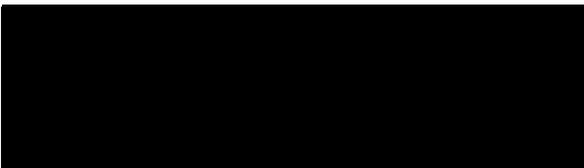




Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

	SB
Notice	CP501
Tax year	2018
Notice date	February 17, 2020
Taxpayer ID number	
To contact us	
Your Caller ID	

Page 1 of 5



You have unpaid taxes for 2018

Amount due: \$

Our records show you have unpaid taxes for the tax year ended December 31, 2018 (Form 1040).

If you already paid your balance in full within the last 21 days or made payment arrangements, please disregard this notice.

If you already have an installment or payment agreement in place for this tax year, then continue with that agreement.

Billing Summary

Amount you owed	
Failure-to-pay penalty	
Interest charges	
Amount due to be received by February 27, 2020	

If you are a debtor in a bankruptcy case, this notice is for your information only and is not intended to seek payment outside of the bankruptcy process of taxes due before you filed your petition. You will not receive another notice of the balance due while the automatic stay remains in effect.

Continued on back...



Notice	CP501
Notice date	February 17, 2020
Taxpayer ID number	



Payment

- Make your check or money order payable to the United States Treasury.
- Write your taxpayer identification number (, the tax year (2018), and the form number (1040) on your payment and any correspondence.

Amount due, to be received by February 27, 2020

\$

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
P.O. BOX 1235



	SB
Notice	CP501
Tax year	2018
Notice date	February 17, 2020
Taxpayer ID number	[REDACTED]
Page 2 of 5	

What you need to do immediately

If you agree with the amount due and you're not working with an IRS representative

- Payment for the amount due of \$ [REDACTED] must be received by February 27, 2020, to avoid additional penalty and interest charges.
- Pay online or mail a check or money order with the attached payment stub. **You can pay online now at www.irs.gov/payments.**

If we notified you that we suspended enforced collection on your account because it would create a financial hardship (meaning you would be unable to pay basic reasonable living expenses if we levied) and your financial condition has not changed, you don't need to do anything.

If you disagree with the amount due

Call us at [REDACTED] to review your account with a representative. Be sure to have your account information available when you call.

We'll assume you agree with the information in this notice if we don't hear from you.



	SB
Notice	CP501
Tax year	2018
Notice date	February 17, 2020
Taxpayer ID number	[REDACTED]
Page 3 of 5	

Payment options

Pay online, by phone, or using your mobile device. Visit [IRS.gov/payments](https://www.irs.gov/payments) or the IRS2Go mobile app for all IRS payment options.

If you plan to mail a payment, consider the electronic options at [IRS.gov/payments](https://www.irs.gov/payments) first. It's free to pay from a bank account (Direct Pay) or the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS). You can also schedule payments and receive email notifications.

If you pay by check, money order, or cashier's check, make sure it's payable to the U.S. Treasury.

Can't pay it all now?

- Apply for a payment plan (installment agreement) at [IRS.gov/OPA](https://www.irs.gov/OPA)
- Consider an offer in compromise at [IRS.gov/OIC](https://www.irs.gov/OIC)
- Request a temporary collection delay at [IRS.gov/tempcollectiondelay](https://www.irs.gov/tempcollectiondelay)

To view the amount you owe and your payment history, visit [IRS.gov/account](https://www.irs.gov/account).

If we don't hear from you

Payment of \$ [REDACTED] must be received by February 27, 2020, to avoid additional penalty and interest charges.

If you have not paid the debt already, a federal tax lien has arisen as a claim against all your property. If you don't pay the amount due immediately or make payment arrangements, we can file a Notice of Federal Tax Lien (NFTL) publicly establishing our priority with your creditors or we may levy (subject to any applicable Collection Due Process rights).

If we file the NFTL, it may be difficult to sell or borrow against your property. The NFTL may also appear on your credit report.

