Section 15 – Other Systems: CADE, CADE2, SCRIPS, CFOL and FTD

1 Nature of Changes

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2 Customer Account Data Engine (CADE)

Summary - Current CADE has provided a foundation for modernized systems.   Building on current CADE, the Internal Revenue Service will have the flexibility to respond more quickly to complex tax law and policy initiatives-changes that the existing Master File system cannot currently make easily or cost-effectively accommodate.

Current CADE Release 4.2 deployed on January 15, 2009 and added the capabilities to process certain revenue receipt transactions, extension (Forms 4868), and last name changes.

A revised program strategy is under development which will leverage several years of successful current CADE implementation by converting IRS's existing Individual Master File (IMF) into a daily processing architecture by migrating all core tax account processing to a target application architecture and relational database structure. Customer Account Data Engine will allow quicker data conversion than a sequential conversion of source data and will enhance IRS's ability to address technology security, financial material weaknesses, and long-term architectural planning and viability.

More information can be found at CADE's web site located via the intranet at:

http://bsm.web.irs.gov/CADE/FactSheets/FactSheetCADE1.htm

3 Customer Account Data Engine 2 (CADE2)

A. Background

The Customer Account Data Engine 2 (CADE 2) will leverage existing systems and components, including Individual Master File (IMF) applications, to perform functions related to accessing and updating taxpayer account data, managing cases and resolving account issues. It will implement a single system that uses a relational database to process on a daily basis accounts that are currently supported by IMF and current CADE. Additionally, the Customer Account Data Engine 2 will address relevant financial material weaknesses and security weaknesses associated with core tax account processing.

B. Implementation

The CADE 2 implementation involves three phases:

Transition State 1, the IRS will establish a single database that will house all individual taxpayer accounts. Processing will be enhanced to include daily batch processing. The key IRS customer service operational database, IDRS, will have the benefit of more timely posted data. The solution will populate the IPM analytical data store and provide business users with tools to more effectively use the data for compliance and

customer service. Enhanced data security will be in place. Note that downstream systems that must be modified to support daily processing are included in the scope of Transition State 1. Downstream systems that do not need to be modified, but wish to take advantage of daily processing are not included in the scope of Transition State 1.

Transition State 2, a single processing system will be in place. Applications will use the taxpayer account database. The solution will leverage elements of current IMF and Current CADE for some functions. The CADE 2 Program will make continued progress addressing the financial material weaknesses. In Transition State 2, a combination of current-state components and transitional components will be used to fill the functional needs of individual taxpayer account processing.

Target State, completes the transition to the target-state applications and database, provides a complete data-centric solution, retires all transitional components and addresses all financial and security material weaknesses identified at the inception of the Program.

More information can be found at CADE 2's web site located via the intranet at:

http://mits.web.irs.gov/CADE2

4   Service Center Recognition/Image Processing System (SCRIPS)

SCRIPS is an Image Processing System that processes, IRP,IRP ACA, Schedule K-1, Form 940 and Form 941 applications in four submission sites. The submission sites are Austin, Cincinnati, Kansas City and Ogden Campuses. SCRIPS provides character recognition, automated numbering and code & edit functions, minimizing operator workload and maximizing processing throughput. SCRIPS stores and retrieves digitized images of the document. SCRIPS interfaces with BBTS to control the documents for processing and with IDRS allowing images of the documents to be requested via Command Code ESTABS. SCRIPS interfaces sending data for downstream processing (F940/941/IRP/Sch K-1) through DED and GMF, and sending the IRP ACA data to the AIR system. SCRIPS also sends the 94X Schedule R data to SWETRS and IPM and a copy of the K-1 data and images SOI system. The following forms are scanned and processed by SCRIPS at the centers indicated:

IRP/ IRP ACA	Austin and Kansas City
Form 1041 Schedule K-1	Cincinnati and Ogden
Form 1065 Schedule K-1	Cincinnati and Ogden
Form 1120S Schedule K-1	Cincinnati and Ogden
Form 940	Cincinnati and Ogden
Form 941	Cincinnati and Ogden

Additional and more specific information on SCRIPS processing can be found in following published IRM's:

IRP Processing on SCRIPS	3.41.269
General Processing via SCRIPS	3.41.274
Scanning Operations	3.41.275
K-1 Processing	3.0.101
941	3.41.276
940	3.41.277
ACA Information Returns Processing	3.41.267

5   Corporate File On-Line (CFOL)

A.   Summary

- CFOL provides NATIONWIDE access to information processed through any Area Office/Campus and posted to any of the master files.
- CFOL command codes provide on-line access to master file information, residing at MCC/DCC, via IDRS.
- CFOL command codes are available even when IDRS is not.
- CFOL command codes are for research only capabilities (cannot adjust accounts).
- CFOL command codes will not show pending transactions, case controls, history items or unpostables. Therefore, IDRS research should be done prior to accessing certain CFOL command codes.
- Additional reference information for the CFOL command codes can be found in IRM 2.3 and at the SERP website under Job Aids.

Help For CFOL:

Any CFOL command code with the definer "H" will display the help screen for that command code (i.e. BMFOLH).

Note: This will change as paging capabilities become available.

CFOL COMMAND CODES

BMFOL	DTVUE	ERTVU	INOLE	NAMEI	RPVUE	SUPOL	TRERS
BRTVU	DUPED	FINDE	IRPOL	NAMES	RPVCU	TPCIN	TRPRT
DDBOL	DUPOL	FINDS	IRPTR	PMFOL	RTVUE	TPCOL	
DDPOL	EMFOL	IMFOL	NAMEB	RPPRT	RTFTP	TPIIP	
DM1DT	EOGEN	IMFOR	NAMEE	RPVOL	SPARQ	TRDBV	

TRPRT Important Note: All RTVUE and BRTVU screens reflect information as shown on the original posted return only. For post-processing adjust-ments, see Command Codes IMFOL and BMFOL. CC BRTVU will show those amended returns which are not "G" coded.

