



History Timeline

Timeline

This book is made in collaboration with

Office of Online Services and the IRS Design Office

IRS

HISTORY

.....◦.....

TIMELINE

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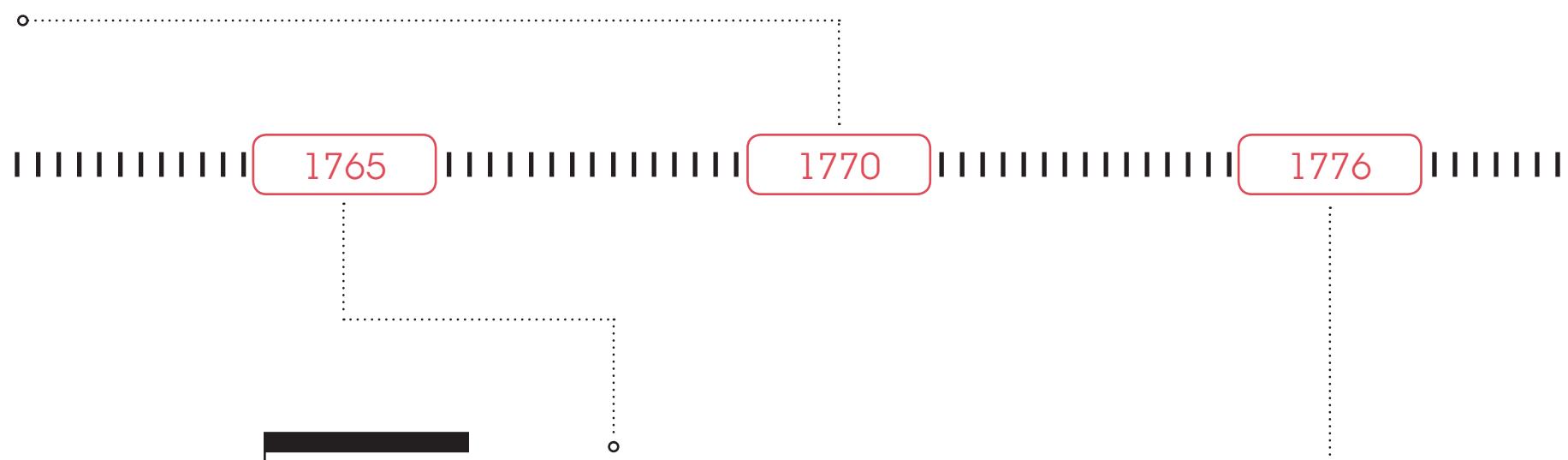
INTRODUCTION

Working with teams from Communications and Liaison, Online Services, Criminal Investigation, and Facilities Management Support Services, the IRS Design Office created four captivating wall murals and multiple corner banners. These were installed in 2016. In 2017, Online Services initiated and led a project to translate the content from the murals and banners into an engaging online experience. This project let the team push the limits of IRS.gov's new Drupal content management system and explore capabilities that will better serve taxpayers online. The History of the IRS on IRS.gov has been a cross-divisional project with passionate volunteers from the organizations above and from Privacy Government Liaison and Disclosure, Information Technology, and the Office of the Commissioner. The content from the four murals and the resulting digital experience reflects contributions from retirees, employees across the Service, the *IRS Historical Fact Book: A Chronology*, and other historical sources. This project was initiated by Commissioner John Koskinen, who privately funded four wall art installations at IRS Headquarters to capture the rich history of the IRS. The project was completed under Commissioner Charles Rettig with a single vision: to acknowledge the people of the IRS and their longstanding commitment to serving the American public. The rich and storied history of the IRS reinforces that commitment time and again. As you browse through a timeline that begins in the 1700s with the American Revolution and continues through the December 2017 passage of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, you will see the IRS's ongoing dedication to service and to the citizens of this nation. As the history of the Service carries forward, more acts of service will be added. Visit the living timeline on IRS.gov under About Us (www.irs.gov/about-IRS) and see how the commitment that has marked our history defines our future.

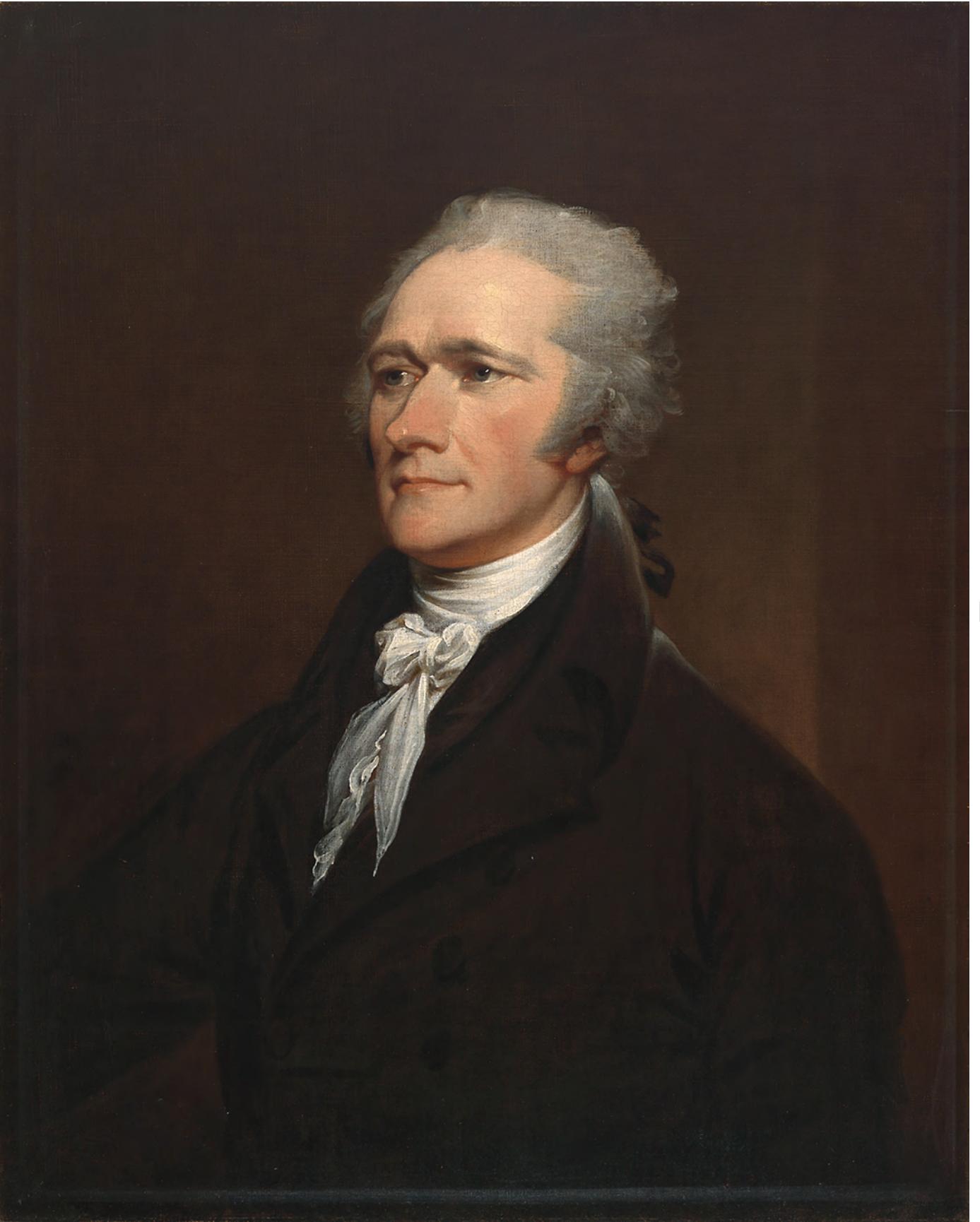


The Bloody Massacre Perpetrated in King Street, Boston on March 5, 1770. | Paul Revere | 1770 | Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress

TAXES AND REVOLUTION

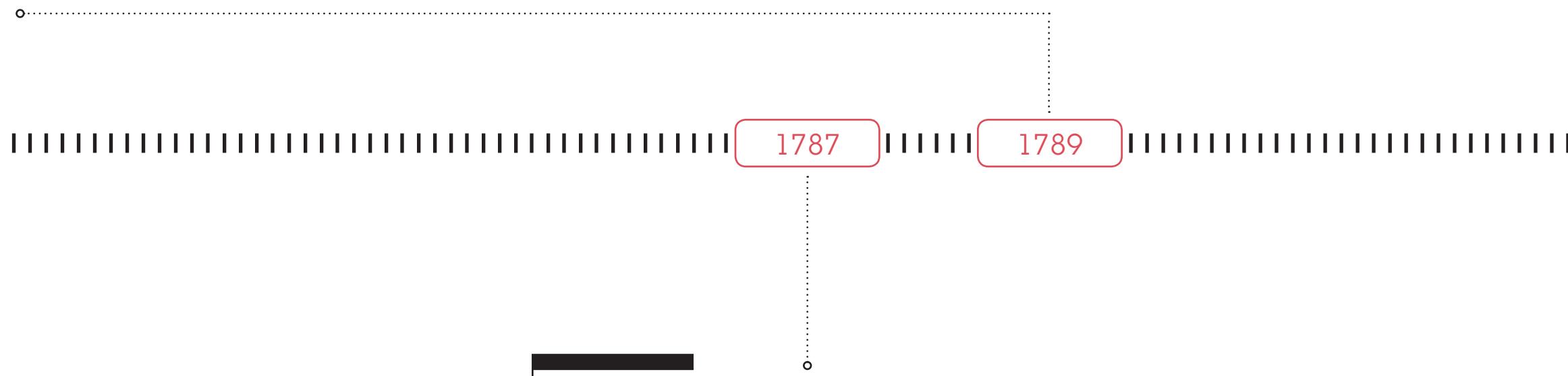


Taxation without representation was the seed of the American Revolution. Colonists rebelled against Britain's punitive taxes because they had no voice in parliament. On July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence severed ties with England. The Revolutionary War ended in 1783, and a new nation was born.



Alexander Hamilton | John
Trumbull | 1806 National
Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian
Institution | Gift of Henry
Cabot Lodge

EVOLUTION OF TAXATION



On February 21, 1787, Congress approved a Constitutional Convention to revise the Articles of Confederation: "... the Congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States."

On September 2, 1789, Congress established the Department of the Treasury and appointed Alexander Hamilton as the first Secretary.

THE WHISKEY REBELLION



1794

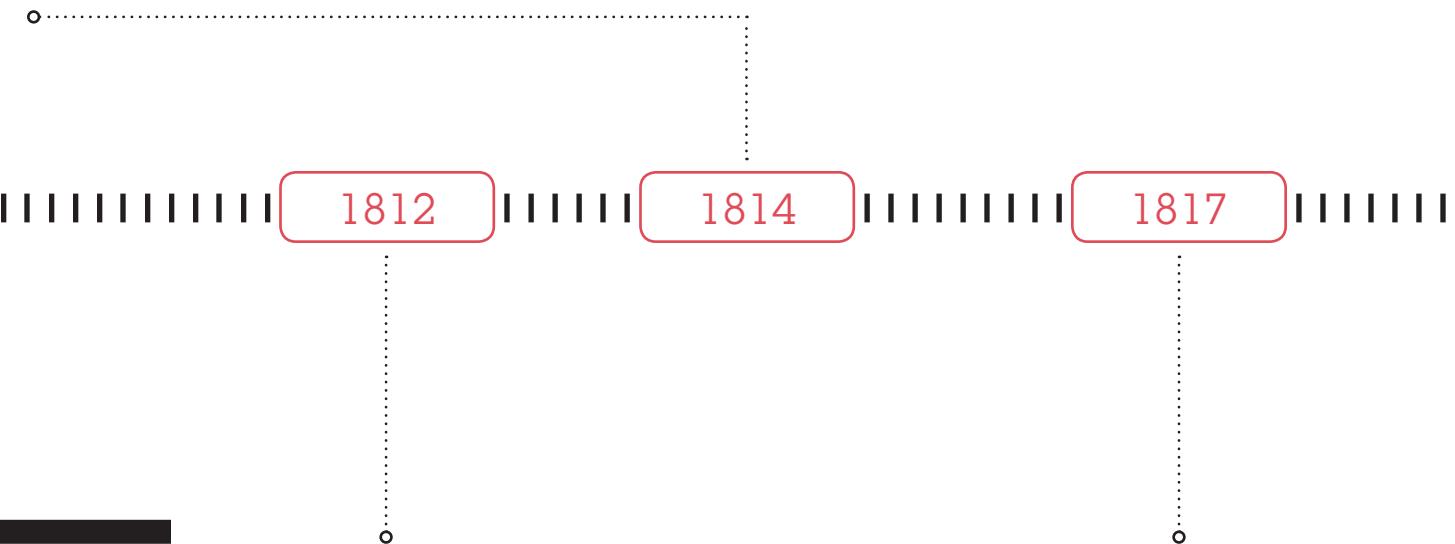
1795

1794 saw the first outright challenge to the U.S. government's revenue laws when a federal court summoned 75 distillers in western Pennsylvania to appear in court and explain why they shouldn't be arrested for whiskey tax evasion. The Whiskey Rebellion set up a clash between citizens and federal officers. The federal government prevailed, but at a cost of \$1.5 million to American taxpayers.



Capture and Burning of Washington by the British, in 1814 | Illustration in Our First Century by Richard Miller Devens | 1876 | Library of Congress

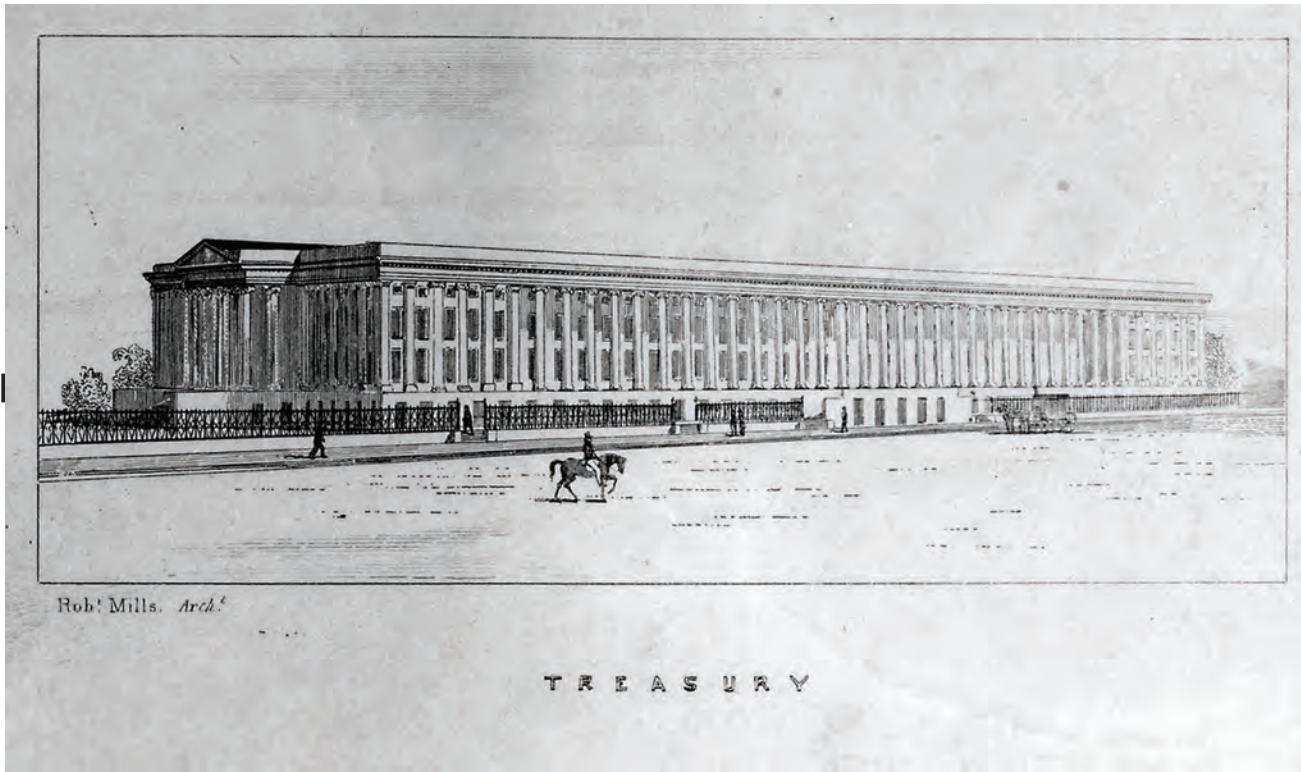
THE WAR OF 1812



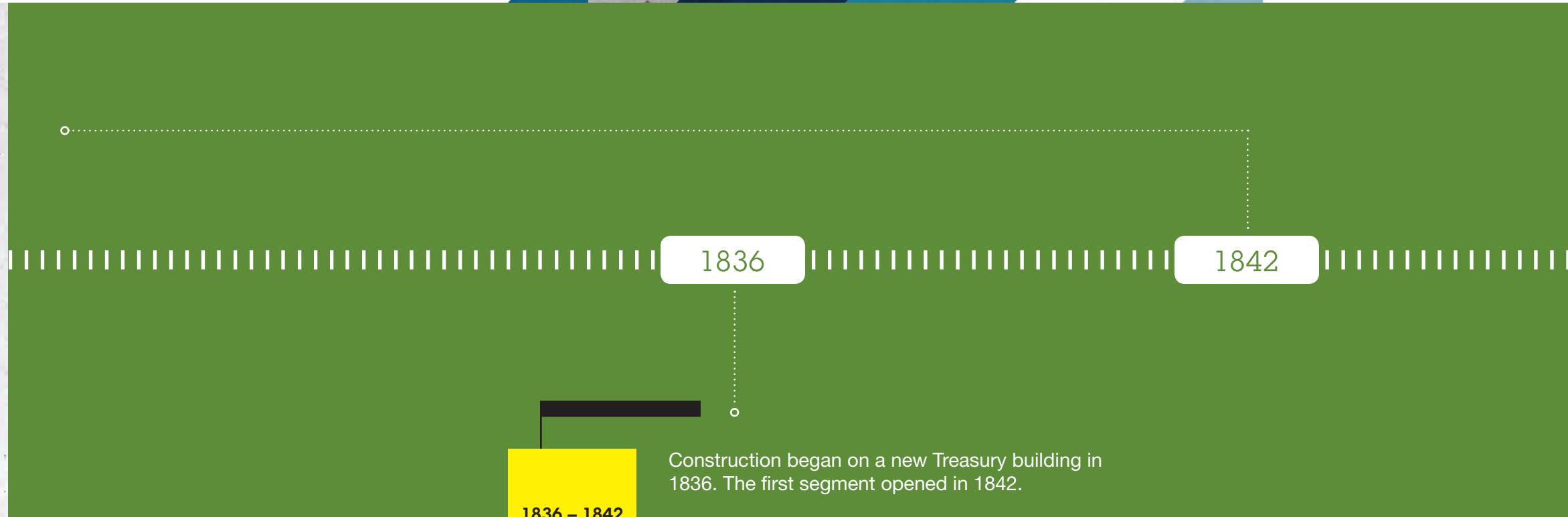
To pay for the War of 1812, Congress passed new internal taxes on refined sugar, carriages, distillers and auction sales and reinstated the Commissioner of the Revenue to collect them. On August 24, 1814, the British burned the Treasury building in Washington, D.C.