If you don't agree with our intent to file a NFTL, you have the right to request an appeal under the Collection Appeals Program before the NFTL is filed. If you want to file an appeal, call [REDACTED] or send us a Collection Appeals Request (Form 9423) to the address at the top of this notice within 30 days from the date of this notice. Call [REDACTED] if you have any questions. For more information about your appeal rights, see Publication 1660 (Collection Appeal Rights).

	SB
Notice	CP501
Tax year	2018
Notice date	February 17, 2020
Taxpayer ID number	[REDACTED]
Page 4 of 5	

Penalties

We are required by law to charge any applicable penalties.

Failure-to-pay

Description	Amount
Total failure-to-pay	\$ [REDACTED]

We assess a 1/2% monthly penalty for not paying the tax you owe by the due date. We base the monthly penalty for paying late on the net unpaid tax at the beginning of each penalty month following the payment due date for that tax. This penalty applies even if you filed the return on time. We charge the penalty for each month or part of a month the payment is late; however, the penalty can't be more than 25% in total.

- The due date for payment of the tax shown on a return generally is the return due date, without regard to extensions.
- The due date for paying increases in tax is within 21 days of the date of our notice demanding payment (10 business days if the amount in the notice is \$100,000 or more).

If we issue a Notice of Intent to Levy and you don't pay the balance due within 10 days of the date of the notice, the penalty for paying late increases to 1% per month. For individuals who filed on time, the penalty decreases to 1/4% per month while an approved installment agreement with the IRS is in effect for payment of that tax.

For a detailed calculation of your penalty charges, call [REDACTED] internal Revenue Code Section 6651)

Removal or reduction of penalties

We understand that circumstances—such as serious illness or injury, a family member's death, or loss of financial records due to natural disaster—may make it difficult for you to meet your taxpayer responsibility in a timely manner.

We can generally process your request for penalty removal or reduction quicker if you contact us at the number listed above with the following information:

- Identify which penalty charges you would like us to reconsider (e.g., 2016 late filing penalty).
- For each penalty charge, explain why you believe it should be reconsidered.

If you write us, include a signed statement and supporting documentation for penalty abatement request.

We'll review your request and let you know whether we accept your explanation as reasonable cause to reduce or remove the penalty charge(s).

Penalties—continued

Removal of penalties due to erroneous written advice from the IRS

If you were penalized based on written advice from the IRS, we will remove the penalty if you meet the following criteria:

- You wrote us asking for written advice on a specific issue
- You gave us adequate and accurate information
- You received written advice from us
- You reasonably relied on our written advice and were penalized based on that advice

To request removal of penalties based on erroneous written advice from us, submit a completed Claim for Refund and Request for Abatement (Form 843) to the address shown above. For a copy of the form, go to www.irs.gov or call 800-TAX-FORM (800-829-3676).

Interest charges

We are required by law to charge interest when you do not pay your liability on time. Generally, we calculate interest from the due date of your return (regardless of extensions) until you pay the amount you owe in full, including accrued interest and any penalty charges. Interest on some penalties accrues from the date we notify you of the penalty until it is paid in full. Interest on other penalties, such as failure to file a tax return, starts from the due date or extended due date of the return. Interest rates are variable and may change quarterly. (Internal Revenue Code Section 6601)

Description	Amount
Total interest	\$ [REDACTED]

The table below shows the rates used to calculate the interest on your unpaid amount due. For a detailed calculation of your interest, call 800-829-8374.

Tax interest rates

Period	Interest Rate
Beginning April 1, 2018	5%

Additional information

- Visit www.irs.gov/cp501
- You may find the following publications helpful:
 - Publication 1, Your Rights as a Taxpayer
 - Publication 594, The Collection Process
- For tax forms, instructions, and publications, visit www.irs.gov/forms-pubs or call 800-TAX-FORM (800-829-3676).
- Paying online is convenient, secure, and ensures timely receipt of your payment. To pay your taxes online or for more information, go to www.irs.gov/payments.
- You can contact us by mail at the following address. Be sure to include your taxpayer identification number, the tax year and the form number you are writing about.

Internal Revenue Service
[REDACTED]

- Keep this notice for your records.

