

Identity Theft and Online Fraud

IRS Efforts to Protect Taxpayers

**Privacy, Governmental Liaison and Disclosure
May 9, 2012**

Today's presentation

- How identity theft is a threat to the taxpayer
- What IRS is doing to address tax-related identity theft
- Identity theft detection and prevention
- Identity Protection PIN initiative
- Victim protection and assistance
- Combating online fraud
- How to protect yourself and your clients from identity theft

A persistent threat to American taxpayers

- Identity theft is the number one consumer complaint reported to the FTC
- Incidents related to government benefits are
 - most common
 - more complex
 - more time and money to detect and resolve
- IRS has seen an increase in refund fraud schemes in general and those involving identity theft in particular

How can identity theft affect taxes?

- Scenario 1: refund-related crime
 - Identity thief uses stolen SSN to file forged tax return and obtain refund early in the filing season
- Scenario 2: employment-related crime
 - Identity thief uses a stolen SSN to obtain employment

IRS response

- Identity theft is a top priority for the IRS
- We understand this is a frustrating situation for victims
- We are committed to improving our identity protection programs

Combating tax-related identity theft

- Goal: prevent identity theft and detect refund fraud *before* it occurs and to assist taxpayers who are victims
- Actions: enhanced fraud protection processes for the 2012 filing season
- Developed comprehensive identity theft strategy focused on:
 - Detection and prevention
 - Protection
 - Victim assistance

2012 filing season enhancements

- Developed filters to stop first-time perpetrators
- Marked decedent SSNs as a locking mechanism to prevent future misuse by identity thieves
- Developed Error Resolution Code to identify and stop fraudulent returns when it appears decedent SSNs are being misused
- Enhanced functionality of the Identity Protection PIN and expanded population to receive it

IRS detection efforts

- Placing identity theft indicators on taxpayer accounts to track and manage identity theft incidents
- Using business filters to ensure we accept legitimate returns and reject false returns
- Identifying and investigating refund fraud

What do identity theft indicators do?

- Primarily they identify different types of identity theft related to a specific account
 - Refund-related identity theft
 - Employment-related identity theft
 - Accounts with no filing requirement
 - Lost information (i.e., wallet)

What else do identity theft indicators do?

- *Prevent* victims from facing the same problems every year
- *Identify and track* tax-related identity theft problems
- *Distinguish* legitimate tax returns from fraudulent returns
- *Measure* the problem, monitor victims' accounts and develop processes to resolve problems

What do business filters do?

- Identify possible identity theft
- Ensure only legitimate returns are processed
- Flag questionable returns for manual review to validate legitimacy
- Reject fraudulent returns

IRS identity protection efforts

- Notifying taxpayers when identity theft has affected their tax accounts
- Issuing victims Identity Protection PINs

Identity Protection PIN

- IP PIN is a six-digit number assigned to taxpayers who:
 - Were identified as identity theft victims
 - Submitted required documentation
 - Had their account issues resolved
 - Filed a tax return for tax year 2010

What does the IP PIN do?

- Allows legitimate return to bypass identity theft filters
- Prevents processing of fraudulent returns
- Allows taxpayers to avoid delays in their federal tax return processing

Effect on tax administration

- If an IP PIN is issued to a taxpayer it must be used when the federal income tax return is filed
- Otherwise, the return will reject, potentially causing delays in processing

Key IP PIN information

- The IP PIN is specific to the tax year
- A new IP PIN issued every year
- The IP PIN should not be confused with the electronic signature 'self-select' PIN

What happens if IP PIN is required but not present?