Display screens and Field Definitions for all of the command codes listed above can be found at the IDRS Command Codes Job Aid located on the SERP web site at:

http://serp.enterprise.irs.gov/databases/irm-sup.dr/job-aid.dr/command-code.dr/idrs_command_code_job_aid.htm

B.   CFOL Specialized Glossary

2% TRIGGER DATE — Indicates start date for computation of debit interest at normal rate plus 2% (MMDDYYYY format).

6020B INDICATOR — IRS prepared a substitute return for a non-filer or delinquent filer under IRC SEC 6020(b).

23C DATE — The date an assessment is posted to the Master File. It is also the date the first master file notice is sent on a balance due document. Commonly referred to as the notice date or assessment date. Also shown as Settlement Date.

ADJ REASON CDS — ADJUSTMENT REASON CODES — Reason codes describe where the adjustment action affects the original return and determines the explanation that will print on the Adjustment Notice.

ADP IND — Taxpayer indicated that some or part of the company's accounting/tax records were kept on a computerized system. Values are:

    Blank Records not computerized
    1 Records computerized

APPLIED REFUND INDICATOR — Indicates the disposition of any overpayment of taxes. Values are:

    Blank all other conditions
    1 Credit elect
    2 Refund

ARDI IND — Accounts Receivable Dollar Inventory Indicator. If set when a module is established, the indicator is set based solely on assess-ments. When set on an existing module, both assessments and accruals are used in determining the value of the indicator. Once set to a value other than zero, the indicator will remain at that value without regard to the ending module balance. Values are:

0	Credit balance, zero balance, debit balance <$25,000.00	
1	Debit balance of $25,000.00 to $99,999.99	
2	Debit balance of $100,000.00 to $999,999.99	
3	Debit balance of $1,000,000.00 to $49,999,999.99	
4	Debit balance of $50,000,000.00 or greater	

ASED — **Assessment Statute Expiration Date** — The last date an assessment may be made, usually 3 years from the due date of the return or the received date whichever is later. Other conditions may exist; see IRM 5.9.4.2.

ASSESSED MODULE BALANCE — Sum of tax, penalty amount; interest assessed and interest paid amounts (does not include accruals).

ASSET CODE — A one position field which indicates the range of total assets reported. Values are:

0	Total assets is blank, zero or negative	
1	Total assets is $.0 to $9,999.99	
2	Total assets is $10,000.00 to $24,999.99	
3	Total assets is $25,000.00 to $99,999.99	
4	Total assets is $100,000.00 to $499,999.99	
5	Total assets is $500,000.00 to $999,999.99	
6	Total assets is $1,000,000.00 to $4,999,999.99	
7	Total assets is $5,000,000.00 to $9,999,999.99	
8	Total assets is $10,000,000.00 to $49,999,999.99	
9	Total assets is $50,000,000.00 or more	

AUDIT CODES — Used to identify a particular condition on the return for audit. See specific return sections for values.

AUDIT YEAR — Year under examination in YYYYMM format.

BWH — **BACKUP WITHHOLDING** — An additional amount of income tax (28%) required to be withheld by the payer on dividends and interest income when the taxpayer fails to provide SSN to payer.

BWI — **BACKUP WITHHOLDING INDICATOR** — Indicates of status of backup withholding on module. Values are:

0 - Not subject to backup withholding
1 - Potentially subject (liable)
2 - Subject (liable)
4 - Satisfied
8 - Suspended
M - Multiple Periods

BUSINESS MASTER FILE (BMF) — A magnetic tape file containing information about taxpayers filing business returns and related documents.

CAF — **Centralized Authorization File** — A computerized system of records which houses authorization information from both powers of attorney and tax information authorizations. The CAF system contains several types or records, among them taxpayers, representatives, tax modules, and authorizations.

CAF IND — **Centralized Authorization File Indicator** — gives information about the Power of Attorney. Values are:

    0   TC 961 deleted or revoked module
    1   1 representative authorized to receive notices
    2   2 representatives authorized to receive notices

    3   1 representative authorized to receive notices and refunds
    4   2 representatives authorized to receive notices and 1 representative authorized to receive refunds
    5   No authorization to receive notices or refunds. No blind trust.
    6   Reserved
    7   1 representative authorized to receive refunds
    8   Blind trust in effect

CALENDAR YEAR — A Tax Year that ends on December 31st.

CAMPUS ID — Campus identification code. Values are:

ID	Campus	ID	Campus
07	Atlanta Campus	19	Brookhaven Campus
08	Andover Campus	28	Philadelphia Campus
09	Kansas City Campus	29	Ogden Campus
17	Cincinnati Campus	49	Memphis Campus
18	Austin Campus	89	Fresno Campus

CASE MAJOR — Provides IRP summary information, and entity information from the Individual Master File (name/address, prior year info)

CASE MINOR — Provides specific data from each information return filed for the taxpayer.

CFOL — CORPORATE FILES ON-LINE — Provides access to taxpayer information (return, transcript, IRP, etc.) at the computing center. This data is accessible through IDRS via various command codes.

CHECK DIGIT — Two computer-generated alpha characters used mainly to reduce key strokes during transcribing.

COMBAT DEPART — Combat Departure Date in MMDDYYYY format

COMBAT ENTRY — Combat Entry Date in MMDDYYYY format

COMBAT INDICATOR — Indicates taxpayer was stationed in a combat zone. Values are:

    0 Not applicable
    1 Combat Zone freeze on

COMMAND CODE — A five character code used to initiate information from IDRS.

COMP COND CD — COMPUTER CONDITION CODE — An alpha or numeric character edited onto a tax return to identify a special condition or computation for the computer. CCCs post to the master file. See Section 3.