If you need assistance, please don't hesitate to contact us.



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

	SB
Notice	CP504B
Tax period	March 31, 2018
Form number	941
Notice date	January 29, 2020
Employer ID number	[Redacted]
To contact us	[Redacted]
Your Caller ID	[Redacted]

Page 1 of 6

[Redacted]

Notice of intent to seize (levy) your property or rights to property

Amount due immediately: \$ [Redacted]

This is a notice of intent to levy your property or rights to property. As we notified you before, our records show you have unpaid taxes for the tax period ending March 31, 2018 (Form 941). If you don't call us immediately to make payment arrangements or we don't receive the amount due within 30 days from the date of this notice, we may levy your property or rights to property and apply it to the \$ [Redacted] you owe.

Billing Summary

Amount you owed	[Redacted]
Failure-to-pay penalty	[Redacted]
Interest charges	[Redacted]
Amount due immediately	[Redacted]

Continued on back...



[Redacted]

Notice	CP504B
Notice date	January 29, 2020
Employer ID number	[Redacted]

Payment

- Make your check or money order payable to the United States Treasury.
- Write your employer ID number [Redacted], the tax period (March 31, 2018), and the form number (941) on your payment and any correspondence.

Amount due immediately

\$7,055.49

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

	SB
Notice	CP504B
Tax Period	March 31, 2018
Notice date	
Employer ID number	
Page 2 of 6	

What you need to do immediately

If you agree with the amount due and you're not working with an IRS representative

- Pay the amount due of \$ [REDACTED] immediately or we may file a Notice of Federal Tax Lien, the amount of interest will increase, and additional penalties may apply.
- Pay online or by phone, or mail a check or money order with the attached payment stub. You can pay online now at www.eftps.gov.

If you disagree with the amount due

Call us at [REDACTED] to review your account with a representative. Be sure to have your account information available when you call. We'll assume you agree with the information in this notice if we don't hear from you.

What you need to know

Notice of Intent to Levy

This notice is your Notice of Intent to Levy (Internal Revenue Code Section 6331(d)). If we don't receive the amount due within 30 days from the date of this notice, we may serve a Disqualified Employment Tax Levy or a Federal Contractor Levy, as explained in the enclosed Publication 594, IRS Collection Process. In most other situations, before we levy on your property or rights to property, we'll send you a notice that gives you the opportunity to request a Collection Due Process hearing, unless you have already received one.

Property or rights to property includes:

- Accounts receivable and other income
- Bank accounts
- Business assets

	SB
Notice	CP504B
Tax Period	March 31, 2018
Notice date	January 29, 2020
Employer ID number	[REDACTED]
Page 3 of 6	

What you need to know—continued

Right to request an appeal

If you don't agree with our intent to levy or file a Notice of Federal Tax Lien, you have the right to request an appeal under the Collection Appeals Program (CAP) before the collection action takes place. Please call [REDACTED] or send us a Collection Appeal Request (Form 9423) to the address at the top of the notice within 30 days from the date of this notice. Note: The (CAP) is different from the Collection Due Process (CDP) Program. Please call [REDACTED] if you have questions about either of these programs. For more information about your appeal rights, see Publication 1660 (Collection Appeal Rights).

Denial or revocation of United States passport

On December 4, 2015, as part of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act, Congress enacted Section 7345 of the Internal Revenue Code, which requires the Internal Revenue Service to notify the State Department of taxpayers certified as owing a seriously delinquent tax debt. The FAST Act generally prohibits the State Department from issuing or renewing a passport to a taxpayer with seriously delinquent tax debt. Seriously delinquent tax debt means an unpaid, legally enforceable federal tax debt of an individual totaling more than \$ [REDACTED] that has been assessed and for which a Notice of Federal Tax Lien has been filed and all administrative remedies under IRC Section 6320 have lapsed or been exhausted, or a levy has been issued. If you are individually liable for tax debt (including penalties and interest) totaling more than \$ [REDACTED] and you do not pay the amount you owe or make alternate arrangements to pay, we may notify the State Department that your tax debt is seriously delinquent. The State Department generally will not issue or renew a passport to you after we make this notification. If you currently have a valid passport, the State Department may revoke your passport or limit your ability to travel outside of the United States. Additional information on passport certification is available at www.irs.gov/passports.

