Intra-Governmental Payment and Collections
IPACR	Intra-Governmental Payment and Collections Receipts
IRM	Internal Revenue Manual
IT	Information Technology
NMF	Non-Masterfile
OAR	Operations Assistance Request

Exhibit 3.0.167-20 (Cont. 1) (08-25-2021)**Acronyms**

Acronym	Definition
PAR	Personnel Action Request
PGLD/IM	Office of Privacy, Governmental Liaison and Disclosure (PGLD) Incident Management (IM)
PII	Personally Identifiable Information
POC	Payment over Cancellation
ROI	Report of Investigation
RPM	Return Preparer Misconduct
RRACS	Redesigned Revenue Accounting Control System
RSC	Remittance Security Coordinator
SAC	Special Agent In Charge
SAMC	Situational Awareness Management Center
SOC	Sub-Object Code
SF	Standard Form
SP	Submission Processing
TAC	Taxpayer Assistance Center
TAS	Taxpayer Advocate Service
TC	Transaction Code
TD	Treasury Directive
TDA	Tax Delinquent Account
TIGTA	Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration
TFM	Treasury Financial Manual
TS	Taxpayer Services
U.S.C.	United States Code