On December 23, 1817, Congress repealed these and all remaining internal taxes and abolished the position of the Commissioner of the Revenue and all offices to collect them.

THE TREASURY GETS A NEW HOME



Architectural drawing of the Treasury building | Mills, Robert, 1781-1855, architect | 1842 | Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C.



Treasury Department.

July 3 —



Sir,

I respectfully recommend the appointment of George S. Boutwell, formerly Governor of Massachusetts, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The important duties devolved on this office demand the highest obtainable ability simultaneously. Having carefully considered all the names suggested I find no one whose bearing unites these qualities in higher degree.

With the greatest respect
Yours truly
Abraham Lincoln

W. H. Keister

Abraham Lincoln papers: Series 1. General Correspondence. | 1833-1916: Salmon P. Chase to Abraham Lincoln, Thursday, July 03, 1862 (Recommendation) Lincoln, Abraham, 1809-1865 | July 3, 1862 | Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress

CIVIL WAR EXPENSES

1862

On July 1, 1862, President Lincoln signed the second revenue measure of the Civil War into law. This law levied internal taxes and established a permanent internal tax system.

Congress established the Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the Department of the Treasury. On July 17, 1862, George S. Boutwell became its first commissioner.

1862

He sold, rechristened, "The Liberator," and published his broadsides and documents, and every day and year
tells his broadsides of new misdeeds now visited on
and blinds still left against you in the
country he used to dwell on
which it does all along, including him, as no general and
imperial like conquests among
the nations have ever seen.
Now, as far as I can tell, the
whole world over, there is no
such a people as the
United States.

Treasury Department,
JULY 25, 1864.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

By an act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue an amount not exceeding two hundred millions of dollars in Treasury notes, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven and three-tenths per centum, redeemable after three years from date, and to exchange the same for lawful money. The Secretary is further authorized to convert the same into bonds, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum, payable in coin. In pursuance of the authority thus conferred, I now offer to the people of the United States Treasury notes as described in my advertisement dated July 25, 1864.

The circumstances under which this loan is asked for, and your aid invoked, though differing widely from the existing state of affairs three years ago, are such as afford equal encouragement and security. Time, while proving that the struggle for national unity was to exceed in duration and severity our worst anticipations, has tested the national strength, and developed the national resources, to an extent alike unexpected and remarkable, exciting equal astonishment at home and abroad. Three years of war have burdened you with a debt which, but three years since, would have seemed beyond your ability to meet. Yet the accumulated wealth and productive energies of the nation have proved to be so vast that it has been borne with comparative ease, and a peaceful future would hardly feel its weight. As a price paid for national existence, and the preservation of free institutions, it does not deserve a moment's consideration.

Thus far the war has been supported and carried on, as it only could have been, by a people resolved, at whatever cost of blood and treasure, to transmit, unimpaired, to posterity, the system of free government bequeathed to them by the great men who framed it. This deliberate and patriotic resolve has developed a power surprising even to themselves. It has shown that in less than a century a nation has arisen, unsurpassed in vigor, and exhaustless in resources, able to conduct, through a series of years, war on its most gigantic scale, and finding itself, when near its close, almost unimpaired in all the material elements of power. It has, at the present moment, great armies in the field, facing an enemy apparently approaching a period of utter exhaustion, but still struggling with a force the greater and more desperate as it sees, and because it sees, the near approach of a final and fatal consummation. Such, in my deliberate judgment, is the present condition of the great contest for civil liberty in which you are now engaged.

Up to the present moment you have readily and cheerfully afforded the means necessary to support your government in this protracted struggle. It is *your* war. You proclaimed it, and you have sustained it against traitors everywhere, with a patriotic devotion unsurpassed in the world's history.

The securities offered are such as should command your ready confidence. Much effort has been made to shake public faith in our national credit, both at home and abroad. As yet we have asked no foreign aid. Calm and self reliant, our own means have thus far proved adequate to our wants. They are yet ample to meet those of the present and the future. It still remains for a patriotic people to furnish the needful supply. The brave men who are fighting our battles by land and sea must be fed and clothed, munitions of war of all kinds must be furnished, or the war must end in defeat and disgrace. This is not the time for any lover

market, or ask whether he can so invest his surplus
no profit, can be desirable if followed by national
acquired, is but the precursor of future and speedy

PROPERTY SEIZURES AND TAX REFUNDS

1863

1864

In its first year, 1863, the Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue collected \$39.1 million.

The Revenue Act of June 30, 1864, authorized the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to compromise all suits "relating to internal revenue," to abate outstanding assessments and to refund taxes subject to current regulations.

1863 – 1864



Hydrometer | Designed by Giuseppe Tagliabue of New York, NY. | circa 1867 | SIA Acc. 11-006, Box 005 - United States National Museum, Division of Graphic Arts, Photographic Collection, 1860-1960 | Smithsonian Institution Archives

STATE-OF-THE-ART TECHNOLOGY

1867

In February 1867, the Secretary of the Treasury adopted a hydrometer to establish a uniform system to inspect and gauge alcoholic spirits subject to tax.

The March 1, 1867 Revenue Act authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to adopt, procure and prescribe these and other weighing and gauging instruments to prevent and detect fraud by spirit distillers.

1867



176

1870

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

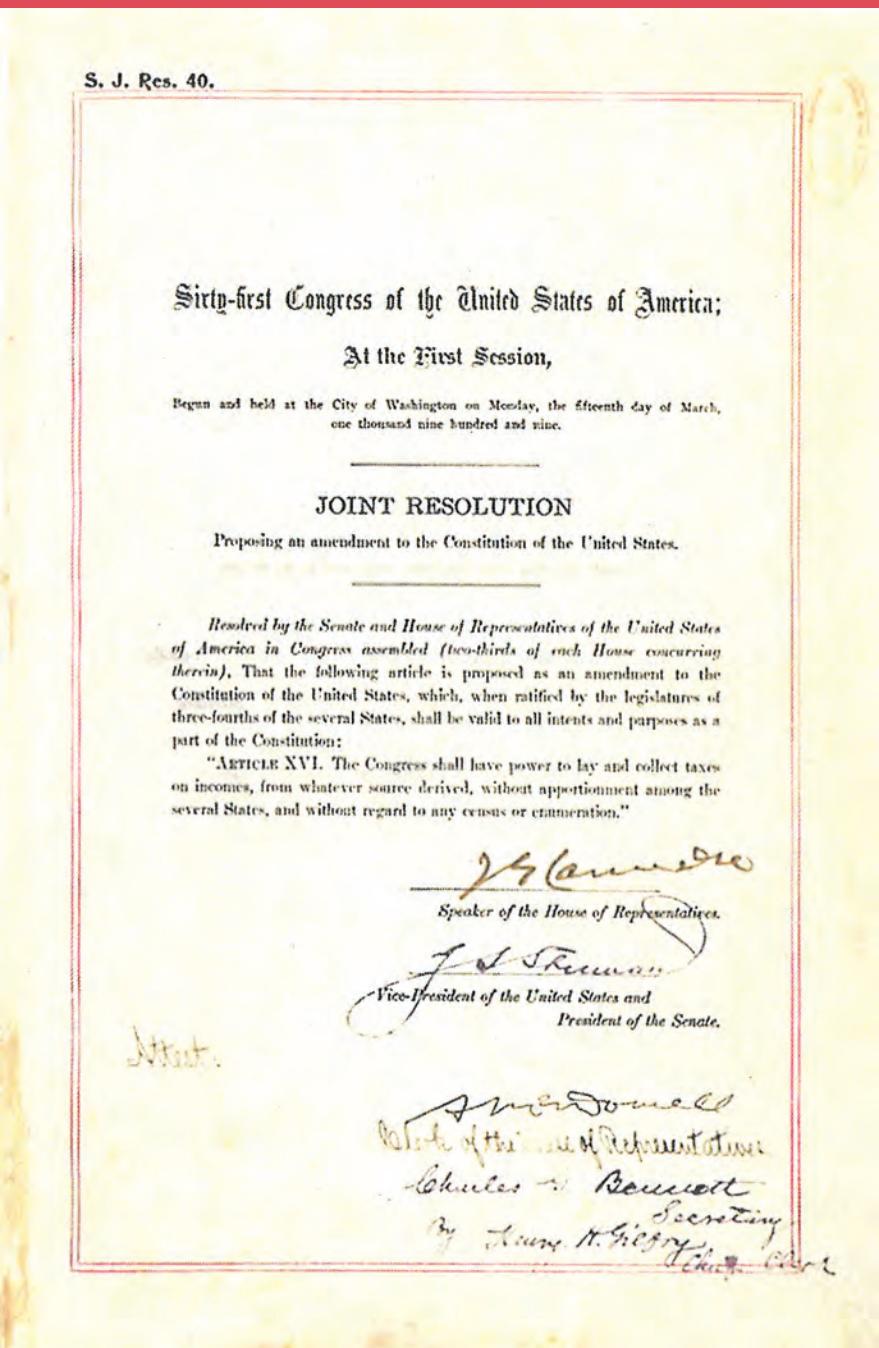
Representative (later president) James Garfield of Ohio spearheaded an effort to make tax information private. On April 5, 1870, IRS Commissioner Delano forbade tax assessors from furnishing lists of taxpayers for publication. On July 14, 1870, Congress passed a revenue act stating, "no collector ... shall permit to be published in any manner such income returns or any part thereof, except such general statistics ..."

1870

1878

PERSONAL PRIVACY

FIRST FEDERAL INCOME TAX



16th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Federal Income Tax | Congress | 1913 | National Archives at Washington, D.C.

1913

On February 25, 1913, the 16th Amendment officially became part of the Constitution, granting Congress constitutional authority to levy taxes on corporate and individual income. The Bureau of Internal Revenue established a Personal Income Tax Division and Correspondence Unit to answer a flood of questions about its enforcement, and a special division within General Counsel to prepare opinions interpreting internal revenue laws.

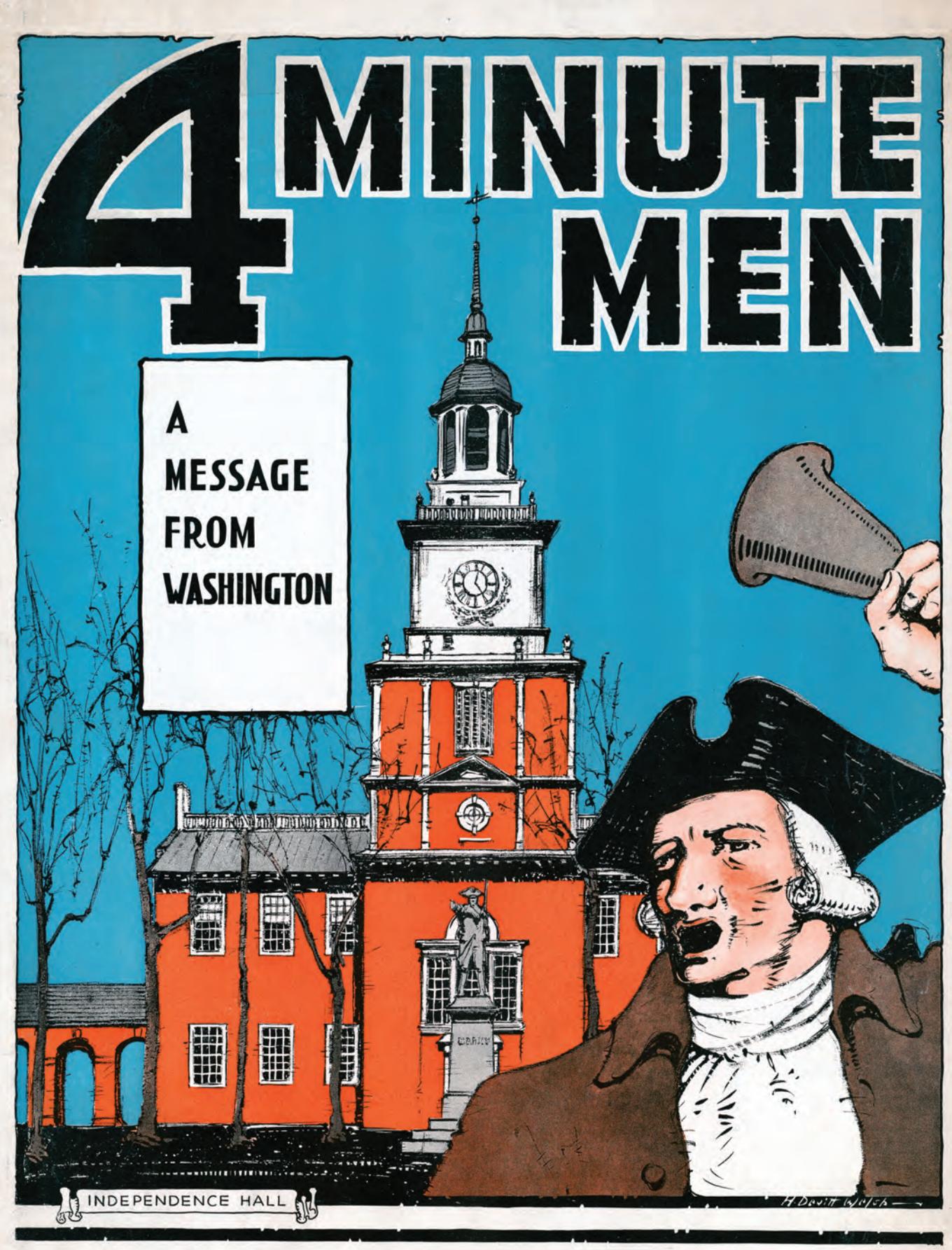
FORM 1040

1914

On January 5, 1914, the Treasury Department unveiled the four-page form (including instructions) for the new income tax. The form was numbered 1040 in the ordinary stream of numbering forms in sequential order. In the first year, no money was to be returned with the forms. Instead, each taxpayer's calculations were verified by field agents, who sent out bills on June 1. Tax payments were due by June 30.

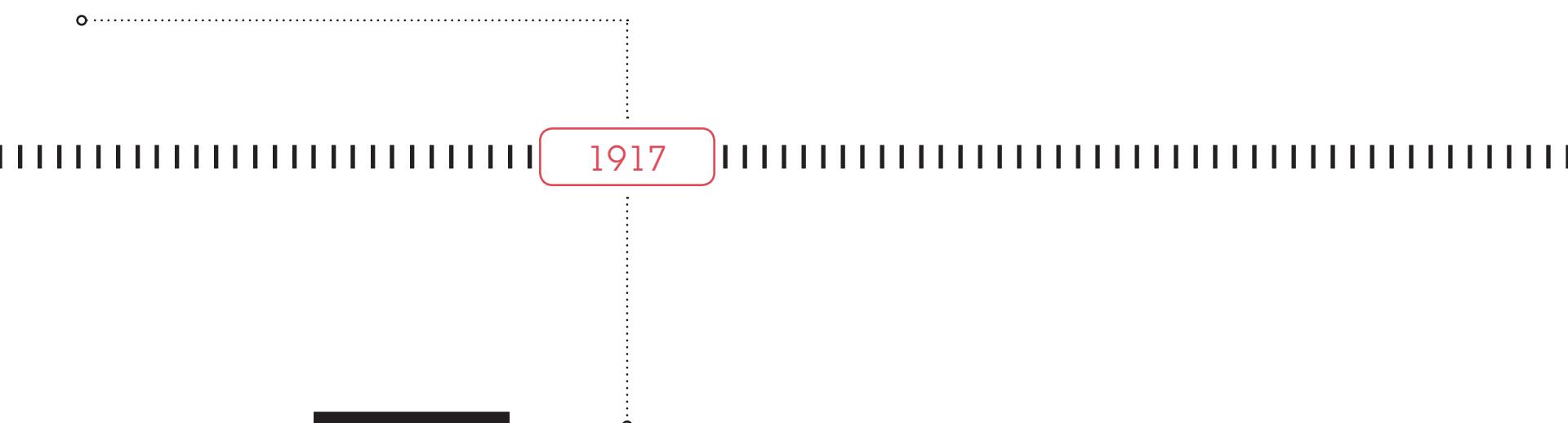
Original Form 1040 | 1913 | From OurDocuments.gov, a joint undertaking of the National Archives & Records Administration, National History Day, and the USA Freedom Corps

| TO BE FILLED IN BY COLLECTOR. | | Form 1040. | | TO BE FILLED IN BY INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU. | | |
|--|---------------|---|------------|---|--|--|
| INCOME TAX. | | File No. | | Assessment List | | |
| THE PENALTY | | FOR FAILURE TO HAVE THIS RETURN IN THE HANDS OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE ON OR BEFORE MARCH 1 IS \$20 TO \$1,000. | | | | |
| Date received | | Page | | Line | | |
| (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE 4.) | | | | | | |
| UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE. | | | | | | |
| RETURN OF ANNUAL NET INCOME OF INDIVIDUALS. | | | | | | |
| (As provided by Act of Congress, approved October 2, 1913.) | | | | | | |
| RETURN OF NET INCOME RECEIVED OR ACCRUED DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1913. | | | | | | |
| (FOR THE YEAR 1913, FROM MARCH 1, TO DECEMBER 31.) | | | | | | |
| Filed by (or for) of (Full name of individual.) is in the City, Town, or Post Office of State of (See page 2 and 3 before making entries below.) | | | | | | |
| 1. Gross Income (see page 2, line 12) | \$..... | | | | | |
| 2. General Deductions (see page 3, line 7) | \$..... | | | | | |
| 3. Net Income | \$..... | | | | | |
| Deductions and exemptions allowed in computing income subject to the normal tax of 1 per cent. | | | | | | |
| 4. Dividends and net earnings received or accrued, of corporations, etc., subject to like tax. (See page 2, line 11) | \$..... | | | | | |
| 5. Amount of income on which the normal tax has been deducted and withheld at the source. (See page 2, line 9, column A) | \$..... | | | | | |
| 6. Specific exemption of \$3,000 or \$4,000, as the case may be. (See Instructions 3 and 19) | \$..... | | | | | |
| Total deductions and exemptions. (Items 4, 5, and 6) | | | | | | |
| 7. Taxable Income on which the normal tax of 1 per cent is to be calculated. (See Instruction 3). \$..... | | | | | | |
| 8. When the net income shown above on line 3 exceeds \$20,000, the additional tax thereon must be calculated as per schedule below: | | | | | | |
| | | INCOME | TAX | | | |
| 1 per cent on amount over \$20,000 and not exceeding \$50,000.... | | \$..... | | | | |
| 2 " " | 50,000 " " | 75,000 | | | | |
| 3 " " | 75,000 " " | 100,000 | | | | |
| 4 " " | 100,000 " " | 125,000 | | | | |
| 5 " " | 250,000 " " | 300,000 | | | | |
| 6 " " | 500,000 | | | | | |
| Total additional or super tax | | | | | | |
| Total normal tax (1 per cent of amount entered on line 7) | | | | | | |
| Total tax liability | | | | | | |



4 Minute Men - A Message
from Washington | Welsh,
H. Devitt, 1888-1942 | 1917
| Library of Congress Prints
and Photographs Division
Washington, D.C.