Payment options

Pay online or by phone using the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS). Enroll at IRS.gov/eftps. Once enrolled, you can also schedule payments and receive email notifications.

If you plan to mail a payment, consider the electronic options at IRS.gov/payments first. If you pay by check, money order, or cashier's check, make sure it's payable to the U.S. Treasury.

Can't pay it all now?

- Apply for a payment plan (installment agreement) at IRS.gov/OPA
- Consider an offer in compromise at IRS.gov/OIC
- Request a temporary collection delay at IRS.gov/tempcollectiondelay

	SB
Notice	CP504B
Tax Period	March 31, 2018
Notice date	January 29, 2020
Employer ID number	██████████
Page 4 of 6	

If we don't hear from you

If you have not paid the debt already, a federal tax lien has arisen as a claim against all your property. If you don't pay the amount due immediately or make payment arrangements, we can file a Notice of Federal Tax Lien (NFTL) publicly establishing our priority with your creditors and we may levy (subject to any applicable Collection Due Process rights).

If we file the NFTL, it may be difficult to sell or borrow against your property. The NFTL may also appear on your credit report.

Penalties

We are required by law to charge any applicable penalties.

Failure-to-pay

Description	Amount
Total failure-to-pay	\$ ██████████

We assess a 1/2% monthly penalty for not paying the tax you owe by the due date. We base the monthly penalty for paying late on the net unpaid tax at the beginning of each penalty month following the payment due date for that tax. This penalty applies even if you filed the return on time. We charge the penalty for each month or part of a month the payment is late; however, the penalty can't be more than 25% in total.

- The due date for the payment of the tax shown on a return generally is the return due date, without regard to extensions
- The due date for paying increases in tax is within 21 days of the date of our notice demanding payment (10 business days if the amount in the notice is \$100,000 or more)

If we issue a Notice of Intent to Levy and you don't pay the balance due within 10 days of the date of the notice, the penalty for paying late increases to 1% per month.

For sole proprietors who filed on time, the penalty decreases to 1/4% per month while an approved installment agreement with the IRS is in effect for payment of that tax. (Internal Revenue Code Section 6651)

For a detailed calculation of your penalty charges, call ██████████

Removal or reduction of penalties

We understand that circumstances—such as serious illness or injury, a family member's death, or loss of financial records due to natural disaster—may make it difficult for you to meet your taxpayer responsibility in a timely manner.

We can generally process your request for penalty removal or reduction quicker if you contact us at the number listed above with the following information:

- Identify which penalty charges you would like us to reconsider (e.g., 2016 late filing penalty).
- For each penalty charge, explain why you believe it should be reconsidered.

If you write us, include a signed statement and supporting documentation for penalty abatement request.

We'll review your request and let you know whether we accept your explanation as reasonable cause to reduce or remove the penalty charge(s).

You may qualify to have certain penalties removed based on a clean history. For more information visit the IRS on the web at www.irs.gov and search for key words "first time abate."

	SB
Notice	CP504B
Tax Period	March 31, 2018
Notice date	January 29, 2020
Employer ID number	[REDACTED]
Page 5 of 6	

Penalties—continued

Removal of penalties due to erroneous written advice from the IRS

If you were penalized based on written advice from the IRS, we will remove the penalty if you meet the following criteria:

- You wrote us asking for advice on a specific issue
- You gave us adequate and accurate information
- You received written advice from us
- You reasonably relied on our written advice and were penalized based on that advice

To request removal of penalties based on erroneous written advice from us, submit a completed Claim for Refund and Request for Abatement (Form 843) to the address shown above. For a copy of the form, go to www.irs.gov or call 800-TAX-FORM (800-829-3676).

