1980 Annual Report

Commissioner of Internal Revenue

IRS

Addenda:

Statistical data used in the text and tables of this volume are on a fiscal year basis, unless otherwise noted. For example, data headed "1980" pertains to the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1980.

Graphs, charts and text figures have been rounded and may not compute precisely compared to the statistical tables, which are based on unrounded figures.

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1980 Annual Report

Commissioner of Internal Revenue

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Introduction

This is my fourth annual report as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and my last. I would therefore like to discuss some of the goals, accomplishments, unfinished business and frustrations of tax administration from a somewhat broader perspective than is customary in an annual report.

In my letter of resignation to the President I said, "The fair and sensitive administration of tax laws is crucial to the existence of a just society. I feel privileged for the opportunity you have given me to participate in this important work."

If we expect taxpayers to comply voluntarily with our tax laws we have an obligation to assure them that the law is administered evenhandedly, that compliance activities are fairly directed, that help is available to cope with the complexities of our system, that there is a fair and speedy method to resolve conflicts and that complaints are resolved expeditiously. I believe we have made substantial progress in meeting these obligations in the past 3 ½ years.

Improving fairness in directing compliance activities has resulted in substantially increased attention to abusive tax shelters. Through abusive tax shelters many high-income taxpayers claim substantial unwarranted reductions in their income tax liabilities. This situtation, if uncorrected, is unfair to average taxpayers and demoralizing to the tax system. Dealing effectively with abusive shelters has proved to be a difficult undertaking requiring substantial examination, technical and legal resources. But it is an essential undertaking. We have identified approximately 27,000 abusive shelters involving about 190,000 tax returns claiming deductions of over $5 billion.

It is worth noting that tax shelter activities are not a problem inherent in an income tax. These activities come about largely as a by-product of provisions put in the tax law to achieve nontax goals; to encourage or reward conduct considered to be socially or economically desirable. Virtually all of the tax shelters we have seen are based on the use or abuse of provisions in the *Code* that, because they are essentially expenditure programs engrafted onto the tax law, deviate from the proper measurement of income; for example, accelerated depreciation, immediate deduction of intangible drilling costs, immediate deduction of development expenses of mineral deposits, investment credit, deductibility of charitable contributions of property at market value rather than cost and immediate deduction of research and development costs. Unless Congress is prepared to reverse the trend of using the tax code for purposes other than the computation of income as a measurement of ability to pay taxes, ways must be found to prevent abuses of these tax expenditure provisions.

The willingness of taxpayers to "invest" in tax shelter schemes providing claimed tax benefits unlikely to be sustained is, in my view, largely the result of an inadequate penalty structure in our tax laws. The taxpayer is induced to play the "audit lottery" because there is little or no risk or cost in playing and losing. If the taxpayer claims questionable deductions and he is not audited, he has won. (We have reduced but not eliminated the odds against winning by increased audit coverage of these returns.) If he is selected for audit and the claimed deductions are disallowed he may still have won because he has deferred his tax payment at a favorable rate of interest. This deferral period is often quite long, particularly if the taxpayer contests the proposed disallowance in court, even if he concedes before trial.

While the *Internal Revenue Code* provides a penalty for negligence, it is often not sustainable against a taxpayer who claims to have relied on the advice of promoters, their lawyers and accountants, particularly if the transaction involves very complex provisions of the law, and frequently even if the professional opinion concludes that the claimed tax benefit is probably not available.

I believe a reexamination of the penalty provisions is in order. If there were a risk commensurate with the claimed rewards then taxpayers and their advisers would make a more realistic assessment of the allowability of the claimed tax benefit before making the "investment." Such penalties could be limited to substantial deficiencies.

The role of the professional adviser in the marketing of tax shelters has been a concern to the Service for some time. Since the applicability of existing penalties may depend on the participation of tax professionals in the scheme, they have a particular responsibility to the Treasury in undertaking such participation. In many tax shelter schemes it appears that the product actually being marketed is the lawyers' or accountants' opinion. It is that opinion that is viewed as giving the "free ticket to the audit lottery." Therefore the Treasury Department recently proposed revisions to Circular 230 governing standards of practice before the Treasury Department that deal with this problem.

An area of tax shelter activity that deserves special comment because of its growth in recent years is the use of commodity or financial futures contracts to create artificial losses and deductions. These transactions come in a dazzling

array of forms and combinations. What they all have in common is the claim of deductions and losses far in excess of the taxpayer's actual losses or his risk of loss. Essentially the taxpayer has various market positions designed to balance gains against losses so that a loss in one position will be roughly offset by a gain in another. The taxpayer then claims a loss on one side of the transaction, simultaneously establishes a position to secure his offsetting gain and defers realizing the gain to a subsequent tax period. In some combinations it is claimed that the loss is short term or ordinary and the offsetting gain is a long-term capital gain. The Service has established special programs designed to identify returns with such transactions and to combat these abuses. But legislative action is needed to prevent taxpayers from claiming these deductions and losses in the first place. The issue is very serious, involving claimed losses of hundreds of millions of dollars. It is an affront to our tax system to permit taxpayers who frequently have among the highest incomes in the country to file returns showing little or no tax due as a result of transactions with little economic significance.

Largely because of the use of tax shelters the Service has changed the way it classifies returns for audit coverage and other purposes. For many years returns were grouped by classes based on adjusted gross income (AGI) and generally the higher-income classes received greater audit coverage. However, artificial deductions — largely tax shelters — have caused many returns of taxpayers with high real incomes and complicated financial and tax affairs to be classified in low AGI classes with a correspondingly smaller audit coverage. To correct this problem and more effectively allocate audit resources we have changed our system of classifying returns for all purposes to one based on total positive income (TPI). TPI is a more accurate measure of the taxpayer's tax affairs. The result of this reclassification will be that more examination resources will be devoted to higher-income taxpayers. This reclassification will reduce the total number of tax returns examined as resources are diverted from simpler to more complex returns, but will improve the fairness of the examination program.

Traditional audit activity involving an examination of taxpayers' records is not the only program the Service has for verifying compliance with the tax laws. The information returns program (IRP), which matches information documents furnished by payers of wages, interest, dividends and certain other income items with income tax returns, has been significantly expanded in recent years. The Service has increased the number of documents matched and provided new improved systems for the use of the information resulting from the match.

During fiscal year 1977, IRS processed 50.5 percent of the 481 million documents received. The Service plans to process 84.5 percent of the 547 million documents received during this fiscal year. This very substantial increase is largely the result of the Combined Annual Wage Reporting program. Under this program employers send their W-2s to the Social Security Administration, which converts the information to computer tapes that IRS can then process directly.

New procedures for handling information documents, in place for the first time this year, will provide tax examiners with the information from IRP documents at the time individual tax returns are examined. This information should substantially increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the examination program. We have also, for the first time, revised our processing system to provide early notices of nonfiling of tax returns in association with the IRP program.

While the information returns program is effective for identifying substantial numbers of apparent underreporters and nonfilers, it is impossible because of resource constraints to pursue every lead. Therefore, selections must be made of those leads most likely to be productive, just as we select for audit those returns that appear to be most in need of audit. We have undertaken several research efforts designed to improve our selection systems, which we hope will further improve the productivity of this very important program.

In last year's annual report I commented on the study the Service had published on "Estimates of Income Unreported on Individual Income Tax Returns." That report estimated that between $75 and $100 billion of income from legal sources was not reported for tax year 1976. During that year $1.1 trillion of income was reported. This unreported income is a concern to the Service and should be a concern to all taxpayers. The failure of some taxpayers to pay their required share of taxes increases the burden on honest taxpayers. High compliance is essential to a fair tax system — to avoid overtaxing the honest.

While examination and document matching are effective programs they cannot equal the level of compliance achieved when income is subject to withholding unless extended beyond levels that are economically feasible and socially acceptable. The goal of tax administration should be to have high compliance with little intrusiveness. Broadened withholding of tax at the source would make a substantial contribution toward reaching that goal.

It is therefore disappointing that Congress rejected the Administration's proposal to withhold taxes from certain dividend and interest payments, and has not yet acted on a proposal to withhold taxes on payments made by businesses to certain independent contractors — those most like employees.

Evenhanded administration of the tax laws obviously requires not only the fair allocation of compliance resources but the uniform application of the tax laws. Our regulations, revenue rulings, letter rulings and technical advice are the means by which we inform the taxpaying public and our own personnel of the Service's position on the many interpretive problems that arise in applying the tax laws in our complex society. They are the means by which we seek to insure the uniform application of the laws so that taxpayers with similar transactions are treated similarly.

In recent years Congress has prohibited the Service from issuing such interpretations concerning the taxation of fringe benefits, determinations concerning racial discrimination in tax-exempt schools, the taxation of commuting expenses and section 280A relating to relatives' use of rental property, office in the home and repairs of rental property as personal use. In each of these instances, while the Service is prohibited from issuing regulations and rulings the underlying law was not changed and, therefore, the interpretive problems have not disappeared. Our personnel use their best judgment in interpreting the law but inevitably in some cases these judgments will vary. The result is that different taxpayers are treated differently and the Service is prohibited from resolving these inconsistencies.

A particularly dramatic illustration of this problem is the situation involving private schools. As a result of a class action involving Mississippi schools the Service was ordered by a federal district court to apply rules to determine whether certain private schools discriminate racially and are therefore ineligible for tax exemption. The court-ordered rules are very similar to rules the Service is specifically prohibited by Congress from applying in the rest of the country. Such congressional actions do nothing to enhance respect for the tax system or for government. Almost any clear substantive rule that can be applied uniformly is better than the present situation.

Our tax laws are complex — more complex than they need to be although real simplicity is impossible. Simple rules cannot be devised to compute fairly the tax liabilities of multinational corporations, syndicated partnerships or generation–skipping trusts. Complex transactions frequently require complex rules.

But many of the complex provisions of our tax laws are unnecessary to the administration of an income tax, that is, not necessary to the appropriate measurement of a taxpayer's ability to pay tax. Rather they are essentially expenditure programs administered through the tax laws. There are close to 100 of these provisions listed in the current budget and together, I think it is fair to say, they are responsible for most of the complexity facing the average taxpayer.

Apart from the merits of the goals sought to be achieved by these provisions and apart from the structure of the particular program, i.e., how its benefits are distributed and the criteria for qualifying, there is a substantial price that is paid in using the tax system for purposes other than measuring income. That price is complexity. While no single tax expenditure can be said to overburden the tax system, in total they do. Too little attention is paid to the damage to the tax system — to the average taxpayer's feeling about the fairness of the tax system — in enacting these provisions. Taxpayers cannot be expected to believe that a tax system is fair if they cannot understand it and our tax laws are ununderstandable to too many people required to comply.

Moreover, there is a tendency to overrefinement of many provisions of the law in the name of fairness. I would like to repeat what I said in remarks earlier this year to the Inter-American Center for Tax Administrators.

> "In a desire to differentiate carefully among taxpayers with slightly different abilities to pay, we may inadvertently, and with the best of intentions, reduce the perceived fairness of the system, and even its actual fairness, if the nuances of the system become too complex and subtle to be managed by the average taxpayer. This situation seems particularly apparent in the case of certain deductions. It seems entirely reasonable to put great weight on simplicity rather than perfect fairness where the differences to be achieved are usually small, are not limited to a particular economic class of taxpayers, and are not subject to significant abuse."

While we wish for simplicity we must administer complexity.

Commissioner Jerome Kurtz (seated center) and his executive staff. Standing (left to right) are: Charles H. Brennan, North Atlantic Regional Commissioner; Robert L. Rebein, Assistant Commissioner (Inspection); Donald J. Porter, Assistant Commissioner (Data Services); M. Eddie Hieronimus, Assistant Commissioner (Taxpayer Service and Returns Processing); Eugene D. Alexander, Assistant to the Commissioner (Equal Opportunity); Philip E. Coates, Assistant Commissioner (Compliance); Harold M. Browning, Taxpayer Ombudsman; Russell E. Dyke, Assistant Commissioner (Planning and Research); Harold A. McGuffin, Southeast Regional Commissioner; Roger L. Plate, incoming Midwest Regional Commissioner; Leon C. Green, Central Regional Commissioner; Charles F. Mirlani, retiring Midwest Regional Commissioner; and S. Allen Winborne, Assistant Commissioner (Employee Plans/Exempt Organizations).

Seated (left to right) are: Dominick J. Lanfranchi, Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner; Joseph T. Davis, Assistant Commissioner (Resources Management); James I. Owens, Southwest Regional Commissioner; William E. Williams, Deputy Commissioner, Commissioner Kurtz; Gerald C. Portney, Assistant Commissioner (Technical); Thomas A. Carpoza, Western Regional Commissioner; A. James Gotto, Assistant to the Commissioner (Public Affairs); and William D. Waters, Mid-Atlantic Regional Commissioner.

Assistants to the Commissioner, Marvin Katz, David F.P. O'Conner and Stanley Koppelman were not present for the photo.

Resources for taxpayer service activities must compete with those for compliance functions and for the processing of returns. Compliance functions produce a direct yield to the Treasury many times their cost. There is, therefore, some pressure, particularly in the face of the tight budgets we have experienced over the past four years, to direct resources to those functions. I firmly believe, although cannot prove, that voluntary compliance is better when taxpayers are treated fairly. We cannot measure the contribution towards voluntary compliance of enforcement or service functions. In enforcement we can measure direct yields but not improved voluntary compliance, which I believe is much more important than direct yield. And service to taxpayers has no direct measurable yield.

But fairness requires that the government help taxpayers comply with the burdens it has imposed and we have emphasized and improved our service operations over these past years.

We were able to make major revisions of the forms in 1977 largely as a result of the Tax Reduction and Simplification Act of 1977. As a result of those changes and efforts to expand use of the simple Form 1040A by those taxpayers who can use it, the number of 1040A filers increased by 8.7 million taxpayers from 1977 to 1980 while the number of long form filers decreased from 56.5 to 55.3 million.

The 37.6 million taxpayers who now use the Form 1040A face little of the complexities of the *Internal Revenue Code*. Real simplification of the system is achieved each time a taxpayer uses the 1040A rather than the 1040. To provide further assistance to taxpayers, our instructions have been thoroughly revised and simplified.

The number of telephone calls answered, the accuracy of the answers and the number of taxpayers serviced at our offices have all increased. This past fiscal year we answered 35 million telephone calls and served 8 million taxpayers at our offices.

We have a substantial effort underway to improve the understandability of the various notices we send to taxpayers, many of which are indeed bewildering. I hope we can make them less so.

There is probably nothing more frustrating to taxpayers than the difficulty sometimes encountered in trying to get the Service to correct a mistake that it has made. Mistakes are not limited to the IRS. They are inevitable and the difficulty of correcting them seems to be a function of the size of the organization making them.

To help taxpayers who have been unable to get errors corrected in the normal course of dealing with the Service, an experimental problem resolution program was undertaken in 1976. We have now expanded this operation to every district office and service center. Each such office now has a special staff charged with the responsibility of straightening out persistent problems. The problem resolution officers have the knowledge to cut through red tape and solve such problems on a personal basis. There is follow-through on each problem handled to make sure it is properly resolved. Last year over 200,000 problems were handled in this program with a very high degree of satisfaction among taxpayers

This year, to give added emphasis to this program, to increase its importance and expand its responsibility, I created a Taxpayer Ombudsman in the National Office who supervises all problem resolution functions and who represents taxpayers' interests generally. The Ombudsman reports directly to the Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner.

Fairness to taxpayers also requires that they have a ready means to resolve technical or legal disputes with the Service. During 1978 we reorganized our administrative appeals system. Prior to the change taxpayers could take their disputes to a district conference and then to the Appellate Division. District conferees had only limited settlement authority and were under the jurisdiction of the district office that had made the determination being contested. The Appellate Division was independent of the district office and had full settlement authority but appellate conferences were not held in as many locations as district conferences and were therefore less convenient for many taxpayers.

Under the reorganization district conferences were eliminated and the Appellate Division was expanded. Now taxpayers have a single hearing with an appeals officer who has full settlement authority, is independent of the district office and is available at every location where district conferences were formerly held. This reorganization has resulted in more prompt and convenient resolution of disputes.

Finally, I believe that a basic principle underlying a fair tax administration system is that individuals are entitled to a high degree of privacy protection in their tax returns and in the records they must maintain to meet their tax obligations. We should not put these taxpayers in the dilemma of complying with the tax laws at the risk of prosecution for nontax criminal violations. The Internal Revenue Service's primary task is to collect taxes under a voluntary compliance system, not to enforce the Nation's nontax criminal laws, collect nontax debts or gather statistics for nontax purposes. Tax returns and tax administraton should be used for tax purposes. We will pay a heavy cost if we use the resources of the tax system in an attempt to achieve nontax objectives.

I leave the next Commissioner a professional and nonpolitical organization of public servants dedicated to doing a difficult job fairly. I am honored to have served.

Jerome Kurtz
Commissioner of Internal Revenue

Returns Received

The Internal Revenue Service received 143.4 million tax returns and supplemental documents during 1980, for a 2.3 percent increase over the 140.2 million received in 1979. Over 93.1 million, or 64.9 percent of all returns received, were individual tax return Forms 1040 and 1040A, while 90.8 million had been received in the previous 12-month period. More than 37.6 million individual taxpayers — 40.4 percent of all individual filers — used the Form 1040A, compared to over 36.1 million in 1979, a rise of 4.3 percent. The number of individual taxpayers filing Form 1040 increased 1.4 percent from 54.5 million to 55.3 million this year.

Number of Returns Filed, by Principal Type of Return

(Figures in thousands. For details see Statistical Table 7.)

Type of Return	1979	1980
Grand Total	**R140,201**	**143,446**
Income Tax, total	**R104,910**	**107,827**
Individual	R90,803	93,143
Declaration of estimated tax	8,425	8,699
Fiduciary	1,804	1,877
Partnership	1,353	1,390
Corporation	R2,525	2,718
Estate Tax	**159**	**148**
Gift Tax	**202**	**216**
Employment Tax	**26,219**	**26,499**
Exempt Organization	**450**	**444**
Employee Plans	**1,214**	**792**
Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	**R543**	**547**
Excise Tax	**R1,014**	**909**
Supplemental Documents*	**R5,490**	**6,064**

R Data revised from previous annual report.
* Includes Forms 1040X, 1120X, 2688, 4868, 7004, Tent. 1120L & M, 7005, 990AR, 4578, 6069, 990BL, 1041A and 2438.

Mathematical Correction

As a result of checking the mathematics on 88.9 million individual returns, 2.9 million taxpayers were found to have made mistakes that overstated their tax liabilities by $591 million, an average of $203 per return. On 3.6 million returns taxpayers had understated their tax liability by $1.1 billion with an average of $315.

Error rates for Forms 1040 and 1040A rose slightly in 1980, with 6.3 percent of the 1040As processed having mathematical errors compared to 5.5 percent for 1979. The error rate for Forms 1040 was 7.5 percent in 1980, 7.3 percent in 1979. The error rate increase is mostly due to math error notices being sent to taxpayers who qualified for the earned income credit but did not claim it on their returns.

The IRS also checked the amounts claimed for estimated tax payments and found that taxpayers underclaimed $618 million and overclaimed $752 million.

Individual Income Tax Returns Mathematically Verified

(In thousands)

	1979	1980
Number verified by computer	**87,382**	**88,945**
Number of returns on which mathematical errors were detected	6,003	6,468
Percent of returns with mathematical errors	6.9	7.3
Returns with increase:		
Number	3,755	3,556
Amount	905,624	1,119,633
Average amount	$241.16	$314.88
Returns with decrease:		
Number	2,249	2,912
Amount	357,351	590,832
Average amount	$158.92	$202.91

Net Internal Revenue Collections
(In thousands of dollars)

Source	Gross Collections	Refunds[1]	Net Collections Amount	Net Collections Percent of Total
Grand total	**519,375,273**	**53,504,051**	**465,871,222**	**100.0**
Corporation income taxes	72,379,610	7,779,937	64,599,673	13.9
Individual income taxes	287,547,782	*44,753,862	242,793,920	52.1
Employment taxes, total	128,330,480	571,486	127,758,994	27.4
Old-age, survivors, disability and hospital insurance	122,486,499	507,290	121,979,209	26.2
Railroad retirement	2,534,981	1,218	2,533,763	0.5
Unemployment insurance	3,309,000	62,978	3,246,022	0.7
Estate and gift taxes	6,498,381	108,901	6,389,480	1.4
Excise taxes	24,619,021	289,865	24,329,156	5.2

[1] Does not include interest paid on refunds. In the narrative, the total refund figure of $54.0 billion includes $504 million interest.

* Refunds of Forms 1040 and 1040A minus FICA, but including employment tax.

Tax Receipts

Gross tax receipts in 1980 rose to $519.4 billion, passing the one-half trillion dollar mark for the first time. Total receipts showed an increase of $59 billion — 12.8 percent — over 1979.

Income taxes accounted for over two-thirds of all tax receipts. Individual income taxes of $287.5 billion reflected an increase of $36 billion, or 14.3 percent over the prior year. Corporation income tax receipts were $72.4 billion, for an increase of $932 million or 1.3 percent.

Social security, self-employment, federal unemployment and railroad retirement taxes totaled $128.3 billion, up $15.5 billion, or 13.7 percent, from 1979. This rise reflects an increase in the social security tax rate from 12.1 to 12.26 percent on Jan. 1, 1979, and an increase in the earnings base from $17,700 in 1978 to $22,900 in 1979 and to $25,900 in 1980.

Excise tax revenue rose to $24.6 billion, up $5.6 billion, or 29.2 percent, over last year. The sharp increase was due primarily to receipts from the new windfall profit tax.

Estate and gift taxes increased by $1 billion — 17.7 percent — to $6.5 billion.

Refunds

The IRS paid $54 billion in total refunds to 75 million taxpayers including 4.5 million checks totaling $1.3 billion for taxpayers who claimed the earned income credit. In 1979, 69 million refunds totaling $41.7 billion were paid. This year refunds to 72.3 million filers of Forms 1040 and 1040A were $44.4 billion, including interest, averaging $614 compared to an average $518 paid to 67.3 million individual taxpayers in 1979. Refunds of $8.1 billion were made to 560,000 corporate taxpayers, while refunds of employment, excise, estate and gift, railroad retirement and FUTA taxes totaled $1.5 billion.

Gross Internal Revenue Collections
(In thousands of dollars. For details see Statistical Table 1)

Source	Percent of 1980 Collections	1979	1980	Increase or Decrease Amount	Increase or Decrease Percent
Grand total[1]	**100.0**	**460,412,185**	**519,375,273**	**58,963,088**	**12.8**
Income taxes, total	**69.3**	**322,993,733**	**359,927,392**	**36,933,659**	**11.4**
Corporation	13.9	71,447,876	72,379,610	931,734	1.3
Individual, total	55.4	[3]251,545,857	[4]287,547,782	36,001,925	14.3
Withheld by employers[2]	43.1	[3]195,331,016	[4]223,801,608	28,470,592	14.6
Other[2]	12.3	56,214,840	63,746,174	7,531,334	13.4
Employment taxes, total	**24.7**	**112,849,874**	**128,330,480**	**15,480,606**	**13.7**
Old-age, survivors, disability and hospital insurance, total	23.6	107,525,982	122,486,499	14,960,517	13.9
Federal insurance contributions	22.5	102,492,463	116,763,618	14,271,155	13.9
Self-employment insurance contributions	1.1	5,033,519	5,722,881	689,362	13.7
Unemployment insurance	0.6	2,958,000	3,309,000	351,000	11.9
Railroad retirement	0.5	2,365,893	2,534,981	169,088	7.1
Estate and gift taxes	**1.3**	**5,519,074**	**6,498,381**	**979,307**	**17.7**
Excise taxes, total	**4.7**	**19,049,504**	**24,619,021**	**5,569,517**	**29.2**
Alcohol	1.1	5,647,924	5,704,768	56,844	1.0
Tobacco	0.5	2,495,517	2,446,416	-49,101	-2.0
Other	3.2	10,906,063	16,467,837	5,561,774	51.0

[1] Collections are adjusted to exclude amounts transferred to the Government of Guam.
[2] Estimated collections of individual income tax withheld are not reported separately from old-age, survivors, disability and hospital insurance (OASDHI) taxes on wages and salaries. Similarly, collections of individual income tax not withheld are combined with OASDHI taxes on self-employment income. The amount of OASDHI tax collections shown is based on estimates made by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of sec. 201(a) of the Social Security Act as amended, and includes all OASDHI taxes. The estimates shown for the two categories of individual income taxes were derived by subtracting the OASDHI tax estimates from the combined totals reported.
[3] Includes Presidential Election Campaign Fund amounting to $35,933,816.
[4] Includes Presidential Election Campaign Fund amounting to $38,831,653.

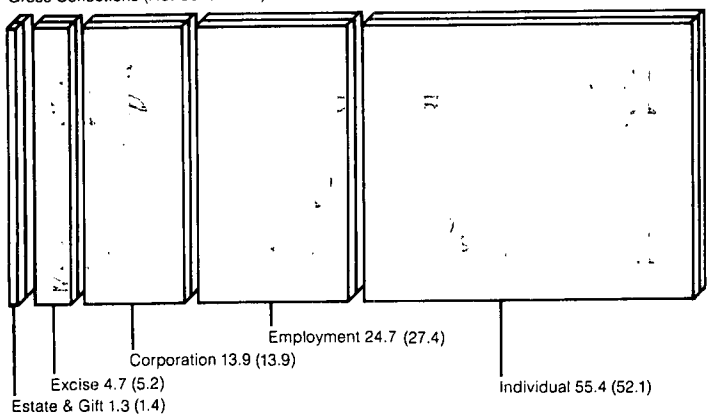
Flow of Returns Filed and Refunds Issued
Individual Income Tax*
(Cumulative number in thousands)

1979	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Returns Filed						
Number	9,758	35,842	53,259	86,431	87,951	89,232
Percent	10.9	40.2	59.7	96.9	98.6	100
Refunds Issued						
Number	1,399	13,139	34,074	53,914	62,761	64,307
Percent	2.2	20.4	53.0	83.8	97.6	100
1980						
Returns Filed						
Number	9,731	38,250	55,827	88,769	89,981	91,432
Percent	10.6	41.8	61.1	97.1	98.4	100
Refunds Issued						
Number	986	13,190	35,439	56,408	67,353	69,028
Percent	1.4	19.1	51.3	81.7	97.6	100

* Returns processed by National Computer Center and refunds scheduled for issuance by Regional Disbursing Centers include only Forms 1040 and 1040A.

The Tax Dollar--
Where It Came From

Gross Collections (Net Collections)



Penalties

Under law the IRS levies penalties such as those for failure to pay, paying with bad checks, filing late or committing negligence and fraud. In 1980 the IRS assessed 20 million penalties for a total of $2.1 billion. For details see Statistical Table 14.

Tax Credits

This year $775 million in child-care credits, available to working parents meeting certain requirements, were claimed on 3.7 million returns.

Earned income credit (EIC) of $2 billion was claimed by 7.1 million low-income taxpayers who maintain a home for themselves and at least one dependent. The Revenue Act of 1978 provided for advance payment of EIC in employee paychecks to give employees the option of receiving the credit amount each payday rather than waiting until the end of the tax year to get refunds from filing of individual income tax returns. Since the program began on July 1, 1979, $26.1 million of advance EIC has been paid out by employers and reported on 39,300 employment tax returns.

Employers claimed $582 million on 286,000 returns for the targeted-jobs credit in 1980. This credit replaced the new-jobs credit and is designed to encourage employment of specific groups.

This year taxpayers claimed $478 million in credits on 4.8 million returns for energy conservation and renewable energy source expenditures made on their residences. This credit was provided by the Energy Tax Act of 1978.

Another tax credit of the Energy Tax Act of 1978 is the business energy investment tax credit (BEITC). The BEITC is refundable and can result in a refund in excess of tax liability based upon investments in solar and wind energy property placed in service between Sept. 30, 1978, and Dec. 31, 1979. This year taxpayers were allowed $3.5 million to satisfy their current-year tax liability and $2.3 million in excess of their current-year tax liability.

Presidential Election Campaign Fund

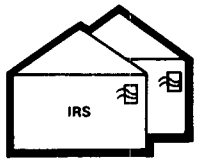
This year 25.3 million individual income tax returns had designations for the Presidential Election Campaign Fund — 27.4 percent of the returns processed. Designations amounted to $38.8 million compared to $35.9 million designated in 1979 on 23.2 million individual tax returns, or 25.8 percent of those processed. The cumulative amount credited to the fund since 1972 is $246.2 million.

Combined Annual Wage Reporting

Combined annual wage reporting (CAWR) is a system developed to reduce the reporting burden for employers while still satisfying the reporting requirements of both the IRS and the Social Security Administration (SSA). This reporting system became effective with all wages paid after Dec. 31, 1977, for domestic employers and after Dec. 31, 1978, for employers in U.S. Possessions and Puerto Rico. Under CAWR, Schedule A, which required a detailed listing of employee information, is no longer filed with employment tax Forms 941, 942 or 943, and the

Processing Pipeline

Returns are delivered to the Regional Service Centers.



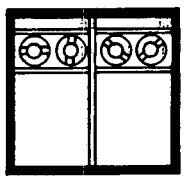
Envelopes are opened and counted.

Returns are sorted by type of return.

Tax returns and accompanying checks are compared.

Returns are edited and coded for computer processing.

Tax return information is placed on magnetic tape for computer processing.



IRS computers check returns for mathematical accuracy.

Tapes are sent to the National Computer Center for Account Posting and Settlement.

Tapes of Refunds are sent to the Treasury Department Disbursing Center for issuance of checks directly to taxpayers.

Once a tax return reaches one of ten IRS Service Centers, it travels through a series of processing steps known as "the pipeline."

While many parts of the pipeline shown here are automated for faster processing and faster refunds, people are involved every step of the way.

Form W-2 was redesigned to include the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) information formerly filed on Schedule A. The Forms W-2 are filed with the SSA, which processes the information and supplies it to the IRS.

During 1980 the IRS began a reconciliation between the employment tax returns such as Forms 941 and 942 and the wage returns such as Forms W-2 filed by employers for calendar year 1978 to insure that the correct tax has been paid over to the government and that employees receive the correct FICA coverage with SSA.

Windfall Profit Tax

The Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax Act of 1980 imposed an excise tax on crude oil and certain natural gas liquids produced from domestic oil and gas wells after March 1, 1980.

Although the windfall profit tax is imposed upon the producer the law provides that the first purchaser of domestic crude oil generally is liable for deducting and withholding tax from the purchase price, depositing the tax and filing quarterly tax returns. This tax affects almost every taxpayer who owns any kind of an interest in an oil or gas well, including royalty owners, working interest owners and operators, as well as multinational oil companies.

Temporary regulations, dealing primarily with the administrative provisions of the law, were available the day of its enactment. Revenue rulings will be published, as necessary, to provide clarification and one revenue ruling already has been issued involving the severance tax adjustment.

The amount reported for the windfall profit tax in 1980 was $3.1 billion and the first windfall tax examinations were begun in the fall of 1980.

A multifunctional IRS task force has been formed to identify problems and recommend solutions for the implementation of what is projected to be a 10-year program to collect $227 billion enforcing this tax.

Write, Call or Walk In

This year the IRS received about 102,000 written, 35 million telephone and 8 million walk-in inquiries from taxpayers requesting information about the tax system, their rights and obligations under it and the tax benefits available. In 1979 the IRS responded to 96,000 written, 33 million telephone and 8 million walk-in inquiries.

More than 59 percent of this year's 43.1 million inquiries, 25.6 million requests for assistance, occurred between January 1 and April 25 — over 20 million phone calls, more than 5 million walk-in inquiries and over 36,000 items of correspondence. A quality check of 243,000 telephone responses and returns prepared by IRS assisters during this same period found an overall accuracy rate of over 97 percent.

Toll-Free Telephone Assistance

Over 97 percent — 19.8 million — of the telephone calls received during the 1980 tax return filing period were made through the toll-free telephone system that allows taxpayers from throughout the United States to call IRS for information without paying long-distance charges. In 1979, 18.7 million of the telephone calls were made through the toll-free system.

Over 80 percent of these telephone calls are answered by front-line assisters. Referrals requiring computer research or more advanced technical assistance are resolved by IRS employees who have received specialized training in these areas. This year the IRS answered over 3.7 million account referrals, including inquiries on refunds, notices received and tax payments. In addition, employees answered about 2.8 million technical referrals, responding to questions on corporation tax law, estate taxes, employment taxes and a wide variety of other complex inquiries.

Teletypewriter equipment with a nationwide toll-free number giving hearing-impaired taxpayers access to telephone assistance was extended to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands in 1980.

Walk-In Service

Walk-in taxpayer assistance was offered at inner-city, business district, suburban and rural locations with 702 permanent offices and 142 temporary offices set up especially for the filing period. In addition, over 37,000 banks and Postal Service locations helped distribute more than 290 million tax forms and instructions.

The IRS provided foreign language assistance at 204 of its 844 taxpayer service offices. Spanish language assistance was offered at 154 of these offices by 600 employees, while 108 offices and 431 employees assisted in other languages.

Disaster Assistance

In 1980 the IRS provided help in preparing amended returns and casualty loss claims and in getting refunds faster to taxpayers in 23 states and 138 counties affected by floods, hurricanes, tornadoes and the eruption of Mount St. Helens.

Educating Taxpayers

The *Understanding Taxes* and *Fundamentals of Tax Preparation* programs reached more than 5 million high school and college students last year. IRS-sponsored workshops for nearly 43,000 small business owners helped make taxpayers aware of their tax rights and responsibilities. In addition, 538 institutes were held for tax practitioners.

Through the volunteer income tax assistance program (VITA) the IRS recruits, trains and supports volunteers who prepare tax returns for low-income, nonEnglish-speaking and military taxpayers. This year more than 355,000 federal income tax returns were prepared by almost 55,000 volunteers. In 1980, as a result of a new program of tax counseling for the elderly, the IRS entered into agreements with nonprofit organizations to provide free tax help to individuals age 60 and over, with volunteers reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses.

Forms and Publications

The IRS contracted with an outside firm last year to revise and test the individual tax forms. Prototype forms have been developed and limited tests were conducted at various sites around the country. After the results of these tests are analyzed, large-scale testing with revised forms will begin early in 1981.

Public hearings held in Atlanta, Omaha, Seattle and Burlington resulted in many suggestions on how to simplify the federal tax return forms and instructions and after studying the suggestions the IRS has adopted a number of them. In addition, volunteers in San Francisco, Des Moines and Jacksonville tested the Form 1040 individual income tax returns and related schedules. The tests will assist IRS in locating and modifying areas of particular difficulty on the forms. Computerized readability analyses also are being used to identify parts of the tax forms instructions that can be made easier to read.

The IRS distributed many taxpayer information publications free of charge including 2.8 million copies of *Your Federal Income Tax*, 1.4 million copies of the *Tax Guide for Small Business*, 805,000 copies of the *Farmer's Tax Guide* and 71,500 copies of the *Tax Guide for Commercial Fishermen*. Additional tax materials were furnished to 7.1 million taxpayers, 580,000 tax practitioners and 436,500 employers. The IRS publishes more than 90 booklets — three in Spanish — on specific tax topics.

Informing Taxpayers

Major television and radio networks and local broadcasters provided free airtime having an estimated worth of $5.5 million for this year's public service spot announcements giving taxpayers information on provisions of the tax law and guidance on filing tax returns properly.

A new film, "A Right Good Thing" was produced to familiarize older Americans with tax counseling for the elderly and other available assistance in preparing income tax returns.

Specialized media receiving IRS information this year included newspapers and magazines read by farmers and fishermen, working parents, older Americans, barbers, beauticians and service employees of hotels and restaurants. The information covered special tax responsibilities and benefits of particular interest to these taxpayer groups.

The IRS issued more than 7,000 news releases and responded to nearly 20,000 media inquiries through the National Office and 75 field locations.

Clarifying Notices

In response to concern about the clarity of IRS computer-generated correspondence, a special effort began in July 1980 to review, revise and reformat all such notices. The goal of this project is to make it easier for taxpayers to understand why they have received notices and what action, if any, they need to take in response. The IRS plans to begin using revised notices in January 1981. Taxpayer reaction to the notices will be tested and feedback received will be used in considering future notice revisions.