PUBLIC AWARENESS



In 1917, the Internal Revenue Bureau launched a special nationwide public education program to help citizens understand the new tax burden. The campaign tried to popularize war taxes by emphasizing the needs of the country and appealing to national pride and patriotism.

"Four Minute Men" fanned out across the nation, preaching the importance of paying taxes promptly and fully.

PROHIBITION



New York City Deputy Police Commissioner John A. Leach, right, watching agents pour liquor into sewer following a raid during the height of prohibition | 1921 | Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C.

1919

1921

Congress passed the National Prohibition Enforcement Act on October 27, 1919. It prohibited the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating beverages. It also designated the Bureau of Internal Revenue as the enforcement agency. The Bureau hired and trained hundreds of prohibition agents to enforce the law and created a new intelligence unit to uncover corrupt prohibition agents and bootleggers.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE GETS NEW HOME



Internal Revenue Service Headquarters Building | 1111 Constitution Avenue Northwest, Washington, District of Columbia
DC | Historic American Buildings Survey | After 1933 | Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C.

1930

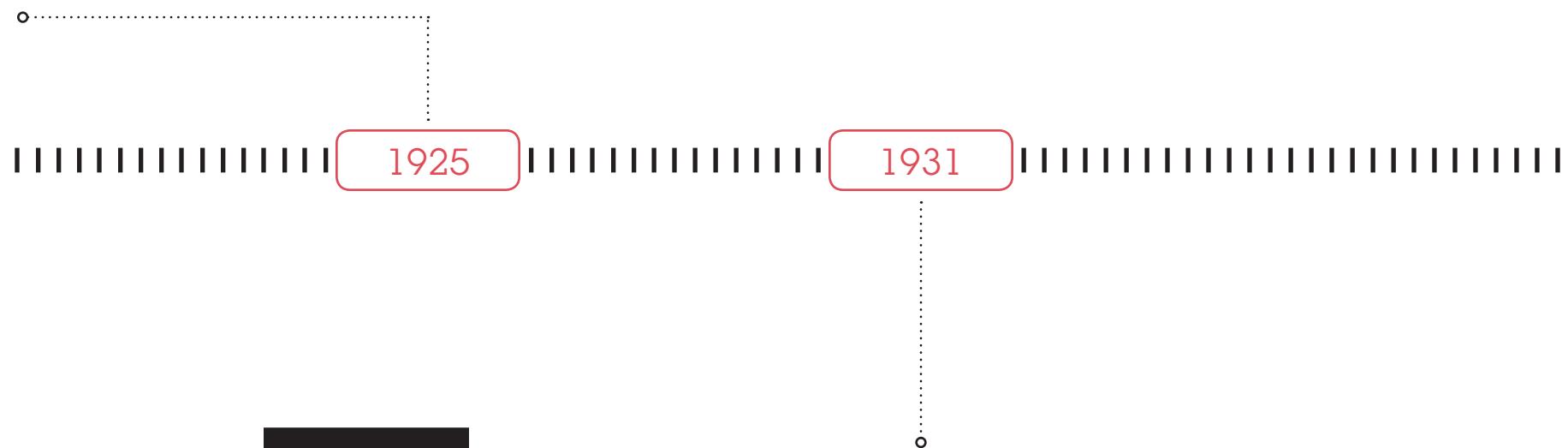
1930

1930

After 1933

On June 1, 1930, the main section of the new Internal Revenue building opened, 16 months ahead of schedule and with a total construction cost of just over \$6 million. In addition to a state-of-the-art fire alarm system, it contained 1,400 telephones and a synchronized system of 861 clocks, the largest system of its kind at the time.

AL CAPONE

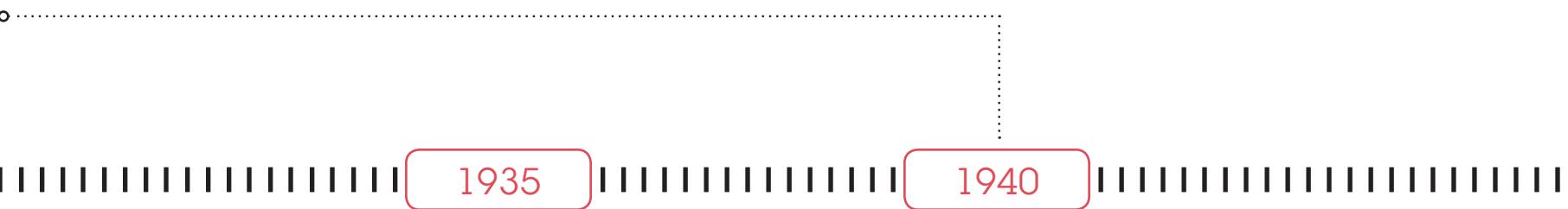


1931

American gangster Alphonse "Al" Capone attained fame during the Prohibition Era by raking in millions of dollars through bootlegging and other illicit activities. In 1931, an IRS Intelligence Unit investigation led to his indictment on federal income tax evasion and violations of the Volstead Act. He pled guilty, was convicted, and sentenced to 11 years in federal prison, a \$50,000 fine, and ordered to pay \$215,000 plus interest on back taxes.



PAYROLL WITHHOLDING



1935

On August 14, 1935, Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Social Security Act. Employees originally paid one percent of the first \$3,000 of their salaries to finance the benefits. The law required a new system of tax withholding, which the Bureau of Internal Revenue had to collect and turn over to the Social Security Trust Fund. It also created an unemployment compensation program and laid the foundation for modern payroll withholding.



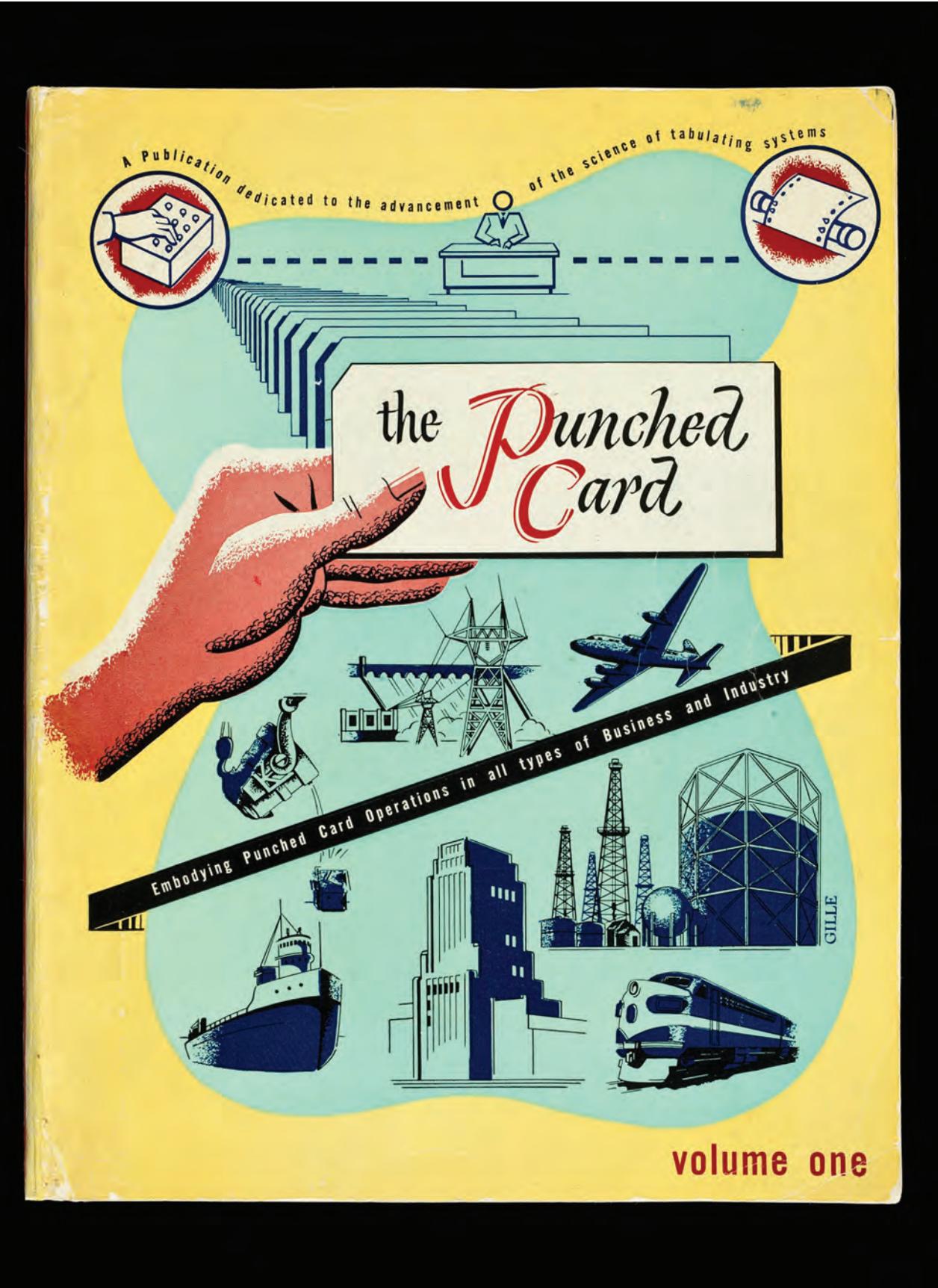
VICTORY TAX

1942

The Roosevelt administration hoped to pay for at least half the cost of World War II by increased taxation. The 1942 Revenue Act sharply increased most existing taxes, introduced the Victory tax (a 5 percent surcharge on all net income over \$624 with a postwar credit), lowered exemptions and began provisions for medical and dental expenses and investors' expense deductions.

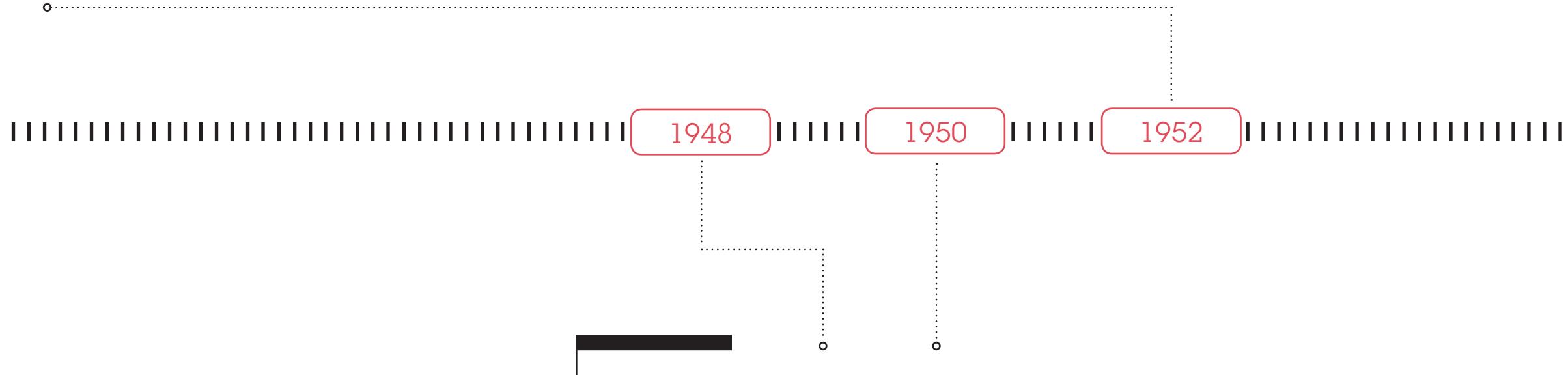
Still, taxes only funded 43 percent of the war's cost, 7 percent short of the goal.

1942



The Punched Card | Trade publication for the Punched Card Publishing Company | 1952 | National Museum of American History, Gift of Thomas J. Bergin

EARLY TAX COLLECTION MODERNIZATION

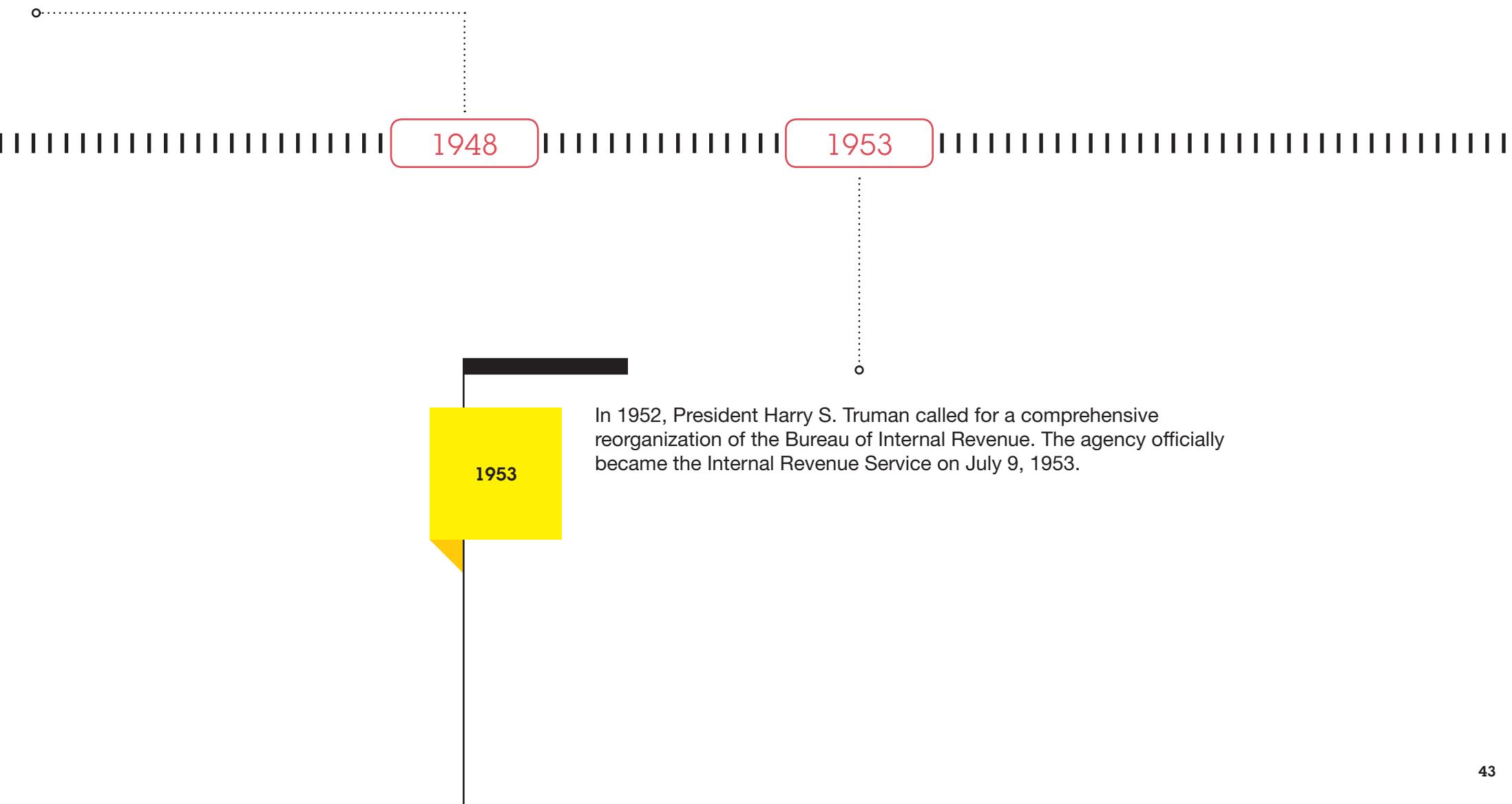


In 1948, the Bureau introduced punch-card equipment to process notices. They also introduced photocopying to reduce the typing workload and relieve a typist and stenographer shortage.

In 1949, the IRS introduced electric typewriters, continuous forms, dual-roller platens and posting machines to more efficiently process income tax returns. By 1950, the Bureau introduced computers for tabulation.



INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE **CREATED**



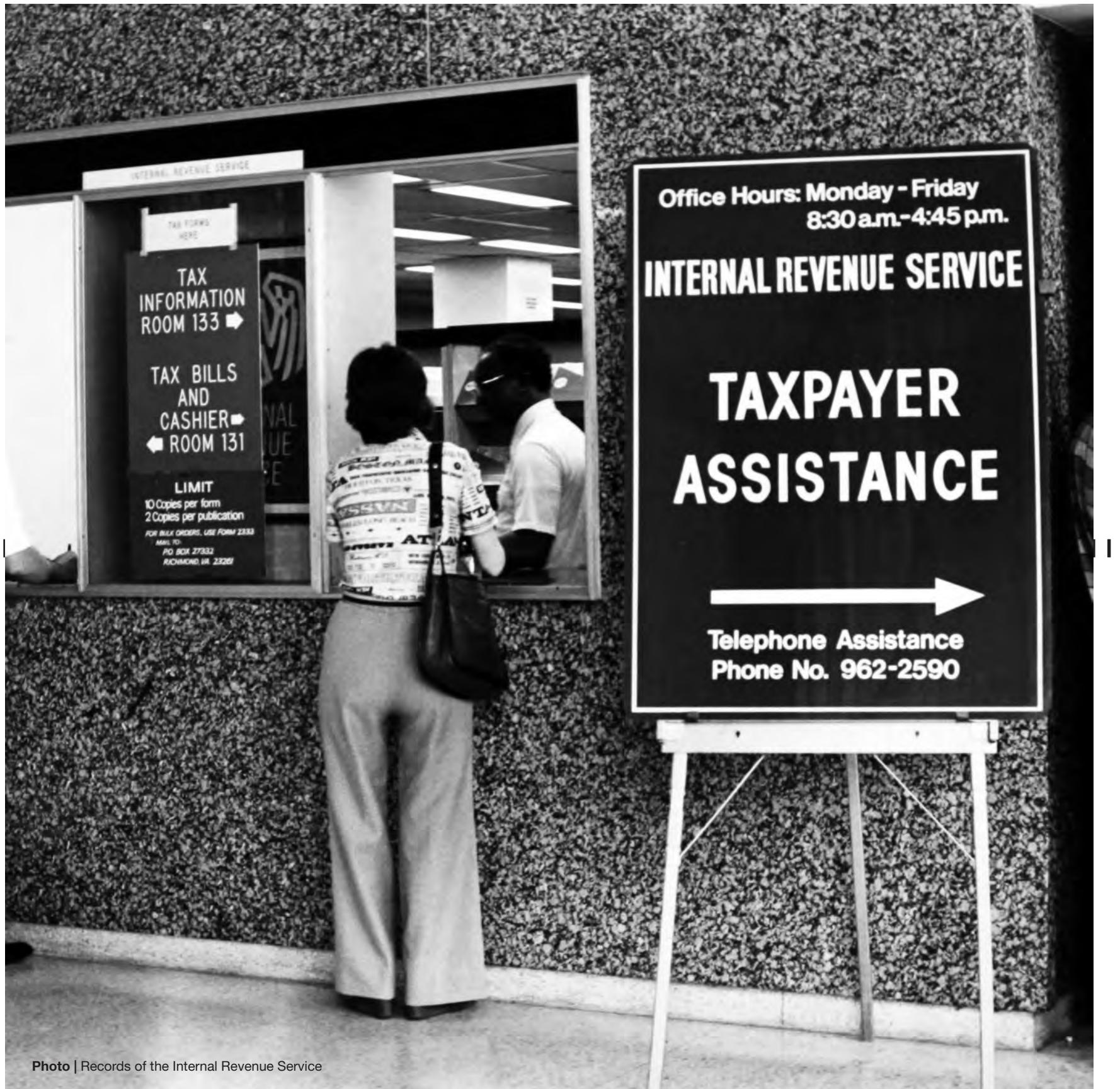


Photo | Records of the Internal Revenue Service

TAXPAYER COMMUNICATION AND SUPPORT

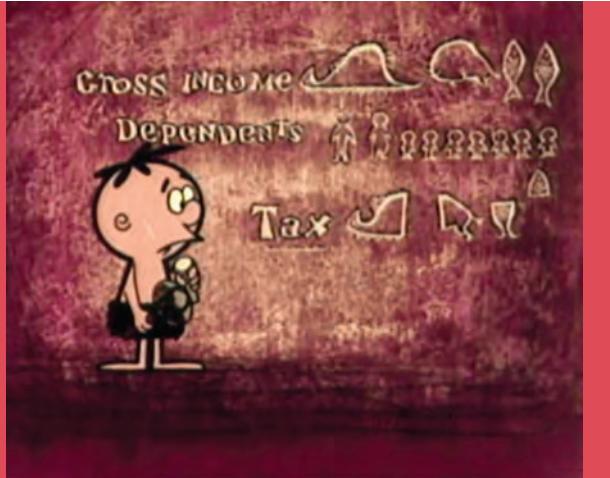
1950

Present

1950
Present

During the 1950s, the Service primarily interacted with taxpayers through written and print communication using the U.S. Postal Service and walk-in offices. Walk-in offices, or Tax Assistance Centers (TAC), continue to provide assistance to taxpayers today.

PUBLIC OUTREACH



1953 – 1959

In 1953, the IRS began the “Teaching Taxes” program by mailing a tax kit with teaching text, enlarged copies of tax return forms and regular return forms to 30,000 junior and senior high school principals.

By 1959, the IRS offered public service announcements to television and radio stations throughout the entire year, not just during filing season.



IRS MODERNIZES DATA PROCESSING

Photos | Records of the Internal Revenue Service



1959 – 1962

In 1959, Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury approved IRS plans to install a nationwide automatic data processing system.

By January 1962, automated data processing entered full operation, processing up to 680,000 characters per second.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY VISITS IRS



1961

On May 1, 1961, President John F. Kennedy attended the Joint Conference of Regional Commissioners and District Directors of the IRS. The only U.S. President to visit IRS headquarters, President Kennedy praised the Service for pursuing fair taxation in the promotion of national interest.

INVENTION OF THE **TINGLE TABLE**



1962

Present



For over 50 years, Tingle Tables have saved taxpayers millions of dollars by reducing the time it takes IRS employees to sort through individual paper-filed returns. In 1962, James Tingle invented the table while working in an IRS Service Center. Mr. Tingle built the prototype in his backyard. Still in use today, over 15 million tax returns flowed through the tables during the 2019 tax filing season.



IRS, Philadelphia, PA | Trikosko, Marion S., photographer | March 11, 1965
| U.S. News & World Report magazine photograph collection | Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C.



The toll-free telephone network system, piloted in 1966, eventually allowed the IRS to handle most taxpayer inquiries by phone. On January 1, 1967, the IRS launched a nationwide, automated federal tax system. That same year, the IRS established a long-range study to determine automated data processing requirements through 1970 and beyond.



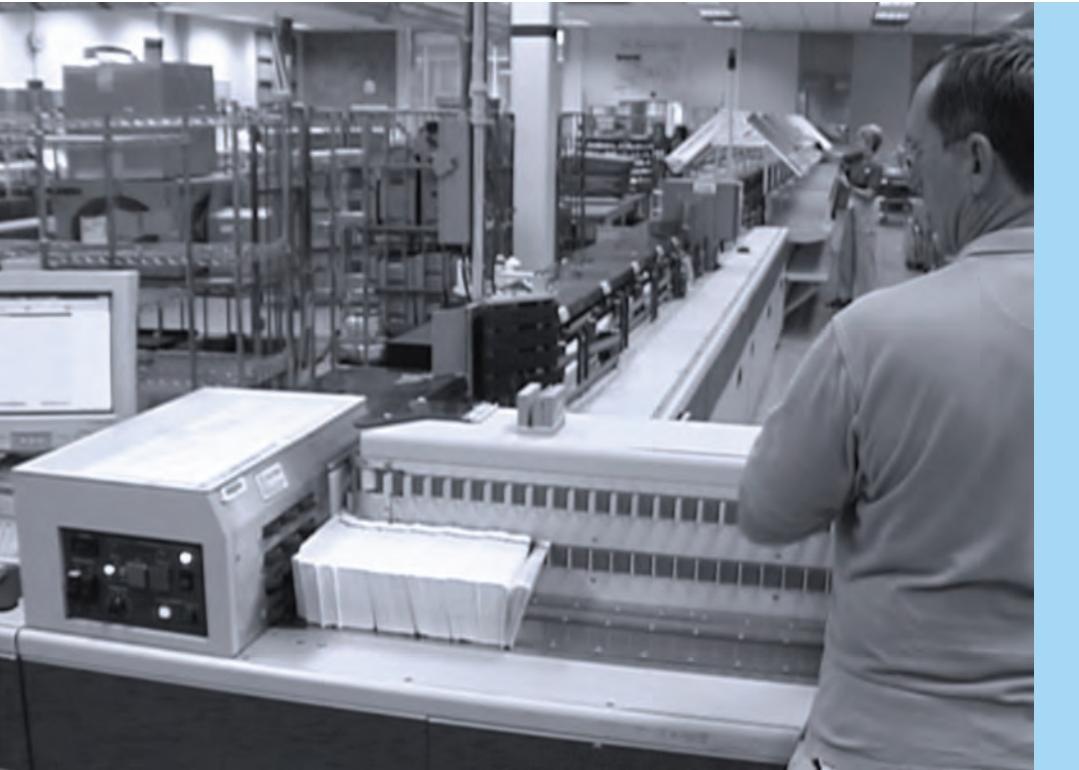
IRS REACHES OUT TO MORE TAXPAYERS

1965

1972

1976

In 1972, the IRS began to offer tax information in Spanish. Over time, translations expanded to include additional languages in print and on IRS.gov. In 1976, the Service offered toll-free telephone and teletypewriter service to the deaf and hard of hearing. Today, the IRS provides support through social media channels, relay services, American Sign Language YouTube videos, and at Volunteer Individual Tax Assistance Centers.



Screenshot from IRS video training
video | Internal Revenue Service



IRS Service Center Automated Mail
Processing System, Fresno, CA | March
6, 2019 | Internal Revenue Service

FASTER, MORE ACCURATE **SERVICE**

1978

1978 the IRS installed a Remittance Processing System (RPS) and mail sorting system in all service centers. The system automated the sorting and opening of incoming tax returns at a rate of 22,000 pieces of mail per hour with a 98 percent accuracy rate. In contrast, the top speed of the manual sort process it replaced was 1,200 pieces per hour.

1978

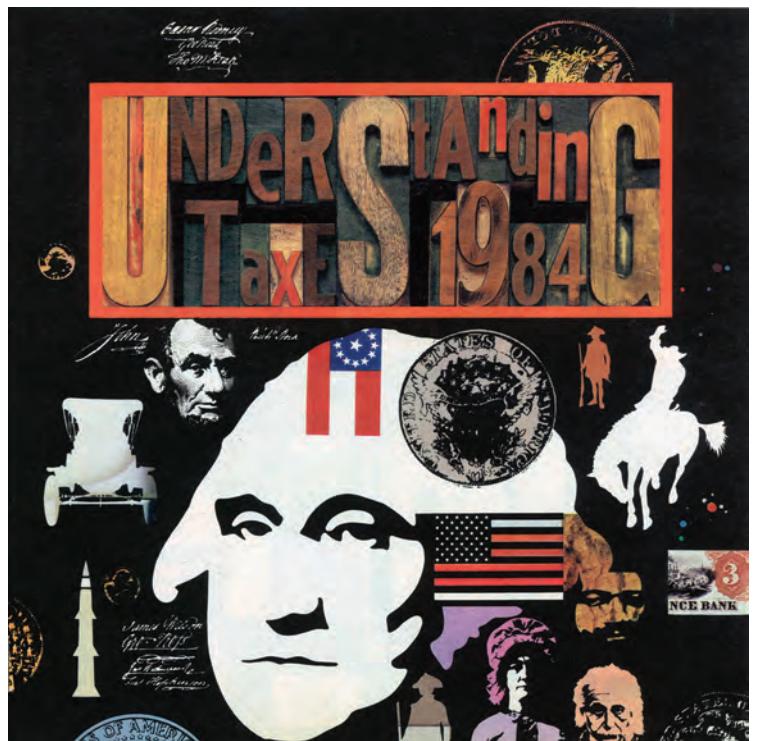


TAX REFORM ACT OF 1986

1986

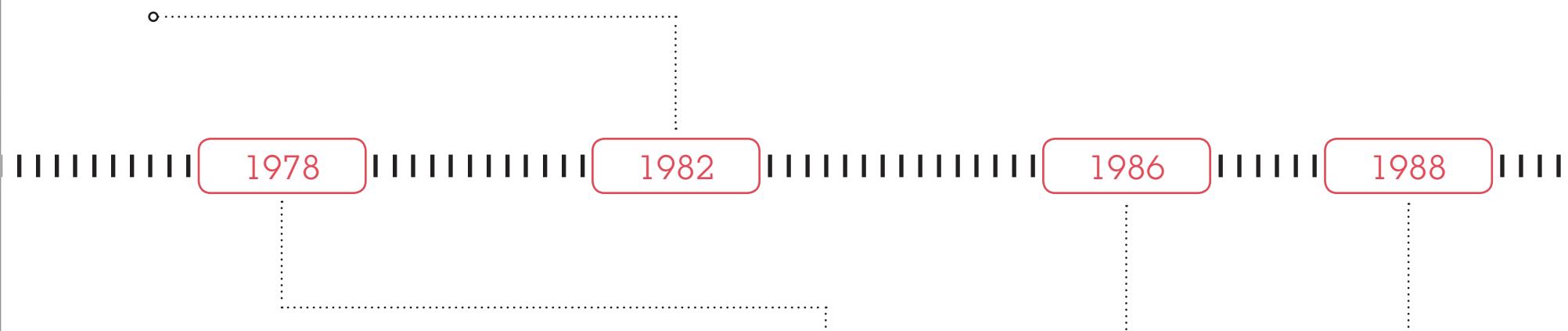
U.S. Congress passed the Tax Reform Act to “simplify the income tax code.” The Service marked a pivotal change in the way it interacted with taxpayers by beginning the progression from paper-based filing to electronic filing.

President Ronald Reagan signing the Tax Reform Act of 1986 with members of Congress and White House staff present on the South Lawn | October 22, 1986 | The U.S. National Archives and Records Administration: Ronald Reagan Presidential Library & Museum



Understanding Taxes 1982 Poster | Publication 1042 (Rev 7-81) | Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service

SERVICE DESIGN



In 1978, the IRS studied the economic, social, and behavioral factors that impact taxpayer compliance.

In 1986, the IRS established an artificial intelligence laboratory as part of an initiative to explore potential applications of new technologies to tax processing.

In 1988, the IRS revised its “Understanding Taxes” program for high school students to include computer software and video programs in the instructional materials.

Your Rights AS A TAXPAYER

As a taxpayer, you have the right to be treated fairly, professionally, promptly, and courteously by Internal Revenue Service employees. Our goal at the IRS is to make sure that your rights are protected, so that you will have the highest confidence in the integrity, efficiency, and fairness of our tax system. To ensure that you always receive such treatment, you should know about the many rights you have at each step of the tax process.

Free Information and Help in Preparing Returns

You have the right to information and help in complying with the tax laws. In addition to the basic instructions we provide with the tax forms, we make available a great deal of other information.

Taxpayer publications. We publish over 100 free taxpayer information publications on various subjects. One of these, Publication 910, *Guide to Free Tax Services*, is a catalog of the free services we offer. You can order these publications and any tax forms or instructions you need by calling us toll-free at 1-800-424-FORM (3676).

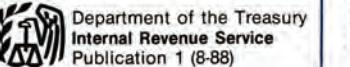
Other assistance. We also provide walk-in tax help at many IRS offices, and recorded telephone information on many topics (through our Tele-Tax system). The telephone numbers for Tele-Tax, and the topics covered, are in the tax forms instructions. We make many of our materials available in Braille (at regional libraries for the handicapped) and in Spanish. We provide assistance for the hearing impaired via special telephone equipment.

We have produced informational videotapes that you can borrow. In addition, you may want to attend our education programs for specific groups of taxpayers, such as farmers and those with small businesses. In cooperation with local volunteers, we offer free tax return preparation assistance to low-income and elderly taxpayers through the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) and Tax Counseling for the Elderly (TCE) Programs. You can get information on these programs by calling the toll-free telephone number for your area listed at the end of this publication.

Courtesy and Consideration
You are entitled to courteous and considerate treatment from IRS employees at all times. If you ever feel that you are not being treated with fairness, courtesy, and consideration by an IRS employee, you should tell the employee's supervisor.

Payment of Only the Required Tax

You have the right to plan your business and personal finances in such a way that you will pay the least tax that is due under the law. You are liable only for the correct amount of tax. Our purpose is to apply the law consistently and fairly to all taxpayers.



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service
Publication 1 (8-88)

TAXPAYER RIGHTS

1988

In 1988, the IRS published Publication 1, Your Rights as a Taxpayer, which required the IRS to fully inform taxpayers of their rights as a taxpayer and the processes for examination, appeal, collection, and refunds.