COMPTR TRANS — COMPUTER TRANSACTION — Computer-generated fields. (for RTVUE, RFFTP and BRTVU this is now PER CMPTR)

COMPUTING CENTERS — Centers where business and individual transactions are posted to taxpayer accounts residing on the master files. The three computing centers are: Detroit, Martinsburg and Tennessee.

CORR IND — CAWR W-3/W-2 Correction Indicator — Indicates whether a TC 980/984 either with correction indicator of "blank" or "C" has posted to a CAWR module. Values are:

    blank — Not significant
    C   — Original and corrected documents.

CORR RCVD DT — CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED DATE — Date taxpayer's reply to our correspondence was received in the Campus. This date will appear in MMDDYYYY format. If no reply to correspondence, the field will contain 999999. The field will be blank if correspon-dence and reply occurred prior to the return due date, or correspondence was not issued.

CORRESPONDENCE CODE — A two position field which indicates the reply state of correspondence initiated by IRS. Values are:

> Blank No correspondence was initiated by IRS
> 11 Reply received with all requested information
> 12 Reply received with some of requested information
> 13 Reply received with none of requested information
> 14 No reply received
> 21 Reply to second correspondence with all information
> 22 Reply to second correspondence with some information
> 23 Reply to second correspondence with none of requested information
> 24 No reply to second correspondence

CREDIT INT DT — CREDIT INTEREST DATE — Date which credit interest is computed. Shown in MMDDYYYY format.

CSED — COLLECTION STATUTE EXPIRATION DATE — The last date to collect delinquent tax without filing a suit for judgment. Usually ten years form the assessment date.

CUSIP NUMBER — Committee on uniform securities ID procedures number. Assigned to corporations and other entities which issue public securities listed on stock exchanges or traded over the counter (updated from latest return posted).

CURRENTLY NOT COLLECTIBLE — Displays if any module in the account has an unreversed TC 530.

CYCLE — All transactions posting to good tape for transmittal to MCC are processed through the Campus during a prescribed period: usually one week.

CYCLE POSTED — The processing week the return or transaction posted to the master file. A six digit number – the first four digits are the year, the second two are the week number.

DELINQUENT RETURN — A return filed after the relevant due date without an approved extension.

DIF CATEGORY — Identifies Examination potential as determined by a predefined mathematical rule.

DIF FORMULA — Code to determine the potential increase in tax resulting from a DIF audit.

DIF SCORE — A four digit score assigned to a return based on the calculation of a mathematical formula which in combination with a formula code determines which returns should be inventoried. Historical as of 7/1994.

DISPOSAL CODE — Two digit codes are used to indicate the disposition of an examination. The codes are assigned by the Examination Division. See Section 12.05.

DLN — DOCUMENT LOCATOR NUMBER — A controlled number assigned to every return or document input through the ADP system. The fourteenth digit is the year of processing. The DLN is used to control, identify and locate documents.

DM-1 — DATA MASTER-1 — Social Security Administration Tape. The DM-1 contains all names and social security numbers assigned by SSA.

DSI — DEPENDENCY STATUS INDICATOR — A box on page 2 of the 1040 return that indicates when the taxpayer can be claimed as a dependent on another person's return. Values are:

> Blank Not Applicable
> 1 Yes

DTC — DEPENDENCY TIN CODE — A single-digit numeric code edited in the exemption area used to track taxpayers based on whether they provided the IRS with dependent SSN/age information. A maximum of six DTC's are edited per return.

EARNED INCOME CREDIT (EIC) — A credit which may be taken by a taxpayer with a dependent child, an adjusted gross income of less than $22,370 and a filing status of 1, 2, 4, 5, or 7.

EDIT — To place certain marks on documents and properly enter misplaced items in preparation for key punch operation.

EDIT FTD PENALTY — The amount the taxpayer computes if FTD penalty is present.

EIN — EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER — An assigned nine digit number to identify a business tax account.

EMPLOYMENT CODE(S) — A one letter code used to identify certain employers regarding Social Security Taxes and Federal Unemployment Tax. Applicable to certain Form 941/943 filers. Values are:

>C Church or Church-controlled Organization filing Form 8274 (not subject to FICA or FUTA)
>F Federal Employer
>G Only State or local government Agencies subject to withholding tax
>M Maritime Industry
>N Non-profit organization subject to FICA
>S Foreign Subsidiary
>T State or local Government Agency covered under a Section 218 Agreement
>W Section 501(c)(3) of the IRC Non-profit Organization (not subject to FUTA)
>N Non Profit Organization subject to FICA
>(-) Deletes employment codes

ENT UPDT CY — ENTITY UPDATE CYCLE — Cycle of the latest update.

ENTITY CODE — Indicates how much of the entity (name, address, SSN) was entered by the Campus in DIS. Values are:

>1 Long entity – change in Primary SSN on pre-print label or handwritten name & address
>2 Short entity – pre-print label or name control only
>3 Intermediate entity – address change on pre-print label or F1040X
>5 Partial Entity – Taxpayer corrected name on pre-print label – no change to address

ENTRY CODE — A two character code assigned upon request to authorized terminal operators.

ERS — ERROR RESOLUTION SYSTEM — A system for the examination and correction of returns rejected due to taxpayer and processing errors.

ES DISC — ESTIMATED TAX DISCRP CODE — Estimated Tax Discrepancy Code. Values are:

>Blank No discrepancy
>$ Discrepancy

ESP IND — ESTIMATED TAX PENALTY INDICATOR — A single digit numeric code used to indicate the box checked on Form 2210/2210F. Values are:

>1 Waiver
>2 Annualized Income
>3 Withholding
>4 High Income Taxpayer – Based on annualized income
>5 High Income Taxpayer – Based on Modified AGI
>6 Filing Status Change
>9 More than one of the above conditions

ESTAB DT — ESTABLISHMENT DATE — Year and month the entity was established on the master file.