Making Information Available

During calendar year 1979 the IRS processed 9,249 requests for IRS documents made under the Freedom of Information Act — an increase of 22 percent over 1978. Of this total, 5,716 were granted in full, 1,097 were granted in part and 2,436 were either incomplete requests or requests denied in full. The National Office reading room serviced aproximately 31,000 additional requests for documents available to the public, including returns of exempt organizations, pension plans and private letter rulings — a 17 percent increase over the prior year.

Under the Privacy Act of 1974, individuals made 371 requests for access to records about themselves and 20 requests to amend or correct these records. The IRS permitted full access in 185 of these requests and granted partial access in 82. The remaining 124 were either incomplete or denied in full.

Approximately 8,000 disclosures of tax information were made to the Department of Justice; 188,000 to federal, state and local child support enforcement agencies and 71 million to state tax agencies under specific disclosure provisions in the *Internal Revenue Code.*

Effective June 1, 1980, authority for disclosure of tax returns and return information to federal agencies for use in nontax criminal investigations was delegated to field offices to improve the timeliness of disclosure services.

The IRS has agreements with 94 state tax agencies for reciprocal exchange of confidential information. This federal-state exchange program increases tax revenues, reduces duplicate examinations and increases taxpayer compliance for both state tax agencies and the IRS. This year the IRS approved implementation agreements with 63 state tax agencies to identify more precisely the information to be exchanged and limit disclosures to information that is needed and used.

The IRS and the California Franchise Tax Board this year developed procedures that will eliminate duplicate paper processing of information returns filed. Each agency will transcribe a separate group of documents and exchange magnetic tape extracts. This cooperative effort will result in almost 100 percent transcription of information returns filed by California residents for use in document matching. The IRS is continually exploring methods of exchanging information by magnetic tape to improve utilization of state and federal tax administration resources.

Helping Other Countries

In 1963 the IRS, in cooperation with the Agency for International Development (AID), initiated a program to assist foreign governments in modernizing their tax administration systems. During the past 17 years IRS advisers have been assigned to thirty-eight countries, the Caribbean Community and the Central American Secretariat for Economic Integration for periods from two weeks to several years.

In 1980 the IRS provided long-term assistance to Egypt, Liberia and Sierra Leone, while projects were completed in El Salvador, the Northern Mariana Islands and the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands. Short-term projects were conducted in Jordan and Trinidad and Tobago.

This year 405 officials from 74 countries visited the IRS for orientation and observation programs. Since 1963 over 5,750 visitors from 134 countries have participated in these programs. The IRS also presented a seven-week INTAX seminar in tax administration for tax officials from six countries and provided a guest speaker at a seminar on computer-assisted audits sponsored by the Brazilian Ministry of Finance school.

Problem Resolution

The problem resolution program (PRP) was established nationwide in 1977 to bring special attention to persistent taxpayer problems and complaints not promptly or properly resolved through normal procedures. In October 1979 the program was expanded to include all ten IRS service centers.

Late in 1979 the IRS established a Taxpayer Ombudsman in the Office of the Commissioner to administer the nationwide problem resolution program, represent taxpayer interests and concerns within the IRS decision-making process, review IRS policies and procedures for possible adverse effects on taxpayers, propose ideas on tax administration that will benefit taxpayers and represent taxpayer views in the design of tax forms and instructions.

The Taxpayer Ombudsman is not intended as a substitute for existing appeals procedures, nor is it meant to be another level of appeals for deciding substantive tax disputes, although advice on appeal rights is provided to taxpayers and complaints about appeals procedures are heard and acted upon by PRP offices.

This year 208,000 individual taxpayer problems were resolved through PRP. If a case cannot be resolved within five workdays the taxpayer is contacted, advised of the status of the case and provided the name and telephone number of the employee responsible for resolution. PRP also analyzes the underlying causes of taxpayer problems so that organizational, procedural or systemic problems can be identified and corrected.

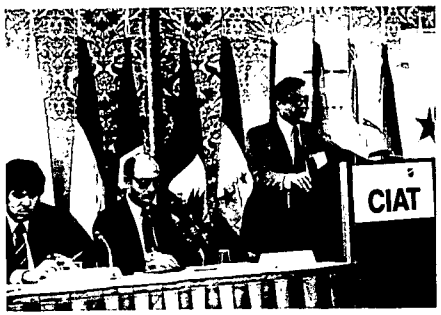
14th CIAT General Assembly

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Jerome Kurtz was elected President of the Inter-American Center of Tax Administrators (CIAT) during its 14th General Assembly held in Washington, D.C., June 22-27, 1980. This was the first time a CIAT General Assembly had been held in the United States. CIAT was founded in 1967 to provide a forum for the exchange of information experience and technical assistance in tax administration in the Western Hemisphere.

Deputy Secretary of the Treasury Robert Carswell welcomed the more than 200 delegates, observers and special guests at the opening ceremony. Commissioner Kurtz followed with the theme address, "Fundamental Tax Audit Considerations," and during the week technical papers were presented on various aspects of an audit program. Deputy Commissioner William E. Williams discussed unreported income and U.S. tax administration and Assistant Commissioner Joseph T. Davis spoke on resources support.

Deputy Secretary and Mrs. Carswell hosted a reception for delegates, observers and invited guests at the Hall of the Americas in the Organization of American States building during the week-long event.

On the final day Commissioner and Mrs. Kurtz hosted a dinner for the delegates at the historic Gunston Hall Plantation at Lorton, Va.



Tax administrators elected to the 1980 CIAT Executive Council were (left to right): Manuel Lopez Acosta, Venezuela, Second Councilor; Edgardo Gutierrez Lopez, Costa Rica, First Councilor; Max Rodriguez Fadul, Colombia, First Alternate Councilor; Guillermo Prieto Fortun, Mexico, Third Councilor; Commissioner Kurtz, President; Fernando Ravelo Alvarez, Dominican Republic, Fourth Councilor; Alix Paret, Haiti, Second Alternate Councilor, and Ricardo Cossio, Argentina, Fifth Councilor.

Examinations

During 1980 the IRS initiated a new method to group individual returns for examination selection purposes. Classes, which are groupings of returns by income levels, are used for scoring returns in the discriminant function system (DIF) — a computer method used to select individual returns for examination using mathematical formulas to measure the probability of error — planning workload and staffing and monitoring results of examinations. Total positive income (TPI) — the sum of all positive income values appearing on a return, with losses treated as zero — now is being used to class nonbusiness returns and total gross receipts (TGR) to group business returns. TPI replaces the previously used adjusted gross income (AGI) method of classifying returns.

Examination and Correction Results

The IRS examined 2,179,297 returns in 1980, of which 1,984,224 returns were examined in district offices or at the taxpayer's residence or place of business by tax auditors and revenue agents — a decrease of 89,472 returns from 1979. The remaining 195,073 returns were examined in service centers, a decrease of 4,834 from 1979.

Revenue agents examined 615,671 returns at taxpayer residences or places of business — down 63,631 returns or 9 percent from last year. Tax auditors examined 1,368,553 returns using office audit procedures, down 25,841 returns or 2 percent from the previous year.

Examination coverage of income, estate and gift tax returns was 2.12 percent compared to 2.24 percent in 1979.

The IRS examination program resulted in recommendations for additional tax and penalties of $9.4 billion — the largest amount ever — compared to $7.1 billion in 1979. Of this total, individual returns accounted for $2 billion, corporate returns for $6 billion, fiduciary returns for $33.9 million, estate and gift tax returns for $1.1 billion and employment and excise returns for $172 million.

The examination program also disclosed overassessments on 130,132 returns resulting in refunds of $376 million, compared to 133,059 returns with refunds of $328 million in 1979.

In addition to the district office examination program, service centers also resolve or verify issues that can be handled through correspondence with the taxpayer. During the year 533,046 returns were verified or corrected through correspondence by the service centers, including 351,029 resulting from the matching of information return documents. This total figure is up 36,612 returns, or 7 percent, over 1979. Recommended additional tax and penalties totaled $123 million, compared to $119.2 million in 1979.

Statistical Tables 8 and 9 show examination activity for 1980 and 1979.

Large Corporations

The coordinated examination program (CEP), which covered financial institutions and utilities whose gross assets exceed $1 billion and other corporations whose gross assets exceed $250 million, was restructured in 1980 to a two-tiered program and new case identification criteria were implemented. The two-tiered program involves a national CEP and a newly established regional CEP, with the most complicated cases assigned to the national program. The new, more sophisticated identification criteria consider factors such as asset size, multiple entities, multiple industries, complexities requiring specialists, gross receipts and application of resources.

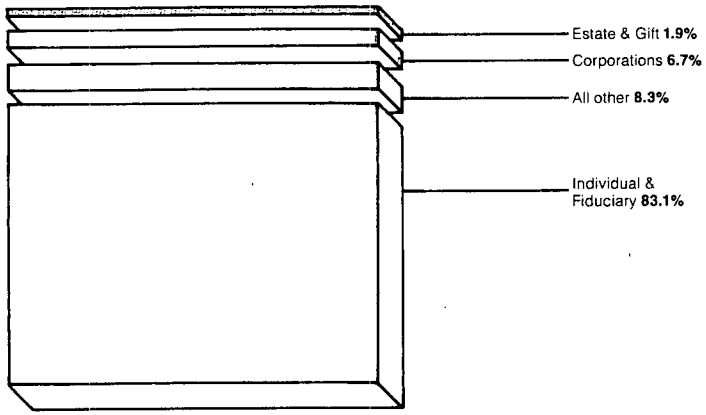
At the end of 1980 there were 937 cases in the national CEP and 567 cases in the regional CEP with a combined average number of open years per case of 2.8 compared to a three-year objective. Recommended tax deficiencies and penalties totaled $4.35 billion during 1980 compared to $2.7 billion for 1979.

In 1980 the industry specialization program included 13 designated industries, encompassing 483 of the national CEP cases.

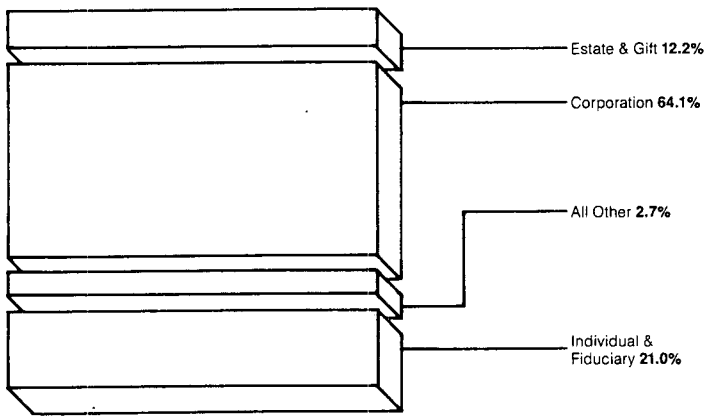
In the computer-assisted audit program the IRS uses the skills of 174 specialists trained in computer systems hardware, computer program languages and examination techniques to reduce the cost of investigations, examinations and compliance projects. Engineer agents handled 12,459 requests for technical assistance — up 10 percent over last year. IRS has 319 field engineers located in 26 groups in 17 key districts.

Revenue Agents and Tax Auditors (District Examination Divisions)

Returns Examined by Type of Tax



Dollar Recommendations (Millions) by Type of Tax



Tax Shelters

The tax shelter program was expanded and improved in 1980. At the end of the year 193,933 returns with tax shelter issues were in the examination process — an increase of 11,202 returns over 1979.

A separate staff was established in January 1980 in our Technical organization to accelerate the publication of rulings and furnishing of technical advice and assistance to IRS offices on tax shelter issues. During 1980 thirteen tax shelter revenue rulings were issued and over 100 requests for technical advice and assistance from the Examination Division were processed.

New procedures were developed to identify abusive shelter cases — through information-gathering projects, utilization of information from other agencies and greater use of "John Doe" summonses — and to expedite the appeals process.

With the addition of the commodities and real estate shelter segments this year, the tax shelter handbook developed for examiners now includes detailed examination techniques for seven of the most common shelters. Tax shelter training materials for examiners has been revised and updated and a separate course has been developed on commodities.

W-4 Program

During 1980 IRS developed a program to review and follow up on questionable Forms W-4, Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate, to check abuses by taxpayers who file incorrect Forms W-4 with employers to avoid withholding of income tax from wages.

Amendments to the *Employment Tax Regulations*, issued March 11, 1980, require employers to submit certain Forms W-4 to service centers, starting with their employment tax returns due in July 1980. If the IRS determines a Form W-4 to be incorrect the employee and employer will be notified that the Form W-4 is not acceptable. The employer then must withhold as if the employee were single, claiming no withholding allowances, until the employer receives a new Form W-4 from the employee. Compliance with the new regulations will be monitored by district examination divisions during income and employment tax examinations.

Unreported Income

The IRS is attempting to identify, examine and investigate areas of high underreporting and nonreporting of income.

Beginning July 1980, a summary of information returns and currency transaction records filed for 1979 is being associated with 1979 individual income tax returns for use in the selection and examination of these returns.

Additional areas of potential noncompliance continue to be identified and tested to determine the extent of noncompliance.

Quality Review

To assure impartial and uniform tax administration in resolving issues and making quality examinations, new standards and guidelines have been developed for selecting, examining and reviewing returns. A system is also being designed to measure and report the quality of completed audits.

Appeals

Under the single level of appeal begun in calendar year 1978, and Revenue Procedure 78-9, the Appeals Division handled more cases than in prior years. Conferences were offered at all locations where previously held under the two-level system. In cases docketed with the U.S. Tax Court, 60 percent of Appeals settlements occurred within four months and 88 percent within six months.

The number of cases received in Appeals continued to increase, from 48,845 cases last year to 53,467 during the current year. Docketed cases — those involving taxpayers who have filed petitions with the U.S. Tax Court — increased 7 percent and there was a 10 percent increase in nondocketed work. Small cases continue to be a large part of Appeals work with over 56 percent of receipts in 1980 involving cases with deficiencies of less than $2,500, compared to 54 percent in 1979. Disposals also increased from 46,535 cases in 1979 to 49,971 in 1980.

The majority of cases handled in Appeals were settled with the taxpayer without litigation. In nondocketed cases, 85 percent were closed by agreement, an increase from 82 percent, the revised agreement rate for 1979. In docketed cases, 61 percent were agreed in Appeals compared to 57 percent, as revised for 1979. The combined agreement rate for Appeals and district counsel including those cases dismissed by the Tax Court, was 90 percent.

Ending inventory in Appeals increased from 34,996 cases in 1979 to 36,047 at the end of this year. The potential tax liability represented by the cases in inventory increased from $7.2 billion to $8.7 billion.

A taxpayer whose informal request for abatement of certain penalty assessments is denied by service center or district office personnel may also request an Appeals conference. During 1980 Appeals disposed of 8,338 penalty appeals compared to 7,200 in 1979. Of the $17.3 million in penalties protested, $9.3 million was abated as a result of appeals.

Criminal Investigation

A total of 7,114 investigations were initiated in the general and special enforcement programs of the Criminal Investigation Division in 1980. The general enforcement program provides for balanced criminal tax enforcement and geographical and occupational coverage of the population involving various types of alleged violations of the tax laws. Other enforcement efforts in this program include the prosecution of individuals who file multiple claims for tax refunds, illegally refuse to pay their taxes through various tax protests and promote the use of fraudulent tax shelters.

In the special enforcement program, individuals who derive income from certain illegal activities and violate the tax laws are identified and investigated. This program also includes projects such as the federal strike force program against organized crime, the high-level narcotics financiers and traffickers project, wagering tax enforcement and other efforts against racketeers.

Results of Criminal Action in Tax Fraud Cases

	Number of Defendants	
Action	**1979**	**1980**
Plea of Guilty or *nolo contendere*	1,270	1,337
Convicted after trial	342	264
Acquitted	86	80
Nol-prossed or dismissed	183	193
Total Disposals	**1,881**	**1,874**
Indictments & Informations	1,820	1,832
Percentage of Jail Sentences to Total Sentenced	44.5	46.5

Prosecutions were recommended in 2,267 investigations out of the 8,077 completed. Grand juries indicted or U.S. Attorneys filed informations on 1,832 taxpayers. Prosection was successfully completed in 1,601 cases.

Taxpayers entered guilty pleas in 1,244 cases, 93 pleaded *nolo contendere* and 264 were convicted after trial. Acquittals and dismissals totaled 80 and 193, respectively. Of the 1,590 taxpayers sentenced during the year, 740, or 46.5 percent, received jail sentences.

Out of these totals, the special enforcement program accounted for 1,302 completed investigations, 455 prosection recommendations and 257 convictions or pleas of guilty to tax charges.

Cooperation With Others

The Criminal Investigation Division participates in the federal strike force program against organized crime. Strike forces are located in 13 major cities and are coordinated by Department of Justice attorneys. Investigations of high-level narcotics financiers and traffickers are coordinated with the Drug Enforcement Administration.

The Division also provides training in the use of financial investigative techniques against "white collar" crime to investigators for state crime commissions, U.S. probation officers, state securities commissions, U.S. Air Force Office of Special Investigations, state alcohol and beverage control divisions, state police and other federal, state and local law enforcement agencies.

Illegal Tax Protesters

The IRS established a comprehensive program in January 1979 to identify illegal tax protester schemes and to take appropriate action through examination, criminal investigation and collection programs to assure compliance with the tax laws.

As of June 30, 1980, over 9,000 illegal tax protester returns were under examination. During the first nine months of 1980, 135 indictments or informations were returned on illegal tax protesters and 98 were convicted.

Collection

During 1980 the IRS disposed of 2.3 million delinquent accounts. Some $6 billion in overdue taxes were collected. Of that sum, $2 billion were collected in response to computer notices sent to taxpayers and $4 billion were collected on delinquent accounts. Approximately 1.4 million delinquent tax returns were secured, involving $1.8 billion in additional assessments.

Results of Direct Enforcement on Delinquent Accounts and Returns

	1979	1980
Delinquent Taxes Collected[1]		
From Delinquent Accounts	$3,316.1	$3,995.9
From Notices	$1,584.1	$2,003.7
Delinquent Returns Secured[2]		
By Collection Division	1,324.2	1,362.4
By Examination Division	58.2	48.1
Additional Tax, Penalty and Interest Assessed on Delinquent Returns (Net of prepaid credits)[1]		
By Collection Division	$1,379.1	$1,753.4
By Examination Division	$69.0	$55.6

[1] millions [2] thousands

Returns compliance programs identified potential nonfilers and resulted in securing 55,469 returns with $17.9 million in additional taxes assessed. Statistical Table 13 shows results for 1980.

Service Center Collection

A service center collection activity, which was developed and tested over several years, was operational in all centers during 1980. This activity makes correspondence and telephone contacts with taxpayers to resolve tax delinquencies and, under certain circumstances, makes arrangements with taxpayers to pay liabilities in installments. These service center collection actions are being evaluated for efficiency and timeliness.

Nonfiler Identification

New procedures for early identification and contact of income tax nonfilers were established in 1980 and case selection criteria were refined to improve the quality of investigations and minimize contacts with persons not required to file. Identification of nonfilers of business returns was improved through matching information documents.

Workload Control

Tax delinquencies were analyzed during 1980 to find ways to cope with the increasing collection workload. For example, certain delinquencies were earmarked to receive additional notices and the timing between notices was changed to increase the possibility of collection before a field contact becomes necessary.

Returns Compliance

New programs dealing with child care and agricultural labor were begun during 1980 after studies showed significant employment tax noncompliance in these areas.

The child care program resulted in several thousand investigations for nonfiling of Form 942, Employer's Quarterly Return for Household Employees, by taxpayers who listed large amounts for in-home child care on their income tax returns.

The agricultural labor program also resulted in several thousand investigations for nonfiling of Forms 943, Employer's Annual Tax Return for Agricultural Employees, by taxpayers who claimed large amounts for hired labor on Schedule F, Farm Income and Expenses.

Bankruptcy

The Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978, which became effective on Oct. 1, 1979, had a substantial impact on IRS collection operations. The new law requires special handling of tax returns. No tax may be assessed for periods ending before the bankruptcy proceeding began, until an automatic stay of assessment period has expired. To prevent assessment, a new computer program was designed to block the normal processing of tax returns from taxpayers who have declared bankruptcy. This allows the IRS to monitor the court proceeding and then assess the tax when legally permissible.

Offers in Compromise

The offer-in-compromise procedure, authorized since 1831 to compromise liabilities owed to the United States, is used to bring about maximum collection in situations where collection or the correctness of a liability is in doubt. The Collection Division processed 1,763 offers in compromise in 1980.

Child Support Obligations

The law requires the IRS to collect delinquent child support payments on behalf of certain state agencies. In the past IRS collection was used for cases in which a court-ordered child support obligation was delinquent and assignment of support rights had been extended as a condition of eligibility of aid to families with dependent children (AFDC). This year a change in the law extended the responsibility of the IRS to collect child support for nonAFDC families.

Information Returns Program

In 1980, 547 million information documents were received. More than 358 million information returns were received by the IRS from businesses and organizations reporting interest, dividends and other payments. Over 303 million of these were submitted on magnetic media. The Social Security Administration, which under combined annual wage reporting receives and processes Forms W-2, received information from over 189 million Forms W-2.

The IRS received over 100 million pre-1974 Series E savings bonds redeemed in 1980 from the Bureau of Public Debt for inclusion in the information returns program. These bonds date back to 1941. Since 1973, U.S. government bond redemptions have been reported to the IRS on magnetic media.

The IRS will continue to match most information returns submitted on magnetic media to verify that correct amounts are reported on taxpayers' returns. Also, of the information returns submitted this year on paper, approximately 25 percent will be matched compared to 20 percent last year.

A new form, 1099 NEC, was provided this year for persons in a trade or business to report fees, commissions or other compensation totaling more than $600 for the year paid to anyone who is not an employee.

In 1980 the IRS notified over 2.1 million taxpayers of potential discrepancies between income reported on their tax returns and income reported on information returns. Also, 1.4 million taxpayers were sent notices of apparent failure to file tax returns based on information returns.

This year the IRS began using information returns in selecting income tax returns for examination and for use in connection with actual examinations. Next year information documents also will be used to locate and contact taxpayers who filed income tax returns in previous years but failed to do so for the current year.

Information Returns Reported on Magnetic Media

Tax Year	Documents (thousands)	Reporting Entities
1967	36,492	1,048
1968	47,686	2,426
1969	58,951	2,963
1970	68,300	4,637
1971	91,449	8,504
1972	115,008	12,758
1973	144,533	13,128
1974*	185,554	21,862
1975*	216,839	32,486
1976*	248,106	35,013
1977*	275,423	39,980
1978*	R269,936	38,417
1979*	303,339	43,840

R Data revised from previous annual report.
* Calendar year data. Data for 1973 and before covers the 6 month period January through June.
Note: For 1978 and subsequent years the volumes shown do not include Forms W-2 and W-2P processed by the Social Security Administration under the combined annual wage reporting system.

International Operations

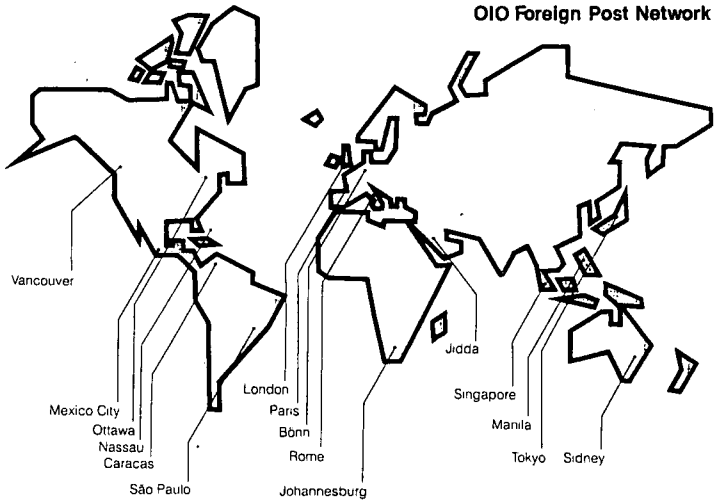
To conduct the business of the IRS outside the territorial boundaries of the United States, the Office of International Operations (OIO) has foreign posts in key cities around the world. Because of the steady growth of the U.S. citizen population and business investments in foreign countries, this year the IRS increased the number of posts from 14 to 16, adding offices in Nassau and Vancouver. The Tehran post, which was closed in January 1979, this year was relocated to Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Foreign posts are headed by revenue service representatives (RSRs) who manage the examination, collection and taxpayer service programs at the posts in addition to conducting specialized investigations in support of U.S. domestic examination and criminal cases. Beyond this, RSRs serve as liaisons with foreign tax authorities in both treaty and nontreaty countries.

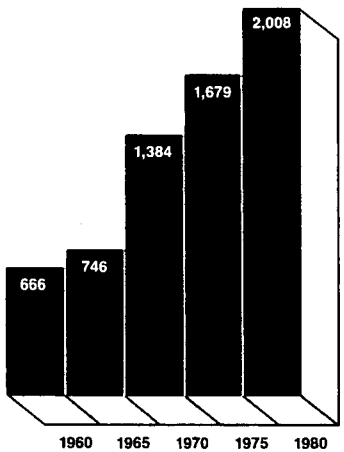
Compliance Overseas

In 1980 over 16,000 returns were examined and nearly $250 million in additional tax and penalties were recommended. While about 20 percent of these returns were examined overseas, most returns, including those of foreign entities doing business in the U.S. or U.S. business controlled by foreign interests, are examined in the U.S. In October 1978 Congress enacted sweeping changes for the taxation of U.S. citizens working overseas. During this past year OIO examined the first returns filed since the change and the effect of this legislation is being evaluated for Treasury and Congress.

OIO Foreign Post Network



U.S. Taxpayers Residing Overseas (In thousands)



Assisting Taxpayers Abroad

Approximately 150,000 taxpayers visited offices in over 120 cities in 68 countries seeking tax assistance and 1,800 taxpayers attended 84 tax seminars sponsored by IRS. Seven military tax workshops were conducted attracting over 550 participants who in turn helped thousands of armed service personnel overseas prepare their own tax returns.

Tax Treaties

The U.S. has income tax treaties with forty countries and estate tax treaties with thirteen, designed to eliminate double taxation, remove tax barriers to trade and investment and curb tax avoidance.

In 1980 IRS representatives met with treaty partners throughout the world to develop the framework for improved exchanges of information and for the resolution of double taxation cases. By exchanging information under the provisions of tax treaties, the IRS enhances worldwide compliance with U.S. tax laws, mitigates instances of double taxation and assists U.S. businesses in securing uniform treatment of their international transactions. We also continued to work closely with the Puerto Rican Department of Treasury and the Virgin Island's Department of Finance to resolve double taxation cases and to exchange taxpayer return information.

Employee Plans

A taxpayer compliance measurement program (TCMP) for employee benefit plan returns was started during 1980 to examine random samples of returns to ensure continued compliance with the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). Data gathered during the examination of these returns will be used for planning future examination programs, improving the selection of returns for examination and identifying needed changes to the Forms 5500 series returns and instructions. Under the program, which began in January 1980, approximately 18,000 Forms 5500 and 5500C returns with plan years beginning in 1978 will be examined.

An ERISA noncompliance enforcement program was established this year to bring into compliance those employee benefit plans that received favorable pre- or post-ERISA determination letters but failed to comply timely with the law, final regulations or other ERISA requirements. The program is designed to protect the rights and benefits of plan participants by providing limited relief from sanctions for those plans that voluntarily agree to comply with ERISA and restore benefits to participants that were not provided because of failure to comply timely with ERISA.

A revenue procedure issued this year concerning simplified employee pension (SEP) plans gives guidance to sponsors seeking rulings and opinion letters for prototype SEP plans. SEPs, made possible by the Revenue Act of 1978, allow an employer to contribute annually up to the lesser of 15 percent of compensation or $7,500 to each participating employee's individual retirement account or annuity (IRA). A model SEP agreement — Form 5305-SEP — available now, is a qualified SEP with no further IRS approval when an adopting employer executes it properly.

A post-review program was initiated to ensure that all 17 key districts are uniformly applying the law and IRS procedures when issuing determination letters on the qualification of plans. Under this program determination letters issued on the qualification of plans and the tax-exempt status of related trusts by key districts are subject to selection for post review by the National Office.

During the year 7 regulations and 32 revenue rulings and procedures were issued, as well as 4,621 National Office opinion letters, on master and prototype plans dealing with Keogh plans, corporate plans and individual retirement accounts and annuities. In 1979 the IRS completed a review of pre-ERISA revenue rulings for modification, restatement, obsolescence or revocation and during the current year began making public the results of this review.

Advance determination letters are issued by IRS on the qualification of pension, profit-sharing and other employee benefit plans. During the year 168,974 determination letters were issued on corporate and self-employed plans — an increase of 20 percent over 1979. Also, 19,378 plans were examined to determine the qualification of plans in operation, to verify the employers' allowable deduction for contributions to plans and to assure that the rights and benefits of plan participants are protected.

Exempt Organizations

During 1980 the Exempt Organizations activity issued or revised 8 regulations, 35 revenue rulings and procedures, 374 technical advice memorandums, 19 announcements and 4 publications, and examined 23,807 exempt organization returns. In addition, 52,699 applications, reapplications and requests for rulings from organizations were acted on.

A total of 22,582 organizations exempt under provisions of *Internal Revenue Code* sections 501(c)(3) through 501(c)(8) have been identified to be examined under the taxpayer compliance measurement program (TCMP). Approximately 5,500 TCMP returns will be examined in each of the four fiscal years beginning Oct. 1, 1980.

Examination guidelines were published to alert examiners to various private benefit or inurement problems that may exist in the operation of home health care organizations. The examination coverage in this area increased from five to ten percent in 1980.

The use of new guidelines that provide uniform procedures for identifying, investigating and examining organizations employing questionable claims of tax-exempt church status have assisted in identifying such organizations and resulted in successful litigation against many.

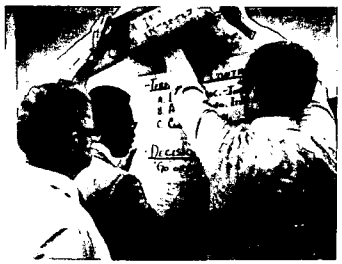
On May 5th and June 6th, 1980, the District Court for the District of Columbia in the case of *Green v. Miller* supplemented and modified a 1971 injunction prohibiting the IRS from recognizing racially discriminatory schools as tax-exempt under *IRC* 501(c)(3). Under the court order the IRS is prohibited from recognizing the tax exempt status of private schools in the State of Mississippi that have been adjudicated discriminatory or have been formed or expanded at the time of public school desegregation and cannot demonstrate that they are not racially discriminatory.

The order further requires that IRS survey all private schools in Mississippi to identify those that were created or expanded at the time of racial desegregation of the public schools. The IRS must then review facts and circumstances to determine if these schools discriminate in admissions, employment, scholarships, loan programs, athletic and extracurricular programs. By terms of the order the IRS must report to the Court in six months and then on each July 1 for the next three years.

With respect to schools outside of Mississippi, the IRS was prohibited by sections 103 and 615 of the Appropriations Act of 1980 from spending any funds during the fiscal year to carry out proposed revenue procedures setting forth standards similar to those required by the court order or to adopt new procedures that would cause the loss of tax exempt status. In these schools the IRS is applying the procedures and examination guidelines in effect before Aug. 22, 1978.

Research and Operations Analysis

During 1980 the IRS revised its long-range planning process to place greater emphasis on the analysis and executive assessment of critical issues and problems. The new process, including periodic executive issues conferences, a Servicewide research plan and a strategic plan document, will be phased in during 1981. Also, this year the IRS established a permanent unreported income research group.



Major Research Projects

Throughout 1980 IRS information reporting programs were reviewed, a project was begun to measure compliance in reporting nonemployment compensation on the newly established Form 1099-NEC and a study on the feasibility of extending information reporting to bearer instruments continued.

Following a two-year pilot study the IRS decided to phase in a program in which payers of nonwage income may satisfy both federal and state information reporting requirements by submitting a single magnetic tape of payments to the IRS that will, in turn, generate secondary tapes for state revenue agencies.

This year, as provided by the Revenue Act of 1978, the IRS began a study to simplify all individual income tax forms and instructions working with private design and language consultants. The study provides for a preliminary report to be sent to Congress in November 1980, while the IRS and the contractor will continue to test and refine the proposed new forms and instructions during 1981.

The IRS continued studies to determine compliance with some of the approximately 90 provisions in the *Internal Revenue Code* that allow taxpayers to defer certain tax consequences to later years. The tax return examination phases of several studies were completed during the year and the collected data are being analyzed to determine compliance levels, tax consequences and the need for continued efforts in each area. These studies involve state income tax refunds, gains on sales of personal residences and sales of stocks with cost basis reduced by splits or nontaxable distributions.

Other studies dealt with deferred gains on installment sales, amortization of changes in accounting methods, recapture of certain deductions on multifamily housing projects insured by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and tracking amortization or depreciation on certified historic structures. Efforts also were begun to track certain other tax benefits, such as the once-in-a-lifetime exclusion on gains from the sale of a principal residence and special farm valuations for estate tax purposes.

The IRS continued a study of the highway excise tax structure and different tax funding methods for the highway trust fund by sending questionnaires to IRS personnel engaged in the management, examination and collection of taxes dedicated to this fund. Treasury delivered its first progress report on this study to Congress this year and the final report is due in April 1982.

Taxpayer Compliance Measurement

The taxpayer compliance measurement program (TCMP) is the basic IRS research activity for estimating the nature and extent of tax law compliance. The results are used to plan enforcement programs, improve computer selection of returns for examination, allocate IRS resources, formulate taxpayer information programs and improve tax return forms and instructions.

This year the IRS completed TCMP examinations of a sample of corporation income tax returns filed in 1978 and started examination of randomly selected employee plan returns (Forms 5500 and 5500C), individual returns (Forms 1040 and 1040A) and exempt organization returns (Form 990 series).

Statistics

Statistics of Income (SOI) publications issued in 1980 included preliminary reports for individual tax returns for 1978 and unincorporated businesses for 1977, plus complete reports of individual returns for 1977, unincorporated businesses for 1976 and corporations for 1975.

The 1978 preliminary report for individuals contained statistics on the residential and business energy investment credits provided by the Energy Tax Act of 1978. Data reflecting the effect of other tax legislation as well as information on high-income taxpayers also were shown.

This year the IRS published its first supplemental report on domestic international sales corporations (DISCs), presenting information on products and services exported, by country for which the exports were destined. Two other supplemental reports provided information on the foreign income and taxes of U.S. corporations claiming a foreign tax credit and on the operations of foreign subsidiaries of U.S. corporations.

During the year the IRS also provided a report dealing with the sale or exchange of capital assets for tax year 1973, classified by type of asset, by the amount of adjusted gross income and by the length of time the assets were held.

Other SOI publications completed in 1980 included a study of private foundations for 1974 and a report on individual retirement accounts for returns filed in 1976.

SOI publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

In 1980 the IRS furnished the Department of Labor a magnetic tape file of a sample of returns for employee benefit plans for 1977 and provided the Treasury Office of Tax Analysis (OTA) a magnetic tape file containing income tax return data from a sample of small corporate businesses and their owners for use in a special study. Work also began on developing a system to provide OTA with data for a report to Congress on the effect of the Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax Act of 1980.

The IRS also furnished OTA statistics on DISCs, taxpayers who participated in or cooperated with an international boycott and the revised system of taxing domestic corporations on their operations in Puerto Rico and U.S. Possessions.

Tax Models

The five basic tax models — individuals, corporations, sole proprietorships, partnerships and estates — used to make timely estimates of the potential impact and revenue effects of proposed tax legislation were updated in 1980. The models consist of computer programs to tabulate and analyze the most current SOI data available in these areas. Under a federal-state exchange program state governments can obtain copies of the individual income tax model file for their tax administration purposes. The public may purchase from the National Archives the same file without data identifying taxpayers.

Legislative Analysis

This year the IRS developed 16 implementation plans to administer new tax legislation.