- Electronic return will be rejected
- Taxpayer may request replacement
- Electronic return may be resubmitted with IP PIN
- If no IP PIN, paper return must be filed

IP PIN scenarios

- IP PIN issued to both taxpayers filing married filing jointly
 - Use only the IP PIN issued to taxpayer whose SSN is listed first
- Request extension and/or installment agreement
 - Taxpayer must file paper request

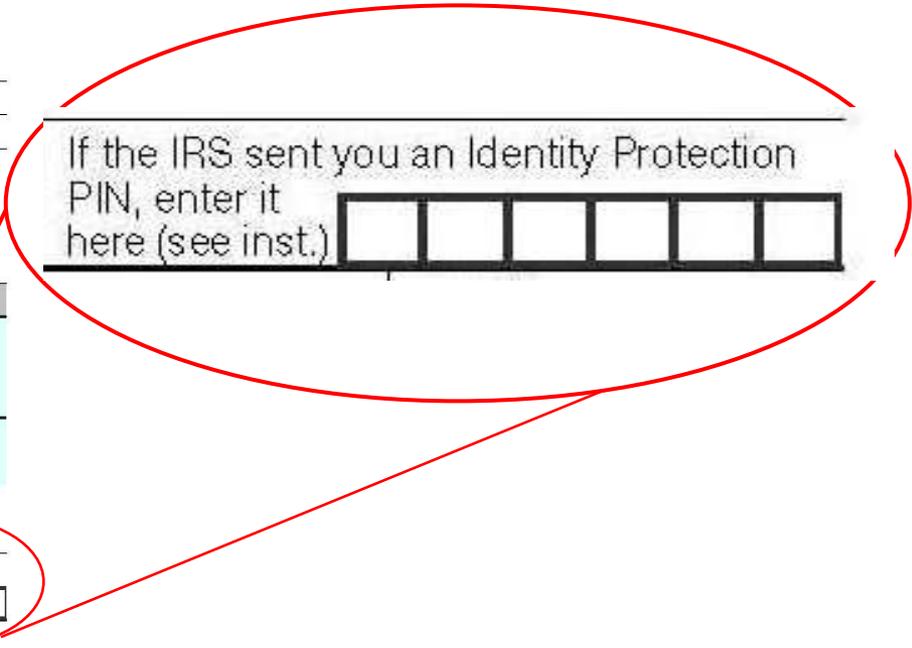
Two notices for 2011 returns

- IP PIN Introductory Notice – Letter 4868CS
 - Mailed Mid-November 2011
 - Informed taxpayer IP PIN would be sent in December for use on 2011 return
- IP PIN Notice – IRS Letter 4869CS
 - Mailed Mid-December 2011
 - Provided single-use six-digit IP PIN

2011 Form 1040 Series Changes

Six boxes to right of spouse's occupation

	71 Credits from Form: a <input type="checkbox"/> 2439 b <input type="checkbox"/> 8839 c <input type="checkbox"/> 8801 d <input type="checkbox"/> 8885	71	
	72 Add lines 62, 63, 64a, and 65 through 71. These are your total payments	▶	72
Refund	73 If line 72 is more than line 61, subtract line 61 from line 72. This is the amount you overpaid		73
	74a Amount of line 73 you want refunded to you. If Form 8888 is attached, check here	<input type="checkbox"/>	74a
Direct deposit? See instructions.	b Routing number	▶ c Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Checking <input type="checkbox"/> Savings	
	d Account number		
	75 Amount of line 73 you want applied to your 2012 estimated tax ▶	75	
Amount You Owe	76 Amount you owe. Subtract line 72 from line 61. For details on how to pay, see instructions ▶	76	
	77 Estimated tax penalty (see instructions)	77	
Third Party Designee	Do you want to allow another person to discuss this return with the IRS (see instructions)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Complete below. <input type="checkbox"/> No		
	Designee's name ▶	Phone no. ▶	Personal identification number (PIN) ▶
Sign Here	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.		
Joint return? See instructions. Keep a copy for your records.	Your signature	Date	Your occupation
	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.)
Paid Preparer Use Only	Print/Type preparer's name	Preparer's signature	Date
			Check <input type="checkbox"/> if self-employed
	Firm's name ▶	Firm's EIN ▶	
	Firm's address ▶	Phone no. ▶	



IP PIN guidance for tax professionals for

- Ask your client if he received a letter from the IRS containing an IP PIN
- If so, input the IP PIN in the proper area
- Check with your software provider for the location for the IP PIN
- If your client says no letter with IP PIN received, continue preparation normally

IRS victim assistance efforts

- Speed up case resolution
- Provide more training for our employees who assist victims of identity theft
- Step up outreach and education of taxpayers so they can prevent and resolve tax-related identity theft issues quickly.