FILE FOLDER NUMBER — Nine digit number assigned by KDO (Key Area Office) to the case files of plan applications for internal control and public service purposes. This number appears on determination letters and opinions issued.

FILE SOURCE — A one digit code which follows the Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN). Values are:

Code	Definition		Code	Definition
Blank	valid SSN or EIN		P	valid IRA SSN

Code	Definition		Code	Definition
*	invalid SSN on IMF		X	invalid IRA SSN
V	valid SSN on BMF		P	valid EPMF EIN
W	invalid SSN on BMF		X	invalid EPMF EIN
D	Temporary TIN			

FILING LOC CODE — FILING LOCATION CODE — Campus where latest return was filed.

FISCAL YEAR — Tax year ending the last day of any month other than December.

FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE — Country of citizenship of any foreign individual, who at the end of the tax year, owned, directly or indirectly, 50% or more of the corporation's voting stock. Values are:

Code	Country		Code	Country		Code	Country
AR	Argentina		EI	Ireland		KS	South Korea
AS	Australia		IS	Israel		SW	Sweden
BF	Bahamas		JA	Japan		SZ	Switzerland
CA	Canada		LU	Luxembourg		TW	Taiwan
CJ	Cayman Islands		MX	Mexico		UK	United Kingdom
CO	Columbia		NL	Netherlands		GM	Germany
DA	Denmark		NA	Netherlands Antilles		VE	Venezuela
FR	France		PM	Panama		OC	"Other Country"
HK	Hong Kong		RP	Philippines			

FRC — FILING REQUIREMENT CODE — These codes are posted to the entity section of the master file. Identifies the type of return a tax-payer must file. They are also used to identify the types of forms the IRS must mail to the taxpayer. See Section 8.

FREEZE CDS — FREEZE CODES — Alpha code applied to a master file account identifying specific conditions generated either systemically, during the processing operation, or manually. Restricts normal computer operations. See Section 8.03.

FSC — FILING STATUS CODE — A single-digit numeric code equivalent to the number of the filing status box checked by the taxpayer or edited by the Campus. Values are:

FORMS 1040, 1040A, & 1040EZ			Form 1040ES	
Code	Definition		Code	Definition
0	Single, filing declaration of estimated income tax		0	One name in nameline
1	Single taxpayer		7	Two names in nameline
2	Married taxpayer filing joint return			
3	Married taxpayer filing a separate return, spouse required to file			
4	Head of Household			
5	Widow(er) with dependent child			
6	Married filing a separate return and spouse is not required to file			
7	Head of Household with an unmarried child's name listed on the return, but no exemption claimed.			

FTP ASS'D — FTP ASSESSED — FAILURE TO PAY PENALTY ASSESSED — Amount of computed FTP due IRS against which collection action can be taken.

FTP START DT — **Failure to pay penalty computation start date**. This represents the first penalty month and its beginning date.

FUTA — **Federal Unemployment Tax Act** — Provides for cooperation between state and federal governments in the establishment and administration of unemployment insurance.

FYM — Fiscal Year Month — Fiscal year ending date.

GROUP EXEMPTION NUMBER — A four digit number assigned to parent/central organization.

HIGH INC — HIGH INCOME INDICATOR — Used in the ES Tax processing at the master file.

Set when:
(a)Unreversed estimated tax payments and/or penalty are present on any of the past 3 year taxable periods; and
(b)FSC is 3 and current year AGI is $37,500 or greater and CY AGI is $20,000 or more over prior year AGI; or
(c)FSC is other than 3 and current year AGI is $75,000 or greater and CY AGI is $40,000 or more over prior year AGI.

Values are:
      1. Taxpayer met all high income conditions
      2 Taxpayer met at least one, but not all high income conditions

HISTORIC DO — Indicates entity primary location DO code at the time of posting a transaction. Once TC 150 posts and Historic DO has been updated, no further updates will occur.

HOLD CODE — Numeric code used with TC29X or TC 30X when it is desired to prevent or delay the issuance of a refund and/or notice. See Section 8 for a complete listing.

IDRS TECHNICIAN — Assistor in the IDRS control group or customer support section at each SC.

IMF — INDIVIDUAL MASTER FILE — a magnetic tape file containing information about taxpayers filing individual income tax returns and related documents.

INCOMPLETE RETURN ITEM (IRI) CODES — Two digit IRI code(s) are displayed on TXMODA. Up to a maximum of five (5) two-digit nu-meric codes may be on any one module. A correspondence Code 11, 21, 22, 23, 24 or 12, 13, 14, must also be present. The IRI codes only apply to the returns that are part of the IRI program, which include Forms 990; 990-EZ & 990-PF.

Form 990 (Doc Code 90)			Form 990EZ (Doc Code 09)	
Item Missing	IRI Code Value		Item Missing	IRI Code Value
Part II	92		Part I	61
Part IV	94		Part II	62
Part V	95		Part IV	64

Schedule A (Doc Code 90 or 09)			Form 990PF (Doc Code 91)	
Item Missing	IRI Code Value		Item Missing	IRI Code Value
Schedule A	30		Part I	01
Sch. A – Part I	31 (Doc Code 90 only)		Part II	02
Sch. A – Part I	41 (Doc Code 09 only)		Part VIII	08
Sch. A – Part II	32 (Doc Code 90 only)		Part X	10
Sch. A – Part II	42 (Doc Code 09 only)		Part XI	11
Sch. A – Part III	33		Part XIII	13
Sch. A – Part IV	34		Part XIV	14
Sch. A – Part IV-A	38		Part XV	15