Requests for Tax Rulings and Technical Advice (Closings)

Subject	Total	Taxpayers' Requests	Field Requests
Total	**31,284**	**29,869**	**1,415**
Administrative Provisions	107	76	31
Changes in Accounting Methods	7,980	7,980	—
Changes in Accounting Periods	13,313	13,313	—
Earnings and Profits Determinations	1,298	1,298	—
Employment and Self-Employment Taxes	1,041	335	706
Engineering Questions	214	155	59
Estate and Gift Taxes	497	369	128
Excise Taxes	160	75	85
Individual Income Tax Matters	2,223	2,097	126
Corporation Tax Matters	4,451	4,171	280

Technical Activities

During the year IRS acted on 31,284 requests for technical advice, including 21,293 requests for changes in accounting methods and periods, and issued 456 revenue rulings and revenue procedures.

Letter rulings are written statements issued to taxpayers interpreting and applying tax law to specific sets of facts. Such rulings provide guidance concerning the tax effect of proposed transactions. Letter rulings are not precedents and may not be relied upon by taxpayers other than the recipient of the ruling.

Technical advice is issued by the National Office at the request of district offices to provide guidance on the proper applicaton of the tax laws to specific facts in connection with audits of taxpayers' returns or claims for refund or credit.

Revenue rulings are interpretations of the tax laws published in the weekly *Internal Revenue Bulletin* to inform and guide taxpayers, practitioners and IRS personnel.

Updated Procedures

During 1980 the IRS provided revised procedures for issuing rulings and determination letters and for entering into closing agreements, provided revised procedures for furnishing technical advice to district directors and chiefs of appeals and published a complete list of no-ruling areas that provides for early announcement of those issues added or deleted.

Internal Revenue Bulletin

The weekly *Internal Revenue Bulletin* announces official rulings and procedures of the IRS and published Treasury Decisions, Executive Orders, tax conventions, legislation, court decisions and other items of general interest. *Bulletin* contents of a permanent nature are consolidated semiannually into *Cumulative Bulletins*. Weekly and semiannual issues are available to the public through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

During 1980 the *Bulletin* included 398 revenue rulings, 58 revenue procedures, 15 public laws relating to internal revenue matters and 19 committee reports, 80 Treasury Decisions containing new or amended regulations, 19 delegation or-

Revenue Rulings and Revenue Procedures Published

Type	Number
Administrative	20
Employment taxes	19
Estate and Gift Taxes	46
Excise Taxes	37
Exempt Organizations	35
Income Taxes	260
Employee Plans	31
Tax Conventions	8
Total	**456**

ders, 1 Treasury Department Order, 22 notices of suspension and disbarment from practice before the IRS, 253 announcements of general interest and 3 court decisions.

Art Print Panel

A new advisory group was created this year to advise the IRS on the valuation of art prints. The art print panel consists of print publishers, distributors, retailers and curators and will review taxpayer appraisals to determine whether claimed values are appropriate. The panel will help the IRS cope with abusive tax shelters that use inflated appraisals of art print publishing ventures.

Internal Audit

Additional revenue of $150 million accrued to IRS when management acted on Internal Audit reports that strengthened controls, improved operations and brought about better service to taxpayers. Top managers were provided with a better perspective on how their functions operated through 42 coordinated audits that sampled offices to evaluate IRS programs nationally and regionally. Abstracts of Internal Audit findings are distributed monthly to IRS officials to alert them to areas that may need increased management attention. Reports are also made to top management on the implementation and effectiveness of actions taken on General Accounting Office reviews of IRS activities.

This year Internal Audit also established a group of auditors to review the design and development of new and significantly modified automatic data processing systems. These reviews determined whether internal controls, documentation standards and audit trails existed and whether controls were cost effective, efficient, complied with legal requirements and carried out management policies prescribed for the system.

Internal Security

Internal Security Division investigations to protect the integrity of the IRS resulted in the arrest or indictment of 107 taxpayers and tax practitioners and 65 IRS employees or former employees and 89 persons were convicted or pleaded guilty. Of these convictions, 20 were for bribery and 14 were for assault while the rest involved conspiracy to defraud the government, obstruction of justice, embezzlement, disclosure of confidential tax information and impersonation of a federal officer.

One investigation uncovered corruption involving members of an IRS unit that appraises values on real property. Bribes estimated at $62,000 were paid to some IRS employees and a supervisor for placing low appraisal values on property for federal estate and gift tax purposes. The appraisals were estimated at $17 million below fair market value and the potential tax loss to the government was approximately $4.5 million. Former IRS employees, executives in private industry, attorneys and certified public accountants were among the 13 defendants in this case. All were convicted.

Assaults and threats against IRS employees increased from 455 in 1979 to 508 in 1980. The Division protects all IRS employees so threatened or assaulted while performing their duties and seeks vigorous prosecution of these cases.

In addition to investigating criminal misconduct or irregularities affecting IRS employees or operations, Internal Security conducts background investigations to determine the suitability of applicants and newly hired employees. The Division completed 11,727 background investigations of employees during the year and conducted police record checks on all persons considered for temporary appointments. These investigations and record searches resulted in the rejection of 107 job applicants and dismissals, suspensions, reprimands, warnings or demotions against 376 employees. In addition, the Division conducted 527 investigations involving alleged employee misconduct and 128 of these investigations resulted in exoneration of the employees involved.

Integrity Program

Continuing its efforts to assist IRS managers in maintaining a high degree of employee honesty, the Inspection Service's integrity program is aimed at preventing fraud, waste and error. This program includes reviews and investigations to detect and deter material fraud and weaknesses in controls.

The Internal Security Division continued to increase the number of integrity awareness presentations to IRS employees, which include videotapes that realistically portray bribery situations as well as other possible integrity breaches employees may encounter.

Fiscal Management

During 1980 savings of about $1.4 million were reported and verified through a management-generated savings program that rewards managers who cut costs. This procedure allows managers to reapply half of the savings resulting from their cost-cutting initiatives to programs under their control that they determine to be most in need of additional resources. The balance is used to deal with Servicewide problems or is given up in the next year's budget.

Personnel

In implementing the Civil Service Reform Act this year the IRS developed critical job elements and performance standards for managers and management officials covered under merit pay and implemented a Servicewide merit pay performance appraisal system. In addition, critical job elements and performance standards were established for approximately 55,000 employees under 300 different standard position descriptions not covered by merit pay. The Senior Executive Service (SES) and the federal equal opportunity recruitment program were implemented, the Executive Resources Board was revised, a Performance Review Board was established and all personnel training programs have been or are being revised to reflect new statutory and regulatory requirements.

Recruitment

This year the IRS negotiated an agreement with the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to accept fully delegated authority to examine and certify candidates for the internal revenue agent occupation nationwide. This delegation of authority — with an improved equal employment opportunity affirmative action program, targeted advertising and a new rating schedule — will improve the timeliness and effectiveness of recruitment. The IRS is negotiating for similar authority to recruit and examine for additional occupations unique to IRS, such as revenue officer and tax auditor.

Labor Relations

This year the negotiation of a master labor agreement continued with the aid of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Labor relations information is provided to field offices biweekly through the *Labor Relations Report*, a newsletter for executives and personnel staffs.

Awards and Recognition

Joseph T. Davis, Assistant Commissioner for Resources Management, received the National Civil Service League Career Service Award this year. In September, Deputy Commissioner William E. Williams and Assistant Commissioner Davis were two of only forty-nine federal executives to receive the SES Distinguished Rank Award from the President. In addition, four other IRS executives received SES Meritorious Rank Awards from the Secretary of the Treasury. They were: Thomas Cardoza, Western Regional Commissioner; William Waters, Mid-Atlantic Regional Commissioner; Americo Attorri, Mid-Atlantic Assistant Regional Commissioner for Resources Management, and Joseph Kump, Fiscal Management Officer. Also, 56 employees received Presidential Letters of Commendation for contributions resulting in benefits of $5,000 or more

or for exceptional achievement in specific programs and 49 more were recommended to receive commendation letters.

Awards presented under the IRS incentive awards program included 13 Commissioner's Awards and nearly 13,000 awards to employees for adopted suggestions, sustained superior performance and other special acts or services, saving about $3.3 million.

Other Personnel Programs

The IRS has replaced its alcoholism program with a broadly based employee assistance program through which employees troubled by any personal or emotional problem will be counseled, at their request, to help them identify problems and motivate them to seek professional assistance.

The IRS is conducting tests in eleven offices under OPM's experimental program to examine and evaluate schedules that allow flexible and compressed working hours as well as part-time employment. These tests are being monitored through the use of employee questionnaires, on-site research coordinator reports and an analysis of production data. Information and conclusions concerning the program will be reported to IRS top management and to OPM in May 1981.

Centralized Services

In the second year of centralized services, instructions and guidelines were issued to bring about the uniform processing of work documents by all districts. A new quality measurement system was developed as well as a computerized work planning and control system. Nationwide implementation of both systems was started in the fall of 1980.

Facilities Management

This year the IRS began a major building program in support of the service center replacement system that involves the replacement of almost all automatic data processing equipment in the ten service centers. The design for the first group of five service centers was completed in 1980 and by 1983 new computer rooms will be finished in all centers.

An IRS/General Services Administration task force on energy conservation completed an on-site survey of all IRS service centers and established plans and schedules for immediate energy conservation. The measures recommended will result in energy savings of up to 33 percent based on 1975 use. This energy savings could keep approximately 3,600 average homes comfortable through one entire heating season.

Management's continued emphasis on reducing the number of calls placed over the federal telecommunications system network enabled the IRS to absorb a tariff rate increase of approximately $160,000 without additional cost.

Paperwork Management

The IRS continued its efforts to eliminate unnecessary internal management reporting, canceling 26 reports in 1980 for annual savings of approximately $540,000.

Disposing of some 185,000 cubic feet of records and retiring nearly 432,000 cubic feet to federal record centers resulted in the release of space and equipment valued at $6.9 million.

During 1980 the IRS completed testing and evaluating equipment for the wage information retrieval system (WIRS), one of the largest computer-assisted microfilm retrieval applications in the country. This program, conducted at the Andover Service Center, is an integral part of the federal government's effort to eliminate duplicate information reporting by the public.

Other Facilities Programs

The IRS had 4.5 disabling injuries per million staff hours worked in calendar year 1979, compared to 3.2 disabling injuries per million staff hours the year before. IRS employees drove 121 million miles with an accident frequency rate of 5.2 accidents per million miles driven. In 1978, employees also drove 121 million miles, but had an accident frequency rate of 5.5 accidents for each million miles driven.

Braille machines and reading machines to aid research by visually handicapped taxpayer service employees are being tested and evaluated at seven pilot locations around the country.

Security

During 1980 the IRS reviewed and evaluated security at computer sites, developed systemic and procedural safeguards and assisted system designers. The IRS also conducted safeguard reviews of federal, state and local governmental agencies that receive taxpayer information to assure that those agencies comply with IRS security standards. IRS has initiated a risk analysis program to examine actual and potential threats to the security of automatic data processing installations and systems and to recommend cost beneficial safeguards to reduce the risk of loss, alteration or unauthorized disclosure of sensitive automated data.

Training

This year the IRS conducted 555 training courses, providing some 96,700 opportunities for individual training, with some employees participating in more than one training activity during the year.

A new training plan has been adopted, calling for about one-half of the training curriculum in the next decade to be delivered at the larger posts-of-duty rather than in centralized classrooms. This will result in a need for fewer instructors and savings in travel and per diem.

The IRS also conducted a revised executive development program, added a new tax administration course to the executive training curriculum and introduced a new computerized system for administering and monitoring individual development of executives.

A new training program prepared internal revenue agents to summarize the prosecution's case or to give expert testimony in trial appearances. Pretrial and during-trial duties and actual presentation of expert testimony are all stressed during the training.

Training also was developed to help problem resolution officers manage their program and to learn to identify systemic and procedural problems when attempting to resolve taxpayer complaints not satisfied through normal IRS channels.

In response to passage of the Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax Act of 1980, training was developed to provide selected examiners with an understanding of the law and congressional intent, information about required examinations and verifications under the proposed regulations and an overview of the report writing implications of the Act.

Other new training programs developed in 1980 cover a basic and advanced statistical sampling course for revenue agents, combined annual wage reporting, disclosure orientation for service center employees and illegal tax protester training for employees who have public contact.

And, the IRS has entered into an agreement with Arkansas Enterprises for the Blind so that some visually impaired students will receive IRS training needed for employment with the IRS.

Equal Employment Opportunity

From July 1979 to July 1980, full-time regular employment increased by 2.4 percent. The number of women employed increased 6.1 percent and minorities by 12.6 percent. Women increased their representation in the higher grades from 5.3 percent of the positions at GS-13 and above to 6.5 percent and minorities from 6.5 percent to 7 percent. The employment of women and minorities also gained in such key jobs as revenue agent, attorney, criminal investigator and appeals officer.

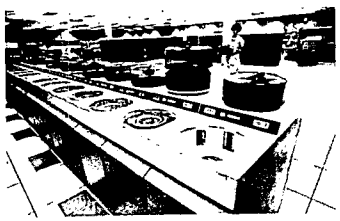
Nationwide, IRS offices observed such special events as Black History Month, Women-in-Government Month, Hispanic Heritage Week and Asian/Pacific American Week. All managers and executives received equal employment opportunity (EEO) training as part of merit pay and SES training, while other EEO training was offered in courses such as that given to special emphasis coordinators.

IRS contract awards during 1980 totaled $23,238,000 to small businesses and $6,020,000 to minority and disadvantaged firms.

Data Services

The past year has been a period of transition with Data Services preparing for the equipment replacement program (ERP). Two divisions were merged to form a Tax Systems Division, consolidating analysts and programmers; guidelines were established for systems development; improved procedures were introduced for analysis, design and programming, and greater emphasis was placed on use of a high-level computer programming language.

The service center replacement system (SCRS), the first portion of ERP, moved closer to realization with the issuance of a formal invitation to the computer industry to submit bids for the system. Another step toward SCRS was taken with nationwide installation of the data communications processing system (DCPS). DCPS currently augments the integrated data retrieval system and will be coupled with SCRS.



In 1980 Data Services worked with its IRS users to design and program changes that would eliminate the need at ten service centers for manually sorting returns and documents by district office code. Beginning Jan. 1, 1981, service centers will no longer sort most tax returns and related documents by the geographic locations in which taxpayers reside. Previously such sorting was done for control and accounting, but these procedures will now be automated. It is estimated that this refinement will save the IRS $2.2 million when fully implemented.

Data Services also continued to respond to user needs for changes and improvements to existing programs. Currently there are more than 2,700 computer programs active in the National Office alone to meet user requirements.

National Computer Center

With construction and renovation continuing at the National Computer Center (NCC), five computer systems, the library of some 125,000 magnetic tapes and related functions were moved to a permanent location in an addition to the existing building.

As of July the number of taxpayer accounts on the individual master file had grown to 117.2 million, an increase of 2.8 percent over the same period in 1979. The business master file grew to 22.9 million accounts — 9.1 percent above 1979. The exempt organization, employee plans and individual retirement account master files contain 1.1 million, 1.3 million and 260,000 accounts, respectively.

Another computer system, making a total of nine, was installed and producing in March, making it possible for NCC to accelerate the processing of more than 300 million information documents to assist in screening returns for examination.

Detroit Data Center

The payroll system, which services all of IRS, was converted to a new computer system that now handles the bi-weekly payroll for more than 90,000 employees. As the IRS' central site for management information systems, the Data Center generates about 150 personnel and fiscal reports, and more than twice that many for other projects each month. This year the Data Center also has provided TCMP tabulations, management information reports and special evaluations such as the casino/racetrack winnings compliance study.

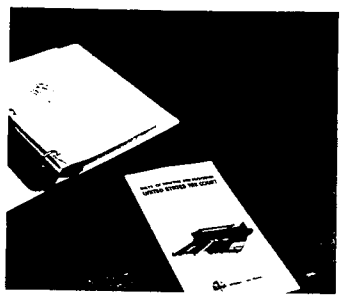
Chief Counsel

The Chief Counsel, an Assistant General Counsel of the Treasury Department, is the chief legal officer for the IRS and is a member of the Commissioner's executive staff. As such the Chief Counsel advises the Commissioner on matters pertaining to the administration and enforcement of the internal revenue laws and related statutes, as well as on nontax legal questions.

The Chief Counsel is assisted by a Deputy Chief Counsel (General), a Deputy Chief Counsel (Litigation), a Deputy Chief Counsel (Technical) and seven regional counsels.

The Office of Chief Counsel employs over 900 attorneys, making it one of the largest law firms in the country. These attorneys are located in the National Office, the seven regional counsel offices and 45 district counsel offices.

Approximately 40 percent of attorney time is spent handling litigation in the United States Tax Court. The attorneys also advise the IRS and assist the Department of Justice on refund suits, criminal tax cases, suits, seeking the disclosure of files and documents of the IRS, collection suits, and nontax litigation involving the IRS in federal and state courts.



In 1980 the Chief Counsel library began to reclassify the 100,000-volume collection on taxation, legislation and economics. The project will be accomplished with an automated cataloging system, allowing the library to participate in the federal bibliographic data base, greatly expanding reference and interlibrary loan service.

Criminal Tax

For 1980 there were 2,726 referrals by Counsel for prosecution and some 19,000 staff hours were spent on legal assistance to Criminal Investigation Division.

Procedures for processing grand jury requests and evaluations were revised during the year to speed up to the handling of such matters. Deadlines were established for regional and Chief Counsel review of requests for the initiation of grand jury investigations. In addition, Chief Counsel established procedures for providing evaluations of the results of grand jury investigations to district counsels. The IRS now is providing a faster response to United States Attorneys' requests for grand jury assistance and evalu-

Receipt and Disposal of Criminal Tax Matters

Prosecution Cases Received From Criminal Investigation	
Total Opened	2,267
Total Closed	3,702
Counsel Declined	523
Department of Justice Declined	632
U.S. Attorney Declined	655
Prosecutions Completed	1,892
Opinions	
Pending Beginning	35
Total Requested	109
Total Rendered	97
Pending End	47

ation of the results of grand jury investigations.

In *United States v. Clardy*, 612 F. 2d 1139 (9th Cir. 1980), the circuit court upheld the *IRC* section 7206(2) conviction of an individual who sold tax shelter schemes that involved a fictitious "paper trail" to justify certain interest deductions.

In *United States v. Peister*, No. 78-1961 (10th Cir., decided Aug. 4, 1980), the court upheld the conviction of a tax protester who used a church/vow of poverty defense in a section 7205 prosecution. In upholding the conviction the court found the church/vow of poverty assertions insincere.

EP/EO

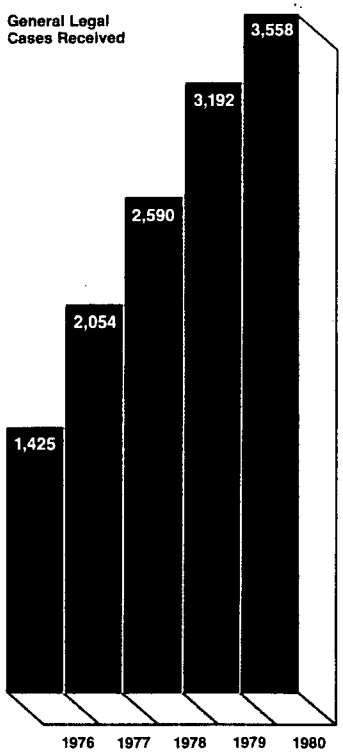
During 1980 the Employee Plans and Exempt Organizations Division developed regulations implementing the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), the Tax Reform Act of 1976 and the Revenue Act of 1978. Regulations were published in proposed, temporary or final form on such matters as the limitations on contributions to and benefits from employee plans, the elapsed-time rules for minimum vesting and participation requirements for employee plans, the rules for medical reimbusement plans, the rules for voluntary employee benefit plans and the rules for disposition of private property and self-dealing for private foundations.

Employee Plans and Exempt Organizations Division Cases Received

Type of Case	
Revenue Rulings	46
Letter Rulings	29
Technical Advice	41
Other Advice	28
Legislation	–
Regulations	11
Miscellaneous	18
Total	**173**

General Legal Services

General Legal Services attorneys tried 103 cases with 781 hours of trial time in 1980. Litigation in the personnel and labor areas increased substantially again this year and questions in-



volving matters of ethics also rose sharply due to the enactment of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978. The Division also is responsible for reviewing the financial disclosure statements that IRS and Chief Counsel officials are required to file under the Act.

General Litigation

The General Litigation Division furnishes legal assistance to the IRS in connection with the collection and internal assessment procedures relating to federal taxes. During the past year the constitutionality of the crude oil windfall profit tax has been challenged; several states have revived attempts to obtain federal tax refunds through local escheat laws; the issue of whether

General Litigation Cases Received

Types of Cases– Regions:	1979	1980
Bankruptcy Act Proceedings	2,104	3,211
Miscellaneous Insolvencies	70	80
Decedents' Estates	386	339
Suits to Collect Taxes	633	754
Section 2410 (28 U.S.C. 2410):		
Interpleaders	302	352
Others	243	691
Injunctions	146	150
Disclosure and Testimony	461	505
Summons Cases	6,799	7,757
Erroneous Refund Suits	31	19
Miscellaneous Court Cases	1,357	1,857
Advisory Opinions	4,870	5,120
Tax Return Preparers:		
Advisory Opinions	12	13
Court Cases	7	12
Total, All Regions	**17,421**	**20,860**
National Office:	**1979**	**1980**
Appeals	226	335
Advisory	324	360
Other Centralized Cases*	13	14
Total, National Office	**563**	**709**
Total, All Regions & National Office	**17,984**	**21,569**

* Includes actions for injunctions and/or declaratory relief.

telephone companies are to be considered third-party recordkeepers under *IRC* 7609(a)(3)(C) because they issue credit cards has been tested; tax protesters have continued efforts to impede collection of taxes through the use of false or incorrect Forms W-4; the authority of district directors to direct employers to disregard Forms W-4 as false or incorrect was established; IRS information-gathering during audit in connection with its taxpayer compliance measurement program has been challenged, and the Supreme Court again upheld the broad authority of the IRS to obtain information by means of a summons in *United States v. Euge*, 444 U.S. 707 (1980).

Interpretative

Much of the work of the Interpretative Division during 1980 was in fulfilling its responsibility as principal legal advisor to the division directors under the Assistant Commissioner for Technical. A number of revenue rulings and technical projects were considered, especially in connection with IRS efforts to deal with tax abuse devices and questionable tax shelter schemes. In addition, legal advice was provided on such matters as the implementation of the new income tax withholding exemption provisions.

Legislation and Regulations

The Legislation and Regulations Division continued to develop regulations to implement the Tax Reform Act of 1976, the Revenue Act of 1978, the Energy Tax Act of 1978 and the Foreign Earned Income Act of 1978. The Division also

Receipt and Disposal of General Litigation Cases – National and Regional

Status	Court	Non-Court	Total
Pendng Oct. 1, 1979	10,441	1,672	12,113
Received during year	15,571	5,998	21,569
Disposed of	13,503	5,904	19,407
Pending Sept. 30, 1980	12,509	1,766	14,275

Interpretative Division Cases Received

Type of Case	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Revenue Rulings	443	423	399	385	302	255
Letter Rulings	117	114	122	98	32	77
Technical Advice	80	73	80	60	37	59
Other Advice	212	257	189	175	141	190
Total	**852**	**867**	**790**	**718**	**512**	**581**

Receipt and Disposal of Legislation and Regulations Division Cases

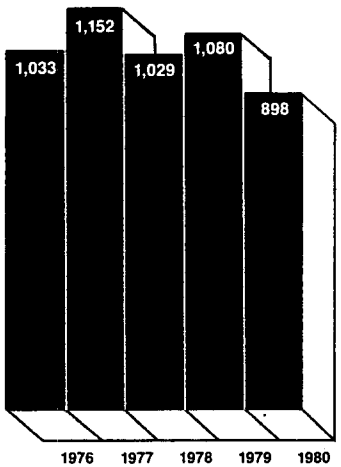
Type of Case	Pending 10/1/79	Received	Disposed	Pending 9/30/80
Legislation	55	55	52	58
Regulations	319	96	90	325
Miscellaneous	78	66	69	75
Total	**452**	**217**	**211**	**458**

began to develop regulations to implement the Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax Act of 1980.

During the year the Division published 46 new final regulations, 18 temporary regulations and 58 proposed regulations, while the public participated in 27 hearings on proposed regulations.

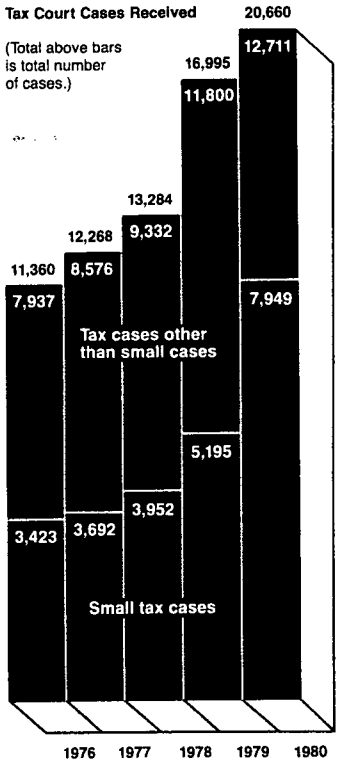
Some of the regulations projects were: targeted jobs credit, taxation of unemployment compensation, disability income exclusion, tax treatment of certain homeowner associations, withholding on gambling winnings, gas guzzler tax, various aspects of the windfall profit tax, reporting with respect to income from bearer certificates, deposit requirements for withheld income and FICA taxes and recovery of excessive profits on government contracts (Vinson-Trammell Act).

Refund Litigation Cases Received



Tax Court Cases Received

(Total above bars is total number of cases.)



Tax Litigation

In test cases a district court in Delaware and the Tax Court ruled that International Telephone and Telegraph's 1970 stock merger with the Hartford Fire Insurance Company could qualify as a tax-free reorganization under section 368(a)(1)(B), even though cash had been paid for 8 percent of the acquired corporation's stock. The trial courts' opinions determined that the statute's "solely for voting stock" requirement could be satisfied when the corporation acquired at least 80 percent of the target corporation's stock in exchange for its voting stock, notwithstanding the remainder of the target stock could have been acquired for cash. These holdings reversed the IRS' position and the accepted position of the majority of the tax bar for the last 40 years.

The First and Third Circuit Courts of Appeal reversed and remanded the lower courts' opinions, thereby sustaining the government's position that "solely" in the statute provides no exceptions. The issue is still pending in the Fourth and Ninth Circuits.

Tax In Litigation-Tax Court Cases

(In thousands of dollars)

Status	All Tax Court Cases[2]					Small Tax Cases				
	Number of Cases[1]	Taxes and Penalties		Overpayments		Number of Cases	Taxes and Penalties		Overpayments	
		In Dispute	Determined	Claimed	Determined		In Dispute	Determined	Claimed	Determined
Pending 10/01/79	27,318	$3,707,483		$273,220		4,450	$4,550		$22	
Received	20,660	2,047,890		28,777		7,949	11,318		69	
Disposed[3]	13,875	745,053	$234,921	15,217	11,501	5,369	5,787	$2,968	56	$33
Recovery Rate[4]			31.5%		75.6%			51.3%		59.2%
Pending 9/30/80	34,103	5,010,320		286,780		7,030	10,081		35	

[1] Does not include an inventory of nondeficiency cases consisting of 70 cases pending 10/1/79, 54 receipts, 39 disposals and 85 cases pending 9/30/80.
[2] Includes both small tax cases and other
[3] Disposals include cases tried, settled, and dismissed. Some of the determined amounts are for cases that were subsequently appealed.
[4] Amount determined expressed as percentage of amount asserted or claimed. These amounts do not include proposed assessments that are agreed to by the taxpayer at district or appellate conferences. In the case of a claimed overpayment the recovery rates shown above represent the portion of the amount in dispute that was refunded to the taxpayer.

Appellate Court Case Record

(Decisions-Refund Litigation and Tax Court Cases)

Court	Total	For the Government		Against the Government		Partly for and Partly Against the Government	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Courts of Appeals	242	195	80.6	40	16.5	7	2.9
Originally tried in Tax Court	[1]156	132	84.6	20	12.8	4	2.6
District Courts	[2]86	63	73.3	20	23.3	3	3.5
Supreme Court	-	-		–			

[1] Of the cases originally tried in Tax Court, the Courts of Appeals rendered 156 opinions in 214 dockets, including 187 dockets for the government, 23 dockets against the government and 4 dockets partly for the government.

[2] Of the cases originally tried in District Courts, the Courts of Appeals rendered 86 opinions in 111 cases, including 87 cases for the government, 20 against the government and 4 partly for the government.

Trial Court Case Record
(Opinions Rendered-Refund Litigation and Tax Court Cases)[1]

Action		Court of Claims		District Courts		Tax Court[4] Small Tax Cases		Tax Court[4] Other		Tax Court[4] Total	
		1979	1980[2]	1979	1980[3]	1979	1980[4]	1979	1980[5]	1979	1980
Decided in favor of Government	-Number	20	23	146	150	347	310	325	330	672	640
	-Percent	50.0%	46.0%	60.3%	65.8%	55.2%	53.4%	49.8%	51.0%	52.5%	52.2%
Decided in favor of Taxpayer	-Number	15	24	69	51	62	55	65	71	127	126
	-Percent	37.5%	48.0%	28.5%	22.4%	9.9%	9.5%	10.0%	11.0%	9.9%	10.3%
Decided partially for the Taxpayer and partially for the Government	-Number	5	3	27	27	219	215	262	246	481	461
	-Percent	12.5%	6.0%	11.2%	11.8%	34.9%	37.1%	40.2%	38.0%	37.6%	37.6%
Total Opinions		40	50	242	228	628	580	652	647	1,280	1,227

[1] Related Cases are reflected as one opinion.
[2] 50 opinions in Court of Claims involving 57 cases.
[3] 228 opinions in District Courts involving 250 cases.
[4] 580 Tax Court opinions involving 615 Small Tax Cases.
[5] 647 Tax Court opinions involving 860 cases other than Small Tax Court Cases.
[6] On cases for which decisions were entered during the fiscal year.

Tax in Litigation—Refund Suits[1]
(In thousands of dollars)

Status	District Courts Number of Cases	District Courts Amount in Dispute[3]	District Courts Amount in Suit[4]	Court of Claims Number of Cases	Court of Claims Amount in Dispute[3]	Court of Claims Amount in Suit[4]	Total Number of Cases	Total Amount in Dispute[3]	Total Amount in Suit[4]
Pending 10/01/79	2,932	$504,896		793	$748,222		3,725	$1,253,118	
Received	736	95,137		162	76,166		898	171,303	
Disposed[2]	1,088	122,012		206	123,628		1,294	245,640	
Amount in Suit[4]			$90,106			$108,418			$198,524
Amount Not Refunded			28,947			66,275			95,222
%Not Refunded			32.1%			61.1%			48.0%
Pending 9/30/80	2,580	478,021		749	700,760		3,329	1,178,781	

[1] Cases in Courts of Appeal and the Supreme Court are included under the columns representing the court of origin.
[2] Disposals include cases tried, settled, and dismissed.
[3] Amount in dispute includes claims for refund of taxes, penalties and interest, and counterclaim amounts.
[4] Amount of taxes, penalties and assessed interest sought as a refund.
[5] That portion of the amount sought as a refund that was not refunded to the taxpayer.