1988



E-FILE

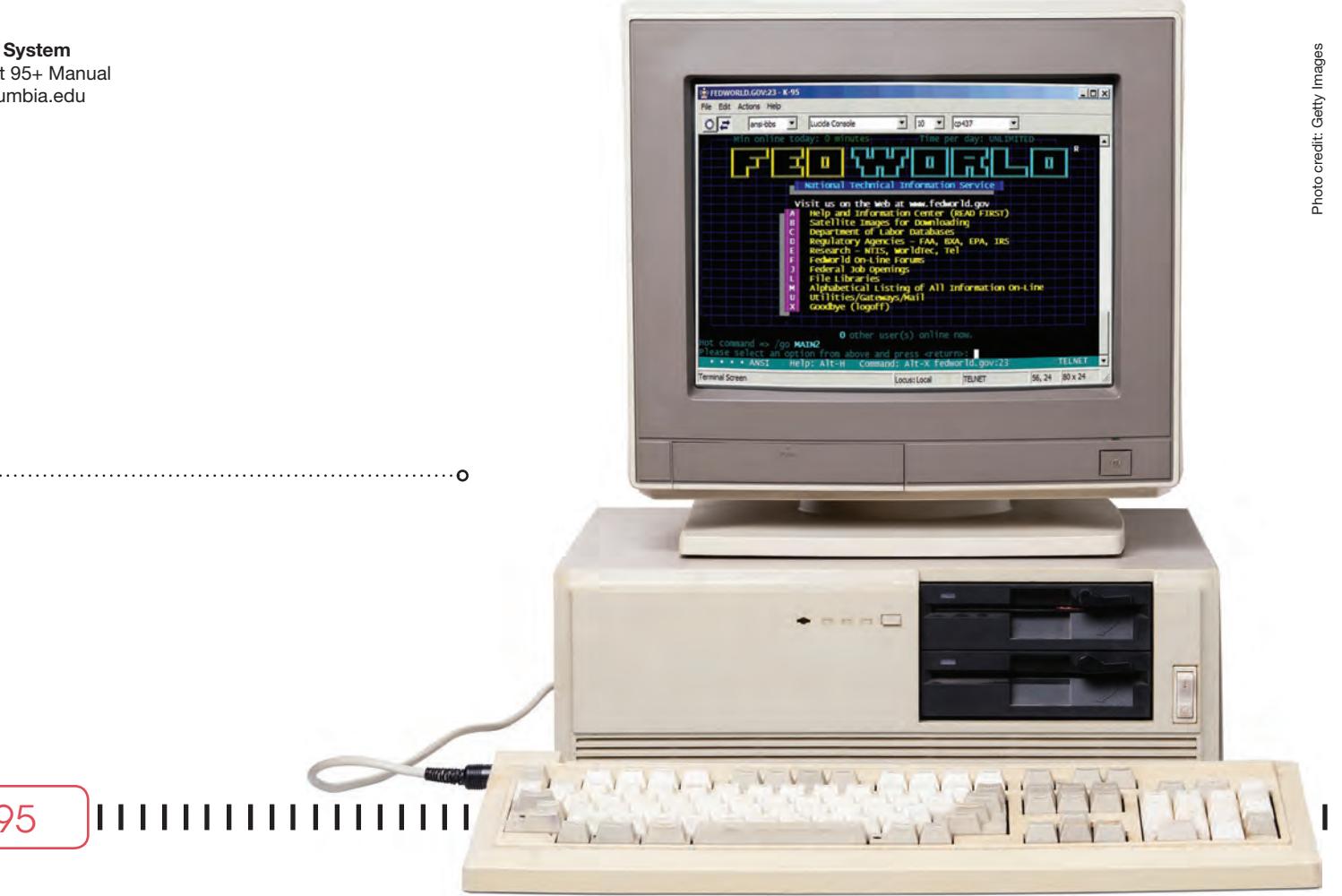
1991

The IRS started electronic filing to lower operating costs and paper use. The Service anticipated over 90 percent of 150 million individual returns would be filed electronically for 2019 tax-filing season.

1991

IRS e-File Logo 1995

FedWorld Bulletin Board System
(BBS) screenshot | Kermit 95+ Manual
for K95 Version 2.1.3 | columbia.edu



1995

IRS BULLETIN BOARD SYSTEM AND IRS E-FILE

1994

The National Technical Information Service (NTIS) established FedWorld in 1992 to serve as the online locator service for an extensive inventory of information distributed by the federal government. Two years later in 1994, NTIS launched a bulletin board system to support the IRS, giving the Service the ability to provide forms and publications online.



Internal Revenue Service
United States Department of the Treasury

IN TODAY'S ISSUE:

- Teenager Tanya Taylor Tries To Tackle Taxation Training... Interactively
- Tax Forms Available by IRS Hiring Hundreds Now!
- New Improved Questions
- Back Issues
- Review Our Security and Privacy Policy
- IRS Internal Revenue Service

Most Requested Forms and Publications

- Form W-4
- Form W-9
- Form 1040
- Form 1040 Tax Table
- Publication 17

Check Out Tax Law Changes
Get a brief peek at some of the 2005 tax law changes that affect charitable donations, dependent children and retirement plans.

Help for Hurricane Victims
Various tax relief provisions apply to victims of this record hurricane season.

Tax Settlement Offered
Abusive tax transaction settlement initiative launched. Taxpayers have January 23 deadline.

See What's Changed on the New IRS.gov
Find out what you can expect of the new site.

Information About

- Careers
- Contracting Opportunities
- Frequently Asked Questions
- Newsroom
- Tax Stats
- Taxpayer Advocate

Online Tools

- Where's My Refund?
- It's quick, easy and secure
- Search for Charities
- Find an eligible charity.
- E-file
- Online options - fast, free
- EFTPS
- Electronic payment options.

I need to...

Free Online Tools For Your Small Business

Forms and Pubs

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1040 | 2290 |
| 1040EZ | 7004 |
| W-4 | Tax Table |
| W-9 | Pub 15 |
| 1099-MISC | Pub 17 |
| More ... | |

Hot Topics

- Notify Us of an Address Change
- Renew or Obtain a PTIN for 2015
- Know Your Rights as a Taxpayer
- Apply for an Employer ID Number
- Affordable Care Act Tax Provisions
- More ...

Tools

- Need More Time to Pay Your Taxes?
- Check Status of Your Amended Return
- Find Answers to Your Tax Questions
- Get Transcript of Your Tax Records
- Affordable Care Act Tax Provisions
- Request an Electronic Filing PIN
- More ...

News

Filing Season is Set to Begin on Jan. 20
2015 PTIN Renewal Period Underway for Tax Pros
Information on the Affordable Care Act in Spanish
ID Theft and Your Tax Return
More ...

Choosing a Preparer Year-End Tax Tips Tax Scams Health Care and Taxes Tax-Exempt Social Media

Consumer Alert: Scam Phone Calls Continue
IRS identifies five easy ways to spot suspicious calls.

Tax Scams/Consumer Alerts
The IRS has issued several consumer warnings. Don't fall victim to scams.

Alerta: Continúa Estafa Telefónica
IRS identifica cinco maneras fáciles de detectar esta estafa.

Do I Have To File a Tax Return?

Forms and Instructions

[1040 and Schedules 1-6](#)

[Accessibility | FirstGov.gov | Freedom of Information Act | Important Links | IRS Privacy Policy | U.S. Treasury | Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration](#)

IRS

Filing Payments Refunds Credits & Deductions News & Events Forms & Pubs Help & Resources for Tax Pros

I need to...

File Your Tax Return

Get Your Refund Status

Pay Your Tax Bill

IRS.gov En Español

Forms and Pubs

Hot Topics

Tools

Filing & Payment

Refund Status

Get Your Tax Record

View Your Account

Make a Payment

Get Free Tax Preparation Help

Employer ID Number (EIN)

Get Answers to Your Tax Questions

File Your Taxes for Free

News

Choosing a Preparer Year-End Tax Tips Tax Scams Health Care and Taxes Tax-Exempt Social Media

Consumer Alert: Scam Phone Calls Continue
IRS identifies five easy ways to spot suspicious calls.

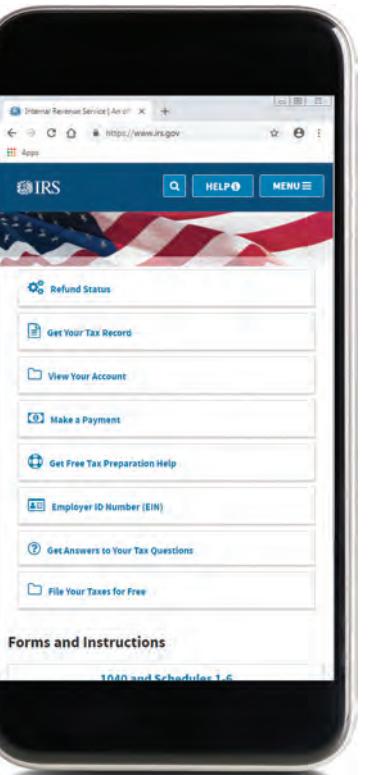
Tax Scams/Consumer Alerts
The IRS has issued several consumer warnings. Don't fall victim to scams.

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Do I Have To File a Tax Return?

Forms and Instructions

[1040 and Schedules 1-6](#)



Wayback Machine | IRS.gov: January 1, 2006; January 1, 2015; January 1, 2016; January 1, 2018

DIGITAL DAILY

1996

2006

2015

2018

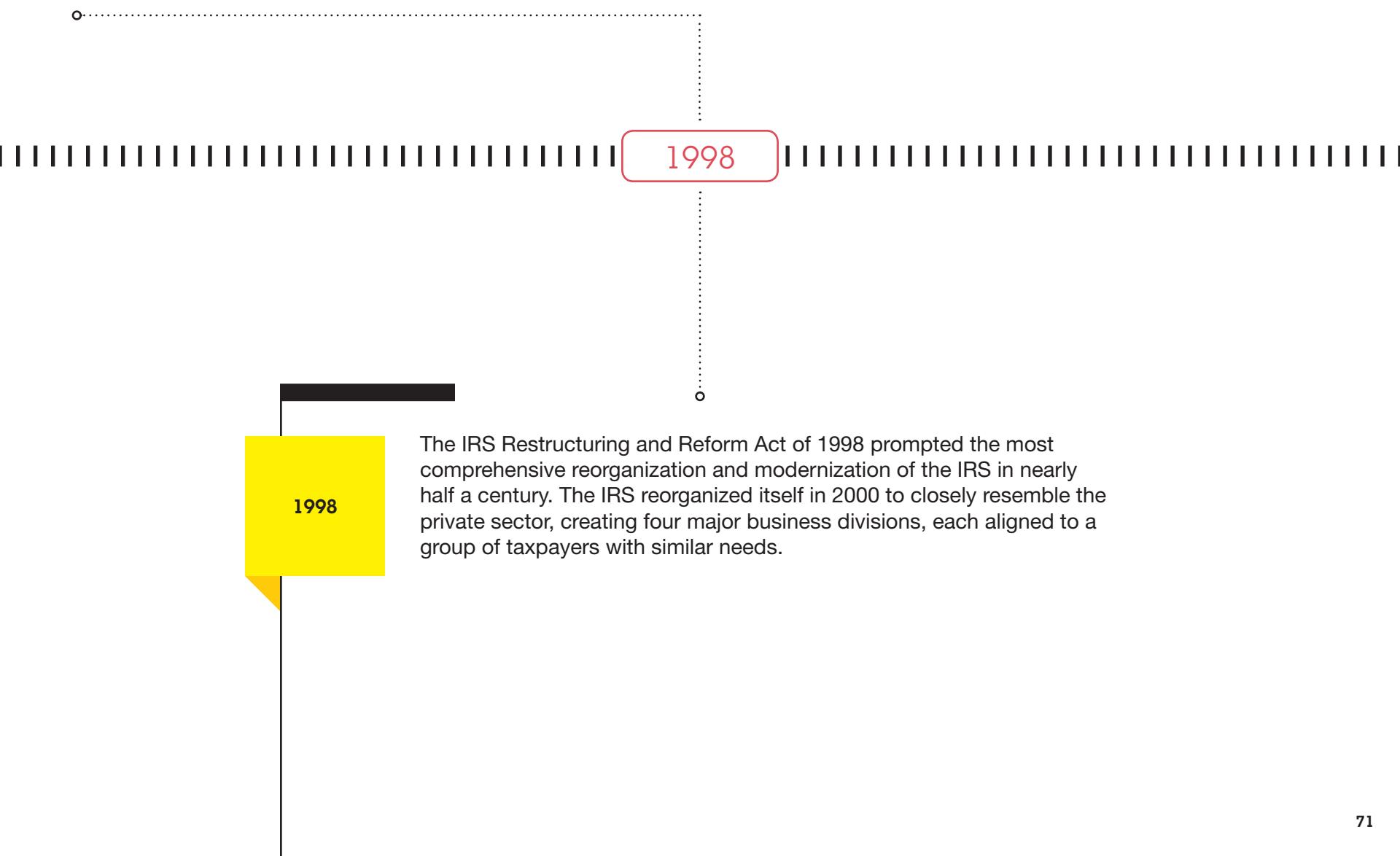
1996 – 2018

The Digital Daily was the first presence of the IRS on the World Wide Web. It had a warm and humorous tone, and a design that resembled a newspaper. The site grew and evolved into IRS.gov, which had more than 609 million visits in 2018.



Internal Revenue Service Building | Getty Images

RESTRUCTURING AND REFORM ACT OF 1998



The IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 prompted the most comprehensive reorganization and modernization of the IRS in nearly half a century. The IRS reorganized itself in 2000 to closely resemble the private sector, creating four major business divisions, each aligned to a group of taxpayers with similar needs.

Internal Revenue Service The Digital Daily
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

[Home](#) | [Get Refund Status](#) | [Refund Help](#)

Refund Status

Get Refund Status
Please enter your Social Security Number, your Filing Status and the amount as shown on your tax return.
See our [Privacy Notice](#) regarding our request for your personal information.

Social Security Number ►
or IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number [shown on your tax return](#).

Filing Status ►
Please select the Filing Status shown on your tax return.

Refund Amount ►
You must enter the exact whole dollar amount [shown on your tax return](#). Providing the exact whole dollar amount is essential to receiving the correct response.

► Note: For security reasons, we recommend that you close your browser after you have finished accessing your refund status.

[IRS Privacy and Security Policy](#)

IRS.gov

[Home](#) | [Change Text Size](#) | [Contact IRS](#) | [About IRS](#) | [Site Map](#) | [Español](#) | [Help](#)

[Individuals](#) | [Businesses](#) | [Charities & Non-Profits](#) | [Government Entities](#) | [Tax Professionals](#) | [Retirement Plans Community](#) | [Tax Exempt Bond Community](#)

Free File – Help Me Find A Company

Important notes before you begin...

- Individual company offers are based on various criteria including your Adjusted Gross Income (AGI), the state you live in, whether you are eligible for EITC, active in the military, or your age.
- Free File is available only to taxpayers with a maximum AGI of \$57,000. Some companies have set a lower income limit. If the AGI is not specified by the company, the maximum for the company is \$57,000.
- Companies that offer Free File may require you to pay a fee. Some companies charge a fee for state tax returns.
- The information you provide is used to help narrow down the companies you are eligible to choose from. Your information is entirely anonymous and will not be retained or used for any determination of tax liability.
- Companies are not required to support all the forms and schedules to participate in Free File so you should check the company's website to determine which forms are available.
- The accuracy of the results depends on the accuracy of your answers.

Instructions:

- Use this tool to help choose a company. Complete all the statements below, then click the submit button. Only the companies you can use will be included.
- If you can't answer the questions in this Guide, you may want to view the complete [list of companies](#) and their services.

Please complete all of the following statements:

- I am _____ years of age. If filing a joint return, my spouse is _____ years of age.
- My estimated 2009 [Adjusted Gross Income](#) is \$_____.
- My residence for filing my federal income tax return is [select residence](#).
- I would also like to prepare and e-file my [state income tax return](#). The residence for my state income tax return is [select state](#).
- (Skip #4 and go to #5 if you do not want to prepare and e-file a state tax return)
- I may be eligible for [Earned Income Tax Credit](#). Yes No
- My spouse or I received [Military](#) pay in 2009. Yes No

IRS

General Information
What filing status will you use on your 2012 Income Tax Return?
 Single
 Married filing joint return
 Married filing separate return
 Head of Household
 Qualifying widow(er)

Can someone else claim you as a dependent on his or her tax return?
 Yes No

[Continue](#) [Reset](#)

Wayback Machine | Where's My Refund: September 7, 2005; FreeFile: September 26, 2006; Withholding Calculator: October 1, 2012

DIGITAL TOOLS FOR TAXPAYERS

2001 – 2007

The IRS leaned into digital innovation, launching multiple tools:

- 2001 – Withholding Calculator
- 2002 – Where's My Refund (used more than 18 million times in 2003)
- 2003 – Free File (served almost 3 million taxpayers its first year)
- 2005 – Taxpayer Local Assistance Office Locator
- 2007 – Sales Tax Deduction Calculator