Schedule A (Doc Code 90 or 09)			Form 990PF (Doc Code 91)	
Sch. A – Part V	35		Part XVII	17
Sch. A – Part VI-A	36			
Sch. A – Part VII	37			

Form 990 (DOC Code 93)			Form 990-EZ (DOC Code 92)	
Item Missing	IRI Code Value		Item Missing	IRI Code Value
Wrong revision of Form 990	98		Filed a 990-EZ, should have filed a 990	91
Missing signature	90		Missing Signature	90
Part VII	87		Part II	62
Part VIII	88		Part IV	64
Part IX	89		Entire Sch. A missing or wrong revision	20
Part X	80		Sch. A Part I	21
Entire Sch. A missing or wrong revision	20		Sch. A Part II	22
Sch. A Part I	21		Sch. A Part III	23
Sch. A Part II	22		Sch. B	50
Sch. A Part III	23		Sch. C	51
Sch. B	50		Sch. F	53
Sch. C	51		Sch. L	54
Sch. D Part I	52			
Sch. F	53			
Sch. L	54			
Sch. R	55			
Sch. J	56			
Sch. H	57			
Sch. O	58			
Audited Financial Statements	59			

Doc Code 90, 09, 91, 92 and93				
Item Missing	IRI Code Value		Item Missing	IRI Code Value
Schedule B	50		Non-IRI Issue	99 (Correspondence Codes 11, 12, 13 or 14 only)
Missing Signature	90			

INCOMPLETE RETURN ITEM (IRI) ISSUE CODES — Issue Codes identify whether a Form 990, 990-EZ or 990-PF is late filed, incomplete or late filed and incomplete. The Issue Code is a two-digit numeric code displayed on TXMODA. The Issue Code also identifies whether a CP (150, 151 or 152) notice was generated.

Issue Code – 01

• Generates a CP 150 when the return is late filed only.
• No significant IRI Code present
• Valid on MFT 44 (Doc Code 91) & MFT 67 (Doc Codes 90 & 09)

Issue Code – 02

Any line marked with # is for official use only

• CP 152 – Issued when a return is timely filed and
• Correspondence Code 22, 23 or 24 is present
• Valid on MFT 44 (Doc Code 91) and MFT 67 (Doc Codes 90 & 09)

Issue Code – 03

• CP 152 – Issued when a return is both late filed and incomplete
• Correspondence Code 22, 23 or 24 is present
• Valid on MFT 44 (Doc Code 91) and MFT 67 (Doc Codes 90 & 09)

INSTALLMENT SALES INDICATOR — Codes are based on Question D, Sales Form 6252, Installment Sales. Values are:

Blank Form 6252 not present
1 "YES" box checked
2 "NO" box checked
3 Neither or both boxes checked when Form 6252 is present

INT ASSESSED — INTEREST ASSESSED — Amount of computed interest due IRS against which collection action can be made.

INT COMPTN DT — INTEREST COMPUTATION DATE (Debit) in MMDDYYYY format. The date from which debit interest is computed.

IRA CONDITION CODE — a two digit numeric code used to identify reasonable cause, requests for waiver, amended Forms 5329 or de-ceased IRA distribution recipients. See Section 3,.04.

IRS EMPLOYEE LITERAL — indicates whether taxpayer is an IRS Employee. Values are:

IRS Employee Code	Definition
P	Primary taxpayer is IRS employee
S	Secondary taxpayer is IRS employee
B	Both taxpayers are IRS employees
Blank	Not an IRS employee

KEY DO — KEY AREA OFFICE — The office charged with the primary administrative and audit functions of Exempt Organizations.

LIST YEAR — The year the return was processed.

MFR — MAIL FILING REQUIREMENTS — are posted to the entity section of the Master File to identify the types of returns a taxpayer must file. They are also used to identify the types of forms the IRS must mail to the taxpayer. See Section 8 or IMFOL "E" for a list of values.

MASTER FILE — A magnetic tape record which contains taxpayer accounts.

MFT — MASTER FILE TAX — Two digit number which identifies the type of tax.

MATH ERR CODE — MATH ERROR CODE — Indicates a math error is present on the return involving the tax liability or refund/amount owed.

MATH INCREASE — Original return posted with increase in tax. Values are:

Blank	No Increase		1	Original return posted with increase in tax and either a math error or both CCCs X & Y are present. Also, TC 29X blocked 770-789 posted.

MATH STATUS CODE — These codes are computer generated at the Campuses and are entered on IMF and BMF return records transmitted to MCC. Values are:

BMF			IMF	
0	Record has not been math verified		0	No math error
1	No math error		1	Math error in excess of tolerance
2	Math error within tolerance			
3	Math error in excess of tolerance			

MF ASSESSED MOD BAL — See Assessed Module Balance

MIN DEL — MINIMUM DELINQUENCY — Delinquency penalty based on minimum delinquency criteria.

MINISTER SE CODE — Minister Self Employment Code. Values are:

Blank	Not Present		2	Form 4361 denied		8	Form 4029 denied
1	Form 4361		4	Form 4029 approved			

MISSING SCHEDULE CODE — A two digit code entered by the Campus when the taxpayer fails to provide a complete or sufficient answer to correspondence or the return is a "no reply." See specific return sections for values.

MRG-PRCS — Merge in process.

NO CHANGE ISSUE CODES — Applies to no-change examined returns with adjustments to tax base data such as income or deduction items but no change in tax liability or refundable credits. See LEM 48(14)0

NON-COMPUTE RETURN — A tax return filed by a taxpayer who expects the IRS to compute the tax or refund due.

NON-REMIT RETURN — A tax return filed without a payment attached.

NRA — NON-RESIDENT ALIEN — An individual who is not a United States citizen and does not meet the requirements to be treated as a lawful permanent resident of the United States for tax purposes. Special IRS regulations apply to NRA spouses and dependents who are res-idents of Canada and Mexico.