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Map — of Internal Revenue Service regions, districts, and service centers/Inside back cover

Table 1.—Internal revenue collections by sources and by Internal Revenue regions, districts, states and other areas
(In thousands of dollars)

Internal Revenue regions and districts, states and other areas. [1] (States represented by single districts indicated in parentheses, totals for other states shown at bottom of table)		Total internal revenue collections	Corporation income tax [2]	Individual income and employment taxes: Total	Income tax not withheld and SECA [3,4,5]	Income tax withheld and FICA [3,4,5]	Railroad Retirement	Unemployment Insurance [7]
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
United States, total		**519,375,273**	**72,379,610**	**415,878,281**	**69,469,055**	**340,585,226**	**2,534,981**	**3,309,000**
North-Atlantic Region		**88,170,022**	**15,849,422**	**69,262,087**	**9,120,480**	**59,518,269**	**77,375**	**545,963**
Albany	(See (c) below)	3,522,197	304,029	3,173,521	339,087	2,797,105	9,373	27,956
Augusta	(Maine)	1,258,862	126,039	1,099,629	193,125	885,327	10,829	10,348
Boston	(Massachusetts)	13,072,283	1,860,829	10,798,748	1,510,661	9,182,103	16,264	89,720
Brooklyn	(See (c) below)	8,034,021	689,298	7,011,479	1,647,385	5,376,323	31,466	56,305
Buffalo	(See (c) below)	7,593,320	1,309,641	6,008,557	787,377	5,169,589	711	50,880
Burlington	(Vermont)	552,225	49,807	490,806	102,738	382,914	605	4,349
Hartford [8]	(Connecticut)	11,056,026	1,897,695	8,777,398	1,408,210	7,300,074	-117	69,231
Manhattan	(See (c) below)	39,659,092	9,157,764	29,041,129	2,725,543	26,098,046	7,102	210,438
Portsmouth	(New Hampshire)	1,479,717	212,706	1,209,029	218,702	979,131	44	11,153
Providence	(Rhode Island)	1,942,279	241,614	1,651,790	187,652	1,447,657	896	15,583
Mid-Atlantic Region		**72,435,651**	**8,559,710**	**59,703,878**	**8,349,568**	**50,041,944**	**817,983**	**494,386**
Baltimore [8]	(Maryland & D.C.)	13,715,826	970,548	12,175,740	1,556,700	10,098,437	361,866	58,738
Newark [1]	(New Jersey)	19,526,932	3,082,842	15,489,882	2,350,598	13,013,979	357	124,948
Philadelphia	(See (e) below)	16,233,582	1,662,677	13,620,703	1,886,831	11,278,981	307,128	147,763
Pittsburgh	(See (e) below)	12,034,534	1,447,122	9,913,781	1,012,596	8,771,746	36,018	93,421
Richmond	(Virginia)	8,569,138	899,625	6,712,203	1,258,169	5,289,164	112,384	52,487
Wilmington	(Delaware)	2,355,639	496,896	1,791,570	164,674	1,589,638	230	17,029
Southeast Region		**50,530,096**	**6,039,036**	**40,880,114**	**9,003,700**	**31,391,242**	**107,393**	**377,779**
Atlanta	(Georgia)	8,487,750	1,067,514	6,810,278	1,096,432	5,641,507	3,687	68,651
Birmingham	(Alabama)	4,571,410	520,746	3,867,986	645,700	3,183,977	2,615	35,693
Columbia	(South Carolina)	3,461,428	429,615	2,961,600	506,468	2,424,026	939	30,147
Greensboro	(North Carolina)	9,831,734	1,425,226	6,864,193	1,155,921	5,637,427	477	70,368
Jackson	(Mississippi)	1,978,481	204,577	1,718,718	472,511	1,228,548	1,173	16,487
Jacksonville [8]	(Florida)	15,779,862	1,639,804	13,261,916	4,088,445	8,968,341	98,198	106,935
Nashville [8]	(Tennessee)	6,419,433	751,552	5,395,421	1,038,203	4,307,416	304	49,496
Central Region		**71,917,667**	**8,488,719**	**58,731,272**	**7,288,806**	**50,863,228**	**151,066**	**430,174**
Cincinnati [8]	(See (d) below)	10,485,832	1,659,864	8,386,689	1,114,951	7,182,231	17,804	71,903
Cleveland	(See (d) below)	17,689,500	2,154,074	14,141,114	1,500,303	12,431,412	10,173	99,227
Detroit	(Michigan)	25,097,368	2,547,904	21,601,993	2,040,655	19,367,682	34,113	159,543
Indianapolis	(Indiana)	10,620,337	980,797	9,163,858	1,385,502	7,715,864	7,767	54,725
Louisville	(Kentucky)	6,061,862	951,823	3,731,109	793,078	2,826,373	80,974	30,686
Parkersburg	(West Virginia)	1,962,768	194,258	1,706,309	352,319	1,339,666	235	14,090
Midwest Region		**79,812,100**	**11,182,659**	**65,082,385**	**9,737,838**	**53,938,496**	**922,589**	**493,432**
Aberdeen	(South Dakota)	742,219	57,770	653,788	208,455	440,335	3	5,024
Chicago [8]	(See (b) below)	30,578,978	4,297,540	24,837,389	3,077,725	21,219,543	341,720	198,401
Des Moines	(Iowa)	4,495,684	605,362	3,721,719	1,064,524	2,629,181	1,064	26,970
Fargo	(North Dakota)	839,016	66,353	746,877	228,832	512,722	12	5,311
Milwaukee	(Wisconsin)	9,676,645	1,580,144	7,685,914	1,082,638	6,539,817	1,777	61,482
Omaha	(Nebraska)	3,461,851	511,388	2,790,621	567,503	2,078,613	126,024	18,481
St. Louis	(Missouri)	13,033,743	1,690,837	10,626,142	1,403,437	8,963,562	179,679	79,264
St. Paul	(Minnesota)	11,673,809	1,678,105	9,651,161	1,099,701	8,217,962	266,054	67,443
Springfield	(See (b) below)	5,410,155	695,161	4,368,756	994,823	3,338,811	6,065	31,056
Southwest Region		**69,840,945**	**11,376,729**	**50,916,004**	**11,202,343**	**39,102,753**	**228,082**	**382,826**
Albuquerque	(New Mexico)	1,443,692	131,824	1,272,442	298,397	964,163	66	9,796
Austin [8]	(See (f) below)	21,890,243	4,451,008	14,404,284	3,131,700	11,143,977	11,144	117,462
Cheyenne	(Wyoming)	851,446	95,389	652,786	221,070	427,013	2	4,701
Dallas	(See (f) below)	15,649,846	2,781,478	11,303,230	2,906,583	8,291,808	13,783	91,057
Denver	(Colorado)	7,783,952	464,015	6,913,066	970,585	5,872,579	31,861	38,041
Little Rock	(Arkansas)	2,269,385	272,312	1,892,433	509,866	1,383,065	1,480	18,003
New Orleans	(Louisiana)	6,652,691	888,634	5,562,923	1,198,276	4,325,288	1,860	37,499
Oklahoma City	(Oklahoma)	8,297,438	1,490,300	5,086,903	1,032,676	4,016,222	242	37,762
Wichita	(Kansas)	5,002,253	801,769	3,827,937	933,190	2,696,597	167,644	28,505
Western Region		**84,491,009**	**10,707,287**	**69,830,779**	**13,745,475**	**55,109,452**	**216,695**	**558,957**
Anchorage	(Alaska)	893,480	53,469	823,936	121,517	697,679	-	4,740
Boise	(Idaho)	1,479,254	152,771	1,296,524	221,335	1,062,190	1,003	11,996
Helena	(Montana)	934,038	78,174	818,171	251,681	559,359	632	6,500
Honolulu	(Hawaii)	1,670,459	213,216	1,423,409	280,586	1,131,743	-	11,079
Los Angeles	(See (a) below)	34,055,837	5,158,810	27,171,169	5,524,888	21,416,121	1,796	226,365
Phoenix	(Arizona)	3,776,369	343,357	3,341,523	757,225	2,555,396	500	28,402
Portland [8]	(Oregon)	4,340,992	356,085	3,898,451	852,555	3,010,721	-935	36,110
Reno	(Nevada)	1,772,172	198,428	1,486,577	378,331	1,095,368	1	12,878
Salt Lake City	(Utah)	1,868,497	222,066	1,601,145	268,915	1,316,006	1,932	14,292
San Francisco [8]	(See (a) below)	24,817,224	2,774,247	20,359,453	3,672,956	16,323,406	211,011	152,080
Seattle	(Washington)	8,882,687	1,146,646	7,410,421	1,415,486	5,939,463	957	54,515
Office of International Operations		**2,333,551**	**160,843**	**1,914,423**	**438,826**	**1,450,955**	**6,338**	**19,204**
Puerto Rico		738,053	15,776	493,097	29,622	445,057	-	18,417
Other		1,595,498	144,867	1,421,327	409,204	1,004,998	6,338	787
Undistributed:								
Federal tax deposits [9]		-1,014,077	-30,663	-1,021,220		-1,034,750	7,252	6,278
Gasoline, lubricating oil, and excess FICA credits [10]		640,109	46,088	594,021	594,021			
Transferred to Government of Guam		-19,235		-19,235		-19,235		
Withheld taxes of Federal employees		154,332		154,332		154,332		
Clearing account for Excise taxes-aviation fuel and oil-Air Force and Navy		-6						
Presidential Election Fund [11]		38,832		38,832		38,832		
Earned Income Credits [12]		10,787		10,787		10,787		
Other [13]		-66,511		-178		-178		
Totals for states not shown above								
	(a) California	56,873,061	7,933,057	47,530,623	9,197,644	37,741,527	212,807	378,445
	(b) Illinois	35,989,133	4,992,701	29,206,144	4,072,548	24,556,354	347,785	229,457
	(c) New York	56,808,630	11,460,732	45,234,686	5,499,992	39,341,063	48,652	345,579
	(d) Ohio	28,175,332	3,813,938	22,528,003	2,715,254	19,813,643	27,977	171,130
	(e) Pennsylvania	28,268,116	3,109,799	23,534,483	2,899,427	20,050,727	343,148	241,184
	(f) Texas	37,540,089	7,232,486	25,707,514	6,038,283	19,435,785	24,927	208,519

Table 1.—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Internal Revenue regions and districts, states and other areas.[1] (States represented by single districts indicated in parentheses; totals for other states shown at bottom of table)		Estate tax	Gift tax	Excise taxes total (sum of columns 11, 25, 29, 38, 40 and 52)	Total (sum of columns 12, 18 and 21)	Alcohol taxes					
						Distilled spirits taxes					
						Total	Imported (Collected by Customs)	Domestic[14]	Rectification[14,16]	Occupational[15]	Other[16]
		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
United States, total		**6,282,247**	**219,134**	**24,819,021**	**5,704,768**	**3,945,377**	**629,314**	**3,289,386**	**8,350**	**18,145**	**203**
North-Atlantic Region		**1,011,320**	**41,648**	**2,005,545**	**571,085**	**375,318**	**172,119**	**200,391**	**430**	**2,379**	*
Albany	(See (c) below)	26,632	1,900	16,116	378	211	-	-	-	211	-
Augusta	(Maine)	15,741	1,132	16,321	3,891	3,861	-	3,730	12	119	-
Boston	(Massachusetts)	139,841	5,976	266,889	142,129	126,226	62,439	63,031	316	439	-
Brooklyn	(See (c) below)	192,524	1,885	138,834	18,043	15,302	-	14,984	1	318	-
Buffalo	(See (c) below)	77,424	5,538	192,160	128,038	396	-	-	-	396	*
Burlington	(Vermont)	6,784	448	4,379	76	75	-	-	-	75	-
Hartford[4]	(Connecticut)	144,205	6,532	230,196	115,158	115,115	-	114,702	93	320	-
Manhattan	(See (c) below)	353,260	17,139	1,089,800	127,812	110,014	109,680	*	-	334	-
Portsmouth	(New Hampshire)	18,179	788	39,015	29,565	4,029	-	3,944	8	77	-
Providence	(Rhode Island)	36,730	310	11,835	5,997	89	-	-	-	89	-
Mid-Atlantic Region		**710,543**	**20,400**	**3,441,121**	**836,448**	**837,434**	**55,527**	**577,943**	**1,871**	**2,091**	**2**
Baltimore[4]	(Maryland & D.C.)	152,063	4,508	412,969	263,497	234,526	55,527	177,614	963	422	1
Newark[4]	(New Jersey)	161,264	6,772	786,172	296,852	232,554	-	231,477	498	578	1
Philadelphia	(See (e) below)	160,739	4,526	784,938	147,584	98,106	-	97,337	307	462	-
Pittsburgh	(See (e) below)	117,066	1,334	555,231	82,791	68,538	-	68,091	104	344	-
Richmond	(Virginia)	97,196	2,355	857,759	45,673	3,664	-	3,424	*	240	-
Wilmington	(Delaware)	22,215	905	44,052	48	46	-	-	-	46	-
Southeast Region		**764,802**	**28,786**	**2,817,381**	**444,724**	**170,773**	**47,874**	**120,556**	**22**	**2,122**	**197**
Atlanta	(Georgia)	66,834	4,221	538,904	80,970	17,856	-	17,533	13	307	2
Birmingham	(Alabama)	51,940	2,517	128,220	3,340	3,063	2,926	8	-	129	*
Columbia	(South Carolina)	34,666	1,269	34,278	809	235	-	1	-	234	*
Greensboro	(North Carolina)	91,773	3,295	1,447,246	106,207	333	-	7	1	325	-
Jackson	(Mississippi)	28,928	2,413	23,844	181	100	-	1	-	98	1
Jacksonville[5]	(Florida)	408,380	12,911	456,849	155,019	69,506	44,948	23,429	8	926	194
Nashville[5]	(Tennessee)	82,281	2,140	188,040	98,197	79,680	-	79,576	-	104	-
Central Region		**818,657**	**18,103**	**4,060,914**	**1,841,324**	**1,483,413**	**188,740**	**1,289,389**	**2,849**	**2,634**	-
Cincinnati[5]	(See (d) below)	109,160	3,305	328,615	225,809	166,763	-	166,005	301	456	-
Cleveland	(See (d) below)	172,601	4,838	1,216,673	54,561	44,042	26,242	17,050	90	661	-
Detroit	(Michigan)	138,934	2,570	805,866	371,501	305,982	162,498	142,211	366	906	-
Indianapolis	(Indiana)	116,385	5,408	353,889	225,310	213,842	-	212,041	1,390	411	-
Louisville	(Kentucky)	55,987	1,770	1,321,172	756,308	745,008	-	744,365	503	140	-
Parkersburg	(West Virginia)	25,590	212	36,399	7,835	7,776	-	7,716	*	60	-
Midwest Region		**982,444**	**31,592**	**2,633,040**	**775,481**	**415,654**	**46,183**	**361,997**	**2,477**	**2,992**	**3**
Aberdeen	(South Dakota)	15,466	2,594	12,601	110	66	-	-	-	66	-
Chicago[5]	(See (b) below)	333,453	8,636	1,101,960	178,242	172,805	34,475	137,418	180	729	3
Des Moines	(Iowa)	108,709	1,656	58,239	769	444	-	201	-	243	-
Fargo	(North Dakota)	15,961	414	9,410	76	65	3	-	-	63	-
Milwaukee	(Wisconsin)	80,876	2,193	327,518	195,237	8,661	3,698	3,904	249	811	-
Omaha	(Nebraska)	83,153	1,339	75,351	3,655	143	-	-	-	143	-
St. Louis	(Missouri)	141,964	7,716	567,084	177,848	72,221	7,137	64,207	456	422	-
St. Paul	(Minnesota)	86,071	4,134	254,339	55,066	24,702	2,871	20,476	1,120	235	-
Springfield	(See (b) below)	116,791	2,910	226,538	164,478	136,546	-	135,791	472	282	-
Southwest Region		**822,694**	**38,372**	**8,689,148**	**340,799**	**69,914**	**41,609**	**25,534**	**202**	**2,569**	-
Albuquerque	(New Mexico)	15,389	239	23,798	1,765	1,752	-	1,601	80	71	-
Austin[5]	(See (f) below)	255,026	13,841	2,766,084	84,374	32,069	28,467	2,621	119	863	-
Cheyenne	(Wyoming)	15,025	750	87,496	124,234	37	-	-	-	37	-
Dallas	(See (f) below)	198,804	9,881	1,356,454	91,597	555	-	3	-	552	-
Denver	(Colorado)	57,797	1,740	347,334	239	213	-	-	-	213	-
Little Rock	(Arkansas)	31,777	1,300	71,562	475	91	-	*	-	90	-
New Orleans	(Louisiana)	84,534	3,404	113,197	35,858	33,165	13,142	19,693	4	327	-
Oklahoma City	(Oklahoma)	61,633	3,285	1,635,317	254	93	-	1	-	92	-
Wichita	(Kansas)	82,710	1,932	287,906	2,013	1,939	-	1,615	-	324	-
Western Region		**1,358,296**	**38,827**	**2,755,838**	**874,928**	**572,891**	**75,261**	**493,639**	**651**	**3,340**	-
Anchorage	(Alaska)	2,285	66	13,724	55	51	11	-	-	40	-
Boise	(Idaho)	17,107	1,179	11,673	171	147	-	49	-	98	-
Helena	(Montana)	17,876	585	19,432	4,607	4,255	2,299	1,836	2	119	-
Honolulu	(Hawaii)	17,496	1,014	15,324	191	139	3	55	2	80	-
Los Angeles	(See (a) below)	530,766	18,551	1,176,540	243,817	162,499	35,853	125,519	107	1,020	-
Phoenix	(Arizona)	69,114	2,237	20,138	4,733	1,932	1,669	-	-	263	-
Portland[4]	(Oregon)	59,867	1,922	14,668	40,384	29,678	1,430	27,991	25	233	-
Reno	(Nevada)	68,900	2,325	15,942	81	80	-	-	-	80	-
Salt Lake City	(Utah)	14,331	418	30,537	96	21	-	-	-	21	-
San Francisco[5]	(See (a) below)	468,122	9,129	1,206,273	518,315	359,320	25,616	332,212	508	985	-
Seattle	(Washington)	92,632	3,401	229,587	62,479	14,770	6,381	5,978	9	403	-
Office of International Operations		**13,491**	**427**	**244,566**	**219,982**	**219,980**	-	**219,917**	**45**	**17**	-
Puerto Rico		625	4	228,551	219,972	219,970	-	219,917	45	7	-
Other		12,866	423	16,015	10	10	-	-	-	10	-
Undistributed:											
Federal tax deposits[8]				37,806							
Gasoline, lubricating oil, and excess FICA credits[10]											
Transferred to Government of Guam											
Withheld taxes of Federal employees											
Clearing account for Excise taxes-aviation fuel and oil-Air Force and Navy				-6							
Presidential Election Fund[11]											
Earned Income Credits[12]											
Other[13]				-66,333							
Totals for states not shown above											
(a)	California	995,888	25,680	2,384,813	762,131	521,819	61,469	457,731	614	2,005	-
(b)	Illinois	450,244	11,546	1,328,498	342,720	309,351	34,475	273,209	653	1,011	3
(c)	New York	649,841	26,462	1,438,910	274,269	125,924	109,680	14,984	1	1,260	*
(d)	Ohio	281,761	8,143	1,543,488	280,369	210,805	26,242	183,055	391	1,117	-
(e)	Pennsylvania	277,805	5,860	1,340,169	230,374	166,644	-	165,428	411	806	-
(f)	Texas	453,830	23,722	4,122,538	175,971	32,624	28,467	2,624	119	1,415	-

Table 1.—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Internal Revenue regions and districts, states and other areas.[1] (States represented by single districts indicated in parentheses; totals for other states shown at bottom of table)		Alcohol taxes—Continued						
		Wine taxes			Beer taxes			
		Total[17]	Imported (Collected by Customs)	Domestic[14]	Total	Imported (Collected by Customs)	Domestic[14]	Occupational taxes[15]
		(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
United States, total		**211,538**	**37,179**	**174,314**	**1,547,853**	**38,598**	**1,508,843**	**2,412**
North-Atlantic Region		**35,972**	**12,686**	**23,279**	**159,794**	**20,762**	**138,723**	**309**
Albany	(See (c) below)	129	-	128	38	-	-	38
Augusta	(Maine)	10	-	10	20	-	-	20
Boston	(Massachusetts)	2,944	2,941	2	12,960	12,954	-	5
Brooklyn	(See (c) below)	2,659	-	2,659	82	-	-	82
Buffalo	(See (c) below)	20,267	-	20,267	107,372	-	107,299	73
Burlington	(Vermont)	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Hartford[4]	(Connecticut)	17	-	17	26	-	-	26
Manhattan	(See (c) below)	9,936	9,745	186	7,861	7,807	-	54
Portsmouth	(New Hampshire)	7	-	6	25,530	-	25,520	9
Providence	(Rhode Island)	3	-	2	5,905	-	5,904	1
Mid-Atlantic Region		**18,093**	**5,001**	**13,084**	**180,918**	**2,112**	**178,521**	**285**
Baltimore[4]	(Maryland & D.C.)	13,267	5,001	8,266	15,704	2,112	13,565	27
Newark[4]	(New Jersey)	2,277	-	2,269	62,021	-	61,998	23
Philadelphia	(See (e) below)	917	-	917	48,561	-	48,471	90
Pittsburgh	(See (e) below)	37	-	37	14,215	-	14,142	73
Richmond	(Virginia)	1,596	-	1,596	40,414	-	40,345	69
Wilmington	(Delaware)	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Southeast Region		**8,913**	**2,724**	**6,186**	**265,039**	**2,156**	**262,419**	**463**
Atlanta	(Georgia)	2,396	-	2,396	60,717	-	60,668	50
Birmingham	(Alabama)	134	134	*	143	74	-	70
Columbia	(South Carolina)	541	-	518	33	-	-	33
Greensboro	(North Carolina)	3,139	-	3,139	102,735	-	102,665	71
Jackson	(Mississippi)	3	-	3	78	-	*	78
Jacksonville[5]	(Florida)	2,700	2,590	110	82,813	2,083	80,651	79
Nashville[5]	(Tennessee)	-	-	-	18,518	-	18,435	83
Central Region		**5,336**	**4,098**	**1,238**	**152,575**	**2,758**	**149,824**	**193**
Cincinnati[5]	(See (d) below)	427	-	427	58,618	-	58,596	22
Cleveland	(See (d) below)	1,898	1,693	204	8,621	20	8,583	19
Detroit	(Michigan)	2,994	2,405	589	62,525	2,736	59,774	14
Indianapolis	(Indiana)	14	-	14	11,454	-	11,428	26
Louisville	(Kentucky)	3	-	3	11,297	-	11,243	54
Parkersburg	(West Virginia)	-	-	-	59	-	-	59
Midwest Region		**7,293**	**3,771**	**3,514**	**352,534**	**305**	**351,805**	**424**
Aberdeen	(South Dakota)	-	-	-	44	-	21	23
Chicago[5]	(See (b) below)	5,194	2,379	2,814	243	202	21	20
Des Moines	(Iowa)	28	-	28	298	-	239	59
Fargo	(North Dakota)	2	2	-	8	2	-	6
Milwaukee	(Wisconsin)	565	555	10	186,011	81	185,828	102
Omaha	(Nebraska)	108	-	108	3,404	-	3,384	20
St. Louis	(Missouri)	1,107	554	553	104,520	21	104,410	89
St. Paul	(Minnesota)	288	280	1	30,076	-	29,988	88
Springfield	(See (b) below)	1	-	1	27,931	-	27,914	17
Southwest Region		**3,453**	**3,073**	**379**	**267,432**	**2,292**	**264,580**	**560**
Albuquerque	(New Mexico)	1	-	1	2	-	-	2
Austin[5]	(See (f) below)	2,069	2,056	12	50,236	1,783	48,268	185
Cheyenne	(Wyoming)	-	-	-	124,197	-	124,189	8
Dallas	(See (f) below)	2	-	2	91,040	-	90,984	56
Denver	(Colorado)	*	-	*	26	-	-	26
Little Rock	(Arkansas)	363	-	363	21	-	-	21
New Orleans	(Louisiana)	1,017	1,017	-	1,676	510	1,104	62
Oklahoma City	(Oklahoma)	*	-	*	161	-	35	126
Wichita	(Kansas)	-	-	-	74	-	-	74
Western Region		**132,478**	**5,826**	**126,652**	**169,559**	**6,212**	**163,170**	**176**
Anchorage	(Alaska)	1	1	-	4	3	-	1
Boise	(Idaho)	14	-	14	11	-	-	11
Helena	(Montana)	106	106	-	246	234	-	11
Honolulu	(Hawaii)	19	17	2	32	4	26	2
Los Angeles	(See (a) below)	5,482	2,845	2,637	75,936	3,891	71,897	45
Phoenix	(Arizona)	-	-	-	2,801	*	2,787	14
Portland[4]	(Oregon)	282	240	42	10,424	143	10,273	8
Reno	(Nevada)	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Salt Lake City	(Utah)	-	-	-	75	54	-	21
San Francisco[5]	(See (a) below)	124,181	1,691	122,490	34,814	1,502	33,261	51
Seattle	(Washington)	2,393	925	1,469	45,315	382	44,925	8
Office of International Operations		-	-	-	3	-	2	*
Puerto Rico		-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Other		-	-	-	*	-	-	*
Undistributed:								
Federal tax deposits[8]								
Gasoline, lubricating oil, and excess FICA credits[10]								
Transferred to Government of Guam								
Withheld taxes of Federal employees								
Clearing account for Excise taxes-aviation fuel and oil-Air Force and Navy								
Presidential Election Fund[11]								
Earned Income Credits[12]								
Other[13]								
Totals for states not shown above								
(a)	California	129,663	4,537	125,126	110,649	5,393	105,158	98
(b)	Illinois	5,195	2,379	2,816	28,174	202	27,936	36
(c)	New York	32,992	9,745	23,241	115,353	7,807	107,299	246
(d)	Ohio	2,325	1,693	632	67,239	20	67,179	41
(e)	Pennsylvania	954	-	954	62,777	-	62,613	164
(f)	Texas	2,071	2,056	14	141,276	1,783	139,251	242

Table 1.–Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Internal revenue regions, districts, states and other areas.[1] (States represented by single districts indicated in parentheses; totals for other states shown at bottom of table)		Tobacco taxes			
		Total	Cigarettes[14]	Cigars[15]	Other[13]
		(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
United States, total		**2,448,418**	**2,402,857**	**39,500**	**4,059**
North-Atlantic Region		**2,147**	**454**	**421**	**1,271**
Albany	(See (c) below)	93	-	87	5
Augusta	(Maine)	-	-	-	-
Boston	(Massachusetts)	433	1	-	432
Brooklyn	(See (c) below)	9	9	*	-
Buffalo	(See (c) below)	-	-	-	-
Burlington	(Vermont)	-	-	-	-
Hartford[2]	(Connecticut)	318	-	318	-
Manhattan	(See (c) below)	1,294	445	16	834
Portsmouth	(New Hampshire)	-	-	-	-
Providence	(Rhode Island)	-	-	-	-
Mid-Atlantic Region		**701,920**	**688,716**	**12,318**	**886**
Baltimore[2]	(Maryland & D.C.)	600	*	-	600
Newark[2]	(New Jersey)	271	*	14	257
Philadelphia	(See (e) below)	12,300	2	12,299	-
Pittsburgh	(See (e) below)	1	-	1	-
Richmond	(Virginia)	688,747	688,714	3	30
Wilmington	(Delaware)	*	*	-	-
Southeast Region		**1,340,387**	**1,322,336**	**16,611**	**1,440**
Atlanta	(Georgia)	103,159	98,028	5,130	-
Birmingham	(Alabama)	3,971	-	3,970	2
Columbia	(South Carolina)	*	*	-	-
Greensboro	(North Carolina)	1,222,628	1,221,450	695	483
Jackson	(Mississippi)	240	-	240	-
Jacksonville[2]	(Florida)	7,166	206	6,572	388
Nashville[2]	(Tennessee)	3,222	2,652	3	568
Central Region		**392,691**	**391,295**	**1,394**	**2**
Cincinnati[2]	(See (d) below)	-	-	-	-
Cleveland	(See (d) below)	458	-	457	1
Detroit	(Michigan)	1	1	1	*
Indianapolis	(Indiana)	381	-	381	-
Louisville	(Kentucky)	391,661	391,294	366	1
Parkersburg	(West Virginia)	189	-	189	-
Midwest Region		**207**	**-**	**3**	**204**
Aberdeen	(South Dakota)	-	-	-	-
Chicago[2]	(See (b) below)	204	-	*	204
Des Moines	(Iowa)	-	-	-	-
Fargo	(North Dakota)	*	-	-	*
Milwaukee	(Wisconsin)	3	-	3	*
Omaha	(Nebraska)	-	-	-	-
St. Louis	(Missouri)	*	-	-	*
St. Paul	(Minnesota)	*	-	-	*
Springfield	(See (b) below)	-	-	-	-
Southwest Region		**283**	**6**	**219**	**57**
Albuquerque	(New Mexico)	-	-	-	-
Austin[2]	(See (f) below)	235	4	219	12
Cheyenne	(Wyoming)	-	-	-	-
Dallas	(See (f) below)	2	2	-	-
Denver	(Colorado)	-	-	-	-
Little Rock	(Arkansas	-	-	-	-
New Orleans	(Louisiana)	46	*	-	46
Oklahoma City	(Oklahoma)	-	-	-	-
Wichita	(Kansas)	-	-	-	-
Western Region		**240**	**2**	**41**	**198**
Anchorage	(Alaska)	1	*	-	*
Boise	(Idaho)	-	-	-	-
Helena	(Montana)	5	-	-	5
Honolulu	(Hawaii)	2	*	-	1
Los Angeles	(See (a) below)	213	1	40	173
Phoenix	(Arizona)	1	*	-	1
Portland[2]	(Oregon)	*	-	-	*
Reno	(Nevada)	-	-	-	-
Salt Lake City	(Utah)	*	*	*	-
San Francisco[2]	(See (a) below)	15	*	1	14
Seattle	(Washington)	3	*	*	3
Office of International Operations		**8,541**	**48**	**8,493**	-
Puerto Rico		**8,541**	**48**	**8,493**	-
Other		-	-	-	-
Undistributed:					
Federal tax deposits[9]					
Gasoline, lubricating oil, and excess FICA credits[16]					
Transferred to Government of Guam					
Withheld taxes of Federal employees					
Clearing account for Excise taxes—aviation fuel and oil—Air Force and Navy					
Presidential Election Fund[11]					
Earned Income Credits[12]					
Other[13]					
Totals for states not shown above					
(a) California		228	1	41	187
(b) Illinois		204	-	*	204
(c) New York		1,396	453	103	839
(d) Ohio		458	-	457	1
(e) Pennsylvania		12,301	2	12,300	-
(f) Texas		236	6	219	12

Table 1.–Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Internal Revenue regions and districts, states and other areas.[1] (States represented by single districts indicated in parentheses; totals for other states shown at bottom of table)		Manufacturers excise taxes						Retailers excise taxes		
		Total	Gasoline	Lubricating oil, etc.	Tires (wholly or in part of rubber) inner tubes and tread rubber	Motor vehicle chassis bodies, parts and accessories	Black lung	Other[14]	Total[17]	Non-Commercial aviation fuel—gasoline
		(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
United States, total		**8,487,421**	**4,218,147**	**108,402**	**682,624**	**1,088,595**	**251,288**	**138,264**	**560,144**	**10,805**
North-Atlantic Region		**391,797**	**122,813**	**1,055**	**155,801**	**23,313**	**11,963**	**77,052**	**29,335**	**607**
Albany	(See (c) below)	5,558	4,903	*	99	312	-	244	1,623	47
Augusta	(Maine)	10,402	6,878	276	627	320	-	2,301	2,252	38
Boston	(Massachusetts)	50,242	39,283	233	570	1,777	169	8,210	4,447	99
Brooklyn	(See (c) below)	18,009	13,795	59	820	2,616	2	717	2,014	77
Buffalo	(See (c) below)	47,997	22,948	200	19,398	3,911	47	1,492	8,264	149
Burlington	(Vermont)	3,098	2,933	33	56	16	-	60	626	20
Hartford[2]	(Connecticut)	176,193	17,275	222	85,856	7,137	10,978	54,726	4,224	110
Manhattan	(See (c) below)	72,614	11,213	12	48,146	5,057	766	7,419	3,645	35
Portsmouth	(New Hampshire)	4,496	2,421	*	119	271	-	1,684	1,185	17
Providence	(Rhode Island)	3,188	965	19	109	1,896	-	198	1,052	15
Mid-Atlantic Region		**855,087**	**513,172**	**20,271**	**83,627**	**146,540**	**83,822**	**7,655**	**63,787**	**745**
Baltimore[2]	(Maryland & D.C.)	89,727	37,560	515	48,673	741	1,770	467	5,509	80
Newark[2]	(New Jersey)	77,595	45,361	5,201	7,890	14,784	850	3,510	10,669	244
Philadelphia	(See (e) below)	302,763	145,665	4,426	21,622	118,525	10,783	1,722	12,024	114
Pittsburgh	(See (e) below)	340,898	263,009	10,117	4,611	10,003	52,920	237	25,084	163
Richmond	(Virginia)	41,219	18,881	11	814	2,342	17,478	1,693	8,852	135
Wilmington	(Delaware)	2,885	2,675	1	16	145	22	26	1,530	8
Southeast Region		**228,259**	**152,098**	**1,123**	**9,773**	**42,437**	**15,114**	**5,714**	**76,435**	**1,965**
Atlanta	(Georgia)	36,568	23,852	155	751	11,487	25	298	11,187	253
Birmingham	(Alabama)	37,356	15,435	6	1,957	10,995	7,898	1,066	7,600	151
Columbia	(South Carolina)	23,274	21,526	8	276	694	18	753	4,890	141
Greensboro	(North Carolina)	58,951	49,334	63	2,167	7,250	63	74	13,353	284
Jackson	(Mississippi)	10,123	9,495	28	1,864	1,948	97	-310	4,974	216
Jacksonville[2]	(Florida)	28,486	18,668	558	1,162	4,376	106	3,815	15,067	748
Nashville[2]	(Tennessee)	28,501	13,788	304	1,596	5,687	6,907	218	19,364	191
Central Region		**1,351,637**	**408,232**	**8,110**	**380,409**	**421,854**	**68,743**	**6,289**	**67,942**	**998**
Cincinnati[2]	(See (d) below)	33,149	17,614	56	4,491	3,260	7,584	143	5,700	158
Cleveland	(See (d) below)	678,452	229,117	2,307	378,698	51,304	14,676	351	26,384	192
Detroit	(Michigan)	424,196	89,852	595	-5,207	335,173	708	3,076	9,893	294
Indianapolis	(Indiana)	72,459	38,134	58	2,066	25,948	3,516	2,737	14,483	207
Louisville	(Kentucky)	129,989	88,489	5,052	185	4,893	31,305	65	9,472	95
Parkersburg	(West Virginia)	15,392	3,026	42	177	1,276	10,955	-83	2,010	52
Midwest Region		**844,717**	**548,042**	**9,393**	**14,056**	**214,492**	**39,446**	**19,288**	**69,128**	**1,325**
Aberdeen	(South Dakota)	9,090	6,407	31	8	2,278	277	88	2,300	57
Chicago[2]	(See (b) below)	473,450	288,374	6,080	5,129	157,058	10,346	6,463	26,802	211
Des Moines	(Iowa)	41,099	26,376	112	5,235	8,269	458	647	8,867	161
Fargo	(North Dakota)	4,310	3,462	19	204	605	-	20	2,698	69
Milwaukee	(Wisconsin)	93,698	68,637	266	686	22,808	49	1,252	11,260	155
Omaha	(Nebraska)	15,833	8,900	200	20	1,107	5,340	266	5,801	150
St. Louis	(Missouri)	96,335	60,480	1,313	3,187	8,369	22,651	335	14,118	197
St. Paul	(Minnesota)	68,525	50,066	1,335	103	7,133	41	9,846	9,583	215
Springfield	(See (b) below)	42,376	35,339	37	-518	6,865	284	370	7,701	110
Southwest Region		**1,902,967**	**1,781,458**	**53,578**	**1,990**	**45,275**	**15,666**	**5,002**	**135,254**	**2,525**
Albuquerque	(New Mexico)	15,704	14,812	1	34	184	668	5	4,695	151
Austin[2]	(See (f) below)	994,252	943,836	32,978	96	4,568	4,015	8,761	44,652	590
Cheyenne	(Wyoming)	28,673	27,394	26	12	111	1,053	76	3,850	78
Dallas	(See (f) below)	351,536	322,245	10,993	1,232	15,816	711	539	32,662	461
Denver	(Colorado)	53,934	42,192	6	355	7,599	3,363	418	8,946	240
Little Rock	(Arkansas	36,631	32,090	29	59	2,457	133	1,854	8,927	210
New Orleans	(Louisiana)	13,104	16,849	479	22	2,630	196	-7,072	8,883	252
Oklahoma City	(Oklahoma)	345,371	321,609	8,843	57	9,315	5,267	259	16,665	322
Wichita	(Kansas)	63,763	60,431	223	122	2,585	241	162	9,974	220
Western Region		**913,144**	**633,172**	**14,833**	**36,636**	**194,727**	**18,533**	**17,242**	**98,222**	**2,640**
Anchorage	(Alaska)	258	64	1	3	12	176	2	398	-16
Boise	(Idaho)	4,905	2,831	*	128	296	7	1,644	4,032	147
Helena	(Montana)	3,937	1,227	1	31	626	2,009	43	3,064	117
Honolulu	(Hawaii)	1,717	1,271	*	313	96	-	37	381	32
Los Angeles	(See (a) below)	446,000	368,846	7,954	32,959	29,329	206	6,708	26,318	706
Phoenix	(Arizona)	1,384	2,957	*	141	-1,758	1	43	4,458	270
Portland[2]	(Oregon)	65,558	1,464	86	453	57,938	4,712	904	7,658	224
Reno	(Nevada)	2,491	2,361	3	20	47	-	60	3,053	131
Salt Lake City	(Utah)	15,672	6,214	-1	125	765	3,519	5,051	8,258	113
San Francisco[2]	(See (a) below)	254,708	231,690	6,745	2,210	7,680	4,620	1,763	34,348	683
Seattle	(Washington)	116,512	14,247	43	253	99,697	1,283	989	6,256	232
Office of International Operations		**1,812**	**1,360**	**40**	**332**	**58**	-	**22**	**59**	**1**
Puerto Rico		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other		1,812	1,360	40	332	58	-	22	59	1
Undistributed:										
Federal tax deposits[9]										
Gasoline, lubricating oil, and excess FICA credits[16]										
Transferred to Government of Guam										
Withheld taxes of Federal employees										
Clearing account for Excise taxes—aviation fuel and oil—Air Force and Navy										
Presidential Election Fund[11]										
Earned Income Credits[12]										
Other[13]										
Totals for states not shown above										
(a) California		700,708	600,536	14,699	35,169	37,009	4,826	8,471	60,666	1,388
(b) Illinois		515,827	323,713	6,116	4,611	163,923	10,630	6,834	34,503	320
(c) New York		144,178	52,859	272	68,463	11,896	816	9,872	15,547	308
(d) Ohio		709,601	246,731	2,363	383,189	54,564	22,260	494	32,094	350
(e) Pennsylvania		643,661	408,694	14,542	26,234	128,528	63,703	1,959	37,108	277
(f) Texas		1,345,788	1,266,081	43,969	1,326	20,384	4,726	9,300	77,314	1,052