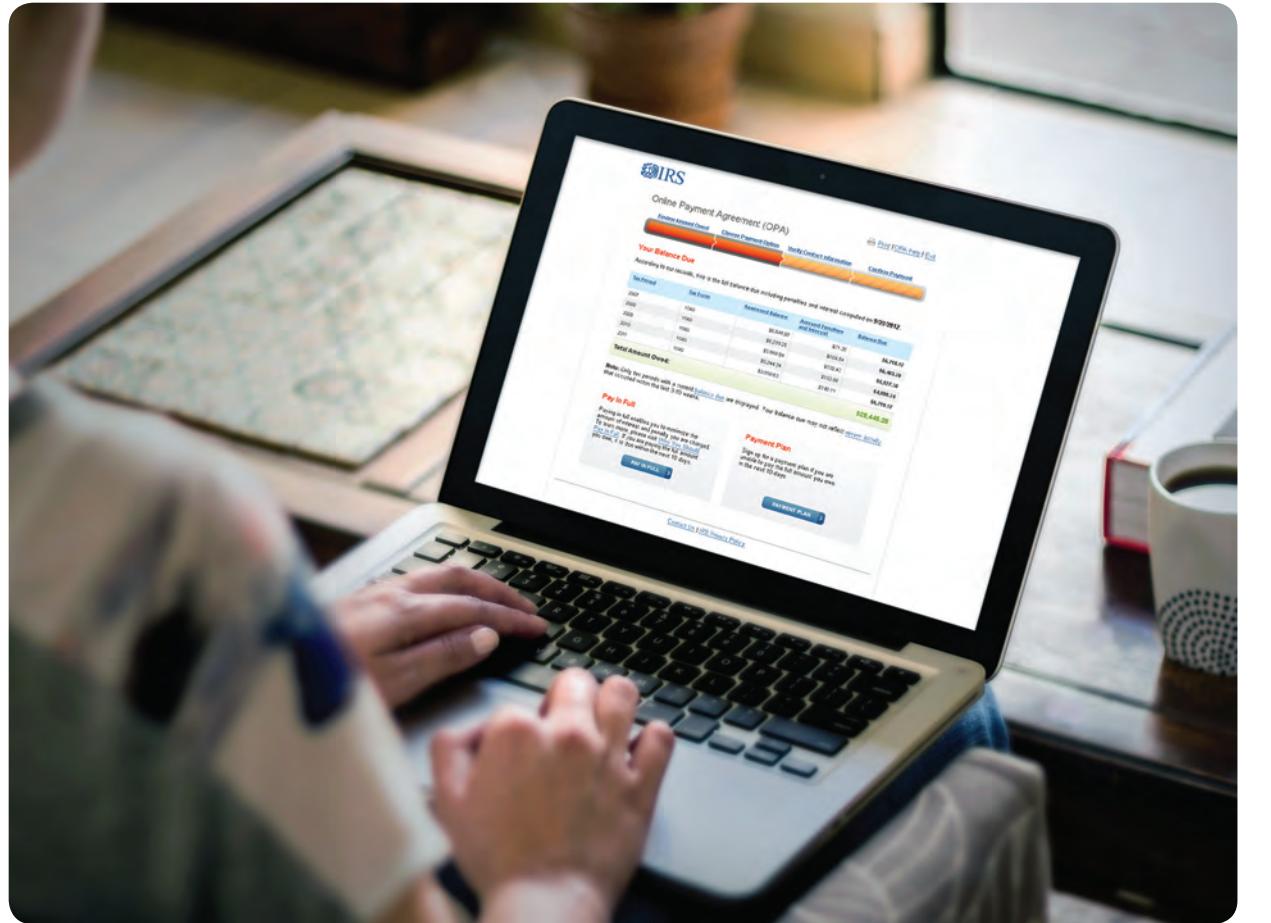
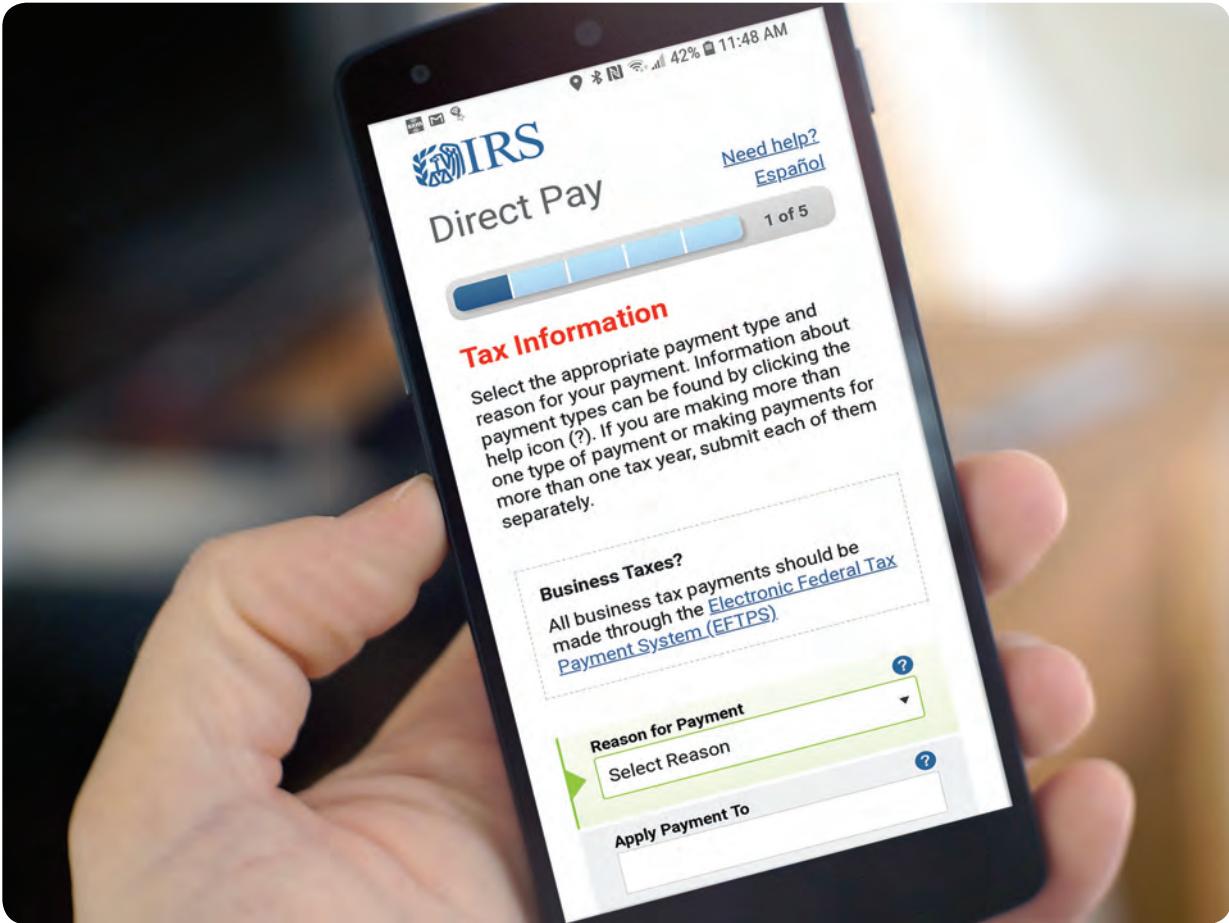


Photo credit: Getty Images



Online Payment Agreement: screenshot 2013 | Direct Pay: screenshot 2018

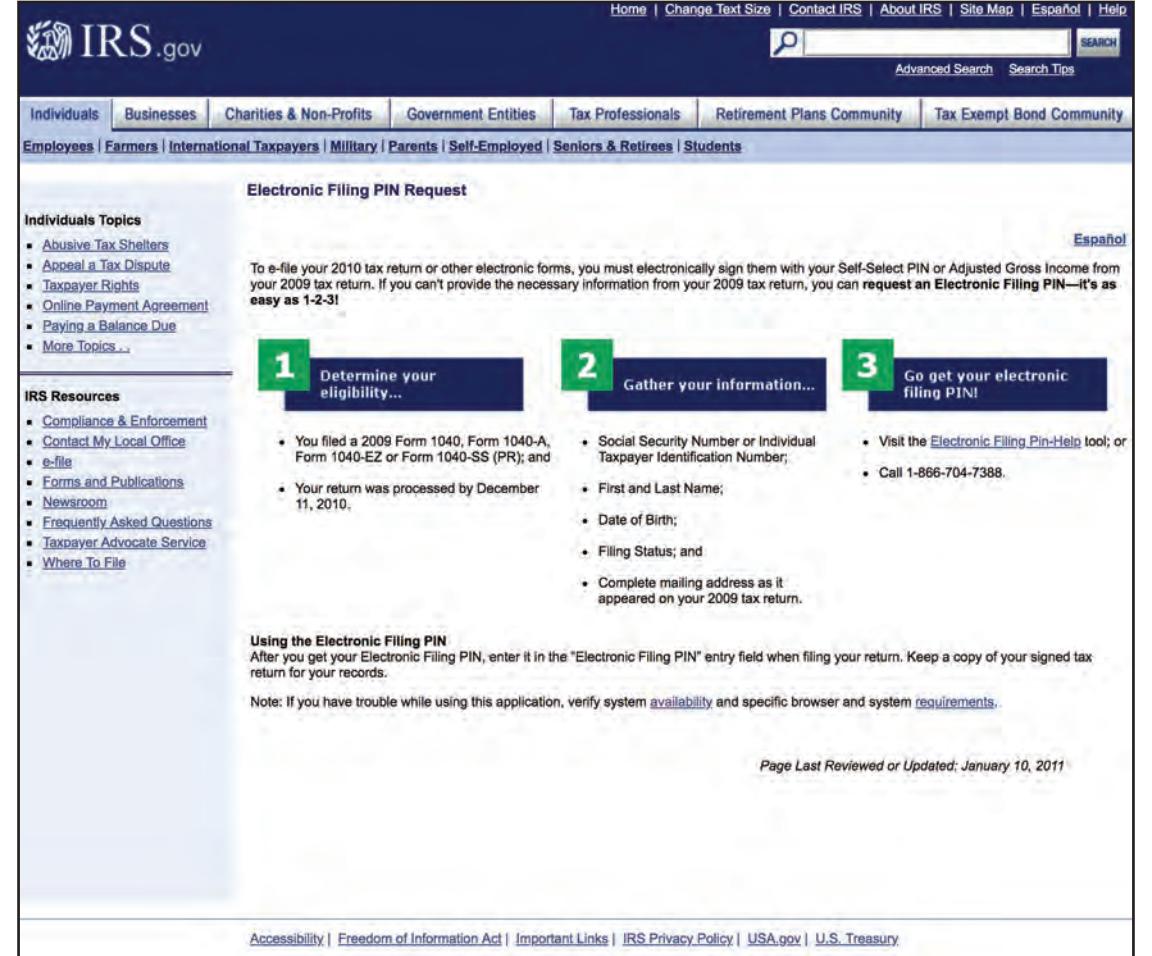
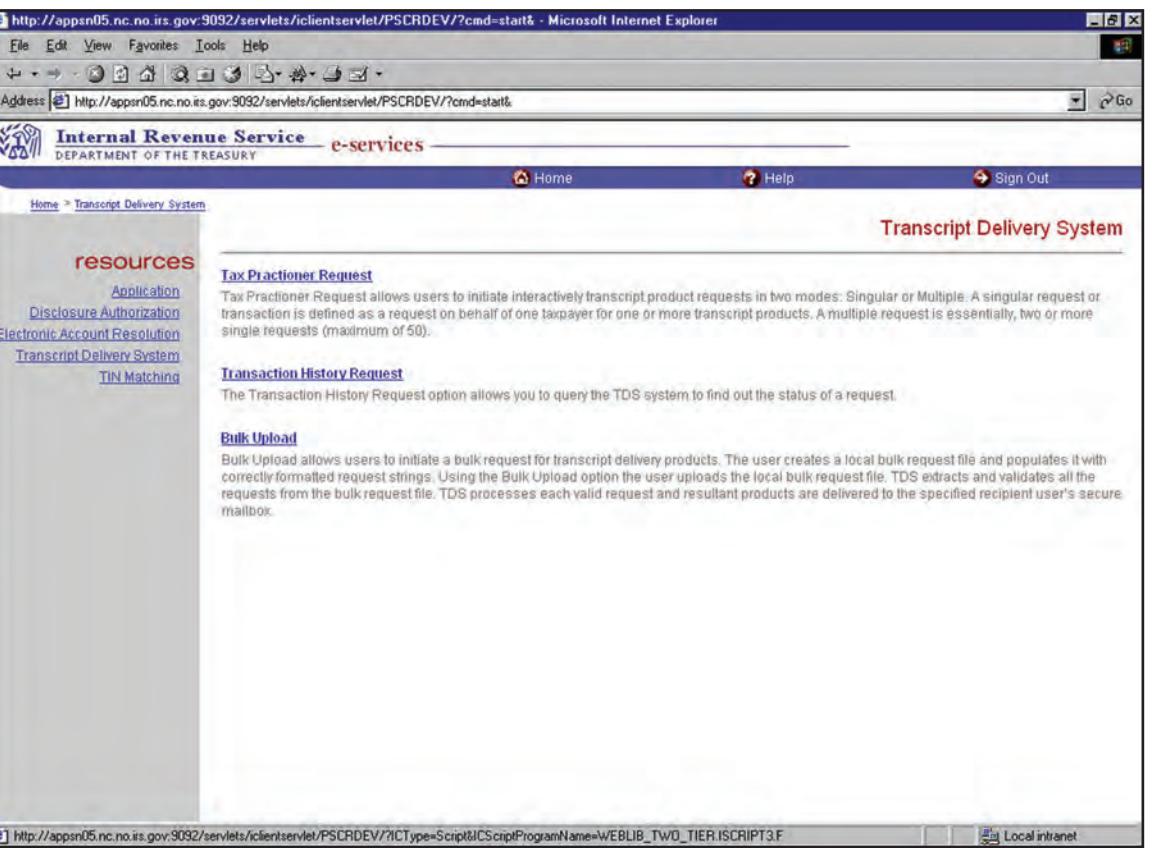
ONLINE PAYMENTS

2002

2002 – 2013

To keep up with digital demand, the IRS introduced two applications that allowed taxpayers to pay their bills online.

- 2002 – IRS launched the Electronic Installment Agreement application. In 2006, it became the Online Payment Agreement
- 2013 – Direct Pay: The IRS worked with the Bureau of the Fiscal Service to launch the first online method for federal tax payments that allows users to quickly pay without pre-registration



Transcript Delivery Service: screenshot 2002 | **Electronic PIN Signature:** screenshot 2011

DIGITAL TOOLS FOR TAX PROFESSIONALS

In a continued effort to move toward a paperless filing process, the IRS launched digital solutions for tax professionals

- 2004 – Transcript Delivery System (TDS): Client tax records requested online and received within minutes instead of days.
 - 2008 – Electronic PIN Signature (ePIN): Client individual tax returns electronically filed and signed.



Photo credit: Getty Images

IRS STUDENT AID TOOL

2010

The Department of Education and the IRS collaborated to build a tool that enabled students and parents to transfer tax information from the IRS directly to their Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) online application, streamlining the student aid application experience.

2010

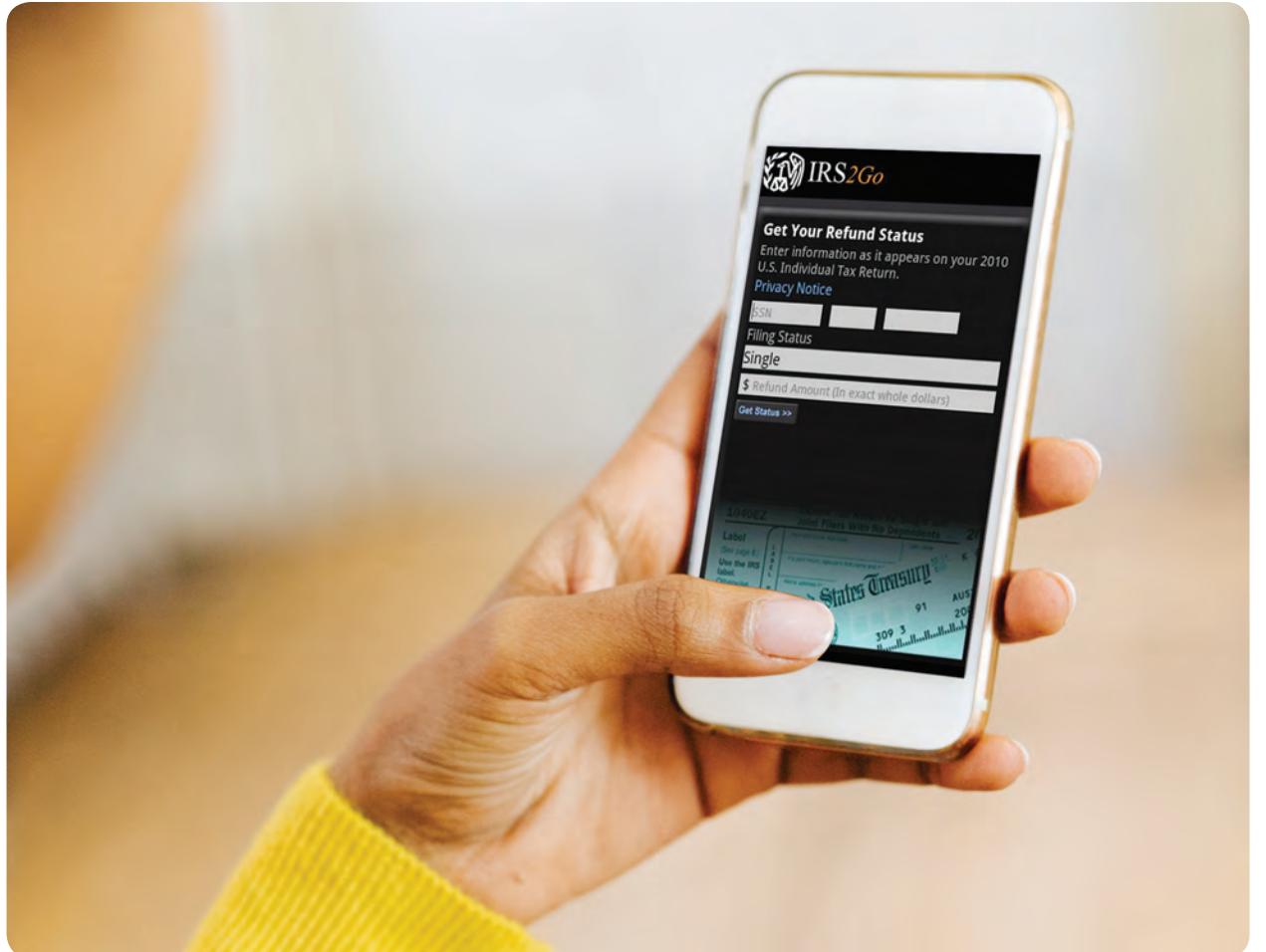
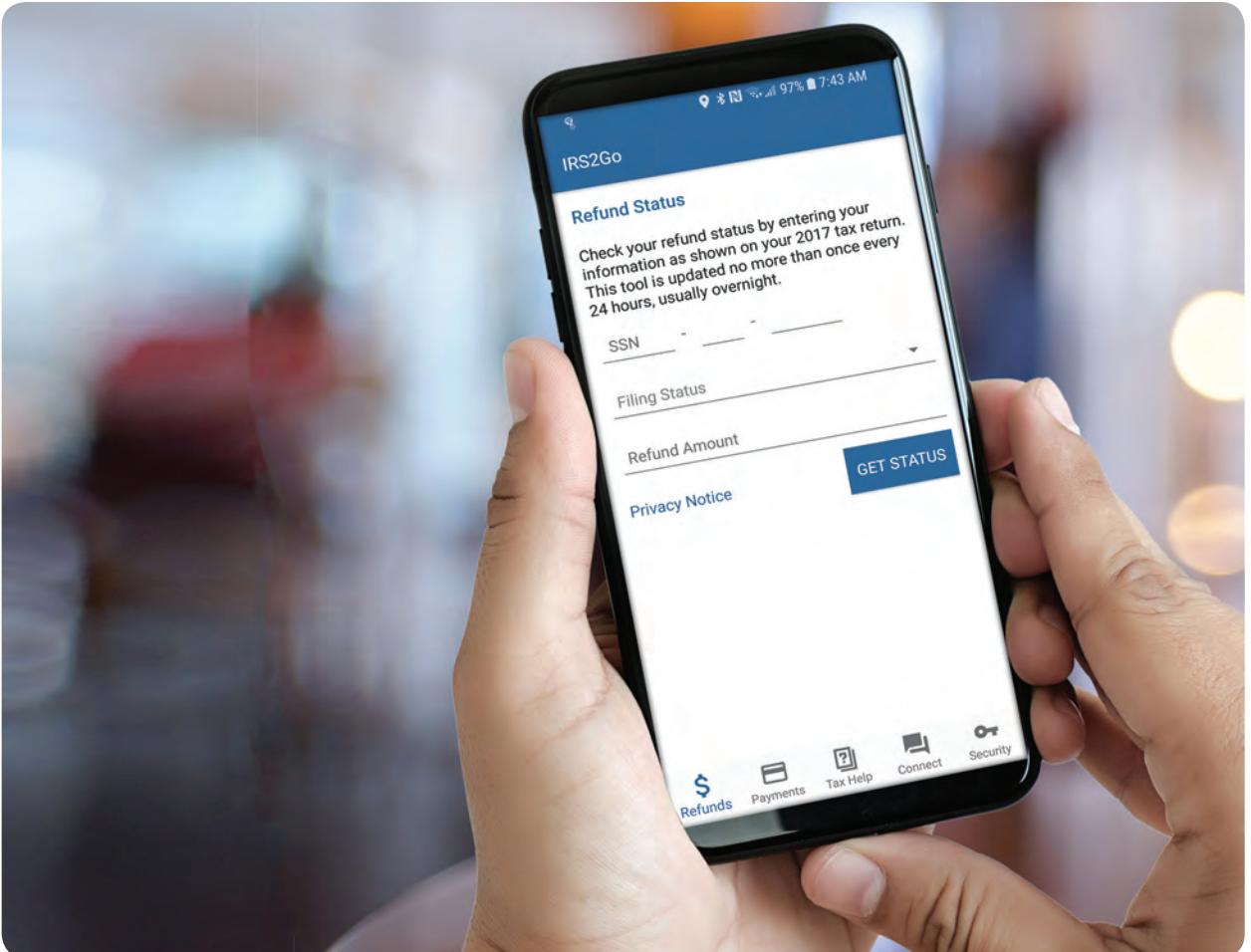


Photo credit: Getty Images



IRS2Go screenshots | 2011 and 2018

IRS GOES MOBILE

2011 – 2015

As taxpayers moved toward mobile devices, the IRS developed applications to meet demand. In January 2011, the IRS launched its first native mobile application, IRS2Go.