ORIGINAL RETURN — 00 DUPLICATE/AMENDED RETURN ARE AVAILABLE Displays sequence number of any amended/duplicate re-turns filed. Valid range=00-99. (BRTVU ONLY – DOES NOT INCLUDE RETURNS WITH CCC "G.")

PARENT CORPORATE EIN — The number assigned by the IRS for identification of a Parent Corporation filing a consolidated Form 1120.

PARENT NAME CONTROL — Name control of the Parent Corporation.

PENALTY AND INTEREST CODE — Entered when the return indicates an amount for precomputed penalty and interest and the return is received during the grace period (7 days after the due date) of the original due date. If interest only is indicated, a computer condition code "R" must also be present. Values are:

      0 Normal interest and delinquent penalty are computer generated
      1 Normal interest is computer generated; delinquency penalty is computer generated at 5%
         (.05) when accompanying TC 160 identifies pre-delinquency penalty during grace period
      2 Normal interest is computer generated. Delinquency penalty is computer generated at 25%
         (.25).

PENS FEAT CD — PENSION FEATURES CODE — up to eight codes indicating certain additional features of the plan. Comprised of the first four values of the old "other plan features code" plus several other individual indicators (updated from the latest return posted).

PETITION DATE — The date the taxpayer filed the bankruptcy petition with the Court to start the bankruptcy proceedings. Set by TC 520 with closing codes (cc) 83, 85, or 88 in the account.

PIA CODE — PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OR PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITY CODE — Identifies the nature of the taxpayer's business. This code is self identified by the taxpayer. (See Pkg X or the separate instructions for the applicable return).

POA — POWER OF ATTORNEY — A document signed by the taxpayer, as principal, by which an individual is appointed as attorney-in-fact to perform certain specified act(s) or kinds of act(s) on behalf of the principal.

PREPARER ID/TIN — Identification number of paid preparer.

PRIMARY LOCATION CODE — TP's current Area office location code designation.

PRIORITY CODE — These codes must be used to post adjustments to the Master File when certain module conditions exist. See Section 8 for a complete list.

PROCESSING YEAR — Calendar year the return or document was processed by the Campus or Martinsburg Computing Center (MCC).

PTAC — PROVIDER TIN CODE — A single digit numeric code which identifies taxpayer information about the care provider.

QDC — QUALIFYING DEPENDENT CODE — A single digit numeric code edited for each qualifying dependent based on the dependent age and SSN information provided.

REASON CODE — Used when an adjustment is made to a taxpayer's account (IMF ONLY). Reason codes describe where the adjustment action affects the original return and determines the explanation that will print on the adjustment notice. See Section 8,.08.

RECEIVED DATE — The date a return was received by the IRS. A received date is required on all annual returns. A received date will appear on quarterly filed returns if the return is received late.

REMIT RETURN — A tax return filed with a payment attached.

RPS — REMITTANCE PROCESSING SYSTEM — A computer controlled system through which payments and documents may be processed at a single multi-functional work station.

"RPT" — REPEATER INDICATOR — A tax module has been in TDI/DEL RET or notice status other than first notice within the past fifteen months (64 cycles).

RESERVE CODE — Special codes entered by the Campus to force the return to the error register for special handling. Values are:

Blank	Not applicable		4	Form 2220 is attached and taxpayer has checked the box for "Large Corporation"
1	▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓	#	9	Explanation is attached by the Campus
3	Orphan Drug Credit is present			

RETURN CONDITION/PROCESSING CODE — Codes used to identify a special condition or computation for the computer which do not post to the master file.

RDD — RETURN DUE DATE — The established date that a return is due to be filed unless an extension is granted.

RETURN TRANS — RETURN TRANSACTION — Taxpayer's figures per return.

RECORD REQUEST — The elements on line one and sometimes line two of all screens.

RETENTION REGISTER LITERAL — Indicates whether module resides on the Retention Register.

ROFT/ROQFTL — Record of Federal Tax/Record of Quarterly Federal Tax Liability – The portion of a BMF tax return where the taxpayer is required to list his/her periodic tax liabilities. Also known as the liability breakdown.

RSED — REFUND STATUTE EXPIRATION DATE — The last date that a refund can be claimed; usually 3 years from the due date or received date or 2 years from the payment whichever is later.

SCRAMBLED SSN — Two taxpayers with the same SSN and name control on the Master File. Temporary SSNs are assigned to both tax-payers until problem is resolved. Values are:

0/blank	No scrambled SSN		2	SSN has been verified not scrambled SSN
1	Two taxpayers using same SSN		8	SSN has been verified and released this cycle

SELECTION CODE — One-character field input on TC141 causing or updating of the last period satisfied section with a significant Compliance Indicator. See Section 11.07(5).

SETTLEMENT DATE — See 23c Date.

SIC — SCHEDULING INDICATOR CODE — One of the five numeric codes used to notify the computer that the Record of Federal Tax Deposits is incomplete, need not be completed or that a penalty should not be assessed. See specific 94X return for values.

SOURCE CODE — Used when adjustments are made to the taxpayer's account. The source code chooses the statement which will appear on the taxpayer's adjustment notice with the literal reason code completing the statement. See Section 8,.08.

SSA 205(c) — The section of SSA regulations which denies the issuance of a Social Security Number to a Non Resident Alien (NRA) who has no source of income in the United States.

STATUTORY EMPLOYEE — A self-employed independent contractor who can report income and expenses on Sch C, but, Social Security and Medicare taxes withheld are reported on Form W-. Values are:

1	Taxpayer checked box on Sch C		2	Box on Sch C not checked

SUBSIDIARY FILER CODE — Indicates whether the company filing the return is a subsidiary of another corporation. Values are:

Blank	Not applicable or neither box is checked		2	"No" box is checked
1	"Yes" box is checked		3	Both boxes are checked

TAXPAYER NOTICE CODE — Codes which will force a standard notice to send to taxpayers when math errors are made. See Section 9.