Interest charges

We are required by law to charge interest when you do not pay your liability on time. Generally, we calculate interest from the due date of your return (regardless of extensions) until you pay the amount you owe in full, including accrued interest and any penalty charges. Interest on some penalties accrues from the date we notify you of the penalty until it is paid in full. Interest on other penalties, such as failure to file a tax return, starts from the due date or extended due date of the return. Interest rates are variable and may change quarterly. (Internal Revenue Code Section 6601)

Description	Amount
Total interest	\$ [REDACTED]

The table below shows the rates used to calculate the interest on your unpaid amount due. For a detailed calculation of your interest, call 800-829-0115.

Tax interest rates

Period	Interest Rate
January 1, 2017 to March 31, 2018	4%
Beginning April 1, 2018	5%

	SB
Notice	CP504B
Tax Period	March 31, 2018
Notice date	January 29, 2020
Employer ID number	[REDACTED]
Page 6 of 6	

Additional information

- Visit www.irs.gov/cp504b
- You may find the following publications helpful:
 - Publication 1, Your Rights as a Taxpayer
 - Publication 1660, Collection Appeal Rights
- For tax forms, instructions, and publications, visit www.irs.gov/forms-pubs or call 800-TAX-FORM (800-829-3676).
- Review the enclosed IRS Collection Process (Publication 594).
- Paying online is convenient, secure, and ensures timely receipt of your payment. To pay your taxes online or for more information, go to www.eftps.gov.
- You can contact us by mail at the following address. Be sure to include your employer ID number, the tax year, and the form number you are writing about.
Internal Revenue Service
[REDACTED]
- Generally, we deal directly with taxpayers or their authorized representatives. However, occasionally we need to speak with other people, such as employees, employers, banks, or neighbors to gather or verify account information. If we contact a third party, the law prohibits us from sharing any more information than is necessary to obtain or verify what we need to know. You have the right to request a list of individuals we contact about your account.
- Keep this notice for your records.

If you need assistance, please don't hesitate to contact us.



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

[Redacted]

Notice	CP90
Notice date	February 17, 2020
Social Security number	[Redacted]
To contact us	[Redacted]
Your Caller ID	

[Redacted]

Intent to seize your assets and notice of your right to a hearing

Amount due immediately: \$ [Redacted]

We haven't received full payment despite sending you several notices about your unpaid federal taxes. The IRS may seize (levy) your property. However, you can appeal the proposed seizure (levy) of your assets by requesting a Collection Due Process hearing (Internal Revenue Code Section 6330) by **March 18, 2020**.

Billing Summary

Amount you owed	\$ [Redacted]
Additional failure-to-pay penalty	[Redacted]
Additional interest charges	[Redacted]
Amount due immediately	\$ [Redacted]

What you need to do immediately

Pay immediately

- Send us the amount due of \$ [Redacted], or we may seize (levy) your property on or after March 18, 2020.

Continued on back...



[Redacted]

Notice	CP90
Notice date	February 17, 2020
Social Security number	[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Payment

- Make your check or money order payable to the United States Treasury.
- Write your Social Security number, the tax period(s) and form number(s) on your payment and any correspondence.

Amount due immediately

\$ [Redacted]

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Notice	CP90
Notice date	February 17, 2020
Social Security number	[REDACTED]

Page 2 of 5

What you need to do immediately — **continued**

Pay immediately — **continued**

- If you can't pay the full amount due, pay as much as you can now and make payment arrangements that allow you to pay off the rest over time. Visit www.irs.gov/payments for more information about:
 - Installment and payment agreements — download required forms or save time and money by applying online if you qualify
 - Automatic deductions from your bank account
 - Payroll deductions
 - Credit card payments
 - Requests to temporarily delay the collection processOr, call us at [REDACTED] to discuss your options.
- If you've already paid your balance in full or think we haven't credited a payment to your account, please send proof of that payment.

Right to request a Collection Due Process hearing

If you wish to appeal this proposed levy action, complete and mail the enclosed Form 12153, Request for a Collection Due Process or Equivalent Hearing, by **March 18, 2020**. Send the form to us at the address listed at the top of page 1. Be sure to include the reason you are requesting a hearing (see section 8 of, and the instructions to, Form 12153) as well as other information requested by the form. If you don't file Form 12153 by **March 18, 2020**, you will lose the ability to contest Appeals' decision in the U.S. Tax Court.