The app initially allowed taxpayers to check the status of their refunds and returns from their mobile devices. Subsequent updates let users access free tax preparation assistance, link to IRS news and use the app in Spanish.

TAXPAYER BILL OF RIGHTS

"At their core, taxpayer rights are human rights." - National Taxpayer Advocate Nina E. Olson

The Right to be Informed

Taxpayers have the right to know what they need to do to comply with the tax laws. They are entitled to clear explanations of the laws and IRS procedures in all tax forms, instructions, publications, notices, and correspondence. They have the right to be informed of IRS decisions about their tax accounts and to receive clear explanations of the outcomes.

The Right to Quality Service

Taxpayers have the right to receive prompt, courteous, and professional assistance in their dealings with the IRS, to be spoken to in a way they can easily understand, to receive clear and easily understandable communications from the IRS, and to speak to a supervisor about inadequate service.

The Right to Pay No More than the Correct Amount of Tax

Taxpayers have the right to pay only the amount of tax legally due, including interest and penalties, and to have the IRS apply all tax payments properly.

The Right to Challenge the IRS's Position and Be Heard

Taxpayers have the right to raise objections and provide additional documentation in response to formal IRS actions or proposed actions, to expect that the IRS will consider their timely objections and documentation promptly and fairly, and to receive a response if the IRS does not agree with their position.

The Right to Appeal an IRS Decision in an Independent Forum

Taxpayers are entitled to a fair and impartial administrative appeal of most IRS decisions, including many penalties, and have the right to receive a written response regarding the Office of Appeals' decision. Taxpayers generally have the right to take their cases to court.

Learn more at taxpayeradvocate.irs.gov/taxpayer-rights

What is the Taxpayer Advocate Service?

The Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) is your voice at the IRS. An independent organization within the IRS, TAS is here to ensure that every taxpayer is treated fairly and that you know and understand your rights. TAS can offer you free help if you have a tax problem that you haven't been able to resolve with the IRS. If you qualify, you'll be assigned to one advocate who will do everything possible to resolve your problem.

For more information, including how to contact us, visit taxpayeradvocate.irs.gov or call 1-877-777-4778.

Publication 5170 (7-2014) Catalog Number 66849X
Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service www.irs.gov



Publication 5170, Taxpayer
Bill of Rights | Internal
Revenue Service

TAXPAYER BILL OF RIGHTS

2014

In 2014, Commissioner John Koskinen and Taxpayer Advocate Nina E. Olson released an enhanced Taxpayer Bill of Rights. Written to be clear, understandable and accessible for both taxpayers and IRS employees, the updated document grouped the dozens of existing rights in the tax code into ten fundamental rights. The Taxpayer Bill of Rights is displayed in IRS offices across the country as a reminder that "respecting taxpayer rights continues to be a top priority for IRS employees."

2014

DASHBOARD (HOME)

The dashboard displays a profile sidebar for 'Tom Taxpayer' (age 50) and 'Emily Taxpayer' (age 49). It also shows tax return cards for 2015 and 2016, and a section for 'Individual-based Notifications' related to college funding.

Profile Sidebar
You and your family are constant variables that don't often change. Update your family's information that can be used to get started on next year's taxes. This includes automatically calculating if you and/or your dependents qualify for credits and deductions.

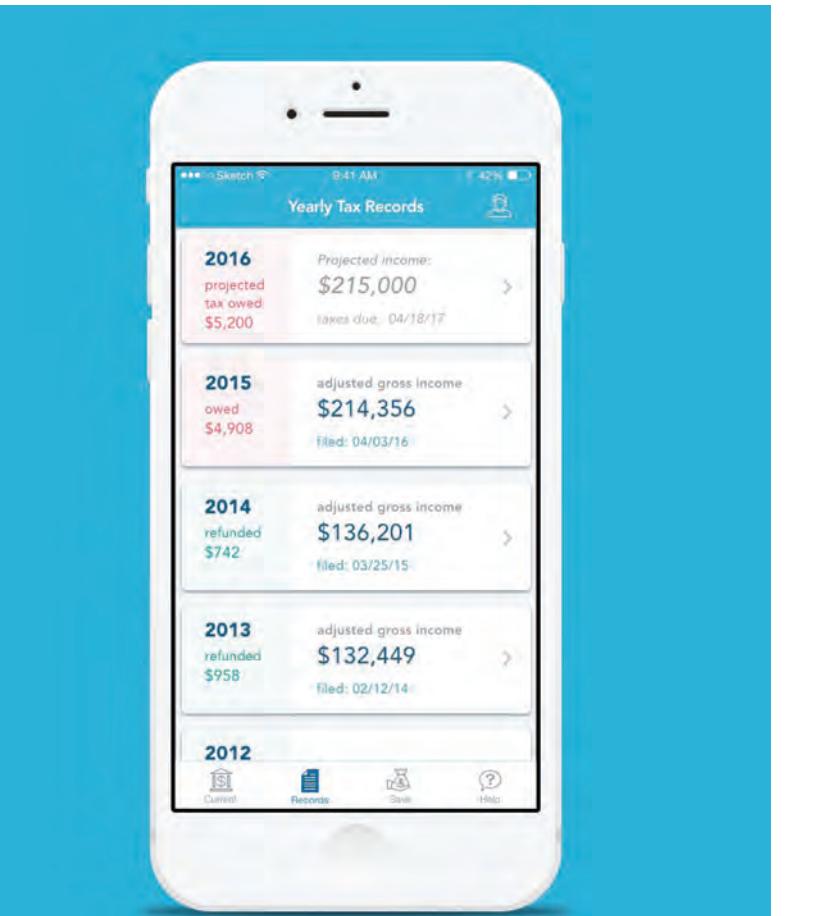
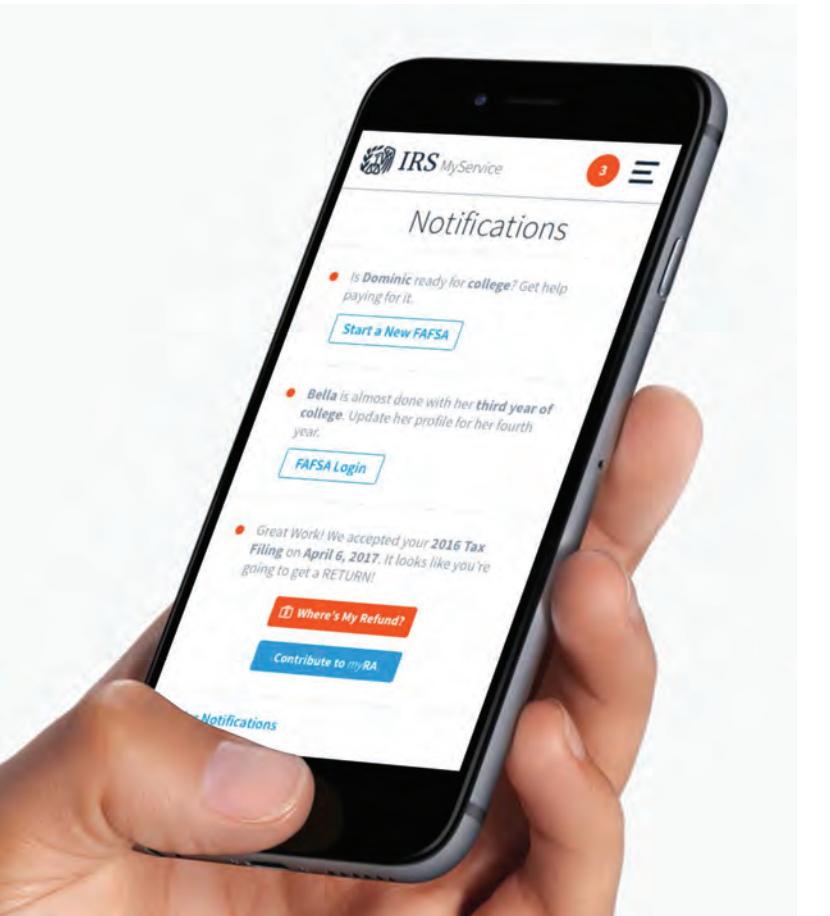
Individual-based Notifications
Profile information such as ages of children can bring automatic notifications that can be used to trigger reminders and calls to action.

Tax Return Cards
Yearly snapshots provide simple insights to compare data year-to-year before jumping into individual years. Clicking the card takes users into the Individual Return View.

Tax Return Card (Back)
Clicking [More] shows a few more quick actions a user can take.

IRS Tax Design Challenge | 2016 | Internal Revenue Service

TAX DESIGN CHALLENGE



2016
2016
2016

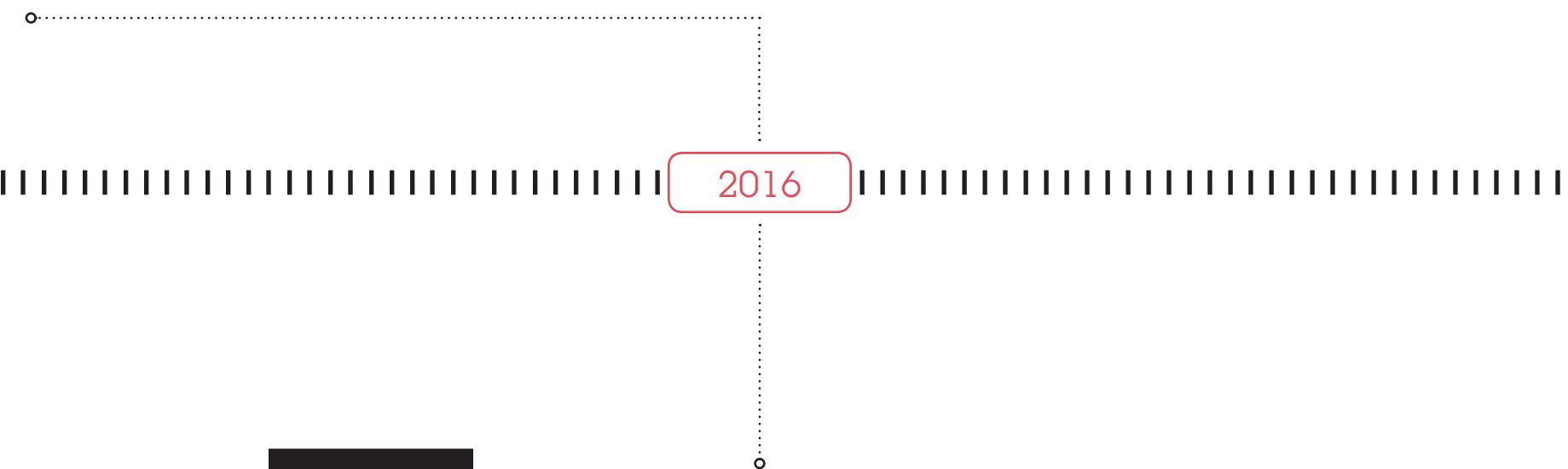
IRS hosted its first crowdsourcing competition that encouraged innovative ideas for the taxpayer experience of the future. Of 48 submissions, winners from California, Minnesota and Washington, D.C. were among those selected in categories covering:

- Overall design
- Taxpayer usefulness
- Best financial capability



Photo credit: Getty Images

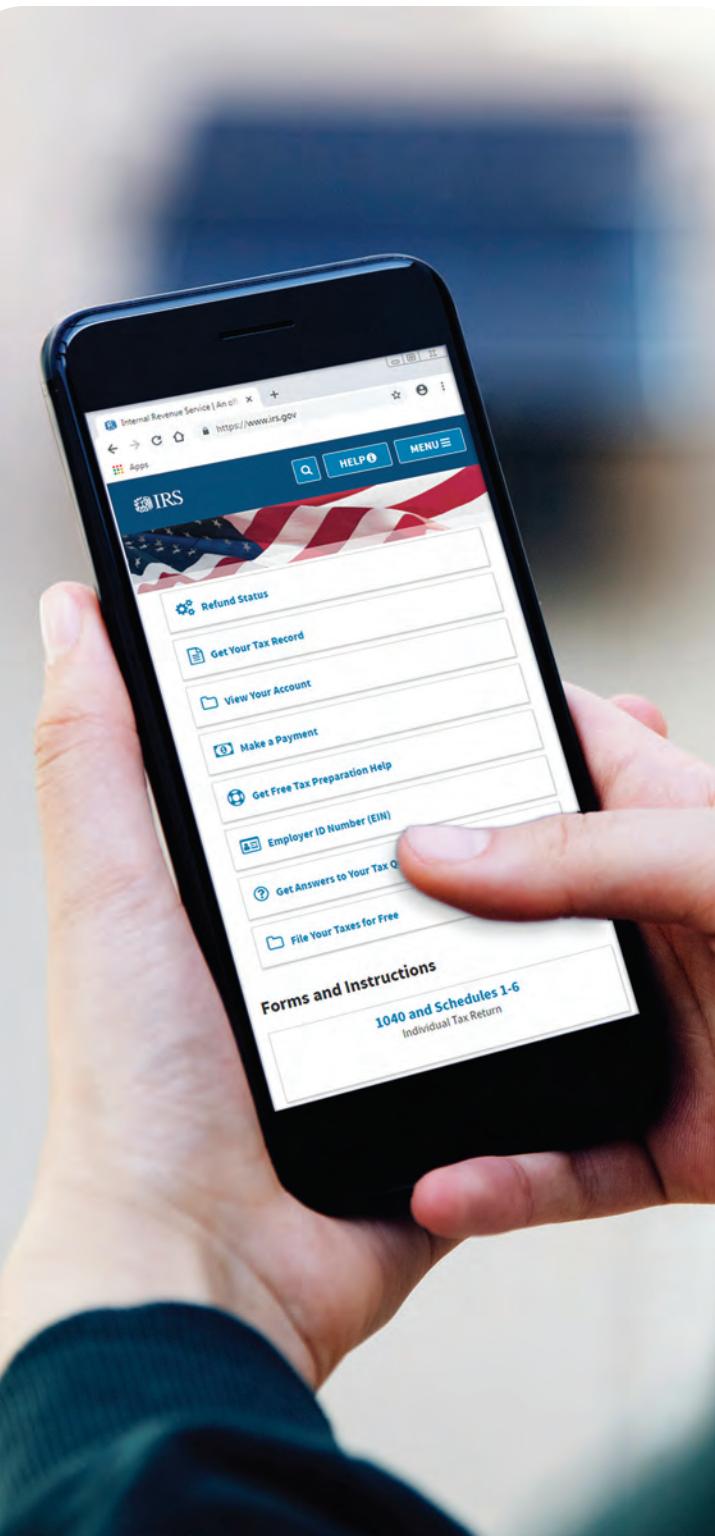
ONLINE ACCOUNT



In November 2016, the IRS launched Online Account, a self-service application that allows taxpayers to check the amount they owe, see their payment history for the last two years, view a snapshot of their most recently filed tax return and link to payment options or full transcripts.