Table 1.–Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Internal Revenue regions and districts, states and other areas.[1] (States represented by single districts indicated in parentheses; totals for other states shown at bottom of table)		Retailers excise taxes-Cont.		Miscellaneous excise taxes				
		Non-Commercial aviation fuel other than gasoline	Diesel and special motor fuels	Total	Telephone and teletypewriter services	Transportation of persons by air	Use of international air travel facilities	Transportation of property by air
		(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)
United States, total		**38,626**	**512,718**	**8,359,198**	**1,117,834**	**1,565,971**	**97,895**	**84,971**
North-Atlantic Region		**3,041**	**25,688**	**327,649**	**196,133**	**7,136**	**13,499**	**940**
Albany	(See (c) below)	109	1,467	2,641	732	310	1	21
Augusta	(Maine)	153	2,061	1,783	274	400	3	16
Boston	(Massachusetts)	238	4,110	54,674	45,381	1,472	1	119
Brooklyn	(See (c) below)	112	1,826	23,976	638	564	2,936	917
Buffalo	(See (c) below)	1,292	6,824	9,777	4,190	591	-	58
Burlington	(Vermont)	23	585	1,033	169	375	-	38
Hartford[2]	(Connecticut)	366	3,748	25,147	16,799	574	13	-350
Manhattan	(See (c) below)	653	2,957	204,983	127,827	2,753	10,545	41
Portsmouth	(New Hampshire)	57	1,111	2,653	121	28	-	24
Providence	(Rhode Island)	40	997	783	-	69	-	54
Mid-Atlantic Region		**5,942**	**57,080**	**566,186**	**144,069**	**137,211**	**24,065**	**5,839**
Baltimore[3]	(Maryland & D.C.)	129	5,300	54,328	22,584	18,868	945	326
Newark[4]	(New Jersey)	2,584	7,841	218,189	44,312	116,543	23,083	4,726
Philadelphia	(See (e) below)	340	11,570	64,316	45,632	914	12	511
Pittsburgh	(See (e) below)	1,531	23,390	193,740	4,525	517	9	47
Richmond	(Virginia)	390	8,426	33,408	27,014	271	16	16
Wilmington	(Delaware)	968	553	2,206	1	88	-	13
Southeast Region		**3,974**	**70,497**	**775,612**	**188,884**	**482,045**	**18,404**	**19,713**
Atlanta	(Georgia)	747	10,186	281,500	66,055	203,451	2,260	91
Birmingham	(Alabama)	261	7,188	99,417	85,389	122	*	7
Columbia	(South Carolina)	330	4,419	4,746	1,513	196	3	181
Greensboro	(North Carolina)	595	12,493	47,289	13,274	22,647	57	655
Jackson	(Mississippi)	108	4,650	4,793	299	37	-	45
Jacksonville[5]	(Florida)	1,355	12,984	261,669	18,367	205,174	15,357	5,245
Nashville[6]	(Tennessee)	576	18,596	76,098	3,987	50,418	727	13,489
Central Region		**1,831**	**65,113**	**450,337**	**120,790**	**3,033**	**41**	**4,965**
Cincinnati[7]	(See (d) below)	562	4,980	22,201	13,129	1,368	-	173
Cleveland	(See (d) below)	538	25,654	255,114	38,231	542	*	1,261
Detroit	(Michigan)	-298	8,897	72,259	38,182	427	7	3,446
Indianapolis	(Indiana)	547	13,730	36,367	22,061	311	34	50
Louisville	(Kentucky)	270	9,107	56,092	2,859	270	-	28
Parkersburg	(West Virginia)	213	1,745	8,304	6,328	114	-	5
Midwest Region		**4,038**	**83,768**	**891,985**	**232,354**	**511,360**	**19,544**	**25,926**
Aberdeen	(South Dakota)	72	2,171	1,543	476	15	-	-
Chicago[1]	(See (b) below)	885	25,706	321,642	48,109	225,566	10,538	8,699
Des Moines	(Iowa)	267	8,438	9,238	2,783	78	1	396
Fargo	(North Dakota)	89	2,559	1,917	530	35	*	8
Milwaukee	(Wisconsin)	441	10,664	36,844	18,431	1,282	9	260
Omaha	(Nebraska)	378	5,273	50,133	46,030	147	-	42
St. Louis	(Missouri)	1,252	12,668	337,288	107,908	190,414	4,731	13,238
St. Paul	(Minnesota)	519	8,849	118,138	2,095	93,298	4,262	3,269
Springfield	(See (b) below)	153	7,438	15,243	5,992	525	2	14
Southwest Region		**11,612**	**121,117**	**2,822,431**	**69,976**	**265,768**	**4,128**	**9,600**
Albuquerque	(New Mexico)	200	4,344	9,164	129	280	-	175
Austin[8]	(See (f) below)	5,269	38,793	1,210,770	922	42,135	685	963
Cheyenne	(Wyoming)	131	3,641	46,301	139	131	-	3
Dallas	(See (f) below)	1,306	30,895	526,400	12,209	134,872	2,878	4,103
Denver	(Colorado)	1,125	5,581	88,914	47,679	33,064	354	1,859
Little Rock	(Arkansas)	255	6,462	27,055	1,455	399	3	26
New Orleans	(Louisiana)	1,338	7,293	49,223	2,378	5,046	168	62
Oklahoma City	(Oklahoma)	1,439	14,904	711,437	1,020	49,257	40	2,120
Wichita	(Kansas)	550	9,204	153,167	4,045	585	-	289
Western Region		**6,189**	**89,399**	**496,531**	**152,891**	**150,898**	**12,943**	**18,188**
Anchorage	(Alaska)	176	237	12,136	1,976	5,652	409	3,433
Boise	(Idaho)	424	3,460	2,534	155	113	-	4
Helena	(Montana)	145	2,802	3,845	286	145	-	2
Honolulu	(Hawaii)	51	297	13,168	4,447	6,467	99	1,120
Los Angeles	(See (a) below)	2,129	23,484	270,493	18,641	127,797	8,795	9,274
Phoenix	(Arizona)	394	3,793	4,675	63	433	*	17
Portland[9]	(Oregon)	666	6,773	10,454	1,161	1,238	142	1,581
Reno	(Nevada)	383	2,539	10,396	165	702	*	11
Salt Lake City	(Utah)	183	7,961	2,543	123	186	*	17
San Francisco[9]	(See (a) below)	1,051	32,614	112,100	86,350	2,897	2,271	2,463
Seattle	(Washington)	587	5,437	54,387	39,523	5,267	1,226	266
Office of International Operations		**1**	**58**	**29,166**	**12,738**	**8,526**	**5,272**	-
Puerto Rico		-	1	21	-	2	2	-
Other		1	57	28,145	12,738	8,518	5,270	-
Undistributed:								
Federal tax deposits[1]								
Gasoline, lubricating oil, and excess FICA credits[10]								
Transferred to Government of Guam								
Withheld taxes of Federal employees								
Clearing account for Excise taxes—aviation fuel and oil—Air Force and Navy								
Presidential Election Fund[11]								
Earned Income Credits[12]								
Other[13]								
Totals for states not shown above								
(a) California		3,180	56,098	382,593	104,991	130,694	11,067	11,737
(b) Illinois		1,039	33,144	336,885	54,101	226,092	10,540	8,713
(c) New York		2,165	13,074	241,377	133,387	4,218	13,482	1,038
(d) Ohio		1,100	30,634	277,315	51,360	1,910	-	1,434
(e) Pennsylvania		1,871	34,960	258,055	50,158	1,431	20	558
(f) Texas		6,575	69,688	1,737,171	13,131	177,007	3,563	5,066

Table 1.—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Internal Revenue regions and districts, states and other areas.[1] (States represented by single districts indicated in parentheses; totals for other states shown at bottom of table)		Miscellaneous excise taxes—continued							
		Wagering taxes							
		Coin-operated gaming devices	Occupational	Wagers	Use tax on highway motor vehicles	Use tax on civil aircraft	Private foundations net investment income	Other[14]	Unclassified excise tax[15]
		(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)
United States, total		**840**	**1,079**	**10,972**	**263,272**	**17,563**	**65,280**	**3,133,521**	**3,061,075**
North-Atlantic Region		**31**	**7**	**15**	**22,619**	**452**	**20,946**	**65,873**	**683,533**
Albany	(See (c) below)	*	1	*	1,045	24	211	297	5,822
Augusta	(Maine)	22	*	-	939	13	76	41	-2,007
Boston	(Massachusetts)	*	1	5	4,687	59	1,490	1,659	14,764
Brooklyn	(See (c) below)	-	-	1	2,511	54	219	16,135	76,783
Buffalo	(See (c) below)	*	1	5	3,510	51	926	446	-1,914
Burlington	(Vermont)	-	-	*	335	4	78	33	-455
Hartford[2]	(Connecticut)	7	1	1	4,182	130	1,150	2,639	-90,844
Manhattan	(See (c) below)	*	2	3	4,496	96	16,529	42,690	679,451
Portsmouth	(New Hampshire)	1	2	*	544	13	137	1,783	1,116
Providence	(Rhode Island)	-	1	1	370	8	131	149	816
Mid-Atlantic Region		**40**	**17**	**42**	**33,345**	**538**	**9,609**	**211,613**	**417,714**
Baltimore[3]	(Maryland & D.C.)	24	2	4	4,345	80	1,403	5,748	-693
Newark[4]	(New Jersey)	9	2	1	7,855	191	1,929	19,538	182,596
Philadelphia	(See (e) below)	1	3	6	9,502	123	3,731	3,882	245,952
Pittsburgh	(See (e) below)	6	8	11	5,414	46	1,538	181,610	-87,283
Richmond	(Virginia)	1	3	19	5,182	51	310	524	39,761
Wilmington	(Delaware)	-	1	2	1,047	45	698	302	37,382
Southeast Region		**328**	**163**	**961**	**40,349**	**4,076**	**5,345**	**15,245**	**-45,937**
Atlanta	(Georgia)	-2	15	294	5,187	1,302	971	1,676	25,520
Birmingham	(Alabama)	2	1	60	4,725	73	162	8,677	-23,465
Columbia	(South Carolina)	12	12	68	2,280	40	165	276	558
Greensboro	(North Carolina)	7	30	79	8,518	201	1,370	452	-1,183
Jackson	(Mississippi)	9	33	91	2,357	48	42	1,833	533
Jacksonville[5]	(Florida)	7	14	159	12,225	1,908	2,119	1,094	-10,559
Nashville[6]	(Tennessee)	293	59	210	5,058	504	516	837	-37,342
Central Region		**150**	**146**	**49**	**37,998**	**743**	**6,686**	**275,527**	**156,982**
Cincinnati[7]	(See (d) below)	10	6	75	5,271	149	746	1,274	39,756
Cleveland	(See (d) below)	88	28	-267	9,062	166	1,637	204,365	203,905
Detroit	(Michigan)	*	8	100	11,020	371	2,854	15,844	-71,885
Indianapolis	(Indiana)	49	65	102	7,932	-14	1,358	4,419	4,889
Louisville	(Kentucky)	*	16	33	3,230	39	208	49,406	-22,351
Parkersburg	(West Virginia)	12	23	7	1,482	32	84	217	2,669
Midwest Region		**45**	**71**	**644**	**45,657**	**5,294**	**8,434**	**42,858**	**31,523**
Aberdeen	(South Dakota)	5	2	1	987	20	16	21	-442
Chicago[1]	(See (b) below)	6	5	428	10,640	2,479	3,891	11,280	101,620
Des Moines	(Iowa)	5	2	8	4,812	118	286	647	-1,734
Fargo	(North Dakota)	1	*	*	1,247	20	22	54	410
Milwaukee	(Wisconsin)	*	4	20	6,772	83	912	9,072	-9,523
Omaha	(Nebraska)	3	39	94	2,938	50	229	562	-71
St. Louis	(Missouri)	7	6	18	6,512	1,346	1,033	12,074	-58,504
St. Paul	(Minnesota)	2	11	65	8,086	1,138	1,792	4,120	3,028
Springfield	(See (b) below)	16	3	10	3,563	39	253	4,827	-3,261
Southwest Region		**36**	**97**	**504**	**41,622**	**3,524**	**7,312**	**2,419,881**	**1,487,414**
Albuquerque	(New Mexico)	1	1	*	1,101	56	21	7,400	-7,519
Austin[8]	(See (f) below)	8	21	175	8,695	437	3,235	1,153,495	431,802
Cheyenne	(Wyoming)	*	3	16	966	21	68	44,954	-115,561
Dallas	(See (f) below)	1	17	97	10,104	2,362	1,414	358,343	354,256
Denver	(Colorado)	2	-	-	3,438	287	644	1,586	197,301
Little Rock	(Arkansas)	1	18	52	3,634	55	97	21,314	475
New Orleans	(Louisiana)	1	19	77	3,591	107	321	37,451	6,082
Oklahoma City	(Oklahoma)	13	17	84	5,054	126	1,286	652,419	561,589
Wichita	(Kansas)	10	1	1	5,039	73	227	142,698	58,989
Western Region		**200**	**576**	**8,758**	**40,989**	**2,922**	**5,738**	**101,830**	**372,372**
Anchorage	(Alaska)	-	21	14	377	177	3	75	877
Boise	(Idaho)	*	-	4	1,912	41	28	277	30
Helena	(Montana)	29	17	5	1,245	38	50	2,029	3,974
Honolulu	(Hawaii)	14	2	*	589	115	173	141	-134
Los Angeles	(See (a) below)	2	1	4	9,704	1,395	2,937	91,942	191,698
Phoenix	(Arizona)	2	2	*	2,419	115	181	1,643	4,687
Portland[9]	(Oregon)	52	3	7	5,645	193	245	187	-109,386
Reno	(Nevada)	61	150	8,142	671	57	228	209	-79
Salt Lake City	(Utah)	6	8	-29	1,788	31	98	334	3,968
San Francisco[9]	(See (a) below)	5	5	20	11,967	615	2,144	3,341	286,788
Seattle	(Washington)	28	367	591	4,672	144	650	1,653	-10,051
Office of International Operations		*	**2**	-	**693**	**18**	**10**	**914**	**-13,995**
Puerto Rico		-	-	-	12	*	3	3	*
Other		-	2	-	681	18	7	911	-14,010
Undistributed:									
Federal tax deposits[1]									37,806
Gasoline, lubricating oil, and excess FICA credits[10]									
Transferred to Government of Guam									
Withheld taxes of Federal employees									
Clearing account for Excise taxes—aviation fuel and oil—Air Force and Navy									-6
Presidential Election Fund[11]									
Earned Income Credits[12]									
Other[13]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-66,333
Totals for states not shown above									
(a) California		7	5	24	21,691	2,011	5,081	95,283	478,487
(b) Illinois		22	7	438	14,203	2,518	4,144	16,107	98,360
(c) New York		*	3	9	11,562	225	17,884	59,568	760,143
(d) Ohio		97	34	-192	14,333	315	2,383	205,639	243,660
(e) Pennsylvania		6	10	17	14,917	169	5,269	185,501	158,668
(f) Texas		10	38	273	18,798	2,799	4,648	1,511,838	786,058

Table 2.—Internal revenue collections by sources
(In thousands of dollars)

Sources of revenue	1979	1980
Grand total, all sources	**480,412,185**	**519,375,273**
Corporation income taxes, total [1,5]	**71,447,876**	**72,379,610**
Regular	71,408,891	72,346,551
Exempt organization business income tax	38,985	33,059
Individual income and employment taxes, total	**364,395,731**	**415,878,261**
Income tax not withheld and SECA [2,4,6,28]	61,248,359	69,469,055
Income tax withheld and FICA [2,4,6,31]	297,823,479	340,565,226
Railroad retirement, total [32]	2,365,893	2,534,981
Unemployment insurance [33]	2,958,000	3,309,000
Estate tax [34]	**5,344,176**	**6,282,247**
Gift tax [34]	**174,899**	**218,134**
Excise taxes, total	**19,049,504**	**24,619,021**
Alcohol taxes, total	**5,847,924**	**5,704,788**
Distilled spirits taxes, total	3,945,034	3,945,377
Imported (collected by Customs, rates same as domestic)	696,667	629,314
Domestic, $10.50 per proof gallon or wine gallon when below proof [16]	3,212,731	3,289,366
Rectification, 30 cents per proof gallon [14,15]	18,868	8,350
Occupational taxes:		
Nonbeverage manufacturers of spirits, $25, $50, $100, per year	141	88
Rectifiers:		
Less than 20,000 proof gallons, $110 per year [15]	4	2
20,000 proof gallons or more, $220 per year [15]	90	3
Retail dealer (distilled spirits, wines, and beer), $54 per year	15,244	16,782
Wholesale dealer (distilled spirits, wines, and beer), $255 per year	1,224	1,262
Manufacturers of stills, $55 per year	3	5
Stills or condensers manufactured, $22 each	1	4
Seizures, penalties, etc.	62	203
Wine taxes, total	**195,289**	**211,536**
Imported (collected by Customs, rates same as domestic)	35,333	37,179
Domestic (Still-wines, 17 cents, 67 cents, $2.25 per wine gallon; sparkling wines, $3.40; artificially carbonated wines, $2.40; liqueurs, cordials, $1.92) [16]	162,955	174,314
Occupational taxes	*	45
Beer taxes, total	**1,504,801**	**1,547,853**
Imported (collected by Customs, rates same as domestic)	34,305	36,598
Domestic, $9 per barrel of 31 gallons [16]	1,467,837	1,508,843
Occupational taxes:		
Brewers:		
Less than 500 barrels, $55 per year	1	1
500 barrels or more, $110 per year	10	9
Retail dealers in beer, $24 per year (includes limited retail dealer in distilled spirits, wine and beer, $2.20 and $4.50 per month)	1,907	1,850
Wholesale dealers in beer, $123 per year	541	552
Tobacco taxes, total	**2,495,517**	**2,446,416**
Cigarettes, total [14]	**2,454,829**	**2,402,857**
Small (Class A), $4 per thousand	2,454,811	2,402,847
Large (Class B), $8.40 per thousand, except if over 6 1/2 inches long $4 per thousand for each 2 3/4 inches or fraction thereof	17	10
Prepayments	*	1
Cigars, total [14]	**38,225**	**39,509**
Large cigars, total	**35,090**	**38,439**
Wholesale price not more than $235.294 per thousand, 8 1/2 percent	31,609	33,664
Wholesale price more than $235.294 per thousand, $20 per thousand	3,480	4,775
Small cigars, 75 cents per thousand	1,112	1,046
Prepayments	23	13
Imported cigars, cigarettes, cigarette papers and cigarette tubes (collected by Customs, rates same as domestic)	3,006	2,714
Miscellaneous tobacco	*	*
Cigarette papers and tubes, paper one-half cent per 50, tubes 1 cent per 50	1,457	1,344

Table 2.—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Sources of revenue	1979	1980
Excise taxes—Continued		
Manufacturer's excise taxes, total	**7,057,612**	**8,487,421**
Gasoline, 4 cents per gallon	4,525,065	4,218,147
Lubricating oil, etc., 6 cents per gallon	108,647	108,402
Tires (wholly or in part of rubber), inner tubes, and tread rubber:		
Tires, highway type, 10 cents per pound, other, 5 cents per pound except laminated tires (other than type used on highway vehicles), 1 cent per pound	620,522	635,440
Inner tubes, 10 cents per pound	35,720	26,670
Tread rubber, 5 cents per pound	22,041	20,314
Motor vehicles, chassis, bodies, parts, and accessories:		
Passenger automobiles, chassis, bodies, etc., 7 percent [35]	-38	306
Trucks, and buses, chassis, bodies, etc., 10 percent	965,486	853,538
Parts and accessories for trucks and buses, 8 percent	223,721	234,852
Pistols and revolvers, 10 percent	17,537	22,120
Fishing rods, creels, etc., 10 percent	30,416	33,640
Bows and arrows, 11 percent	5,039	6,222
Firearms (other than pistols and revolvers), 11 percent	43,184	40,956
Shells and cartridges, 11 percent	28,214	33,583
Black Lung [36]	232,056	251,288
Fuel economy, $200 to $550	-	1,743
Other [37]	1	*
Retailers excise taxes, total	**553,291**	**580,144**
Noncommercial aviation gasoline, 3 cents per gallon	10,720	10,805
Noncommercial aviation fuel other than gasoline, 7 cents per gallon	35,920	36,626
Diesel and special motor fuels, 4 cents per gallon (in some instances 2 cents per gallon)	506,651	512,718
Other [37]	*	-5
Miscellaneous excise taxes, total	**3,223,033**	**6,359,199**
Telephone and teletypewriter exchange services, 2 percent [38]	1,362,193	1,117,834
Transportation of persons by air, 8 percent	1,272,003	1,565,971
Transportation of property by air, 5 percent	79,009	84,971
Use of international air-travel facilities, $3 per person	74,644	97,895
Coin-operated gaming devices, $250 per device per year [39]	4,867	840
Wagering taxes:		
Occupational tax, $500 per year	908	1,079
Wagers, 2 percent of amount waged	9,124	10,972
Use tax on highway vehicles weighing over 26,000 pounds, $3 per 1,000 pounds per year (installment privileges permitted)	251,793	263,272
Use tax on civil aircraft, $25 per year with an additional 2 cents per pound on nonturbine engine powered over 2,500 pounds or 3 1/2 cents per pound on turbine engine powered	27,741	17,563
Firearms transfer and occupational taxes [39]	728	1,093
Foreign insurance, 1 cent or 4 cents per dollar of premium	69,261	74,630
Exempt organizations, total	68,567	68,233
Net investment income, 2 percent [11]	65,217	65,280
Self dealing, 5 percent on self-dealer, lesser of $10,000 or 2 1/2 percent on foundation manager	234	239
Excess business holdings, 5 percent on foundation	24	67
Taxable expenditures, 10 percent on foundation, lesser of $5,000 or 2 1/2 percent on foundation manager	130	117
Failure to timely file certain information returns, $10 per day up to a maximum of $5,000	1,653	1,552
Failure to distribute income, 15 percent of undistributed income	1,306	976
Investments which jeopardize charitable purpose, 5 percent on foundation, lesser of $5,000 or 5 percent on foundation manager	3	2
Employee pension plans, total	2,050	2,844
Excess contributions to an IRA, 6 percent of excess amount	990	694
Tax on underdistributions from an IRA, 50 percent of underdistribution	116	103
Prohibited transactions, 5 percent of prohibited transaction	279	542
Tax on excess contributions to an HR-10 Plan, 6 percent of excess amount	18	33
Failure to meet funding standards, 5 percent of funding deficiency	261	672
Tax on excess contributions to custodial account, 6 percent of excess amount	51	53
Failure to file registration statement, $1 per day up to $5,000	25	34
Failure to file notification of change, $1 per day up to $5,000	3	*
Failure to file statement required by section 6047 or 6058, $10 per day up to $5,000	306	711
Failure to furnish actuarial report, $1,000 each failure	-	-
Failure to provide IRA reports, $10 each failure	*	2
Black Lung benefit trusts, total	10	*
Taxes on lobbying expenditures, 25 percent of taxable lobbying expenditures	11	12
Windfall profits, 30 percent to 70 percent	-	3,051,719
Other [37]	125	270
Unclassified excise taxes [13]	**72,128**	**3,081,075**

Table 3.—Internal revenue collections by principal sources
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal year	Total internal revenue collections	Income and profits taxes: Total	Income and profits taxes: Corporation income and profits taxes[2,19]	Income and profits taxes: Individual income taxes[3,20,21]	Employment taxes[3]	Estate and gift taxes[26]	Alcohol taxes[14]	Tobacco taxes[14]	Manufacturers excise taxes	All other taxes
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1946	40,672,097	31,258,138	12,553,602	18,704,536	1,700,828	676,832	2,526,165	1,165,519	922,671	2,421,944
1947	39,108,386	29,018,756	9,676,459	19,343,297	2,024,365	779,291	2,474,762	1,237,768	1,425,260	2,147,184
1948	41,864,542	31,172,191	10,174,410	20,997,781	2,381,342	899,345	2,255,327	1,300,280	1,649,234	2,206,823
1949	40,463,125	29,605,491	11,553,669	18,051,822	2,476,113	796,538	2,210,607	1,321,875	1,771,533	2,280,969
1950	38,957,132	28,007,659	10,854,351	17,153,308	2,644,575	706,227	2,219,202	1,328,464	1,836,053	2,214,951
1951	50,445,686	37,384,879	14,387,569	22,997,309	3,627,479	729,730	2,546,808	1,380,396	2,383,677	2,392,719
1952	65,009,586	50,741,017	21,466,910	29,274,107	4,464,264	833,147	2,549,120	1,565,182	2,348,943	2,507,933
1953	69,686,535	54,130,732	21,594,515	32,536,217	4,718,403	891,284	2,780,925	1,654,911	2,862,788	2,647,492
1954	69,919,991	54,360,014	21,546,322	32,813,691	5,107,623	935,121	2,783,012	1,580,229	2,689,133	2,464,859
1955	66,288,692	49,914,826	18,264,720	31,650,106	6,219,665	936,267	2,742,840	1,571,213	2,885,016	2,018,866
1956	75,112,649	56,636,164	21,298,522	35,337,642	7,295,784	1,171,237	2,920,574	1,613,497	3,456,013	2,019,380
1957	80,171,971	60,560,425	21,530,653	39,029,772	7,580,522	1,377,999	2,973,195	1,674,050	3,761,925	2,243,856
1958	79,978,476	59,101,874	20,533,316	38,568,559	8,644,386	1,410,925	2,946,461	1,734,021	3,974,135	2,166,675
1959	79,797,973	58,826,254	18,091,509	40,734,744	8,853,744	1,352,982	3,002,096	1,806,816	3,958,789	1,997,292
1960	91,774,803	67,125,126	22,179,414	44,945,711	11,158,589	1,626,348	3,193,714	1,931,504	4,735,129	2,004,394
1961	94,401,086	67,917,941	21,764,940	46,153,001	12,502,451	1,916,392	3,212,801	1,991,117	4,896,802	1,963,582
1962	99,440,839	71,945,305	21,295,711	50,649,594	12,708,171	2,035,187	3,341,282	2,025,736	5,120,340	2,264,817
1963	105,925,395	75,323,714	22,336,134	52,987,581	15,004,486	2,187,457	3,441,656	2,079,237	5,610,309	2,278,536
1964	112,260,257	78,891,218	24,300,863	54,590,354	17,002,504	2,416,303	3,577,499	2,052,545	6,020,543	2,299,845
1965	114,434,634	79,792,016	26,131,334	53,660,683	17,104,306	2,745,532	3,772,634	2,148,594	6,418,145	2,453,406
1966	128,879,961	92,131,794	30,834,243	61,297,552	20,256,133	3,093,922	3,814,378	2,073,956	5,613,869	1,895,909
1967	148,374,815	104,288,420	34,917,825	69,370,595	26,958,241	3,014,406	4,075,723	2,079,869	5,478,347	2,479,809
1968	153,636,838	108,148,565	29,896,520	78,252,045	28,085,898	3,081,979	4,287,237	2,122,277	5,713,973	2,196,909
1969	187,919,560	135,778,052	38,337,646	97,440,406	33,068,657	3,530,065	4,555,560	2,137,585	6,501,146	2,348,495
1970	195,722,096	138,688,568	35,036,983	103,651,585	37,449,188	3,680,076	4,746,382	2,094,212	6,683,061	2,380,609
1971	191,647,198	131,072,374	30,319,953	100,752,421	39,918,690	3,784,283	4,800,482	2,206,585	6,684,799	3,179,985
1972	209,855,737	143,804,732	34,925,546	108,879,186	43,714,001	5,489,969	5,110,001	2,207,273	5,728,657	3,801,104
1973	237,787,204	164,157,315	39,045,309	125,112,006	52,081,709	4,975,862	5,149,513	2,276,951	5,395,750	3,750,104
1974	268,952,254	184,646,094	41,744,444	142,903,650	62,093,632	5,100,675	5,358,477	2,437,005	5,742,154	3,572,217
1975	293,822,726	202,146,097	45,746,660	156,399,437	70,140,809	4,688,079	5,350,858	2,315,090	5,516,611	3,665,182
1976	302,519,792	205,751,753	46,782,956	158,968,797	74,202,853	5,307,466	5,427,722	2,487,894	5,486,106	3,855,998
1976 (TQ)*	75,462,780	49,567,484	9,808,905	39,758,579	19,892,041	1,485,247	1,305,841	622,821	1,543,339	1,046,007
1977	358,139,417	246,805,067	60,049,804	186,755,263	86,076,316	7,425,325	5,406,633	2,398,501	6,068,682	3,958,893
1978	399,776,389	278,438,289	65,380,145	213,058,144	97,291,653	5,381,499	5,612,715	2,450,913	6,555,681	4,045,639
1979	460,412,185	322,993,733	71,447,876	251,545,857	112,849,874	5,519,074	5,647,924	2,495,517	7,057,612	3,848,450
1980	519,375,273	359,927,392	72,379,610	287,547,782	128,330,480	6,498,381	5,704,768	2,446,416	6,487,421	9,960,416

*Transition quarter.

* Less than $500.
R Revised.

1. The receipts in the various states do not indicate the federal tax burden of each since in many instances taxes are collected in one state from residents of another state. For example, withholding taxes reported by employers located near state lines may include substantial amounts withheld from salaries of employees who reside in neighboring states.

2. Includes taxes on unrelated business income of exempt organizations.

3. Collections of individual income tax not withheld include old-age, survivors, disability and hospital insurance taxes on self-employment income (SECA). Similarly, the collections of individual income taxes withheld are reported in combined amounts with old-age, survivors, disability and hospital insurance taxes (FICA) on salaries and wages. Estimated separate national totals for individual income tax and for old-age, survivors, disability and hospital insurance taxes are shown in the text table (Gross Internal Revenue Collections) on page 11 and are used in obtaining national totals for individual income taxes and employment taxes in Table 3.

4. Self-employment tax and taxes imposed by the Federal Insurance Contributions Act are applicable with respect to Guam and American Samoa. Amounts of such taxes collected in Guam and American Samoa are combined with similar taxes reported for "Office of International Operations—Other."

5. Includes fiduciary income tax collections of $1.8 billion.

6. Beginning with fiscal year 1957 the United States total is adjusted to exclude withheld individual income taxes transferred to the Government of Guam in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 630, approved Aug. 1, 1950 (64 Stat. 392). This adjustment was to $19.2 million for 1980.

7. Includes net adjustment of $11.5 million made by the Department of the Treasury.

8. This district is designated to report all revenue collections received from taxpayers residing outside of the area serviced by its Internal Revenue Service Center.

9. Tax payments made to banks, under the Federal Tax Deposit (FTD) system are included in the internal revenue collections for the period in which the FTD is purchased. However, such payments are not classified by Internal Revenue districts (nor by tax subclasses to which excise tax payments relate) until the FTD payment is applied to the taxpayer's liability from tax returns filed.

10. Represents credits allowable on income tax returns for certain gasoline and lubricating oil tax payments and for excess payments under the Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA).

11. Designations by taxpayers of a portion of their taxes to the Presidential Election Campaign Fund are not collections, as such, because they do not affect taxpayer liability. Transfers of amounts to this fund are made on a national basis only and, therefore, have no effect on district and regional collection data.

12. Represents amounts offset against outstanding tax liabilities other than those for Forms 1040 and 1040A on which the credits are claimed.

13. Includes amounts transferred to special accounts for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and the Northern Marianas Islands.

14. Amounts of Internal Revenue taxes collected on Puerto Rican products transported to the United States or consumed on the island (less refunds, drawbacks, and expenses) are covered into the Treasury of Puerto Rico under provisions of secs. 7652(a)(3) and 5314(a)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The gross amounts are included in overall collection results (Tables 1 through 3).

15. Repealed effective January 1, 1980 (P.L. 96-39).

16. Refer to Table 2 for components.

17. Detail does not add to total because the total includes negligible amounts of miscellaneous collections not shown separately.

18. Contains, among other items, amounts paid into depositaries but not yet classified into excise detail from tax returns filed. 1980 data primarily reflect windfall profit tax amounts.

19. Corporation income tax rates: Effective January 1, 1965, first $25,000 of net income normal tax of 22 percent, net income in excess of $25,000 combined normal and surtax of 48 percent. Normal tax and surtax also apply to net income derived by certain exempt organizations from unrelated trade or business. Effective January 1, 1968, a 10 percent per annum surcharge was added to the tax (Public Law 90-364). The surcharge was extended to December 31, 1969, by Public Law 91-53, extended to June 30, 1970, by Public Law 91-172 at a 5 percent annual rate, and then discontinued. Under the Tax Reduction Act of 1975 (P.L. 94-12), effective for 1975 returns, surtax exemption increased to $50,000 and normal tax reduced to 20 percent on first $25,000 of taxable income. These changes were extended by the Revenue Adjustment Act of 1975 (P.L. 94-164) to June 30, 1976, for 1976 returns at rates designed to achieve the half year extension. The lower rates and higher surtax exemption were extended through 1977 by the Tax Reform Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-455) and through 1978 by the Tax Reduction and Simplification Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-30). Effective for tax years beginning January 1, 1979, the Revenue Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-600) imposed a new rate structure graduated from 17 percent to 46 percent of taxable income and eliminated the normal tax, surtax, and surtax exemption.

20. Individual income tax rates: Effective January 1, 1965, graduated rates from 14 percent to 70 percent of taxable income. A 10 percent per annum surcharge added by Public Law 90-364, effective April 1, 1968, for individuals, was extended to December 31, 1969, at the same annual rate (Public Law 91-53), extended to June 30, 1970 (Public Law 91-171) at a 5 percent annual rate, and then discontinued. Includes SECA taxes of 6.1 percent on net earnings up to $22,900 for 1979 and $25,900 for 1980.

21. Rates of tax are: Income tax graduated withholding on wages in excess of exemptions: Public Law 89-368, effective July 1, 1967, 14 to 33 percent; Public Law 91-172, effective January 1, 1970, 14 to 25 percent; 14 to 36 percent effective January 15, 1972, under Public Law 92-178; 16 to 36 percent, effective April 30, 1975, under Public Laws 94-12 and 94-164; 15 to 36 percent, effective June 1, 1977, under Public Law 95-30; 15 to 39 percent effective January 1, 1979, under Public Law 95-600. A combined FICA tax rate of 12.26 percent was in effect on salaries and wages up to $22,900 for calendar year 1979 and $25,900 for 1980.

22. Consists of regular railroad retirement combined tax rate of 21.75 percent for calendar years 1979 and 1980. Tax applies to employers (15.63%) and employees (6.13%) and is imposed on taxable portion of wages (limited to first $1,908.33 of monthly taxable compensation for 1979 and $2,158.33 for 1980). Further includes railroad employee representatives tax of 21.75 percent on taxable portion of compensation received. In addition, a supplemental tax levied quarterly by the Railroad Retirement Board is imposed on employers and employee representatives based on hours worked.

23. Employers of one or more persons in each of 20 calendar weeks or who paid wages of $1,500 or more in any calendar quarter taxed 3.4 percent on taxable portion of wages up to $6,000. This tax is reduced by credits for unemployment contributions paid to states up to 2.7 percent of FUTA tax.

24. Prior to January 1, 1977, estate tax rates were graduated from 3 percent on the first $5,000 of net estate in excess of a $60,000 exemption to 77 percent on portion over $10,000,000; gift taxes were three-fourths of the estate tax schedule for corresponding brackets with a $30,000 exemption subject to a $3,000 annual exclusion for each donee. Beginning January 1, 1977, the separate rates for estates and gifts were replaced by unified rates of tax graduated from 18 percent to 70 percent. The separate exemption amounts were replaced by a unified credit of $47,500 to be phased in over a 5 year period ($38,000 credit for 1979 and $42,500 for 1980).

25. Taxes on passenger automobiles and light trucks repealed December 11, 1971, by the Revenue Act of 1971.

26. Includes 50¢ and 2 percent per ton taxes on underground-mined coal and 25¢ and 2 percent on surface-mined coal.

27. Includes delinquent taxes on items repealed by Public Laws 87-456, 88-36, and 89-44. Also includes sugar and interest equalization taxes that have expired.

28. Rate was reduced from 5 percent to 4 percent on January 1, 1978, to 3 percent on January 1, 1979 and to 2 percent January 1, 1980 (Public Law 91-614).

29. Repealed effective June 30, 1980, by the Revenue Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-600).

30. Transfers of machine guns, short-barreled firearms, silencers, etc., $200 each; certain guns with combination shotgun and rifle barrels, and other special types of firearms, $5 each. Occupational taxes are levied on manufacturers, importers, or dealers in firearms and are included in the amounts shown.