Identity Protection Specialized Unit

- IPSU is the central point of contact for taxpayers who are reporting their identity as stolen

Toll-free number: 800-908-4490

Monday - Friday, 7 a.m. - 7 p.m. local time

- Taxpayers can:
 - Self-report they are victims before it affects their tax accounts

IRS employee training

- Updated training for telephone representatives to ensure sensitivity when dealing with identity theft victims
- Developed training for employees who are not telephone assistants but interact with taxpayers or otherwise work identity theft cases

Taxpayer outreach

- Launched new section on IRS.gov dedicated to identity theft matters
- Issued identity protection messages throughout the filing season
- Educated return preparers about the IP PIN and identity theft
- Worked with software developers on inclusion of the IP PIN

How to help clients avoid identity theft

- Ensure they safeguard their personal information
- Instruct them to regularly check credit reports and other financial records
- Remind them the IRS does not initiate contact with taxpayers by email to request personal or financial information
 - This includes any type of electronic communication, such as text messages and social media channels

Actions your clients should take if they experience identity theft

- Contact their financial institutions and take appropriate action
- Contact the three credit bureaus to place a fraud alert and get free copies of credit reports
- File a police report with local law enforcement
- Contact the Federal Trade Commission:
www.consumer.gov/idtheft/index.html

Actions your clients should take if they suspect they are the victim of tax related identity theft

- Contact the Identity Theft Specialized Unit
- Go to the IRS website and download Form 14039 *Identity Theft Affidavit*
- Submit the Form 14039 and all required documentation to the Identity Theft Specialized Unit

Identity theft resources

- Go to IRS.gov, scroll to the bottom of the homepage and click on 'identity theft'
- IRS works closely with other organizations:
 - Federal Trade Commission
 - OnGuard Online
 - Identity Theft Resource Center

What about online identity theft?

- Victims respond to online scams and unwittingly provide personal and financial information to phishers
 - **Phishing** – via the phishing Web form
 - **Malware** – by downloading malicious executable code
 - **Email** – via email (or money order)
 - **Vishing** – via the faxback form
 - **Stock** – via email (or wire transfer)

How Does the IRS mitigate online fraud?

- We work closely with registrars, hosting providers, free email providers and telecommunications providers to take the following actions:
 - De-register malicious domains
 - Remove malicious/fraudulent content
 - Suspend email accounts
 - Disable FAX numbers
 - Report unregistered securities entities