TAX PREF CD — TAX PREFERENCE CODE — Indicates that the taxpayer used Alternative Minimum Tax to compute the Corporate taxes. Values are:

      Blank   Alternative Minimum tax not used
       1   Form 4626 or substitute is attached

TC 148 HOLD ON MF — Indicates the account is subject to "Immediate TDA/BAL DUE" issuances due to the presence of an unreversed TC 148. Values are:

      Blank   No unreversed TC 148 present   01-99   Unreversed TC 148 present

TDA/BAL DUE COPYS — TAXPAYER DELINQUENT ACCOUNT COLLECTION POTENTIAL YIELD SCORE — Represents potential benefit that may be achieved from pursuit of collection. The higher the score, the greater the potential benefit.

TDA/BAL DUE/TDI/DEL RET LOC CD — 4 digit field indicating district and area office to which TDA/BAL DUE/TDI/DEL RET was originally issued. See Section 11.

TDI/DEL RET STATUS INDICATORS — Indicator which tells specific activity on TDI/DEL RET module during each status. See Section 11.(7).

TOTAL INTEREST — Interest assessed and unassessed computed to the interest date on the TXMOD.

TRANS DT — TRANSACTION DATE — Date return was received.

UP-CYC — Martinsburg Computing Center (MCC) Update Cycle. Values are:

04-52   MCC cycle
MRS   Module is on line via MRS processing
AUX   Auxiliary. Created for disaster victims in Florida & Louisiana

VESTIGIAL SCREEN — Shows modules moved to the retention register and when, for a specific TIN.

C. Taxpayer Information Available from CFOL Command Codes

The value of CFOL as a research tool is its capacity to provide taxpayer information on any valid TIN nationwide. CFOL is especially helpful to revenue officers conducting courtesy investigations or otherwise investigating taxpayers who reside out of state. The categorical index that follows is intended only as a partial guide to the types of information available. Further information about CFOL can be found in Multifunctional Handbook 2.3, various chapters. Revenue officers who utilize the CFOL command codes regularly will discover new and effective ways to obtain the information they need to resolve their cases.

Corporate Files On-Line – Types of Information	
Types of Information	**Command Codes**
Address and Entity Information	INOLE, IRPOL, SUPOL, RPVUE, RPPRT, FINDE, FINDS, NAMEB, NAMEI, NAMEE, NAMES, TPIIP
Age, Date of Birth (DOB), Date of Death (DOD)	INOLE, RTVUE, SUPOL, FINDS, NAMEI, NAMES, TPIIP
Business Deductions, Income, Losses	BRTVU (F1120), RTVUE (F1040)
Capital Gains and Losses	RTVUE
Dependents in Household/Exemptions	RTVUE
Earned Income Credit (EIC)	RTVUE
EIN	NAMEB, NAMEE
Employee Plans Return Transaction File	ERTVU
Estimated Tax Payments – Compliance	IMFOL, RTVUE
Federal Tax Deposits – Compliance	BMFOL, BRTVU
Filing History, Filing Requirements	BMFOL, BRTVU, IMFOL, RTVUE
Income Information	BRTVU, RTVUE, BMFOL, IMFOL
- Dividends	RTVUE, IRPOL, SUPOL
- Interest	RTVUE, IRPOL, SUPOL
- Schedule C (Self-employed persons)	RTVUE, IRPOL, SUPOL
- Schedule D (Capital Gains and Losses)	RTVUE, IRPOL
- Schedule E (Income-Partnerships, Rents)	RTVUE
- Schedule F (Farming Income)	RTVUE, IRPOL, SUPOL
Last Return Filed – Compliance	BMFOL, BRTVU, IMFOL, RTVUE
Motor and Recreation Vehicles	RTVUE, BRTVU
Real Estate Information (Schedules A, D, E)	IRPOL, SUPOL, RTVUE
- Home Mortgage Interest Paid (F1098)	RTVUE, IRPOL, SUPOL
- Property Taxes Paid (Schedule A)	RTVUE
- Rental Income (Schedule E)	RTVUE
- Sale of Home (Form 2119)	RTVUE, IRPOL, SUPOL
Related Entities (BMF/IMF)	BMFOL, BRTVU, IMFOL, SUPOL
SSN	NAMEI, NAMES, TPIIP
Trust Fund Recovery Penalty – IRC 6672	BMFOL, BRTVU
Withholding Taxes Social Security	BMFOL, BRTVU, IMFOL, RTVUE, SUPOL

6 Federal Tax Deposit System (FTD)

A. General

IRM 21.5.7.4.7.14 Failure to Deposit Penalty.

PATAX in October 2000, Treasury Tax and Loan (TT&L), the former system used to process FTD payments, was replaced with PATAX (Paper Tax). The PATAX system consolidated FTDs into one Federal Reserve Bank (FRB). The Federal Tax Deposit (FTD) System allowed the taxpayer to submit payments through the use of a depository bank that had PATAX or Transaction Interface Package (TIP) account with the ST. Louis FRB. In processing the FTD at the Submission Processing Center, the input data was processed through a series of daily batch runs that perform block balancing and document validity checks. Reports were generated showing all documents and revenue being processed through the batch runs. PATAX System was decommissioned on 2011.

ADEPT was the Service's first EFT program. It was piloted from 1989 to 1991 in the Andover Campus.

TAXLINK began accepting nationwide federal tax deposits electronically in 1992 through Atlanta Campus. These deposits were not processed through the FTD system. Instead TAXLINK deposits went through GMF. Transaction and document codes were the same as though processed through the FTD system. These deposits are identified by their file locationcode (FLC 65). Taxpayers enrolled in TAXLINK will be rolled into EFTPS. Electronic deposits made after November 3, 1996 must be made through EFTPS.