31. Rate was reduced from 4 percent to 2 percent for taxable years beginning after September 30, 1977 (P.L. 95-600).

Table 4.—Amount of internal revenue refunds including interest
(In thousands of dollars)

Internal Revenue regions and districts, states and other areas. (States represented by single districts indicated in parentheses; totals for other states shown at bottom of table)		Total	Corporation income	Individual income and employment taxes: Excessive prepayment	Individual income and employment taxes: Other	Estate	Gift	Excise
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
United States, total		**54,008,969**[1]	**8,055,507**	**43,334,607**[2]	**2,203,012**	**115,112**	**7,407**	**293,354**[3]
North-Atlantic Region		**6,954,018**	**1,108,114**	**5,467,193**	**243,041**	**17,753**	**728**	**17,191**
Albany	(See (c) below)	363,884	28,600	336,945	-2,720	915	12	131
Augusta	(Maine)	210,753	25,278	178,348	6,503	485	*	141
Boston	(Massachusetts)	1,275,286	199,692	1,049,149	22,718	2,321	118	1,267
Brooklyn	(See (c) below)	1,320,941	133,982	1,145,062	33,205	2,678	33	5,781
Buffalo	(See (c) below)	947,353	91,140	838,348	14,539	1,359	115	1,852
Burlington	(Vermont)	88,597	10,542	74,708	3,121	177	3	45
Hartford	(Connecticut)	864,119	186,678	657,523	16,094	1,700	76	2,049
Manhattan	(See (c) below)	1,370,893	372,739	844,444	140,973	7,090	264	5,385
Portsmouth	(New Hampshire)	201,128	29,791	166,672	3,656	621	6	380
Providence	(Rhode Island)	211,064	29,671	175,996	4,952	207	101	136
Mid-Atlantic Region		**7,032,902**	**920,715**	**5,909,789**	**143,390**	**17,442**	**574**	**41,012**
Baltimore	(Maryland & D.C.)	1,284,961	113,418	1,122,447	32,258	9,060	58	7,720
Newark	(New Jersey)	1,828,732	261,019	1,511,925	33,748	3,345	60	18,635
Philadelphia	(See (e) below)	1,570,314	194,120	1,337,052	27,539	2,094	107	9,402
Pittsburgh	(See (e) below)	1,062,511	149,096	870,240	39,603	1,419	169	1,984
Richmond	(Virginia)	1,094,169	120,923	962,031	7,194	1,357	146	2,517
Wilmington	(Delaware)	192,217	82,139	106,074	3,048	167	34	754
Southeast Region		**6,285,904**	**647,706**	**5,405,838**	**191,684**	**13,212**	**684**	**26,702**
Atlanta	(Georgia)	1,055,983	104,701	908,502	29,960	1,153	88	11,579
Birmingham	(Alabama)	732,589	73,351	632,248	25,885	653	27	425
Columbia	(South Carolina)	502,483	41,024	447,326	12,971	626	12	504
Greensboro	(North Carolina)	939,265	105,174	818,542	10,268	1,082	85	4,114
Jackson	(Mississippi)	372,685	31,585	327,612	12,960	317	-5	215
Jacksonville	(Florida)	1,770,140	196,771	1,491,427	71,819	7,986	302	1,836
Nashville	(Tennessee)	912,779	95,099	780,279	27,821	1,395	155	8,029
Central Region		**7,972,632**	**1,225,851**	**6,522,889**	**199,611**	**7,705**	**260**	**16,515**
Cincinnati	(See (d) below)	1,100,286	148,215	923,774	23,880	1,490	107	2,820
Cleveland	(See (d) below)	1,718,505	306,011	1,357,107	52,359	1,680	30	1,318
Detroit	(Michigan)	2,779,978	536,221	2,184,299	50,379	1,959	21	7,099
Indianapolis	(Indiana)	1,290,727	119,168	1,122,902	43,343	1,417	115	3,782
Louisville	(Kentucky)	704,222	80,766	598,416	23,054	794	13	1,178
Parkersburg	(West Virginia)	378,914	35,470	336,191	8,596	365	-26	318
Midwest Region		**7,472,144**	**1,323,938**	**5,850,104**	**254,713**	**15,048**	**834**	**26,408**
Aberdeen	(South Dakota)	110,795	10,080	91,995	8,496	109	3	113
Chicago	(See (b) below)	2,687,425	614,384	1,982,936	75,622	5,038	251	8,994
Des Moines	(Iowa)	568,944	69,907	465,022	32,160	1,226	115	514
Fargo	(North Dakota)	119,166	9,529	97,915	11,174	317	13	218
Milwaukee	(Wisconsin)	1,001,601	147,679	823,334	26,351	1,995	88	2,154
Omaha	(Nebraska)	315,280	46,155	246,634	20,952	625	82	831
St. Louis	(Missouri)	1,064,256	189,599	831,640	30,412	1,737	77	10,791
St. Paul	(Minnesota)	926,413	155,494	739,981	27,643	1,701	112	1,482
Springfield	(See (b) below)	678,264	80,211	570,647	23,704	2,298	93	1,311
Southwest Region		**6,804,380**	**1,035,035**	**5,449,342**	**286,090**	**18,919**	**1,226**	**15,168**
Albuquerque	(New Mexico)	242,269	17,148	215,704	8,514	588	18	298
Austin	(See (f) below)	2,104,946	449,115	1,570,473	75,573	5,970	265	3,552
Cheyenne	(Wyoming)	138,528	24,708	107,230	6,264	208	53	65
Dallas	(See (f) below)	1,327,226	236,611	1,011,457	67,471	4,885	226	6,576
Denver	(Colorado)	594,202	64,753	599,345	28,075	1,121	145	762
Little Rock	(Arkansas)	377,244	43,923	312,566	19,874	525	41	315
New Orleans	(Louisiana)	856,058	72,835	748,467	31,795	1,794	155	992
Oklahoma City	(Oklahoma)	601,253	77,234	495,414	25,947	938	79	1,641
Wichita	(Kansas)	462,652	48,708	388,666	23,177	890	244	967
Western Region		**10,240,928**	**1,343,217**	**8,493,112**	**380,297**	**26,093**	**3,108**	**15,100**
Anchorage	(Alaska)	178,559	12,230	158,453	7,666	68	2	140
Boise	(Idaho)	194,677	31,786	151,459	10,811	481	10	131
Helena	(Montana)	162,413	12,541	139,093	9,951	323	27	478
Honolulu	(Hawaii)	227,155	36,271	185,311	5,062	379	60	72
Los Angeles	(See (a) below)	4,013,478	567,957	3,306,134	120,888	9,704	2,427	6,368
Phoenix	(Arizona)	582,861	50,250	509,717	18,699	1,354	21	2,820
Portland	(Oregon)	675,021	102,561	540,985	30,133	822	143	377
Reno	(Nevada)	219,976	18,783	191,540	8,414	471	75	693
Salt Lake City	(Utah)	311,878	34,245	266,665	10,548	276	16	129
San Francisco	(See (a) below)	2,618,815	341,416	2,171,668	92,045	10,365	192	2,929
Seattle	(Washington)	1,056,292	135,177	872,087	46,080	1,850	135	963
Office of International Operations		**250,357**	**23,764**	**210,075**	**14,990**	**944**	**18**	**569**
Puerto Rico		30,882	390	35,419	-5,447	4	0	517
Other		219,475	23,374	174,656	20,437	940	18	52
Other miscellaneous refunds		**1,095,737**	**428,087**	**26,382**	**508,596**	-	-	**134,692**
Gasoline, lubricating oil and excess FICA credits[4]		639,412	-	-	506,596	-	-	132,817
Bureau of Customs		1,876	-	-	-	-	-	1,876
Earned Income Credits Offsets		10,787	-	10,787	-	-	-	-
Refunds reversals unclassified[5]		443,662	428,087	15,595	-	-	-	-
Totals for states not shown above								
(a)	California	6,632,093	909,373	5,477,802	212,933	20,069	2,619	9,297
(b)	Illinois	3,365,689	694,595	2,553,583	99,526	7,336	344	10,305
(c)	New York	4,003,070	626,461	3,164,789	185,997	12,242	424	13,149
(d)	Ohio	2,818,791	454,226	2,280,881	76,239	3,170	137	4,138
(e)	Pennsylvania	2,632,825	343,216	2,207,292	67,142	3,513	276	11,384
(f)	Texas	3,432,174	685,726	2,581,930	143,044	10,855	491	10,128

[1] Amounts may not add due to rounding.
[2] Includes earned income credits refunded amounting to $1.3 billion.
[3] Includes credits for gasoline and lubricating oil tax payments.
[4] Includes credits for excess payments under the Federal Old Age and Survivors, Federal Disability, and Federal Hospital Funds amounting to $507 million.
[5] District office details were not available for refund reversals pending classification when FY 1980 books were closed.
* Less than $500.

Table 5.—Number of internal revenue refunds issued

Internal Revenue regions and districts, states, and other areas. (States represented by single districts indicated in parentheses; total for other states shown at bottom of table)		Total[1]	Corporation income	Individual income and employment taxes: Excessive prepayment	Individual income and employment taxes: Other	Estate	Gift	Excise
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
United States, total		**74,506,122**	**559,986**	**70,721,771**	**3,114,582**	**20,301**	**2,510**	**86,972**
North-Atlantic Region		**9,934,629**	**74,482**	**9,487,772**	**380,426**	**3,204**	**348**	**8,399**
Albany	(See (c) below)	643,376	4,154	618,219	20,337	151	13	502
Augusta	(Maine)	375,070	3,133	356,195	15,128	67	2	525
Boston	(Massachusetts)	1,990,196	16,331	1,908,344	63,402	519	49	1,551
Brooklyn	(See (c) below)	2,026,775	9,646	1,947,776	67,184	628	51	1,490
Buffalo	(See (c) below)	1,511,654	10,552	1,455,017	44,426	416	48	1,195
Burlington	(Vermont)	163,868	1,577	154,272	7,802	35	2	180
Hartford	(Connecticut)	1,100,633	8,244	1,044,943	46,001	468	61	916
Manhattan	(See (c) below)	1,456,981	15,019	1,367,472	72,075	767	107	1,541
Portsmouth	(New Hampshire)	324,526	2,579	309,442	12,101	67	4	333
Providence	(Rhode Island)	341,550	3,247	326,092	11,970	66	9	186
Mid-Atlantic Region		**10,213,378**	**64,178**	**9,789,780**	**345,885**	**2,212**	**289**	**11,074**
Baltimore	(Maryland & D.C.)	1,821,439	11,216	1,745,786	62,426	439	55	1,517
Newark	(New Jersey)	2,583,512	18,109	2,464,315	97,201	694	72	3,121
Philadelphia	(See (e) below)	2,395,733	13,920	2,303,742	75,446	468	47	2,110
Pittsburgh	(See (e) below)	1,479,561	7,183	1,426,863	43,645	269	41	1,560
Richmond	(Virginia)	1,730,065	11,057	1,657,832	59,406	301	47	1,422
Wilmington	(Delaware)	203,068	2,693	191,242	7,741	41	7	1,344
Southeast Region		**10,806,308**	**75,815**	**10,288,415**	**445,489**	**2,404**	**375**	**13,710**
Atlanta	(Georgia)	1,723,601	11,810	1,644,368	65,029	231	71	2,092
Birmingham	(Alabama)	1,139,370	7,365	1,086,328	43,891	155	27	1,604
Columbia	(South Carolina)	950,492	5,804	911,360	32,082	156	17	1,073
Greensboro	(North Carolina)	1,818,402	14,672	1,737,388	64,029	288	55	1,970
Jackson	(Mississippi)	687,268	4,071	652,740	29,155	106	18	1,178
Jacksonville	(Florida)	2,980,392	23,175	2,793,810	157,917	1,236	138	4,116
Nashville	(Tennessee)	1,506,783	9,018	1,442,421	53,386	232	49	1,677
Central Region		**10,382,869**	**86,358**	**9,947,490**	**356,217**	**1,822**	**241**	**10,541**
Cincinnati	(See (d) below)	1,573,790	10,410	1,511,684	49,788	306	32	1,570
Cleveland	(See (d) below)	2,143,723	14,946	2,060,076	66,308	394	49	1,950
Detroit	(Michigan)	3,248,346	21,505	3,108,342	115,049	467	56	2,927
Indianapolis	(Indiana)	1,815,303	8,931	1,734,719	69,128	343	65	2,117
Louisville	(Kentucky)	1,045,906	6,625	998,755	38,890	218	16	1,402
Parkersburg	(West Virginia)	555,801	3,941	533,914	17,154	94	23	675
Midwest Region		**10,199,391**	**88,817**	**9,614,964**	**478,579**	**3,433**	**492**	**13,006**
Aberdeen	(South Dakota)	201,301	2,173	182,670	15,863	67	10	518
Chicago	(See (b) below)	3,083,899	21,090	2,953,363	105,890	1,034	129	2,393
Des Moines	(Iowa)	872,037	9,813	798,916	63,343	411	49	1,505
Fargo	(North Dakota)	194,866	1,894	174,408	17,873	121	19	551
Milwaukee	(Wisconsin)	1,539,508	14,934	1,457,924	63,954	424	30	2,242
Omaha	(Nebraska)	484,179	5,718	443,482	33,774	192	54	959
St. Louis	(Missouri)	1,535,917	13,646	1,447,410	72,513	377	58	1,915
St. Paul	(Minnesota)	1,341,032	11,769	1,263,958	63,006	380	76	1,843
Springfield	(See (b) below)	946,652	7,880	894,833	42,363	427	69	1,080
Southwest Region		**9,588,880**	**72,372**	**9,040,042**	**469,472**	**2,206**	**357**	**14,431**
Albuquerque	(New Mexico)	410,729	2,837	389,249	17,924	84	13	622
Austin	(See (f) below)	2,688,677	17,575	2,549,146	117,973	540	81	3,362
Cheyenne	(Wyoming)	161,345	2,038	148,943	9,994	45	9	316
Dallas	(See (f) below)	1,847,351	14,005	1,729,635	100,102	515	53	3,041
Denver	(Colorado)	994,107	8,274	935,392	48,972	187	47	1,235
Little Rock	(Arkansas)	630,829	4,833	593,360	31,280	90	26	1,240
New Orleans	(Louisiana)	1,257,403	8,453	1,194,558	52,520	256	25	1,591
Oklahoma City	(Oklahoma)	887,511	7,235	831,441	47,010	240	59	1,526
Wichita	(Kansas)	720,928	7,122	668,318	43,697	249	44	1,498
Western Region		**13,039,367**	**108,827**	**12,284,456**	**625,238**	**4,848**	**412**	**15,588**
Anchorage	(Alaska)	151,068	1,461	140,783	8,312	21	2	509
Boise	(Idaho)	278,926	3,032	257,568	17,731	84	8	503
Helena	(Montana)	254,089	3,450	231,460	18,370	84	11	714
Honolulu	(Hawaii)	325,471	3,068	308,752	13,327	83	24	217
Los Angeles	(See (a) below)	4,814,593	39,426	4,551,085	217,318	1,916	135	4,713
Phoenix	(Arizona)	842,624	5,531	801,002	34,892	247	20	932
Portland	(Oregon)	953,492	9,292	894,044	48,483	230	26	1,417
Reno	(Nevada)	299,584	2,263	283,509	13,310	64	20	418
Salt Lake City	(Utah)	438,091	3,000	415,024	19,568	57	12	430
San Francisco	(See (a) below)	3,295,934	25,983	3,101,287	163,149	1,618	110	3,787
Seattle	(Washington)	1,385,495	12,321	1,299,962	70,778	442	44	1,948
Office of International Operations		**198,348**	**854**	**183,983**	**33,196**	**174**	**18**	**123**
Puerto Rico		45,784	26	31,316	14,442	4	0	6
Other		152,564	828	132,667	18,754	170	18	117
Refunds reversals unclassified[1]		**132,952**	**8,083**	**124,869**	-	-	-	-
Totals for states not shown above								
(a)	California	8,110,527	65,409	7,652,372	380,487	3,534	245	8,500
(b)	Illinois	4,030,551	28,970	3,848,196	148,253	1,481	198	3,473
(c)	New York	5,638,786	39,371	5,388,484	204,022	1,962	219	4,728
(d)	Ohio	3,717,513	25,356	3,571,760	118,096	700	81	3,520
(e)	Pennsylvania	3,875,294	21,103	3,730,605	119,091	737	88	3,670
(f)	Texas	4,536,028	31,580	4,278,781	218,075	1,055	134	6,403

[1] District office details were not available for refund reversals pending classification when 1980 books were closed.

Table 6.—Overassessments of tax as the result of examination
(Exclusive of claims for refund)

	1979	1980	Amount Recommended (In thousands of dollars) 1979	1980
Total	**133,059**	**130,132**	**$327,741**	**$375,879**
Individual	106,303	106,093	94,358	95,794
Fiduciary	1,453	1,479	16,536	7,655
Corporation	10,498	10,685	163,536	216,980
Estate	3,974	4,138	34,230	40,856
Gift	502	366	2,242	2,852
Excise	4,278	3,973	7,048	7,242
Employment	4,051	3,398	9,791	4,300

Table 7.—Number of returns filed, by internal revenue regions, districts, states, and other areas

Internal Revenue regions and districts, states and other areas (States represented by single districts indicated in parentheses; total for other states shown at bottom of table)	Total tax returns (1)	Individual income tax (2)	Declaration of estimated tax (3)	Fiduciary (4)	Partnership (5)	Corporation income tax (6)	Estate tax (7)
United States, total	**143,445,842**	**93,143,629**	**8,898,811**	**1,676,756**	**1,390,161**	**2,717,806**	**148,228**
North-Atlantic Region	**19,573,904**	**12,818,813**	**1,236,888**	**355,096**	**146,953**	**486,097**	**20,128**
Albany (See (c) below)	1,174,334	806,443	71,818	10,056	8,645	21,284	1,236
Augusta (Maine)	684,171	455,084	40,283	9,637	3,752	11,600	639
Boston (Massachusetts)	3,728,198	2,500,301	228,392	94,991	20,052	77,082	3,935
Brooklyn (See (c) below)	4,019,709	2,699,651	269,860	22,799	27,507	112,637	3,643
Buffalo (See (c) below)	2,648,860	1,860,065	157,843	36,702	19,793	42,664	2,809
Burlington (Vermont)	332,412	206,117	21,187	4,631	2,839	7,162	269
Hartford (Connecticut)	2,435,739	1,502,658	167,979	49,210	21,075	55,582	2,639
Manhattan (See (c) below)	3,356,695	1,784,167	211,444	111,932	35,962	131,833	3,941
Portsmouth (New Hampshire)	593,555	397,910	36,532	6,305	3,808	10,648	576
Providence (Rhode Island)	600,211	406,417	31,550	9,733	3,520	15,605	441
Mid-Atlantic Region	**19,222,934**	**12,687,851**	**1,172,207**	**274,472**	**154,872**	**358,727**	**17,343**
Baltimore (Maryland & D.C.)	3,367,260	2,212,967	198,271	41,610	27,838	56,399	3,206
Newark (New Jersey)	5,167,151	3,277,615	318,229	56,334	41,722	143,167	4,998
Philadelphia (See (e) below)	4,418,109	2,989,813	296,728	95,782	36,927	69,113	4,058
Pittsburgh (See (e) below)	2,603,805	1,809,046	163,077	39,546	22,623	29,305	1,871
Richmond (Virginia)	3,165,203	2,149,219	173,376	30,714	25,235	51,444	2,769
Wilmington (Delaware)	501,406	249,291	22,526	10,486	2,527	9,299	441
Southeast Region	**20,929,182**	**13,521,883**	**1,205,228**	**196,534**	**165,371**	**396,221**	**19,261**
Atlanta (Georgia)	3,109,453	2,071,780	136,677	25,131	22,512	54,255	1,984
Birmingham (Alabama)	2,002,881	1,359,153	90,833	16,328	14,664	30,950	1,121
Columbia (South Carolina)	1,682,940	1,147,305	83,373	10,267	12,359	27,934	1,324
Greensboro (North Carolina)	3,387,690	2,282,777	168,558	25,437	26,418	58,641	2,484
Jackson (Mississippi)	1,281,295	844,255	58,012	6,567	10,964	19,690	828
Jacksonville (Florida)	6,676,370	3,964,744	545,394	92,292	51,103	167,341	9,550
Nashville (Tennessee)	2,788,433	1,851,849	122,381	20,512	27,351	37,410	1,970
Central Region	**19,330,957**	**12,503,416**	**1,044,707**	**223,105**	**150,813**	**302,834**	**15,664**
Cincinnati (See (d) below)	2,902,076	1,934,813	162,795	36,818	22,457	42,385	2,663
Cleveland (See (d) below)	3,839,137	2,625,349	224,538	49,417	28,574	66,277	3,483
Detroit (Michigan)	5,456,931	3,757,322	297,136	67,809	48,281	92,294	3,526
Indianapolis (Indiana)	3,212,817	2,220,494	197,472	40,176	22,149	55,358	3,707
Louisville (Kentucky)	1,935,861	1,297,138	109,852	19,163	20,253	30,596	1,570
Parkersburg (West Virginia)	984,135	667,300	52,914	9,722	8,999	15,924	715
Midwest Region	**19,995,823**	**12,984,580**	**1,307,564**	**331,821**	**198,933**	**376,385**	**31,175**
Aberdeen (South Dakota)	453,884	276,640	28,127	4,500	5,746	7,557	811
Chicago (See (b) below)	5,498,013	3,688,691	337,799	114,637	55,744	107,424	7,443
Des Moines (Iowa)	1,936,684	1,196,196	148,402	35,549	21,745	38,562	4,995
Fargo (North Dakota)	444,762	268,268	27,554	4,758	5,421	7,682	1,088
Milwaukee (Wisconsin)	3,020,440	1,975,350	200,584	52,413	26,071	58,119	3,620
Omaha (Nebraska)	1,067,659	653,932	71,230	14,326	12,734	22,343	2,329
St. Louis (Missouri)	3,052,635	1,967,939	206,218	46,849	25,796	60,151	3,325
St. Paul (Minnesota)	2,637,425	1,716,566	151,981	31,415	26,878	50,073	3,414
Springfield (See (b) below)	1,884,321	1,241,000	135,669	27,574	18,798	24,374	4,150
Southwest Region	**18,984,028**	**12,027,633**	**1,031,877**	**188,410**	**221,954**	**340,850**	**17,159**
Albuquerque (New Mexico)	767,096	502,968	38,457	5,959	8,298	12,355	502
Austin (See (f) below)	5,253,806	3,297,362	241,282	48,943	58,041	80,470	3,781
Cheyenne (Wyoming)	331,652	198,940	18,715	2,879	4,614	7,477	294
Dallas (See (f) below)	3,790,554	2,363,874	210,351	46,564	55,168	65,745	3,282
Denver (Colorado)	1,964,003	1,241,727	110,660	24,972	29,346	42,060	1,809
Little Rock (Arkansas)	1,240,245	800,558	71,740	9,020	12,250	21,588	982
New Orleans (Louisiana)	2,281,970	1,510,070	116,794	11,277	16,122	48,926	1,312
Oklahoma City (Oklahoma)	1,800,520	1,141,239	110,348	17,942	21,066	34,702	2,349
Wichita (Kansas)	1,559,572	970,895	113,530	20,854	15,929	27,527	2,848
Western Region	**25,717,154**	**16,401,496**	**1,638,415**	**305,489**	**349,284**	**446,437**	**26,909**
Anchorage (Alaska)	275,332	175,649	7,303	1,232	5,060	5,056	145
Boise (Idaho)	568,289	354,255	30,805	4,498	8,264	11,011	454
Helena (Montana)	559,369	328,987	35,040	5,207	7,773	11,523	700
Honolulu (Hawaii)	624,022	413,178	39,062	6,387	7,826	16,016	709
Los Angeles (See (a) below)	9,215,172	6,019,995	610,559	126,660	131,825	169,138	10,220
Phoenix (Arizona)	1,615,926	1,049,829	107,152	21,900	16,589	29,261	1,562
Portland (Oregon)	2,087,671	1,210,215	115,611	20,245	25,301	34,132	1,974
Reno (Nevada)	548,482	362,529	25,971	6,105	6,445	11,505	332
Salt Lake City (Utah)	806,691	526,841	33,182	11,609	12,869	17,261	540
San Francisco (See (a) below)	6,663,917	4,218,958	464,982	73,712	91,126	94,973	8,315
Seattle (Washington)	2,752,263	1,741,060	166,748	27,934	36,196	46,561	1,956
Office of International Operations	**691,880**	**397,877**	**63,925**	**929**	**881**	**10,055**	**589**
Puerto Rico	279,172	79,229	15,423	87	71	285	38
Other	412,708	318,648	48,502	842	810	9,770	551
Totals for states not shown above							
(a) California	15,879,089	10,238,953	1,075,541	200,372	222,951	264,111	18,535
(b) Illinois	7,382,334	4,929,691	473,468	142,211	74,542	131,798	11,593
(c) New York	11,199,618	7,150,326	710,965	181,489	91,907	306,418	11,629
(d) Ohio	6,741,213	4,561,162	387,333	86,235	51,131	108,662	6,146
(e) Pennsylvania	7,021,914	4,798,859	459,805	135,328	59,550	98,418	5,929
(f) Texas	9,044,360	5,661,236	451,633	95,507	113,209	146,215	7,063

Column Contents:
(2) Includes Forms 1040, 1040A, 1040NR, 1040SS–PR, 1040C and 1042.
(3) Form 1040ES.
(4) Form 1041.
(5) Form 1065.
(6) Includes Forms 1120, 1120 Specials (Sched. PH, 1120L, 1120M), 1120S, 1120–DISC, 1120POL, 1120F and 1120H.
(7) Includes Forms 706 and 706NA.

Internal Revenue regions and districts, states and other areas (States represented by single districts indicated in parentheses; total for other states shown at bottom of table)	Gift (8)	Employment taxes (9)	Exempt Organization (10)	Employee Plans (11)	ATF Returns (12)	Excise taxes (13)	Supplemental documents (14)
United States, total	**215,993**	**28,499,154**	**443,674**	**791,708**	**546,813**	**909,047**	**6,064,462**
North-Atlantic Region	**32,560**	**3,733,555**	**46,801**	**85,929**	**66,056**	**85,889**	**658,439**
Albany (See (c) below)	1,728	209,067		3,511	6,356	6,431	27,759
Augusta (Maine)	1,197	134,923		1,785	3,832	6,155	15,294
Boston (Massachusetts)	6,651	632,197	26,866	14,514	9,494	16,230	97,493
Brooklyn (See (c) below)	3,894	716,590	9,337	13,627	8,987	10,684	120,493
Buffalo (See (c) below)	4,363	425,804		9,970	12,809	15,219	60,839
Burlington (Vermont)	635	74,980	1	944	2,024	2,044	9,579
Hartford (Connecticut)	5,631	432,498	2	10,532	11,283	15,765	160,885
Manhattan (See (c) below)	6,786	880,988	10,395	27,043	7,550	7,355	137,299
Portsmouth (New Hampshire)	999	112,593		1,721	2,278	4,142	16,043
Providence (Rhode Island)	676	113,915		2,282	1,443	1,864	12,765
Mid-Atlantic Region	**27,570**	**3,349,354**	**109,531**	**108,831**	**61,176**	**103,001**	**796,099**
Baltimore (Maryland & D.C.)	6,029	563,153	-2	22,181	9,756	14,327	211,525
Newark (New Jersey)	7,096	938,730	6,548	24,406	12,833	21,944	313,529
Philadelphia (See (e) below)	5,501	749,673		29,360	15,127	25,816	100,211
Pittsburgh (See (e) below)	2,904	429,497		16,997	10,923	20,592	57,424
Richmond (Virginia)	5,332	596,036		13,411	11,034	18,039	88,594
Wilmington (Delaware)	708	72,265	102,985	2,276	1,503	2,283	24,816
Southeast Region	**29,727**	**4,143,501**	**49,318**	**97,144**	**77,275**	**126,039**	**901,880**
Atlanta (Georgia)	4,704	621,430	26,621	15,313	9,724	19,031	100,291
Birmingham (Alabama)	2,522	404,230		6,699	7,578	14,737	54,166
Columbia (South Carolina)	2,157	334,037		7,490	6,704	9,529	40,461
Greensboro (North Carolina)	4,959	680,238		15,406	12,190	21,489	89,093
Jackson (Mississippi)	1,386	279,576		4,644	7,547	10,430	37,396
Jacksonville (Florida)	11,049	1,313,640	22,697	36,434	23,818	31,678	406,630
Nashville (Tennessee)	2,950	510,350		11,158	9,714	19,145	173,643
Central Region	**23,770**	**3,063,162**	**58,559**	**119,987**	**76,120**	**123,773**	**627,047**
Cincinnati (See (d) below)	3,841	457,358	26,939	20,018	10,279	14,787	166,923
Cleveland (See (d) below)	4,982	638,896	15,005	30,135	15,432	22,345	113,604
Detroit (Michigan)	6,447	873,565	14,615	43,608	20,207	31,192	197,929
Indianapolis (Indiana)	4,911	533,947		15,408	12,404	30,168	76,623
Louisville (Kentucky)	2,562	371,563		7,045	9,090	16,688	50,341
Parkersburg (West Virginia)	1,027	187,833		3,773	5,708	8,593	21,627
Midwest Region	**45,606**	**3,622,208**	**53,005**	**149,702**	**97,338**	**157,258**	**640,250**
Aberdeen (South Dakota)	1,648	99,384		2,158	3,462	5,917	17,934
Chicago (See (b) below)	8,782	865,507	7,861	48,409	15,287	20,717	219,712
Des Moines (Iowa)	6,551	393,574		12,176	9,391	21,572	47,871
Fargo (North Dakota)	1,976	99,041		2,446	2,752	6,525	17,253
Milwaukee (Wisconsin)	8,376	548,157		24,574	23,559	24,597	75,020
Omaha (Nebraska)	4,443	222,387		6,530	5,652	13,492	38,261
St. Louis (Missouri)	4,854	581,035	19,618	19,395	17,477	24,176	76,000
St. Paul (Minnesota)	4,743	464,444	25,526	22,779	10,833	25,495	103,278
Springfield (See (b) below)	4,233	348,679		11,235	8,925	14,763	44,921
Southwest Region	**28,318**	**3,727,245**	**55,527**	**82,208**	**86,541**	**151,067**	**1,026,141**
Albuquerque (New Mexico)	857	153,068		3,217	3,008	5,826	27,191
Austin (See (f) below)	6,684	931,615	28,820	20,668	25,918	30,129	480,093
Cheyenne (Wyoming)	865	72,905		1,300	2,225	4,186	17,052
Dallas (See (f) below)	4,418	780,106	26,707	17,400	11,841	34,117	170,981
Denver (Colorado)	3,453	384,081		12,574	7,439	12,729	93,153
Little Rock (Arkansas)	2,077	258,023		4,211	5,745	14,511	39,540
New Orleans (Louisiana)	1,995	468,536		8,770	11,689	16,348	70,131
Oklahoma City (Oklahoma)	3,767	357,022		7,293	10,643	16,868	77,261
Wichita (Kansas)	4,200	321,889		6,775	8,033	16,353	50,739
Western Region	**28,035**	**4,864,384**	**73,133**	**147,305**	**81,785**	**161,079**	**1,395,423**
Anchorage (Alaska)	252	48,797		1,607	2,312	3,946	23,973
Boise (Idaho)	756	119,056		3,084	3,408	7,147	25,551
Helena (Montana)	2,039	122,614		2,477	4,654	8,706	29,669
Honolulu (Hawaii)	1,714	108,760		3,782	1,970	2,406	22,212
Los Angeles (See (a) below)	6,565	1,690,634	29,155	53,200	19,789	37,069	310,353
Phoenix (Arizona)	2,024	276,777		8,621	6,355	7,742	88,104
Portland (Oregon)	3,370	349,315	5	14,922	7,778	16,583	288,220
Reno (Nevada)	546	95,958		2,918	2,309	5,175	28,689
Salt Lake City (Utah)	1,736	149,751		5,025	2,280	6,379	39,218
San Francisco (See (a) below)	6,454	1,183,387	23,298	34,493	20,953	40,883	402,383
Seattle (Washington)	2,579	519,315	20,675	17,176	9,977	25,043	137,041
Office of International Operations	**409**	**195,765**		**802**	**322**	**843**	**19,383**
Puerto Rico	48	182,525		544	306	25	591
Other	361	13,240		258	16	918	18,792
Totals for states not shown above							
(a) California	13,019	2,874,021	52,453	87,693	40,742	77,952	712,746
(b) Illinois	13,015	1,214,186	7,861	59,944	24,212	35,480	264,633
(c) New York	16,771	2,232,449	19,732	54,151	35,702	39,689	346,390
(d) Ohio	8,823	1,096,254	41,944	50,153	25,711	37,132	280,527
(e) Pennsylvania	8,405	1,179,170		46,357	26,050	46,406	157,635
(f) Texas	11,102	1,711,721	55,527	38,068	37,759	64,246	651,074

Column Contents:
(8) Form 709
(9) Includes Forms 940, 940PR, 941, 941PR & SS, 941E, 941M, 942, 942PR, 943, 943PR, CT–1, and CT–2.
(10) Includes Forms 990, 990PF, 990T, 990C, 5227, and 4720
(11) Includes Forms 5500, 5500C, 5500K.
(12) Includes Forms 7, 8, 11, 4705, 4706, 4707, 4708, Alcohol Excise Tax Returns, and Tobacco Excise Tax Returns
(13) Includes Forms 720, 720M, 730, 2290, 11B, 11C, and 4638
(14) Includes Forms 1040X, 1120X, 2688, 4868, 7004, Tent. 1120L & M, 7005, 990AR, 4578, 1041A, 2438, 990BL, and 6069.

Table 8.–Returns filed, examination coverage and results (1980)

	Returns Filed	Returns Examined					Recommended Additional Tax and Penalties (In millions of dollars)				Average Tax and Penalty per Return			No Change, Percent[3]		
	CY 1979	Revenue Agents	Tax Auditors	Service Center	Total	Percent Coverage	Revenue Agents	Tax Auditors	Service Centers	Total	Revenue Agents	Tax Auditors	Service Centers	Revenue Agents	Tax Auditors	
Individual, total	**90,727,115**	**292,465**	**1,346,320**	**195,073**	**1,833,858**	**2.02%**	**$1,335**	**$602**	**$39**	**$1,977**	**$4,566**	**$447**	**$199**	**13**	**26**	**Individual, total**
NB[1] under $10,000[2]	38,538,636	26,273	372,221	39,656	438,150	1.14	143	109	5	258	5,438	294	131	15	30	NB[1] under $10,000[2]
NB $10,000 under $15,000	12,631,046	15,065	192,389	48,521	255,975	2.03	46	58	7	112	3,086	303	146	18	28	NB $10,000 under $15,000
NB $15,000 under $50,000	27,270,309	57,454	580,199	87,812	725,465	2.66	120	251	21	392	2,087	433	240	13	24	NB $15,000 under $50,000
NB $50,000 and over	1,251,151	59,457	47,161	2,719	109,337	8.74	365	44	1	411	6,146	941	447	12	40	NB $50,000 and over
B[3] under $10,000	3,696,353	36,330	77,015	4,049	117,394	3.18	115	69	1	184	3,159	889	181	15	22	B under $10,000[3]
B $10,000 under $30,000	5,465,678	36,408	52,447	8,876	97,731	1.79	94	42	2	137	2,570	792	250	12	20	B $10,000 under $30,000
B $30,000 and over	1,873,942	61,478	24,888	3,440	89,806	4.79	452	29	1	483	7,358	1,161	411	12	29	B $30,000 and over
Fiduciary	**1,820,708**	**9,875**	-	-	**9,875**	**.54**	**34**	-	-	**34**	**3,429**	-	-	**31**	-	**Fiduciary**
Partnership	**1,289,315**	**23,041**	-	-	**23,041**	**1.79**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**39**	-	**Partnership**
Corporation, Total	**2,061,672**	**133,593**	-	-	**133,593**	**6.48**	**6,008**	-	-	**6,008**	**44,972**	-	-	**21**	-	**Corporation, Total**
Assets not reported	125,622	5,790	-	-	5,790	4.61	96	-	-	96	16,540	-	-	22	-	Assets not reported[4]
Under $100,000[4]	1,006,189	36,520	-	-	36,520	3.63	61	-	-	61	1,679	-	-	27	-	Under $100,000
$100,000 under $1 Mil	746,767	51,953	-	-	51,953	6.96	195	-	-	195	3,758	-	-	23	-	$100,000 under $1 Mil
$1 Mil under $10 Mil	151,663	27,636	-	-	27,636	18.22	378	-	-	378	13,685	-	-	17	-	$1 Mil under $10 Mil
$10 Mil under $100 Mil	26,302	7,756	-	-	7,756	29.49	540	-	-	540	69,674	-	-	10	-	$10 Mil under $100 Mil
$100 Mil and over	5,129	3,938	-	-	3,938	76.78	4,737	-	-	4,737	1,202,893	-	-	4	-	$100 Mil and over
Small Business Corp.	**504,386**	**10,457**	-	-	**10,457**	**2.07**	**31**	-	-	**31**	**2,963**	-	-	**38**	-	**Small Business Corp.**
Domestic International Sales Corp.	**6,756**	**1,635**	-	-	**1,635**	**24.20**	**45**	-	-	**45**	**27,531**	-	-	**44**	-	**Domestic International Sales Corp.**
Estate, total	**156,392**	**26,808**	**1,606**	-	**28,414**	**18.17**	**1,045**	**4**	-	**1,050**	**38,998**	**2,768**	-	**12**	**17**	**Estate, total**
Gross Estate under $300,000	119,199	9,151	1,225	-	10,376	8.70	75	3	-	79	8,247	2,827	-	15	16	Gross Estate under $300,000
Gross Estate $300,000 and over	37,193	17,657	381	-	18,038	48.50	970	1	-	971	54,935	2,578	-	10	20	Gross Estate $300,000 and over
Gift	**205,191**	**7,713**	**614**	-	**8,327**	**4.06**	**89**	**3**	-	**91**	**11,481**	**4,172**	-	**20**	**28**	**Gift**
Income, Estate and Gift, total	96,771,515	505,587	1,348,540	195,073	2,049,200	2.12	8,587	609	39	9,235	16,984	452	199	17	26	Income, Estate and Gift, total
Excise	**1,065,175**	**68,922**	**10,682**	-	**79,604**	**7.47**	**99**	**2**		**100**	**1,435**	**149**	-	**21**	**14**	**Excise**
Employment	**26,429,942**	**40,744**	**9,222**	-	**49,966**	**.19**	**70**	**2**		**72**	**1,712**	**191**	-	**29**	**28**	**Employment**
Miscellaneous	-	**418**	**109**	-	**527**	-	-	-	-	-	**42**	**448**	-	**1**	**26**	**Miscellaneous**
Service Center Corrections	-	-	-	**533,046**	**533,046**	-	-	-	**123**	**123**	-	-	**230**	-	-	**Service Center Corrections**

Totals may not add, due to rounding.
[1] Nonbusiness returns.
[2] Adjusted gross income.
[3] Business returns.
[4] Balance sheet assets.