Phishing Website

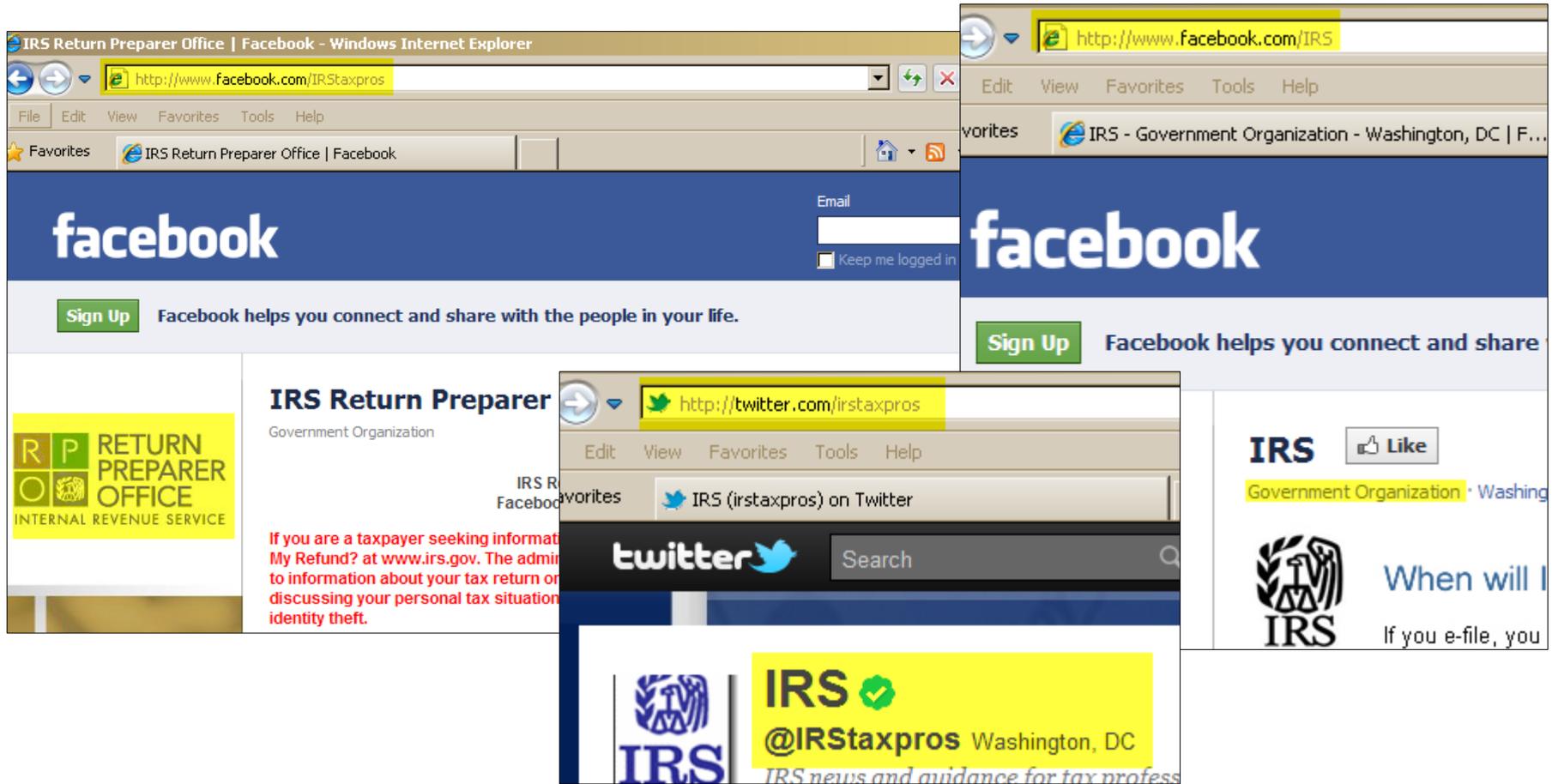
- This is an image of a typical IRS phishing webpage

A screenshot of a phishing website designed to look like an IRS form. The header includes "Revenue Service" and "Department of the Treasury". A red box highlights the headline "Get Refund on your Visa or Mastercard", with a red arrow pointing to it. Below the headline is a form with the following fields:

Please enter your information in the form below where refunds will be made.
Note: Do not check your data before submitting this form.

- * Full Name:
- * Address:
- * City:
- * State:
- * Postal Code:
- * Phone:
- * Date Of Birth: (mm/yy/yyyy)
- Social Security Number:
- * Mother's Maiden Name:
- * Card Number:
- * Expiration Date: Month Year
- * CW / CSC: [Help finding your CW?](#)
- * Electronic Signature: (ATM PIN)
- * Issuing Bank of your Credit Card:

The IRS Uses Social Media Tools



If you or your client receive a suspicious IRS-related communication

- Report all unsolicited email claiming to be from the IRS to **phishing@irs.gov**
- Go to IRS.gov, scroll to the bottom of the homepage and click on 'Report Phishing'

How to prevent online identity theft

- Watch out for phishing scams
- Secure your computer
- Always use strong passwords
- Limit the amount of personal information accessible by others
- Never answer 'yes' to pop-up screens

The IRS is committed to fighting identity theft

- Fighting identity theft will be an ongoing battle for the IRS
- The identity theft landscape is constantly changing, as identity thieves continue to create new ways of stealing personal information and using it for their gain

Conclusion

- This ends our formal presentation
- Thank you for participating
- Now we will answer some of your questions