Photo credit: Getty Images



IRS.GOV REDESIGNED

2017

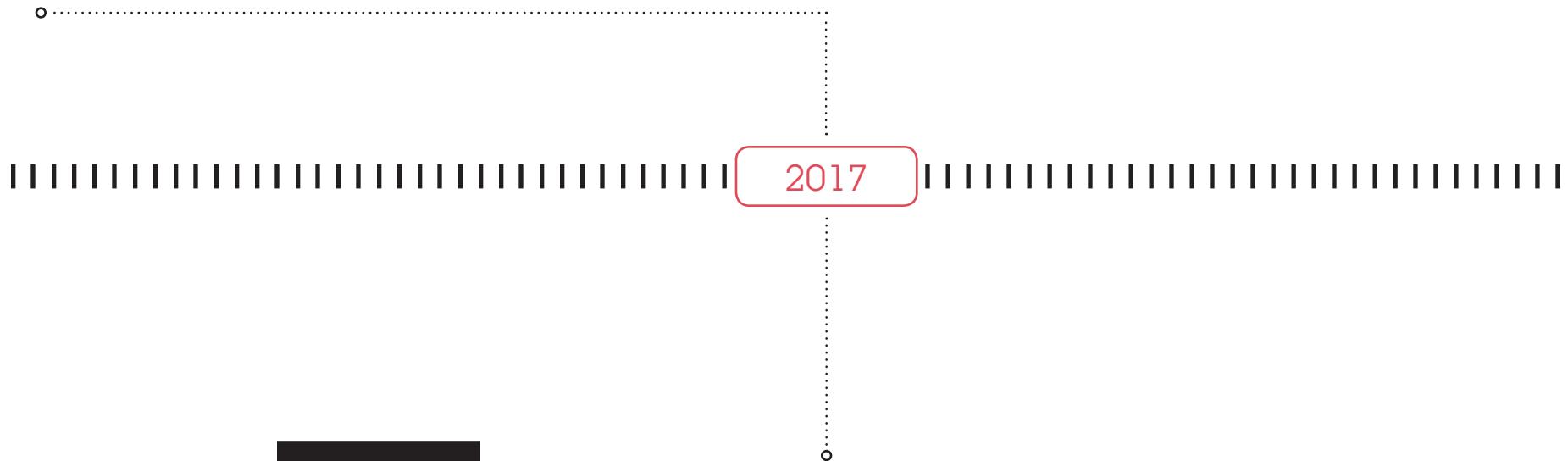
2017

In August 2017, the IRS.gov team launched a major refresh of the website. The new site was designed to be accessible for people with disabilities, viewable on mobile devices and organized for taxpayers to quickly find what they need.



U.S. Capitol Building | Getty Images

TAX CUTS AND JOBS ACT

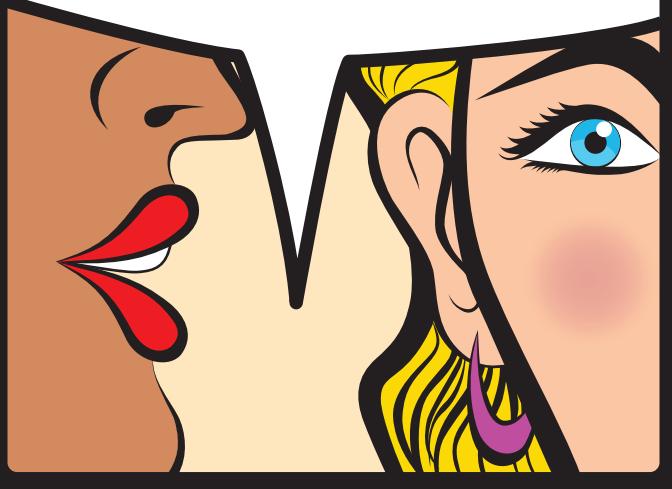


2017

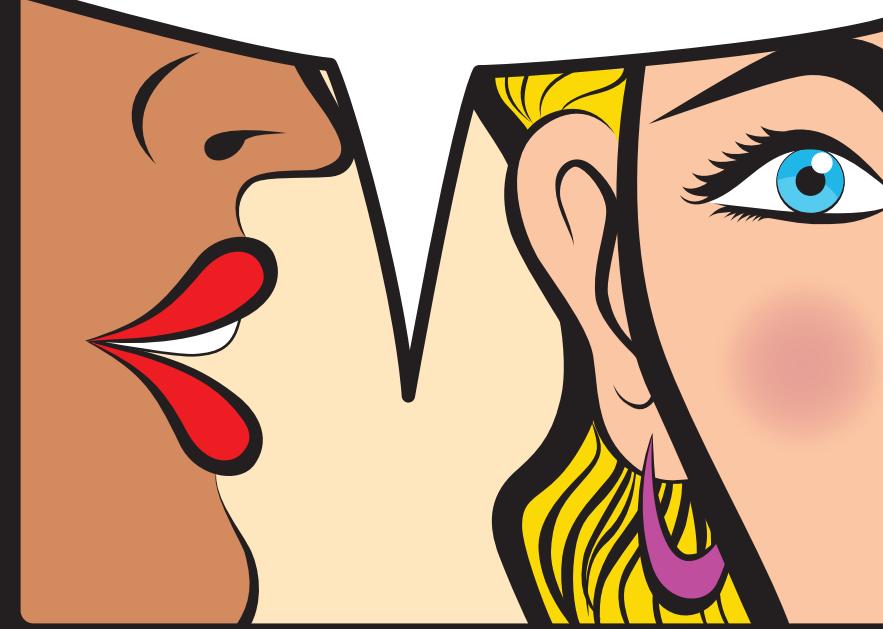
On December 22, 2017, President Donald J. Trump signed into law H.R. 1, known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, the most significant piece of tax reform legislation in decades. Today, the IRS continues its mission to provide America's taxpayers with top quality service by helping them understand and meet their tax responsibilities and enforce the law with integrity and fairness to all.

PSSST...

IRS is now on
Instagram!



Follow
@IRSNews!!



IRS SOCIAL MEDIA

2018

2018

As part of its mission to help taxpayers understand and meet their tax responsibilities, the IRS added Instagram to its social media portfolio in late 2018. The **@IRSnews** account brings new audiences closer to tax topics that affect all taxpayers. The Service also has an established presence on:

- YouTube
- Facebook
- Twitter
- LinkedIn

Form 1040 Department of the Treasury—Internal Revenue Service (99) **2018** OMB No. 1545-0074 IRS Use Only—Do not write or staple in this space.

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| Filing status: | | <input type="checkbox"/> Single | <input type="checkbox"/> Married filing jointly | <input type="checkbox"/> Married filing separately | <input type="checkbox"/> Head of household | <input type="checkbox"/> Qualifying widow(er) |
| Your first name and initial | | Last name | | Your social security number | | |
| | | | | ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ |
| Your standard deduction: | | <input type="checkbox"/> Someone can claim you as a dependent | <input type="checkbox"/> You were born before January 2, 1954 | <input type="checkbox"/> You are blind | | |
| If joint return, spouse's first name and initial | | Last name | | Spouse's social security number | | |
| | | | | ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ |
| Spouse standard deduction: | | <input type="checkbox"/> Someone can claim your spouse as a dependent | <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse was born before January 2, 1954 | <input type="checkbox"/> Full-year health care coverage or exempt (see inst.) | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse is blind | | <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse itemizes on a separate return or you were dual-status alien | | | | |
| Home address (number and street). If you have a P.O. box, see instructions. | | | Apt. no. | Presidential Election Campaign (see inst.) <input type="checkbox"/> You <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse | | |
| | | | | | | |
| City, town or post office, state, and ZIP code. If you have a foreign address, attach Schedule 6. | | | | If more than four dependents, see inst. and ✓ here ► <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Dependents (see instructions): (1) First name | | (2) Social security number | (3) Relationship to you | (4) ✓ if qualifies for (see inst.): Child tax credit <input type="checkbox"/> Credit for other dependents | | |
| | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Sign Here Joint return? See instructions. Keep a copy for your records. | | Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return and accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, they are true, correct, and complete. Declaration of preparer (other than taxpayer) is based on all information of which preparer has any knowledge. | | | | |
| Your signature | | Date | Your occupation | If the IRS sent you an Identity Protection PIN, enter it here (see inst.) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Spouse's signature. If a joint return, both must sign. | | Date | Spouse's occupation | If the IRS sent you an Identity Protection PIN, enter it here (see inst.) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Paid Preparer Use Only Firm's name ► Firm's address ► | | Preparer's name | Preparer's signature | PTIN | Firm's EIN | Check if: <input type="checkbox"/> 3rd Party Designee <input type="checkbox"/> Self-employed |
| | | | | | | |
| For Disclosure, Privacy Act, and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see separate instructions. | | | | | | |
| Cat. No. 11320B | | | | Form 1040 (2018) | | |

NEW 1040

2018

As part of a larger effort to help taxpayers, the Internal Revenue Service streamlined the Form 1040 into a shorter, simpler form. In December 2018, the IRS released the redesigned Form 1040 and six accompanying schedules for taxpayers with more complicated returns. This new Form 1040 retired the use of Form 1040-A and Form 1040-EZ for tax year 2018.

2018

LINDBERGH KIDNAPPER JAILED – RANSOM MONEY FOUND HIDDEN UNDER GARAGE FLOOR IN EAST BRONX • AL CAPONE CONVICTED OF DODGING TAXES – SENTENCED TO 11 YEARS • DOGGED I.R.S. INQUIRY ON TAX CHEAT'S SPENDING HABITS LED TO HIS CONVICTION • QUEEN OF MEAN GUILTY OF TAX EVASION • CRIME FAMILY BOSS FAILED TO FILE FEDERAL INCOME TAX RETURNS • TAX CHEAT SENTENCED TO 6 YEARS FOR DEFYING IRS • "HOLLYWOOD MADAM" SENTENCED ON TAX EVASION CHARGES IN CONNECTION WITH HIGH-PROFILE PROSTITUTION CASE • BASEBALL GREAT GUilty OF FAILING TO PAY TAXES • "SURVIVOR" WINNER SENTENCED MONTHS IN PRISON FOR FRAUDULENT TAX RETURNS • FAMOUS HOLLYWOOD ACTRESS GETS 3 YEARS FOR NOT FILED FEDERAL INCOME TAX RETURNS • U.S. FORMER ILLINOIS GOVERNOR ALLEGED PUBLIC CORRUPTION DURING TERMS AS SECRETARY OF STATE AND ATTORNEY GENERAL • 50 YEAR TERM FOR MINNESOTA MAN IN \$3.7 BILLION PONZI FRAUD • FORMER TEXAS SENATOR SENTENCED FOR \$2 MILLION WIRE FRAUD SCHEME AND \$500,000 TAX EVASION CASE • FORMER ILLINOIS U.S. REPRESENTATIVE SENTENCED TO 30 MONTHS FOR MISUSING CAMPAIGN FUNDS • BEANIE BABIES CREATOR SENTENCED FOR TAX EVASION • FIFA CORRUPTION CHARGES "WORLD CUP OF FRAUD" IRS CHIEF SAYS • IRS AGENT DISCOVERS THE IDENTITY OF A SILK ROAD KINGPIN •

100 YEARS CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION TAXES

1919 – 2019

TAX PREPARERS SENT TO PRISON FOR DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT OF MORE THAN \$3.8 MILLION • THE IRS IS CLOSING IN ON CASES INVOLVING BITCOIN INCOME REPORTING • LOUISIANA RETURN PREPARER SENTENCED TO SEVEN YEARS IN PRISON FOR FILING FRAUDULENT TAX RETURNS • RESTAURANT OWNER SENTENCED FOR MULTIPLE FRAUD SCHEMES • LOS ANGELES RETURN PREPARER SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR FRAUDULENT TAX RETURNS • CLOTHES BUSINESSMAN SENTENCED FOR TAX FRAUD • LAS VEGAS MAN SENTENCED FOR MASSIVE TAX FRAUD • MAYOR'S SON SENTENCED FOR TAX FRAUD • LAS VEGAS TREASURER SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR TAX FRAUD • TAXES • REVENUE RAISER GETS PRISON FOR TAX FRAUD • BUSINESS OWNER SENTENCED FOR MAKING FALSE STATEMENT ON TAX RETURN • SENTENCE HANDED DOWN IN MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR SCHEME TO DEFRAUD BIBB COUNTY SCHOOLS AND TAXPAYERS • VIRGINIA PHARMACY OWNER SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR \$5 MILLION EMPLOYMENT TAX FRAUD • ARIZONA WOMAN SENTENCED FOR MONEY LAUNDERING • EXECUTIVE WITH SOUTH CAROLINA TIES SENTENCED FOR STEALING \$25 MILLION



Criminal Investigation
Division Centennial
Poster | 2019 | Internal
Revenue Service

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION CENTENNIAL

2019

2019

In 1919, the Treasury Secretary asked the IRS Commissioner to form a criminal investigation unit to go after tax cheats and other criminals. 100 years later, Criminal Investigation (CI) special agents continue to bring down the most notorious criminals. CI remains the only law enforcement agency with the authority to investigate tax crimes—and has earned the reputation as the premier financial investigation unit in the world.



Image List and Credits

- 8—The Bloody Massacre Perpetrated in King Street, Boston on March 5, 1770.** | Paul Revere | 1770 | Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress
- 10—Alexander Hamilton** | John Trumbull | 1806 National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution | Gift of Henry Cabot Lodge
- 12—Washington Reviewing the Western Army at Fort Cumberland, Maryland** | Frederick Kemmelmeyer | circa 1795 | Metropolitan Museum of Art | Gift of Edgar William and Bernice Chrysler Garbisch, 1963
- 14—Capture and Burning of Washington by the British, in 1814** | Illustration in Our First Century by Richard Miller Devens | 1876 | Library of Congress
- 16—Architectural drawing of the Treasury building** | Mills, Robert, 1781-1855, architect | 1842 | Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C.
- 18—Abraham Lincoln papers: Series 1. General Correspondence.** | 1833-1916: Salmon P. Chase to Abraham Lincoln, Thursday, July 03, 1862 (Recommendation) Lincoln, Abraham, 1809-1865 | July 3, 1862 | Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress
- 20—Treasury department, July 25, 1864** | To the people of the United States. By an act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue an amount not exceeding two hundred millions of dollars in Treasury notes. U. S. Treasury dept. | Washington, 1864 | Broadsides, leaflets, and pamphlets from America and Europe
- 22—Hydrometer** | Designed by Giuseppe Tagliabue of New York, NY. | circa 1867 | SIA Acc. 11-006, Box 005 - United States National Museum. Division of Graphic Arts, Photographic Collection, 1860-1960 | Smithsonian Institution Archives
- 24—Will he dare do it?** | Nast, Thomas, 1840-1902, artist | March 2, 1878. Illustrations and political cartoons by Thomas Nast Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C.
- 26—16th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Federal Income Tax** | Congress | 1913 | National Archives at Washington, D.C.
- 27—Original Form 1040** | 1913 | From OurDocuments.gov, a joint undertaking of the National Archives & Records Administration, National History Day, and the USA Freedom Corps
- 28—4 Minute Men - A Message from Washington** | Welsh, H. Devitt, 1888-1942 | 1917 | Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C.
- 30—New York City Deputy Police Commissioner John A. Leach, right, watching agents pour liquor into sewer following a raid during the height of prohibition** | 1921 | Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C.
- 32—Internal Revenue Service Headquarters Building** | 1111 Constitution Avenue Northwest, Washington, District of Columbia, DC | Historic American Buildings Survey | After 1933 | Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C.
- 34—Al Capone** | Unidentified Artist | December 26, 1925 | National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution
- 36—Franklin D. Roosevelt** | Oskar Stoessel | 1940 | National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; gift of David E. Finley
- 38—Stamp 'em out Buy U.S. stamps and bonds** | Byrne, Thomas A., artist, Federal Art Project, sponsor | Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C.
- 40—The Punched Card** | Trade publication for the Punched Card Publishing Company | 1952 | National Museum of American History, Gift of Thomas J. Bergin
- 42—Harry S. Truman** | Martha Greta Kempton | 1948 | National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution
- 44—Photo** | Records of the Internal Revenue Service
- 46—Right on the Button** | Screenshots | Motion Picture Films, compiled ca. 1960 - ca. 1970 | Record Group 58: Records of the Internal Revenue Service, 1791 – 2006
- 48—Photos** | Records of the Internal Revenue Service
- 50—President John F. Kennedy addresses the Joint Conference of Regional Commissioners and Directors of Internal Revenue Service (IRS)** | May 1, 1961 | White House Photographs | John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum
- 52—IRS Philadelphia, PA** | Leffler, Warren K., photographer | April 14, 1971 | U.S. News & World Report magazine photograph collection Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540
- 54—IRS, Philadelphia, PA** | Trikosko, Marion S., photographer | March 11, 1965 | U.S. News & World Report magazine photograph collection | Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C.
- 56—Internal Revenue Service** | Trikosko, Marion S., photographer | February 2, 1965 | Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540
- 58—IRS Service Center Automated Mail Processing System, Fresno, CA** | March 6, 2019 | Internal Revenue Service
- 58—Screenshot from IRS video training video** | Internal Revenue Service
- 60—President Ronald Reagan signing the Tax Reform Act of 1986 with members of Congress and White House staff present on the South Lawn** | October 22, 1986 | The U.S. National Archives and Records Administration: Ronald Reagan Presidential Library & Museum
- 63—Understanding Taxes 1982 Poster** | Publication 1042 (Rev 7-81) | Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service
- 64—Publication 1, Your Rights as a Taxpayer** | August 1988 | Internal Revenue Service
- 66—IRS e-File Logo 1995**
- 67—FedWorld Bulletin Board System (BBS) screenshot** | Kermit 95+ Manual for K95 Version 2.1.3 | columbia.edu
- 68—Wayback Machine** | IRS.gov: January 1, 2006; January 1, 2015; January 1, 2016; January 1, 2018
- 70—Internal Revenue Service Building** | Getty Images
- 72—Wayback Machine** | Where's My Refund: September 7, 2005; FreeFile: September 26, 2006; Withholding Calculator: October 1, 2012
- 74—Online Payment Agreement:** screenshot 2013 | **Direct Pay:** screenshot 2018
- 76—Transcript Delivery Service:** screenshot 2002 | **Electronic PIN Signature:** screenshot 2011
- 78—Wayback Machine** | November 1, 2010
- 80—IRS2Go screenshots** | 2011 and 2018
- 82—Publication 5170, Taxpayer Bill of Rights** | Internal Revenue Service
- 85—IRS Tax Design Challenge** | 2016 | Internal Revenue Service
- 86—Online Account screenshot** | Screenshot | 2018
- 88—IRS.gov** | desktop and mobile device screenshots | 2017
- 90—U.S. Capitol Building** | Getty Images
- 92—Image** | December 2018 | Internal Revenue Service
- 94—IRS Form 1040** | December 2018 | Internal Revenue Service
- 96—Criminal Investigation Division Centennial Poster** | 2019 | Internal Revenue Service