EFTPS - Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS), is the government's current system for accepting federal tax payments electronically. EFTPS is not limited to accepting only FTD deposits but can accept all tax payments. EFTPS was certified for operation October 18, 1996 at the Tennessee Computing Center.

B. SCCF, BOBs, Error Register, Classification and Reversals of FTDs

The FTD programs were at the following Submission Processing Centers: Austin, Cincinnati, Kansas City, and Ogden.

(1) Service Center Control File (SCCF) — The primary purpose of the SCCF is to balance and control all transmittals (FRB and IRS) processed by the FTD Mainline System. If the FTD has not successfully processed through the SCCF, the FTD will not be released to the Tape Edit Processing (TEP) for posting on the master file. Transmittals that are rejected or deleted at TEP are corrected on the SCCF Invalid Posting Transcript. Transmittals that have cleared the SCCF are processed on the SCCF Historic and the Block Completion List during month end processing.

(2) Blocks out of Balance (BOBs) — FTDs are balanced to ensure that individual FTD amounts agree with the transmittal (AOC) amount. Blocks that are out of balance appear on the FTD BOB Register for corrections, adjustments and/or re-inputs. Corrections and adjustments are sent to ISRP for input. Blocks that are on the FTD BOB Register are neither reported on the classified reports or TEP, however, they are controlled on the FTD SCCF.

(3) Classification — FTDs are classified into tax classes as they are released from SCRIPS. They are also balanced with the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) verification records. Effective October 23, 2000 the St. Louis FRB will be the only FRB to process FTDs. Blocks that are not in balance with the St. Louis FRB require adjustments to Transaction Interface Package (TIP). The account is maintained at authorized depositaries. The classification of tax classes is reported on the FTD Daily Wire by FRB batch date. The tax class amounts are reported to the Treasury and used for reporting to the various trust funds.

(4) Reversals —. The request is forwarded to the Campus to adjust the taxpayer's account and the TT&L account. Requests that result in overpayment of taxes and payment made in error by taxpayers are not accomplished through this process.

C. FTD Deposit Requirements and Penalties

See Document 6209 10.10(1) through 10.10(3)

D. Computer Codes

(1) Penalty Computation Codes (PCC) See Document 6209 10.10.4

(2) Penalty Reason Codes (PRC)

A PRC is required to indicate why a penalty is being abated (penalty relief is granted) or suppressed. Refer to IRM Exhibit 20.1.1-2 and Section 10.9of Doc. 6209 for details.

(3) Schedule Indicator Codes (SIC)

E. FTD Credit Module

In January 1987 to address excess FTD payments received by the IRS, the FTD credit module was established. Payments placed in the credit module are systemically analyzed for proper application as subsequent tax returns are processed. Additionally, the credit module can be researched on IDRS or with master file transcripts, for possible manual application of the payment(s).

The transfer to the FTD credit module occurs automatically as a default procedure during the rollover analysis. If the excess credit amount equals (within $1.00) the amount of one TC650/660 (Doc. Code 97) transaction with a transaction date equal or prior to the tax period ending (minus 5 days), the TC650/660 will automatically transfer into the next subsequent account or into/establish (if the first one) the FTD Credit Module.

The module can only be established through the rollover analysis.

The FTD Credit Module can be recognized by the presence of MFT-01 and the tax period-0000, and will always be the first tax module present on the account. The presence of MFT-01 has no other meaning than to allow this module to be placed first in the record.

The module is researchable on IDRS and through MRS request.

During Rollback analysis the FTD Credit Module will be analyzed for a single unreversed TC650/660 (Doc. Code 97) equal (within $1.00) to the excess credit claimed in the tax module being addressed. If a satisfactory credit is found a TC652/662 (reversing transaction) will post to the FTD Credit Module with the following elements from the satisfying TC650/660 transaction:

    (1) Document Locator Number (DLN) with 99 in the 9th & 10th positions
    (2) Transaction Date
    (3) Amount
    (4) Serial Number

A TC650/660 will also post to the gaining module with the following elements from the reversed credit module:
    (1) DLN (with 99 in the 9th & 10th positions and the correct tax class)
    (2) Transaction Date
    (3) Amount
    (4) Microfilm Serial Number of the TC650/660 being reversed in the FTD Credit Module

An AM Research Transcript will be generated every 26 cycles for the earliest transaction remaining unreversed in the FTD credit module. Refer to IRM 3.5.

If there are any debit modules anywhere in the taxpayers account, criteria for unpostable 305 will apply.

Questions and Answers

Q. Is it possible to manually transfer out of the FTD Credit Module?
A. Yes (reference IRM 3.17.243)
Q. Is there a tolerance on the amount of the deposit transferred manually out of the FTD Credit Module?
A. Yes, in that the exact amount of the deposit transaction must be transferred. Exception: A partial transfer can be made if the transaction is to a consolidated FTD.
Q. What will show as a history record if the credit is manually transferred to another account?
A. The reversal transaction will appear as a TC652/662 followed by the cross reference TC586 with TIN, MFT and Tax Period.
Q. Can a refund be generated or manually issued from the FTD Credit Module?
A. No. The amount must be transferred out and then refunded.
Q. Can a return ever post to this module?

A. No. A return cannot post to this tax module; it is a storage module.

Q. What will address this credit module?

A. The module will be created through the rollover analysis and can be transferred during rollback analysis or through a manual transfer.

Q. Will there ever be a time when the FTD credit module will be in zero balance?

A. Yes, this is possible if all the deposits in the FTD credit module are transferred out, either automatically or manually.

Q. Is the format of the FTD Credit Module different than the tax module?

A. No, the format is essentially the same.

User Notes