[3] Service center no-change rate by class is not available. No change resulted in 34 percent of service center examinations

Table 9.—Returns filed, examination coverage and results (1979)

	Returns Filed	Returns Examined					Recommended Additional Tax and Penalties (in millions of dollars)				Average Tax and Penalty per Returns			No Change, Percent[5]		
	CY 1978	Revenue Agents	Tax Auditors	Service Center	Total	Percent Coverage	Revenue Agents	Tax Auditors	Service Centers	Total	Revenue Agents	Tax Auditors	Service Centers	Revenue Agents	Tax Auditors	
Individual, total	**87,338,611**	**288,768**	**1,356,311**	**199,907**	**1,844,986**	**2.11%**	**$1,344.3**	**$542.2**	**$35.1**	**$1,921.5**	**$4,655**	**$400**	**$176**	**12**	**24**	**Individual, total**
NB[1] under $10,000[2]	38,896,496	28,583	376,752	40,237	445,572	1.15	150.1	93.6	4.0	247.9	5,250	249	100	12	27	NB[1] under $10,000[2]
NB $10,000 under $15,000	12,627,936	17,119	210,829	56,637	284,585	2.25	75.1	62.1	7.2	144.4	4,385	294	127	11	22	NB $10,000 under $15,000
NB $15,000 under $50,000	24,227,838	54,560	561,713	87,751	704,024	2.91	115.4	225.1	19.3	359.9	2,116	401	220	10	23	NB $15,000 under $50,000
NB $50,000 and over	966,659	60,208	40,247	1,534	101,989	10.55	373.2	32.2	.8	406.1	6,198	799	503	13	44	NB $50,000 and over
B[3] Under $10,000	4,043,915	33,504	95,323	3,790	132,617	3.28	121.2	68.5	.8	190.4	3,617	718	208	14	22	B[3] under $10,000
B $10,000 under $30,000	5,132,040	35,258	50,117	7,558	92,933	1.81	95.5	34.3	1.7	131.6	2,710	685	225	11	19	B $10,000 under $30,000
B $30,000 and over	1,443,728	59,536	21,330	2,400	83,266	5.77	413.7	26.2	1.2	441.2	6,950	1,227	516	11	27	B $30,000 and over
Fiduciary	**1,744,478**	**10,106**	**64**		**10,170**	**.58**	**104.8**	**-**	**-**	**104.9**	**10,375**	**81**		**34**	**22**	**Fiduciary**
Partnership	**1,195,188**	**30,326**	**148**		**30,474**	**2.55**	-	-	-		-	-		**44**	**29**	**Partnership**
Corporation, total	**1,920,371**	**142,890**	**47**		**142,937**	**7.44**	**4,137.3**	**-**	**-**	**4,137.3**	**28,954**	**688**		**25**	**40**	**Corporation, total**
Assets not reported	123,526	8,273	7		8,280	6.70	80.4	-	-	80.4	9,721	1		31	29	Assets not reported
Under $100,000[4]	959,614	40,156	22		40,178	4.19	60.9	-	-	61.0	1,516	1,350		32	36	Under $100,000[4]
$100,000 under $1 Mil	674,357	53,507	13		53,520	7.94	207.9	-	-	207.9	3,885	177		25	54	$100,000 under $1 Mil
$1 Mil under $10 Mil	133,719	28,625	4		28,629	21.41	393.0	-	-	393.0	13,729	-		19	50	$1 Mil under $10 Mil
$10 Mil under $100 Mil	24,421	8,373	-		8,373	34.29	590.7	-	-	590.7	70,544	-		11	-	$10 Mil under $100 Mil
$100 Mil and over	4,734	3,956	1		3,957	83.59	2,804.4	-	-	2,804.4	708,893	339		4	-	$100 Mil and over
Small Business Corporation	**444,880**	**11,513**	**10**		**11,523**	**2.59**	**28.0**	**-**	**-**	**28.0**	**2,430**	- -		**39**	**60**	**Small Business Corp.**
Domestic International Sales Corp.	**7,778**	**1,433**	**2**		**1,435**	**18.45**	**41.1**	**-**	**-**	**41.1**	**28,683**	-		**37**	-	**Domestic International Sales Corp.**
Estate, total	**158,045**	**27,040**	**2,192**		**29,232**	**18.50**	**543.4**	**5.7**	**-**	**549.1**	**20,096**	**2,585**		**11**	**19**	**Estate, total**
Gross Estate under $300,000	122,330	10,867	1,874		12,741	10.42	98.6	4.5	-	103.1	9,070	2,424		13	18	Gross Estate under $300,000
Gross Estate $300,000 and over	35,715	16,173	318		16,491	46.17	444.8	1.1	-	445.9	27,504	3,538		10	22	Gross Estate $300,000 and over
Gift	**194,849**	**10,682**	**1,041**		**11,723**	**6.02**	**133.1**	**1.2**	**-**	**134.3**	**12,460**	**1,197**		**21**	**25**	**Gift**
Income, Estate and Gift, total	93,004,175	522,758	1,359,815	199,907	2,082,480	2.24	6,332.0	549.1	35.1	6,916.2	12,113	404	176	19	24	Income, Estate and Gift, total
Excise	**881,554**	**71,745**	**10,359**		**82,104**	**9.31**	**67.8**	**1.6**	**-**	**69.4**	**897**	**151**		**22**	**14**	**Excise**
Employment	**25,592,993**	**84,799**	**24,220**		**109,019**	**.43**	**85.6**	**6.4**	**-**	**92.0**	**1,009**	**263**		**33**	**29**	**Employment**
Service Center Corrections				**496,434**	**496,434**				**119.2**	**119.2**			**240**			**Service Center Corrections**

Totals may not add, due to rounding.
[1] Nonbusiness returns.
[2] Adjusted gross income.
[3] Business returns.
[4] Balance sheet assets.
[5] Service center no-change rate by class is not available. No changes resulted in 33 percent of service center examinations.

Table 10.—Number of returns examined by class of tax and by Internal Revenue regions, districts and other areas

Internal Revenue regions, districts and service centers	Total	Individual	Partnership	Fiduciary	Corporation	Subchapter S Corporation	Estate	Gift	Excise	Employment	Exempt Organization	Employee Plans
Total	2,221,955	1,833,858	23,041	9,875	133,593	12,092	28,414	8,327	79,604	49,966	23,807	19,378
North-Atlantic	334,814	274,482	2,562	1,487	20,382	2,363	5,825	1,818	11,577	7,036	4,717	2,665
Mid-Atlantic	252,418	205,226	2,717	1,214	17,751	1,423	3,425	875	7,907	5,995	2,689	3,196
Southeast	343,443	288,188	2,836	1,182	18,171	1,833	3,188	1,509	14,292	7,115	2,678	1,353
Central	202,953	158,407	2,292	1,148	18,205	1,382	3,505	937	9,088	5,250	3,073	3,668
Midwest	269,029	206,282	3,573	1,835	21,093	1,939	4,368	1,498	13,342	6,977	4,523	3,599
Southwest	258,185	208,461	3,727	986	15,231	1,622	2,840	895	11,560	9,329	2,594	940
Western	544,395	481,306	5,229	2,019	23,157	1,521	4,885	915	11,750	6,121	3,533	3,959
International Operations	16,718	13,508	5	4	603	9	278	80	88	2,143	-	-
North-Atlantic Region:												
Albany	12,390	9,604	173	59	870	103	281	80	551	669	-	-
Augusta	6,720	4,503	64	56	660	54	91	30	754	508	-	-
Boston	48,151	34,902	321	434	4,297	263	828	173	2,285	1,880	2,007	761
Brooklyn	81,470	71,544	389	107	3,249	647	1,226	317	1,738	583	993	677
Buffalo	27,220	20,852	319	205	2,063	153	702	225	1,883	818	-	-
Burlington	4,092	3,238	69	32	397	56	42	2	128	128	-	-
Hartford	31,100	24,237	536	242	2,527	381	931	353	1,092	801	-	-
Manhattan	73,262	58,244	541	257	5,015	634	1,601	419	2,560	1,047	1,717	1,227
Portsmouth	5,286	3,933	49	26	413	29	89	10	419	316	-	-
Providence	5,386	3,588	101	69	891	43	134	9	167	294	-	-
Andover Service Center	14,312	14,312	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brookhaven Service Center	25,425	25,425	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mid-Atlantic Region:												
Baltimore	51,405	40,557	642	183	2,727	224	610	224	1,701	1,699	1,559	1,279
Newark	72,826	60,722	564	162	5,292	489	1,139	210	1,942	813	493	1,000
Philadelphia	47,284	36,682	629	563	4,145	324	615	149	1,290	1,333	637	917
Pittsburgh	26,112	19,720	321	155	2,198	122	622	118	1,662	1,194	-	-
Richmond	39,161	33,044	509	105	2,679	228	341	128	1,248	879	-	-
Wilmington	5,078	3,949	52	46	710	36	98	46	64	77	-	-
Philadelphia Service Center	10,552	10,552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southeast Region:												
Atlanta	51,468	41,298	448	131	3,220	276	296	352	2,093	1,025	1,557	772
Birmingham	30,065	25,879	264	118	1,648	138	222	106	1,191	497	-	-
Columbia	19,813	16,981	174	58	1,044	131	189	66	501	669	-	-
Greensboro	41,549	32,096	526	188	4,043	289	406	279	2,352	1,368	-	-
Jackson	21,866	18,473	298	51	949	92	212	135	1,095	561	-	-
Jacksonville	96,417	76,951	690	487	5,923	778	1,546	433	5,811	2,096	1,121	581
Nashville	32,484	26,745	536	149	2,344	129	317	136	1,249	879	-	-
Atlanta Service Center	23,524	23,524	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Memphis Service Center	26,237	26,237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Region:												
Cincinnati	30,865	21,667	443	258	2,764	149	482	131	1,482	565	1,461	1,463
Cleveland	40,215	28,425	443	217	3,588	171	1,115	261	2,280	1,561	865	1,289
Detroit	66,061	51,563	755	375	5,937	369	860	296	2,844	1,401	747	914
Indianapolis	28,453	20,438	280	145	1,773	451	566	86	1,967	747	-	-
Louisville	17,563	14,201	233	98	1,383	192	326	130	411	589	-	-
Parkersburg	7,017	5,334	138	55	760	50	156	33	104	387	-	-
Cincinnati Service Center	14,779	14,779	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest Region:												
Aberdeen	5,635	4,493	83	29	298	36	113	66	262	255	-	-
Chicago	76,984	60,937	815	616	5,923	525	1,064	235	3,649	1,427	1,159	634
Des Moines	24,707	18,104	507	188	1,805	229	581	257	2,177	859	-	-
Fargo	5,729	4,969	77	13	274	58	108	31	50	149	-	-
Milwaukee	28,561	20,978	476	293	3,259	225	491	120	2,060	659	-	-
Omaha	14,353	10,201	268	69	1,017	121	367	129	1,054	1,127	-	-
St. Louis	38,455	28,397	369	217	3,166	246	582	194	1,492	991	1,721	1,080
St. Paul	38,475	27,455	571	191	3,294	339	492	290	1,438	877	1,643	1,885
Springfield	22,271	16,889	407	219	2,057	160	570	176	1,160	633	-	-
Kansas City Service Center	15,859	15,859	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southwest Region:												
Albuquerque	9,704	8,292	140	41	504	48	57	14	457	151	-	-
Austin	54,058	43,509	835	194	3,248	306	517	124	1,707	1,627	1,484	507
Cheyenne	4,685	3,961	85	6	337	44	50	32	97	73	-	-
Dallas	51,755	39,185	1,189	251	3,671	339	809	254	1,898	2,616	1,110	433
Denver	25,215	21,099	318	137	1,624	184	170	75	797	811	-	-
Little Rock	15,317	12,079	217	67	731	123	211	73	1,244	572	-	-
New Orleans	38,614	30,874	247	64	2,400	248	335	89	1,204	1,153	-	-
Oklahoma City	22,908	17,530	384	125	1,378	145	360	114	1,919	953	-	-
Wichita	21,101	15,104	312	101	1,338	185	331	120	2,237	1,373	-	-
Austin Service Center	16,828	16,828	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Region:												
Anchorage	8,317	7,221	89	32	393	20	20	8	352	182	-	-
Boise	8,634	6,668	181	52	549	85	84	26	697	292	-	-
Helena	6,658	5,090	109	76	450	72	105	33	406	317	-	-
Honolulu	10,794	9,376	157	33	777	53	94	22	170	112	-	-
Los Angeles	232,146	209,516	1,769	735	9,196	449	1,850	205	3,413	1,504	1,377	2,132
Phoenix	26,957	23,461	310	143	1,698	104	245	90	523	383	-	-
Portland	18,593	14,450	356	137	1,563	158	283	120	851	675	-	-
Reno	13,273	11,736	72	46	598	45	66	45	512	153	-	-
Salt Lake City	12,259	10,627	153	77	508	95	80	26	299	394	-	-
San Francisco	123,285	107,850	1,446	505	5,181	204	1,615	228	2,819	1,333	994	1,110
Seattle	35,922	27,754	587	183	2,244	236	443	112	1,706	776	1,162	717
Ogden Service Center	16,907	16,907	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno Service Center	30,650	30,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 11.—Additional tax and penalties recommended after examination by class of tax and by Internal Revenue regions, districts and other areas
(In thousands of dollars)

Internal Revenue regions, districts and service centers	Total	Individual	Fiduciary	Corporation	Subchapter S Corporation	Estate	Gift	Excise	Employment	Exempt Organizations
Total	9,462,942	1,976,557	33,862	6,007,906	75,095	1,049,899	91,116	100,489	71,533	55,585
North-Atlantic	2,675,027	258,233	2,154	2,202,744	22,528	153,141	9,041	6,432	14,898	5,858
Mid-Atlantic	897,497	224,047	12,480	523,335	21,836	92,499	9,530	6,392	6,296	1,082
Southeast	828,282	324,637	7,138	377,909	3,203	76,345	14,808	14,239	4,293	5,710
Central	882,236	194,194	1,692	499,332	5,882	87,527	9,570	48,780	4,991	1,268
Midwest	1,349,200	231,718	1,745	989,741	7,759	73,831	22,564	4,172	17,890	19,780
Southwest	1,053,922	261,268	4,285	636,851	13,207	94,533	15,119	9,848	10,205	8,806
Western	1,552,880	452,861	4,367	596,190	1,581	458,518	11,426	10,346	4,490	13,081
International Operations	243,817	29,599	*	203,005	-	3,905	58	279	8,471	-
North-Atlantic Region:										
Albany	28,441	10,484	175	12,494	177	3,933	243	369	566	-
Augusta	21,483	4,168	18	13,122	14	2,116	72	185	1,788	-
Boston	355,566	38,567	903	286,527	7,099	11,521	1,279	2,141	931	4,598
Brooklyn	195,922	59,398	71	57,786	2,318	73,005	1,365	639	1,193	147
Buffalo	141,437	16,130	230	116,305	7	4,040	1,652	687	386	-
Burlington	15,943	2,924	57	12,400	*	453	-	39	70	-
Hartford	176,507	20,723	402	138,752	182	12,596	2,067	469	1,316	-
Manhattan	1,707,282	85,885	172	1,552,519	12,238	43,173	2,311	1,245	8,526	1,113
Portsmouth	8,596	5,309	50	2,364	*	629	25	113	106	-
Providence	15,559	6,252	75	6,476	492	1,674	27	546	17	-
Andover Service Center	2,608	2,608	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brookhaven Service Center	5,685	5,685	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mid-Atlantic Region:										
Baltimore	126,545	43,225	400	59,435	2,754	13,936	3,768	1,347	835	845
Newark	195,374	47,031	245	118,767	297	23,835	2,854	883	1,349	113
Philadelphia	207,241	47,764	662	114,035	1,102	39,684	585	1,572	1,713	124
Pittsburgh	182,032	33,919	10,670	126,511	1,147	7,180	777	1,066	762	-
Richmond	138,920	40,645	450	77,423	10,556	6,801	1,223	1,510	312	-
Wilmington	45,171	9,253	54	27,183	5,980	1,063	322	13	1,323	-
Philadelphia Service Center	2,210	2,210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southeast Region:										
Atlanta	114,982	44,640	134	50,381	49	9,940	1,907	5,257	634	2,040
Birmingham	98,120	24,374	838	63,412	*	4,895	1,627	2,682	292	-
Columbia	31,704	12,274	72	14,579	366	2,943	510	734	226	-
Greensboro	134,476	36,670	170	84,092	337	8,388	2,153	1,687	979	-
Jackson	37,135	18,315	1,033	10,284	*	3,923	3,287	243	50	-
Jacksonville	320,909	150,906	4,467	112,755	2,341	39,363	4,516	1,691	1,200	3,670
Nashville	80,742	27,243	425	42,406	110	6,893	808	1,945	912	-
Atlanta Service Center	3,816	3,816	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Memphis Service Center	6,399	6,399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Region:										
Cincinnati	113,454	21,345	558	77,488	308	9,781	734	2,401	429	430
Cleveland	143,534	33,302	148	82,384	216	15,840	4,016	5,645	1,524	459
Detroit	361,416	53,879	515	239,024	2,525	23,321	1,444	38,583	1,746	379
Indianapolis	85,093	28,539	284	28,800	763	22,903	1,625	1,717	460	-
Louisville	128,198	39,120	117	64,851	1,286	21,270	610	391	553	-
Parkersburg	28,065	15,534	71	6,785	783	4,431	141	43	277	-
Cincinnati Service Center	2,475	2,475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest Region:										
Aberdeen	9,652	3,643	10	3,655	*	1,228	589	18	509	-
Chicago	594,400	76,609	640	482,765	998	14,280	9,384	967	5,045	3,712
Des Moines	73,730	20,185	88	41,624	106	9,883	811	485	549	-
Fargo	11,584	4,000	*	4,657	829	1,765	260	8	65	-
Milwaukee	137,557	22,482	218	107,474	16	4,422	1,412	1,160	373	-
Omaha	48,113	10,580	62	25,711	747	9,588	1,071	156	198	-
St. Louis	141,959	36,348	111	81,891	2,197	8,782	1,940	333	9,422	835
St. Paul	238,915	27,581	149	180,934	2,572	6,986	3,168	784	1,508	15,233
Springfield	90,052	27,055	467	40,931	292	16,897	3,928	261	221	-
Kansas City Service Center	3,235	3,235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southwest Region:										
Albuquerque	18,891	6,801	9	6,752	655	3,835	657	122	60	-
Austin	454,066	49,562	2,443	345,462	5,658	35,645	3,531	3,262	4,350	4,153
Cheyenne	12,621	10,430	2	823	1	872	390	92	11	-
Dallas	256,336	74,222	1,183	143,072	2,138	24,745	4,222	1,131	970	4,653
Denver	74,322	21,150	170	42,992	845	3,802	3,309	264	1,790	-
Little Rock	19,680	9,945	79	4,740	7	3,854	299	568	188	-
New Orleans	94,604	44,657	184	36,049	2,070	6,466	1,678	1,959	1,541	-
Oklahoma City	81,657	20,753	102	27,354	1,547	8,755	347	1,999	800	-
Wichita	59,434	21,432	112	29,407	287	6,560	687	453	496	-
Austin Service Center	2,316	2,316	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Region:										
Anchorage	23,945	9,247	112	13,188	45	257	23	74	999	-
Boise	37,275	6,611	25	27,439	76	2,358	257	338	171	-
Helena	14,962	8,822	4	1,915	89	3,543	185	106	298	-
Honolulu	19,348	9,646	187	7,656	5	1,727	34	59	34	-
Los Angeles	508,154	197,035	2,314	262,091	184	35,897	2,511	5,644	1,167	1,341
Phoenix	58,315	23,753	14	29,186	77	3,537	262	1,104	382	-
Portland	53,058	15,438	36	31,599	16	4,490	939	207	333	-
Reno	310,883	23,853	320	10,283	17	276,113	144	99	54	-
Salt Lake City	18,542	12,875	30	3,986	55	761	188	320	227	-
San Francisco	422,353	106,647	1,088	175,064	1,013	122,164	4,388	1,591	342	10,056
Seattle	75,855	28,664	236	33,814	4	7,670	2,495	804	484	1,684
Ogden Service Center	2,774	2,774	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno Service Center	7,396	7,396	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Less than $500.

Table 12.—Returns examined by Examination Division

	1979	1980
Number of returns examined by Examination Division	2,273,603	2,179,297
Returns with adjustments proposed by Examination Division	1,727,042	1,638,790
Returns without adjustments proposed by Examination Division	546,561	540,507
Disposition of Examined Returns:	2,273,603	2,179,297
Agreed, Paid or Defaulted	2,093,912	1,997,302
Transferred to Regional Appeals Offices	93,798	84,849
Petitioned, Statutory Notices	16,954	18,411
Other *	68,939	78,737

*Includes quick assessments and cases transferred to Justice Department.

Table 13.—Results of collection activity
(In thousands)

	1979	1980
Taxpayer Delinquent Accounts:		
Opening Inventory	886	1,072
Issuances	2,335	2,404
Dispositions	2,149	2,272
Closing Inventory:		
(a) Number of Accounts	1,072	1,204
(b) Balance of Assessed Tax, Penalty and Interest	$2,912,774	$3,630,892
Delinquent Return Investigations:		
Opening Inventory	412	446
Issuances	*1,183	1,037
Dispositions	*1,149	943
Closing Inventory	446	540
Returns Compliance Investigations Closed	*129	137
Miscellaneous Investigations Closed	161	143
Offers in Compromise Processed	2	2
Enforcement Activity:		
Notice of Federal Tax Lien Filed	371	445
Notice of Levy Served Upon Third Parties	465	611
Seizure of Property Made	6	9

*Data revised from previous annual report.

Table 14.—Civil penalties assessed and abated
(Dollars in thousands)

	Assessments		Abatements		Net Penalties	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Individual						
Delinquency	1,030,171	222,165	129,650	48,835	900,521	173,329
Estimated Tax	3,914,428	346,043	174,116	30,071	3,740,312	315,972
Failure to Pay	4,938,220	147,214	529,956	15,839	4,408,264	131,375
Bad Check	127,142	1,054	3,773	214	123,369	840
Fraud	8,145	36,932	311	2,511	7,834	34,421
Negligence	98,262	14,379	1,809	535	96,453	13,844
Other[1]	9,131	708	263	20	8,868	688
Totals	**10,125,499**	**768,494**	**839,878**	**98,025**	**9,285,621**	**670,469**
Corporation[2]						
Delinquency	119,720	124,682	22,640	92,197	97,080	32,484
Estimated Tax	235,930	89,672	26,015	27,032	209,915	62,640
Failure to Pay	201,776	66,985	55,036	42,389	146,740	24,595
Federal Tax Deposits	11	10	1	1	10	10
Bad Check	2,412	85	152	44	2,260	41
Fraud	552	15,811	26	374	526	15,437
Negligence	4,041	4,877	83	65	3,958	4,812
Miscellaneous	125	334	5	7	120	327
Totals	**564,569**	**302,455**	**103,960**	**162,109**	**460,609**	**140,346**
Employment[3]						
Delinquency	2,194,024	281,460	173,326	47,186	2,020,698	234,274
Miscellaneous	661	206	368	128	293	78
Failure to Pay	2,633,013	83,780	436,410	20,461	2,196,603	63,319
Federal Tax Deposits	3,012,754	469,393	256,935	105,062	2,755,819	364,331
Bad Check	130,513	1,947	2,303	77	128,210	1,870
Fraud	1,547	2,630	141	225	1,406	2,405
Other[4]	157	55	87	5	70	50
Totals	**7,972,689**	**839,472**	**869,590**	**173,145**	**7,103,099**	**666,327**
Excise[5]						
Delinquency	346,642	15,431	28,158	4,626	318,684	10,804
Daily Delinquency	14,155	29,578	13,119	32,054	1,036	-2,477
Failure to Pay	254,203	5,032	57,516	2,373	196,687	2,659
Federal Tax Deposits	54,320	9,979	4,679	2,655	49,641	7,323
Bad Check	3,572	21	191	2	3,381	19
Fraud	677	995	109	972	568	24
Other[6]	87	40	11	*	76	40
Totals	**673,856**	**61,076**	**103,783**	**42,682**	**570,073**	**18,393**
Estate and Gift						
Delinquency	18,020	50,806	5,189	39,258	12,831	11,548
Miscellaneous	10	14	1	2	9	12
Failure to Pay	27,115	23,493	16,917	17,530	10,198	5,964
Bad Check	426	68	69	30	357	38
Fraud	27	322	-	-	27	322
Negligence	47	37	4	12	43	25
Other[6]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	**45,645**	**74,740**	**22,180**	**56,832**	**23,465**	**17,909**
Tax Return Preparer's Penalty[7]						
Failure to Sign and Failure to Provide Tax Identification Numbers	25,529	3,830	24,301	4,988	1,228	-1,159
All Other[8]						
Delinquency	103,305	35,425	26,230	13,104	77,075	22,321
Failure to Pay	64,466	2,600	32,060	1,538	32,406	1,061
Bad Check	728	11	69	2	659	9
Fraud	-		-		-	
Negligence	32	9	-		32	9
Miscellaneous	17,447	24,340	6,666	7,155	10,781	17,185
Totals	**185,978**	**62,383**	**65,025**	**21,799**	**120,953**	**40,584**
Total All Civil Penalties	**19,593,785**	**2,112,450**	**2,028,717**	**559,581**	**17,565,048**	**1,552,868**

Notes: Amounts may not add, due to rounding. With the exception of estimated tax, penalties can apply to any tax year. Abatements can apply to any tax year.

* Less than $500.

[1] Includes Taxpayer Identification Number, failure to report tips, miscellaneous.

[2] Includes Forms 1120, 990C and 990T.

[3] Includes Forms 940, 941, 942, 943 and CT-1.

[4] Includes negligence and estimated tax.

[5] Includes Forms 1041A, 5227, 990PF, 4720, 990, 4638, 2290, 11, 11B, 11C, 720 and 730.

[6] Includes negligence, miscellaneous and estimated tax.

[7] Penalties are from processing of individual returns only and do not reflect other penalties assessable under the Tax Reform Act of 1976, Code sections 6694 and 6695.

[8] Includes Forms 1041, 1065 and individual retirement account file.

Table 15.–Appeals Division receipts and dispositions of cases not before the Tax Court (nondocketed)

A. Progress of work

Status	Number of Cases[1] (1)	Amount stated in revenue agent's report (in thousands of dollars): Deficiency and penalty (2)	Over assessment (3)
Pending October 1	* 23,227	5,862,760	168,881
Received	42,320	3,831,317	70,962
Disposed of, total	38,619	2,301,962	59,638
By agreement	30,611	1,656,533	52,123
Unagreed (Overassessments, claims, excise, employment and offer-in-compromise rejections)	1,510	38,009	1,269
By taxpayer default on statutory notice	2,097	116,291	1,829
Petition filed, transferred to Counsel	4,401	491,149	4,417
Pending September 30	26,928	7,392,095	180,205

B. Results

Status	Number of Cases[1] (1)	Appeals determination (in thousands of dollars): Deficiency and penalty (2)	Over assessment (3)
Disposed of, total	38,619	1,135,277	209,716
By agreement	30,611	579,138	205,821
Unagreed (Overassessments, claims, excise, employment and offer-in-compromise rejections)	1,510	37,003	1,284
By taxpayer default on statutory notice	2,097	27,987	2,553
Petition filed, transferred to Counsel	4,401	491,149	58

[1] A case represents taxpayers grouped together by tax periods with common or related issues that may be heard and disposed of together.
* Data revised from previous annual report.

Table 16.–Appeals Division receipt and disposition of income, estate and gift tax cases petitioned to the Tax Court (docketed)

A. Progress of work

Status	Number of Cases[1] (1)	Amount stated in statutory notice (in thousands of dollars): Deficiency and penalty (2)	Over-assessment (3)
Pending October 1	* 9,324	1,346,574	15,686
Received	11,147	797,499	6,982
Disposed of, total	11,352	839,482	5,184
Agreed in Appeals	5,796	223,988	160
Dismissed, lack of jurisdiction	1,091	14,286	251
Unagreed, transferred to Counsel's sole jurisdiction	4,465	601,208	4,773
Pending September 30	9,119	1,304,591	17,494

B. Results obtained in dispositions

Method	Number of Cases[1] (1)	Appeals determination (in thousands of dollars): Deficiency and penalty (2)	Over-assessment (3)
Disposed of, total	11,352	430,773	3,382
Agreed in Appeals	5,796	52,623	3,305
Dismissed, lack of jurisdiction	1,091	5,755	1
Unagreed, transferred to Counsel's sole jurisdiction	4,465	372,355	56

[1] A case represents taxpayers grouped together by tax periods with common or related issues that may be heard and disposed of together.
* Data revised from previous annual report.

Table 17.—Requests for tax rulings and technical advice (closings)

Subject	Total	Taxpayer Requests	Field Requests
Total	10,353	8,110	2,243
Actuarial Matters	2,923	2,895	28
Exempt Organizations	4,276	3,954	322
Employees Plans	3,154	1,261	1,893

Table 18.—Determination letters issued on ERISA employee benefit plans

Letters Issued	Stock Bonus	Money Purchase	Profit Sharing	TRASOP	Bond Purchase	Total Defined Contribution	Defined Benefit	Total
Initial Qualifications:								
Qualified	471	18,145	27,644	46	8	46,314	17,853	64,167
Participating Employees	283,134	176,892	730,955	18,045	11	1,209,037	1,537,866	2,746,903
Not Qualified	2	10	13	0	0	25	12	37
Amendments:								
Qualified	994	19,197	37,573	56	2	57,822	34,294	92,116
Not Qualified	0	1	11	0	0	12	10	22
Terminations:								
Qualified	37	2,737	5,877	0	0	8,651	3,946	12,597
Not Qualified	0	10	16	0	0	26	9	35

Table 19.—Number of returns examined by type of exempt organization

		FY 1980
501(c)(3)	Private Foundation	3,913
	Nonexempt Charitable Trust	654
501(c)(3)	All Others	8,454
501(c)(4)	Civic Leagues, Social Welfare	3,321
501(c)(5)	Labor, Agriculture, Horticulture	1,257
501(c)(6)	Business Leagues	1,498
501(c)(7)	Social and Recreational Clubs	1,608
501	All Others	2,527
521	Farmers' Cooperative	575
Total		23,807

Table 20.—Number of active entities on exempt organizations master file

IRC Section (501(c)):	1979	1980
(1) Corporations Organized Under Act of Congress	110	42
(2) Titleholding Corp.	5,324	5,358
(3) Religious, Charitable, etc.	*304,315	*319,842
(4) Social Welfare	127,254	129,553
(5) Labor, Agriculture Organizations	85,479	85,774
(6) Business Leagues	46,940	48,717
(7) Social and Recreation Clubs	50,577	51,922
(8) Fraternal Beneficiary Societies	137,417	137,449
(9) Voluntary Employees' Beneficiary Societies	7,122	7,738
(10) Domestic Fraternal Beneficiary Societies	16,525	16,178
(11) Teachers Retirement Fund	10	12
(12) Benevolent Life Insurance Assn.	4,891	4,945
(13) Cemetery Companies	5,752	5,947
(14) Credit Unions	5,149	5,639
(15) Mutual Insurance Companies	1,312	1,140
(16) Corp. to Firance Crop Operation	26	22
(17) Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Trusts	794	806
(18) Employee Funded Pension Trust	3	4
(19) War Veterans' Organizations	22,210	22,247
(20) Legal Service Organizations	11	46
(21) Black Lung Trusts	-	# -
501(d) Religious and Apostolic Organizations	3	67
521 Farmers' Cooperatives	3,312	2,985
Total	**824,536**	**846,433**

*This figure does not represent a true universe of section 501(c)(3) organizations because certain organizations, such as churches, their integrated auxiliaries and conventions or associations of churches need not apply for recognition of exemption with the IRS unless they desire a ruling. When issued, the ruling letter goes to the central organization but covers all subordinate units. Only the central organization is on the EOMF where it is counted as one entity. Subordinate units considered nonintegrated auxiliaries are on the EOMF and in the above figures since they may be required to file information returns as prescribed under IRC 6033.

Five applications for exempt status under IRC 501(c)(21) have been approved and will be included in the active entities on the EOMF after processing.

Table 21.—Disposal of exempt organizations applications

IRC Section 501(c)	Applications for Determination			
	Approved	Denied	Other[1]	Total
(1) Corporations Organized Under Act of Congress	2	-	-	2
(2) Titleholding Corp.	188	13	89	290
(3) Religious, Charitable, etc.	26,445	1,107	7,486	35,038
(4) Social Welfare	2,652	132	795	3,579
(5) Labor, Agriculture Org.	435	21	91	547
(6) Business Leagues	1,813	120	371	2,304
(7) Social and Recreation Clubs	1,322	172	689	2,183
(8) Fraternal Beneficiary Societies	19	5	18	42
(9) Voluntary Empl. Beneficiary Societies	638	7	34	679
(10) Domestic Fraternal Societies	34	18	52	104
(11) Teachers' Retirement Fund	1	-	-	1
(12) Benevolent Life Insurance Assn.	114	23	75	212
(13) Cemetery Companies	228	6	49	283
(14) Credit Unions	17	-	1	18
(15) Mutual Ins. Companies	18	2	4	24
(16) Corp. to Finance Crop Operations	1	-	-	1
(17) Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Trusts	55	-	2	57
(18) Employee Funded Pension Trust	1	-	-	1
(19) War Veterans' Organizations	63	1	29	93
(20) Legal Service Organizations	16	-	2	18
(21) Black Lung Trusts	-	-	-	-
501(d) Apostolic and Religious Organizations	-	-	-	-
501(f) Coop. Service Org. of Operating Educational Org.	2	-	-	2
521 Farmers' Cooperatives	69	11	22	102
National Office Rulings and Determination Letters	2,847	276	831	3,954
Grand Total	**36,980**	**1,914**	**10,640**	**49,534**

[1] Applications withdrawn by taxpayer, incomplete applications, etc.

Table 22.—Internal revenue collections, costs, employees and U.S. population

Fiscal year	Operating cost (1)	Collections (2)	Cost of collecting $100 (3)	Population (Thousands) (4)	Tax per capita (5)	Average positions realized: Total (6)	National Office (7)	Field (8)
1951	245,869,538	50,445,686,315	0.49	154,878	325.71	55,805	4,208	51,597
1952	271,872,192	65,009,585,560	0.42	157,553	412.62	56,309	3,953	52,356
1953	268,590,806	69,686,535,389	0.38	160,184	435.00	53,463	3,834	49,629
1954	268,969,107	69,919,990,791	0.38	163,026	428.89	51,411	2,707	48,704
1955	278,834,278	66,288,692,000	0.42	165,931	399.50	50,890	2,675	48,215
1956	299,894,710	75,112,649,000	0.40	168,903	444.71	50,682	2,583	48,099
1957	305,537,814	80,171,917,000	0.38	171,984	466.16	51,364	2,832	48,532
1958	337,428,789	79,978,476,484	0.42	174,882	457.33	50,816	2,909	47,907
1959	355,469,228	79,797,972,806	0.44	177,830	448.73	51,226	2,969	48,257
1960	363,735,359	91,774,802,823	0.40	180,671	507.96	51,047	2,910	48,137
1961	413,295,238	94,401,066,398	0.44	183,691	513.91	53,206	3,042	50,164
1962	450,090,420	99,440,839,245	0.45	186,538	533.09	56,481	3,401	53,080
1963	500,804,314	105,925,395,281	0.47	189,242	559.74	59,711	3,657	56,054
1964	549,692,131	112,260,257,115	0.49	191,889	585.03	61,059	3,839	57,220
1965	597,387,471	114,434,633,721	0.52	194,303	588.95	62,098	3,881	58,217
1966	624,861,929	128,879,961,342	0.48	196,560	655.68	63,506	3,982	59,526
1967	667,080,295	148,374,814,552	0.45	198,712	746.68	65,946	3,894	62,052
1968	699,190,304	153,363,837,665	0.46	200,706	765.48	67,574	3,967	63,607
1969	758,785,475	187,919,559,668	0.40	202,677	927.19	66,064	3,862	62,202
1970	886,159,162	195,722,096,497	0.45	204,878	955.31	68,683	4,103	64,580
1971	981,065,297	191,647,198,138	0.51	207,053	925.63	68,972	4,358	64,614
1972	1,127,390,411	209,855,736,976	0.54	208,846	1,004.83	68,549	4,134	64,415
1973	1,162,009,945	237,787,204,058	0.49	210,410	1,130.11	74,170	4,505	69,665
1974	1,312,894,661	268,952,253,663	0.49	211,901	1,269.24	78,921	4,310	74,611
1975	*1,584,711,486	293,822,725,772	0.54	213,559	1,375.84	82,339	4,531	77,808
1976	*1,667,311,689	302,519,791,922	0.56	215,142	1,406.14	84,264	4,732	79,532
1977	*1,790,588,738	358,139,416,730	0.50	217,329	1,647.91	83,743	4,994	78,749
1978	*1,962,129,287	399,776,389,362	0.49	219,033	1,826.61	85,329	4,919	80,410
1979	*2,116,166,276	460,412,185,013	0.46	220,989	2,083.32	86,168	4,978	81,190
1980	*2,280,838,622	519,375,273,361	0.44	223,383	2,325.04	87,464	5,114	82,350

*This figure represents actual IRS operating costs from FY 1975, exclusive of reimbursements received from other agencies for services performed. While the operating cost figures for fiscal years prior to 1975 may in some case include reimbursements, those amounts are small and do not alter the cost figures in column 3.

–Economic Stabilization Program average positions included in 1972, 1973 and 1974.

–Federal Energy Program average positions included in 1974.

–1972 adjusted by 3,990 average positions to reflect the AT&F transfer—July 1972. AT&F included in years 1948 - 71.

–Eleven average positions transferred to office of the Secretary in 1965. Twenty average positions transferred to Office of the Secretary in 1963.

Table 23.—Costs incurred by the Internal Revenue Service by activity
(In thousands of dollars)

Appropriation by Activity	Total 1979	Total 1980	Personnel Compensation and Benefits 1979	Personnel Compensation and Benefits 1980	Other 1979	Other 1980
Total obligations, appropriations and reimbursable	**2,123,271**	**2,291,776**	**1,643,877**	**1,795,130**	**479,394**	**496,646**
Obligations against appropriated funds	2,116,166	2,280,839	1,638,231	1,786,551	477,935	494,288
Salaries and Expenses:						
Total	**138,188**	**148,045**	**115,758**	**126,236**	**22,428**	**21,809**
Executive Direction	14,424	12,977	10,479	10,234	3,945	2,743
Internal Audit and Security	31,169	33,849	25,842	28,357	5,327	5,492
Management Services	20,368	23,330	15,891	18,445	4,477	4,885
Legal Services	49,721	53,858	44,576	48,617	5,145	5,241
Technical Rulings and Services	22,504	24,031	18,970	20,583	3,534	3,448
Taxpayer Service and Returns Processing:						
Total	**732,945**	**787,886**	**487,982**	**533,068**	**244,963**	**254,798**
Data Processing Operations	521,937	569,281	392,605	426,474	129,332	142,807
Statistical Reporting	13,396	14,898	11,239	12,422	2,157	2,476
Taxpayer Service	197,612	203,687	84,138	94,172	113,474	109,515
Examinations and Appeals:						
Total	**770,093**	**839,387**	**643,385**	**705,391**	**126,708**	**133,996**
Examinations	719,568	779,637	598,932	651,975	120,636	127,662
Appeals	50,525	59,750	44,453	53,416	6,072	6,334
Investigations and Collection:						
Total	**474,942**	**505,541**	**391,106**	**421,856**	**83,836**	**83,685**
Tax Fraud Investigations	130,185	140,631	106,179	116,732	24,006	23,899
Collection	280,613	297,947	230,820	248,305	49,793	49,642
Employee Plans/Exempt Organizations	64,144	66,963	54,107	56,819	10,037	10,144
Reimbursable obligations, total	**7,105**	**10,937**	**5,646**	**8,579**	**1,459**	**2,358**

Table 24.—Costs incurred by the Internal Revenue Service by office
(In thousands of dollars)

Internal Revenue office, district or region	Total	Personnel Compensation	Travel	Equipment	Other
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Total Internal Revenue Service	**2,291,776**	**1,795,130**	**61,781**	**22,088**	**412,777**
National Office	440,659	140,858	4,210	15,615	279,976
North-Atlantic	309,250	282,635	5,737	727	20,151
Mid-Atlantic	206,605	188,696	5,007	521	12,381
Southeast	241,519	212,873	8,305	1,085	19,256
Central	185,693	165,941	6,639	583	12,530
Midwest	221,472	200,954	7,696	534	12,288
Southwest	220,309	195,555	9,019	674	15,061
Western	339,052	301,813	10,851	1,713	24,675
Regional Counsel	35,838	33,252	456	463	1,667
Regional Inspection	26,813	24,948	1,886	57	822
Office of International Operations	17,366	13,929	1,818	13	1,606
National Computer Center	15,118	8,377	41	50	6,650
IRS Data Center	32,082	26,199	116	53	5,714
B. Regional commissioner's offices (excluding district directors' offices and service centers)					
North-Atlantic	20,149	18,200	450	36	1,463
Mid-Atlantic	15,408	13,794	367	50	1,197
Southeast	14,206	11,445	586	82	2,093
Central	13,341	12,177	415	32	717
Midwest	14,346	12,527	653	49	1,117
Southwest	14,998	13,308	895	39	756
Western	21,563	18,172	1,215	112	2,064
C. District directors' offices and service centers:					
North-Atlantic:					
Albany	9,230	8,245	346	26	613
Augusta	4,659	4,203	225	8	223
Boston	35,127	32,179	890	106	1,952
Brooklyn	34,695	32,704	541	85	1,365
Buffalo	20,166	18,334	672	29	1,131
Burlington	2,679	2,393	134	7	145
Hartford	17,799	16,451	665	38	645
Manhattan	56,591	53,694	915	106	1,876
Portsmouth	4,141	3,706	182	26	227
Providence	5,907	5,437	176	18	276
North-Atlantic Region Centralized Training	285	-	283	-	2
Andover Service Center	41,296	36,356	135	146	4,659
Brookhaven Service Center	46,527	40,731	125	98	5,573
Mid-Atlantic:					
Baltimore	29,052	27,127	705	79	1,141
Newark	44,164	41,126	1,244	97	1,697
Philadelphia	33,751	31,767	721	153	1,110
Pittsburgh	18,385	16,982	605	43	755
Richmond	19,204	17,110	885	42	1,167
Wilmington	4,107	3,772	126	11	198
Mid-Atlantic Form Distribution Center	627	477	1	24	125
Mid-Atlantic Region-Centralized Training	237	-	236	-	1
Philadelphia Service Center	41,668	36,541	117	21	4,989
Southeast:					
Atlanta	28,651	25,158	1,374	79	2,040
Birmingham	12,773	11,460	693	71	549
Columbia	8,878	8,027	491	31	329
Greensboro	20,240	18,350	1,024	63	803
Jackson	8,142	7,239	523	30	350
Jacksonville	48,054	43,222	2,189	121	2,522
Nashville	16,628	14,904	882	84	758
Southeast Region-Centralized Training	264	-	254	-	10
Atlanta Service Center	43,337	37,703	117	391	5,126
Memphis Service Center	40,349	35,366	172	134	4,677
Central:					
Cincinnati	20,922	19,181	771	26	944
Cleveland	28,827	26,393	1,155	79	1,200
Detroit	40,763	36,938	1,709	44	2,072
Indianapolis	20,171	17,818	941	29	1,383
Louisville	12,982	11,621	744	25	592
Parkersburg	7,419	6,545	449	4	421
Central Region-Centralized Training	293	-	292	-	1
Cincinnati Service Center	40,977	35,267	163	346	5,201

Internal Revenue office, district or region	Total	Personnel Compensation	Travel	Equipment	Other
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Midwest:					
Aberdeen	3,457	2,992	301	8	156
Chicago	53,044	49,585	1,360	54	2,045
Des Moines	12,470	11,308	603	28	531
Fargo	3,321	2,855	261	14	171
Milwaukee	17,031	15,669	659	40	663
Omaha	8,127	7,261	456	19	391
St. Louis	26,958	24,614	1,226	95	1,023
St. Paul	21,670	19,754	1,044	47	825
Springfield	13,732	12,311	719	29	673
Midwest Region-Centralized Training	255	-	254	-	1
Kansas City Service Center	47,062	42,078	140	151	4,693
Southwest:					
Albuquerque	5,415	4,846	346	12	211
Austin	40,376	36,456	1,964	91	1,865
Cheyenne	2,752	2,313	290	7	142
Dallas	37,871	34,078	1,542	99	2,152
Denver	15,985	14,281	762	20	922
Little Rock	8,989	7,986	533	4	466
New Orleans	17,167	15,516	835	36	800
Oklahoma City	14,729	13,331	731	31	636
Wichita	11,724	10,650	537	9	528
Southwest Region-Centralized Training	400	-	374	-	26
Austin Service Center	49,886	42,791	210	327	6,558
Western:					
Anchorage	5,970	5,101	491	15	363
Boise	4,979	4,395	313	28	243
Helena	4,107	3,590	307	16	194
Honolulu	6,170	5,643	251	28	248
Los Angeles	78,488	71,869	2,887	215	3,517
Phoenix	12,200	11,079	529	54	538
Portland	12,547	11,170	569	32	776
Reno	8,184	7,415	388	20	361
Salt Lake City	5,979	5,460	262	23	234
San Francisco	53,280	48,506	1,917	213	2,644
Seattle	20,005	18,066	961	64	914
Western Region-Centralized Training	373	-	368	-	5
Ogden Service Center	48,360	41,600	212	677	5,871
Fresno Service Center	56,851	49,746	183	218	6,704

Note: Reimbursements are included in the above figures.

Table 25.—Personnel summary

Location and type	Average positions realized 1979	Average positions realized 1980	Number employees at close of year 1979	Number employees at close of year 1980
Service total	**86,540**	**88,019**	**85,398**	**86,470**
Permanent	71,117	72,513	71,771	70,980
Temporary	15,423	15,497	13,627	15,490
National Office [1]	**5,011**	**5,126**	**4,693**	**4,974**
Regional Offices [2]	**81,529**	**82,884**	**80,705**	**81,496**
Data Processing Operations	**27,457**	**27,702**	**25,498**	**25,250**
Collection	**10,067**	**9,932**	**10,027**	**11,192**
Revenue Officers	5,767	5,542	5,786	5,469
Other	4,300	4,390	4,241	5,723
Taxpayer Service	**4,743**	**4,874**	**4,835**	**5,161**
Taxpayer Service Specialists	633	671	686	665
Taxpayer Service Representatives	1,064	1,070	1,106	1,051
Other	3,046	3,233	2,841	3,445
Examinations	**22,911**	**23,360**	**23,488**	**23,165**
Revenue Agents	13,715	13,732	13,987	13,581
Tax Auditors	4,462	4,592	4,623	4,459
Other	4,734	5,036	4,858	5,125
Employee Plans/Exempt Organizations	**1,582**	**1,470**	**1,547**	**1,427**
EP/EO Technicals	1,315	1,235	1,297	1,186
Other	247	235	250	241
Appeals	**1,458**	**1,709**	**1,708**	**1,730**
Appeals Officers	731	857	856	838
Auditors	114	128	121	129
Other	613	724	731	763
Tax Fraud	**3,620**	**3,866**	**3,827**	**3,813**
Special Agents	2,586	2,805	2,790	2,782
Other	1,034	1,061	1,037	1,031
Resources Management	**3,468**	**3,644**	**3,809**	**3,815**
Centralized Services	**4,058**	**4,188**	**4,327**	**4,062**
Regional Counsel	**1,139**	**1,149**	**1,159**	**1,182**
Regional Inspection	**848**	**910**	**900**	**918**

Note: Reimbursements are included in above figures.

[1] Includes terminal leave for average positions realized for entire Service.

[2] Includes Office of International Operations, National Computer Center and Data Center.

Chronological List

Commissioners of Internal Revenue and Acting Commissioners during transitory periods.

George S. Boutwell
Massachusetts
July 17, 1862/Mar. 4, 1863

Joseph J. Lewis
Pennsylvania
Mar. 18, 1863/June 30, 1865

William Orton
New York
July 1, 1865/Oct. 31, 1865

Edward A. Rollins
New Hampshire
Nov. 1, 1865/Mar. 10, 1869

Columbus Delano
Ohio
Mar. 11, 1869/Oct. 31, 1870

Alfred Pleasonton
New York
Jan. 3, 1871/Aug. 8, 1871

John W. Douglass
Pennsylvania
Aug. 9, 1871/May 14, 1875

Daniel D. Pratt
Indiana
May 15, 1875/July 31,1876

Green B. Raum
Illinois
Aug. 2, 1876/Apr. 30, 1883

Walter Evans
Kentucky
May 21, 1883/Mar. 19, 1885

Joseph S. Miller
West Virginia
March 20, 1885/Mar. 20, 1889

John W. Mason
West Virginia
Mar. 21, 1889/Apr. 18, 1893

Joseph S. Miller
West Virginia
Apr. 19, 1893/Nov. 26, 1896

W. St. John Forman
Illinois
Nov. 27, 1896/Dec. 31, 1897

Nathan B. Scott
West Virginia
Jan. 1, 1898/Feb. 28, 1899

George W. Wilson
Ohio
Mar. 1, 1899/Nov. 27, 1900

John W. Yerkes
Kentucky
Dec. 20, 1900/Apr. 30, 1907

John G. Capers
South Carolina
June 5, 1907/Aug. 31, 1909

Royal E. Cabell
Virginia
Sept. 1, 1909/Apr. 27, 1913

William H. Osborn
North Carolina
Apr. 28, 1913/Sept. 25, 1917

Daniel C. Roper
South Carolina
Sept. 26, 1917/Mar. 31, 1920

William M. Williams
Alabama
Apr. 1, 1920/Apr. 11, 1921

David H. Blair
North Carolina
May 27, 1921/May 31, 1929

Robert H. Lucas
Kentucky
June 1, 1929/Aug. 15, 1930

David Burnet
Ohio
Aug. 20, 1930/May 15, 1933

Guy T. Helevering
Kansas
June 6, 1933/Oct. 8, 1943

Robert E. Hannegan
Missouri
Oct. 9, 1943/Jan. 22, 1944

Joseph D. Nunan, Jr.
New York
Mar. 1, 1944/June 30, 1947

George J. Schoeneman
Rhode Island
July 1, 1947/July 31, 1951

John B. Dunlap
Texas
Aug. 1, 1951/Nov. 18, 1952

T. Coleman Andrews
Virginia
Feb. 4, 1953/Oct. 31, 1955

Russell C. Harrington
Rhode Island
Dec. 5, 1955/Sept. 30,1958

Dana Latham
California
Nov. 5, 1958/Jan. 20, 1961

Mortimer M. Caplin
Virginia
Feb. 7, 1961/July 10, 1964

Sheldon S. Cohen
Maryland
Jan. 25, 1965/Jan. 20, 1969

Randolph W. Thrower
Georgia
Apr. 1, 1969/June 22, 1971

Johnnie M. Walters
South Carolina
Aug. 6, 1971/Apr. 30, 1973

Donald C. Alexander
Ohio
May 25, 1973/Feb. 26, 1977

Jerome Kurtz
Pennsylvania
May 5, 1977

Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue
Created by Act of Congress, July 1, 1862

In addition, the following were Acting Commissioners during periods of time when there was no Commisssioner holding the office:

Joseph J. Lewis of Pennsylvania
from Mar. 5 to Mar. 17, 1863

John W. Douglas of Pennsylvania
from Nov. 1, 1870 to Jan. 2, 1871

Henry C. Rogers of Pennsylvania
from May 1 to May 10, 1883, and from May 1 to June 4, 1907

John J. Knox of Minnesota
from May 11 to May 20, 1883

Robert Williams, Jr. of Ohio
from Nov. 28 to Dec. 19, 1900

Millard F. West of Kentucky
from Apr. 12 to May 26, 1921

H. F. Mires of Washington
from Aug. 16 to Aug. 19, 1930

Pressly R. Baldridge of Iowa
from May 16 to June 5, 1933

Harold N. Graves of Illinois
from Jan. 23 to Feb. 29, 1944

John S. Graham of North Carolina
from Nov. 19, 1952 to Jan. 19, 1953

Justin F. Winkle of New York
from Jan. 20 to Feb. 3, 1953

O. Gordon Delk of Virginia
from Nov. 1 to Dec. 4, 1955, and from Oct. 1 to Nov. 4, 1958

Charles I. Fox of Utah
from Jan. 21 to Feb. 6, 1961

Bertrand M. Harding of Texas
from July 11, 1964 to Jan. 24, 1965

William H. Smith of Virginia
from Jan. 21 to Mar. 31, 1969

Harold T. Swartz of Indiana
from June 23 to Aug. 5, 1971

Raymond F. Harless of California
from May 1 to May 25, 1973

William E. Williams of Illinois
from Feb. 27 to May 4, 1977.

Principal Officers of the Internal Revenue Service as of September 30, 1980

National Office

Commissioner
Jerome Kurtz

Deputy Commissioner
William E. Williams

Assistant to the Commissioner
Marvin Katz
David F.P. O'Connor

Assistant to the Commissioner
(Public Affairs)
A. James Golato

Assistant to the Commissioner
(Equal Opportunity)
Eugene D. Alexander

Taxpayer Ombudsman
Harold M. Browning

Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner
Dominick J. Lantonio

Taxpayer Service and Returns Processing

Assistant Commissioner
M. Eddie Heironimus

Deputy Assistant Commissioner
Stanley Goldberg

Division Directors:
Program Planning and Review
Suellen P. Hamby

Returns Processing & Accounting
Fredric F. Perdue

Taxpayer Service
Walter M. Alt

Disclosure Operations
Raymond L. Rizzo

Tax Administration Advisory Services
Douglas S. Ormerod

Resources Management

Assistant Commissioner
Joseph T. Davis

Deputy Assistant Commissioner
Alan A. Beck

Division Directors:
Facilities Management
Richard E. Simko

Fiscal Management
Joseph F. Kump

Personnel
David S. Burckman

Training and Development
Orion L. Birdsall

Security Standards and Evaluation
Arnold B. Gordon

National Office Resources Management
Herbert J. Huff

Compliance

Assistant Commissioner
Philip E. Coates

Deputy Assistant Commissioner
Glenn Cagle

Division Directors:
Appeals
Howard T. Martin

Examination
John L. Wedick, Jr.

Criminal Investigation
Thomas J. Clancy

Office of International Operations
Joseph G. McGowan

Collection
James R. Starkey

Data Services

Assistant Commissioner
Donald J. Porter

Deputy Assistant Commissioner
Joseph E. Bishop

Division Directors:
Data Center, Detroit, MI
James E. Daly, Jr.

National Computer Center, Martinsburg, WV
William E. Palmer

Systems Design and Programming
Daniel N. Capozzoli

Systems Support
Donald E. Curtis

Planning and Control Staff
Carolyn Buttolph

Systems Development Office
Dean E. Morrow

Management Information Systems Office
John Moundalexis

Employee Plans/Exempt Organizations

Assistant Commissioner
S. Allen Winborne

Deputy Assistant Commissioner
Raymond A. Spillman

Division Directors:
Actuarial
Ira Cohen

Employee Plans
Billy M. Hargett

Exempt Organizations
Joseph A. Tedesco

Inspection

Assistant Commissioner
Robert L. Rebein

Deputy Assistant Commissioner
E. Derle Rudd

Division Directors:
Internal Audit
Rudolph Arena

Internal Security
William E. Mulroy

Planning and Research

Assistant Commissioner
Russell E. Dyke

Division Directors:
Internal Management Documents
Albert C. Shuckra

Legislative Analysis
Rondal C. Blankenship

Research and Operations Analysis
Walter E. Bergman

Statistics
Frederick J. Scheuren

Technical

Assistant Commissioner
Gerald G. Portney

Deputy Assistant Commissioner
Vacant

Technical Advisor to Assistant Commissioner
Vacant

Division Directors:
Corporation Tax
John W. Holt

Individual Tax
Mario E. Lombardo

Tax Forms and Publications
Robert I. Brauer

Office of Chief Counsel

Chief Counsel
N. Jerold Cohen

Special Assistant to the Chief Counsel
Richard E. May

Deputy Chief Counsel (General)
Stephen M. Miller

Deputy Chief Counsel (Litigation)
Joel Gerber

Deputy Chief Counsel (Technical)
Lester Stein

Technical Advisors to Chief Counsel
Daniel F. Folzenlogen
Peter K. Scott

Staff Assistant to Chief Counsel
James T. Fuller, III

Division Directors
Administrative Services
Joseph H. Hairston

Criminal Tax
Robert P. Ruwe

Disclosure Litigation
Vacant

Employee Plans & Exempt Organizations
George H. Jelly

General Legal Services
George J. Shaw, Jr.

General Litigation
James J. Keightley

Interpretative
Jerome D. Sebastian

Legislation and Regulations
Robert A. Bley

Tax Litigation
John H. Menzel

Regional and District Officers

Central Region

Regional Commissioner
Leon C. Green

Assistant Regional Commissioners:
Taxpayer Service & Returns Processing
Patrick J. Ruttle

Resources Management
Billy J. Brown

Examination
Donald L. Stewart

Criminal Investigation
Richard C. Herman

Collection
Charles F. Jones

District Directors:
Cincinnati, OH
Dwight L. James, Jr.

Cleveland, OH
Everett Loury

Detroit, MI
Roger L. Plate

Indianapolis, IN
James W. Caldwell

Louisville, KY
Paul F. Niederecker

Parkersburg, WV
T. Blair Evans

Director, Cincinnati Service Center
John O. Hummel

Regional Counsel
Vernon J. Owens

Regional Director of Appeals
Claude C. Rogers, Jr.

Regional Inspector
John E. McManus

Mid-Atlantic Region

Regional Commissioner
William D. Waters

Assistant Regional Commissioners:
Taxpayer Service & Returns Processing
Vacant

Resources Management
Americo P. Attorri

Examination
Regina M. Deanehan

Criminal Investigation
Willard M. Cummings

Collection
Leroy C. Gay

District Directors:
Baltimore, MD
Teddy R. Kern

Newark, NJ
Cornelius J. Coleman

Philadelphia, PA
James T. Rideoutte

Pittsburgh, PA
Thomas L. Davis

Richmond, VA
James P. Boyle

Wilmington, DE
F. Clare Shy

Director, Philadelphia Service Center
Norman E. Morrill

Regional Counsel
David E. Gaston

Regional Director of Appeals
James J. Casimir

Regional Inspector
Benjamin J. Redmond

Midwest Region

Regional Commissioner
Charles F. Miriani

Assistant Regional Commissioners:
Taxpayer Service & Returns Processing
John Ader

Resources Management
Jack E. Shank

Examination
David G. Blattner

Criminal Investigation
Charles O. Wey

Collection
Allen G. Woodhouse

District Directors:
Aberdeen, SD
Thomas J. Yates

Chicago, IL
Donald E. Bergherm

Des Moines, IA
John Edwards

Fargo, ND
Gary O. Booth

Milwaukee, WI
Lawrence M. Phillips

Omaha, NB
Mitchell E. Premis, Jr.

Springfield, IL
Ira S. Loeb

St. Louis, MO
Vacant

St. Paul, MN
C. Dudley Switzer

Director, Kansas City Service Center
Roy D. Clark

Regional Counsel
Dennis J. Fox

Regional Director of Appeals
Donato Cantalupo

Regional Inspector
John T. Kelly

North Atlantic Region

Regional Commissioner
Charles H. Brennan

Assistant Regional Commissioners:
Taxpayer Service & Returns Processing
Gary H. Matthews

Resources Management
William H. Ethe

Examination
Joseph Slipowitz

Criminal Investigation
Raymond C. Turner

Collection
Raymond P. Keenan

District Directors:
Albany, NY
John B. Langer

Augusta, ME
John J. Jennings

Boston, MA
Herbert B. Mosher

Brooklyn, NY
Thomas P. Coleman

Buffalo, NY
Marshall P. Cappelli

Burlington, VT
George Delegianis

Hartford, CT
James E. Quinn

Manhattan, NY
Pete J. Medina

Portsmouth, NH
Francis S. Miceli

Providence, RI
Charles E. Roddy

Director, Andover Service Center
Joseph H. Cloonan

Director, Brookhaven Service Center
Thomas J. Laycock

Regional Counsel
Theodore E. Davis

Regional Director of Appeals
Gerard R. Esposito

Regional Inspector
Daniel Schiller

Southeast Region

Regional Commissioner
Harold A. McGuffin

Assistant Regional Commissioners:
Taxpayer Service & Returns Processing
Henry E. Leech, Jr.

Resources Management
Carol M. Fay

Examination
Philip J. Sullivan

Criminal Investigation
Anthony V. Langone

Collection
Conrad L. Clapper

District Directors:
Atlanta, GA
Michael J. Murphy

Birmingham, AL
Dwight T. Baptist

Columbia, SC
Donald L. Breihan

Greensboro, NC
Robert A. LeBaube

Jackson, MS
Merlin W. Heye

Jacksonville, FL
Charles O. DeWitt

Nashville, TN
Alvin H. Kolak

Director, Atlanta Service Center
William B. Hartlage

Director, Memphis Service Center
James D. Hallman

Regional Counsel
Jack D. Yarbrough

Regional Director of Appeals
Tully Miller

Regional Inspector
Dale W. Gardner

Southwest Region

Regional Commissioner
James I. Owens

Assistant Regional Commissioners:
Taxpayer Service & Returns Processing
Bobby G. Hughes

Resources Management
Raymond Astumian

Examination
Percy P. Woodward, Jr.

Criminal Investigation
Frederick L. Sleet

Collection
Larry G. Westfall

District Directors:
Albuquerque, NM
Francis L. Browitt

Austin, TX
Robert M. McKeever

Cheyenne, WY
Michael J. Kelly

Dallas, TX
Richard C. Voskuil

Denver, CO
Gerald L. Mihlbachler

Little Rock, AR
Paul D. Williams

New Orleans, LA
Jack P. Chivatero

Oklahoma City, OK
Charles A. Parks

Wichita, KS
Kenneth E. Luke

Director, Austin Service Center
Carolyn K. Leonard

Regional Counsel
William B. Riley

Regional Director of Appeals
Douglas M. Moore

Regional Inspector
Paul F. Kearns

Western Region

Regional Commissioner
Thomas A. Cardoza

Assistant Regional Commissioners:
Taxpayer Service & Returns Processing
G. William Grabo

Resource Management
Kenneth G. Rivett

Examination
Elmer Kletke

Criminal Investigation
Richard C. Wassenaar

Collection
Paul R. Dickey

District Directors:
Anchorage, AK
Frank R. Berria

Boise, ID
Philip N. Sansotta

Helena, MT
Frederick C. Nielsen

Honolulu, HI
John D. Johnson

Los Angeles, CA
William H. Connett

Phoenix, AZ
Prescott A. Berry

Portland, OR
Ralph B. Short

Reno, NV
Gerald F. Swanson

Salt Lake City, UT
Ronald V. Wise

San Francisco, CA
Michael D. Sassi

Seattle, WA
Arturo A. Jacobs

Director, Fresno Service Center
Theron C. Polivka

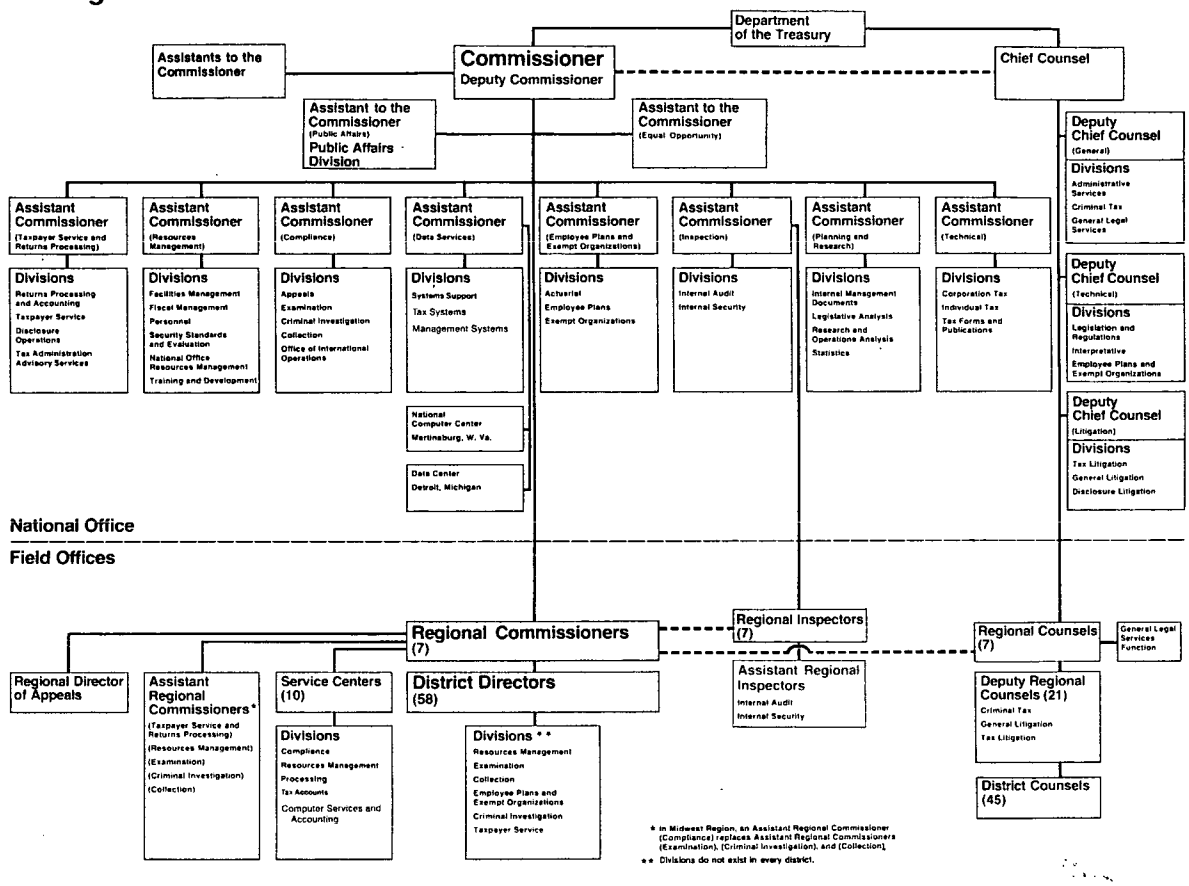
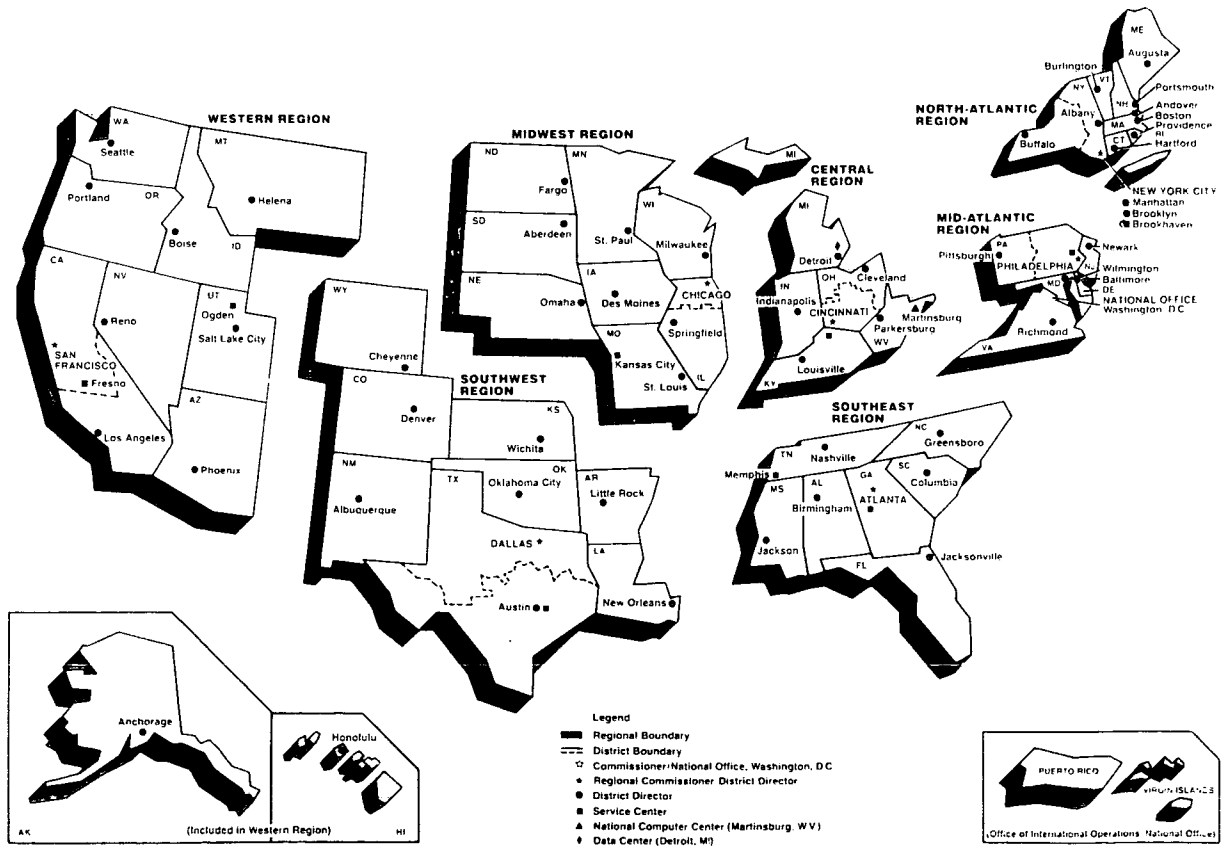
Director, Ogden Service Center
Dominic E. Pecorella

Regional Counsel
Emory L. Langdon

Regional Director of Appeals
Ralph F. Albrecht

Regional Inspector
Vacant

IRS Organization Chart



Internal Revenue Service Regions, Districts and Service Centers