About Federal Tax Liens

The tax lien is a claim against all of your property that arises once you have not paid your bill. If you don't pay the amount due or call us to make payment arrangements, we can file a Notice of Federal Tax Lien at any time, if we haven't already done so. The Notice of Federal Tax Lien publicly notifies your creditors that the IRS has a lien (or claim) against all your property, including property acquired by you after the Notice of Federal Tax Lien is filed.

Notice	CP90
Notice date	February 17, 2020
Social Security number	[REDACTED]

Page 3 of 5

What you need to do immediately — **continued**

About Federal Tax Liens — **continued**

Once the lien’s notice to creditors has been filed, it may appear on your credit report and may harm your credit rating or make it difficult for you to get credit (such as a loan or credit card). It cannot be released until your bill, including interest, penalties, and fees, is paid in full, we accept a bond guaranteeing payment of the amount owed, or we determine that you don’t owe or the liability is reduced to zero. The lien’s notice to creditors may be withdrawn under certain circumstances. You can find additional information about tax liens, including helpful videos, at <http://www.irs.gov/Businesses/Small-Businesses-&Self-Employed/Understanding-a-Federal-Tax-Lien> or by typing lien in the IRS.gov search box.

Denial or revocation of United States passport

On December 4, 2015, as part of the Fixing America’s Surface Transportation (FAST) Act, Congress enacted section 7345 of the Internal Revenue Code, which requires the Internal Revenue Service to notify the State Department of taxpayers certified as owing a seriously delinquent tax debt. The FAST Act generally prohibits the State Department from issuing or renewing a passport to a taxpayer with seriously delinquent tax debt. Seriously delinquent tax debt means an unpaid, legally enforceable federal tax debt of an individual totaling more than \$53,000 for which, a Notice of Federal Tax lien has been filed and all administrative remedies under IRC § 6320 have lapsed or been exhausted, or a levy has been issued. If you are individually liable for tax debt (including penalties and interest) totaling more than \$53,000 and you do not pay the amount you owe or make alternate arrangements to pay, we may notify the State Department that your tax debt is seriously delinquent. The State Department generally will not issue or renew a passport to you after we make this notification. If you currently have a valid passport, the State Department may revoke your passport or limit your ability to travel outside the United States. Additional information on passport certification is available at www.irs.gov/passports.

***The \$53,000 threshold is adjusted yearly for inflation.**

If we don’t hear from you

If you don't call us immediately, pay the amount due, or request a hearing by **March 18, 2020**, we may seize (levy) your property or your rights to property.

Property includes:

- Wages and other income
- Bank accounts
- Business assets
- Personal assets (including your car and home)
- Social Security benefits

Your billing details

Tax period ending	Form number	Amount you owed	Additional interest	Additional penalty	Total
December 31, 2017	1040	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]

Penalties

We are required by law to charge any applicable penalties.

Continued on back...

Notice	CP90
Notice date	February 17, 2020
Social Security number	██████████
Page 4 of 5	

Penalties — **continued**

Failure-to-pay

We assess a 1/2% monthly penalty for not paying the tax you owe by the due date. We base the monthly penalty for paying late on the net unpaid tax at the beginning of each penalty month following the payment due date for that tax. This penalty applies even if you filed the return on time.

We charge the penalty for each month or part of a month the payment is late; however, the penalty can't be more than 25% in total.

- The due date for payment of the tax shown on a return generally is the return due date, without regard to extensions.
- The due date for paying increases in tax is within 21 days of the date of our notice demanding payment (10 business days if the amount in the notice is \$100,000 or more).

If we issue a Notice of Intent to Levy and you don't pay the balance due within 10 days of the date of the notice, the penalty for paying late increases to 1% per month. For individuals who filed on time, the penalty decreases to 1/4% per month while an approved installment agreement with the IRS is in effect for payment of that tax. For a detailed computation of the penalty call ██████████. (Internal Revenue Code Section 6651)

Removal or reduction of penalties

We understand that circumstances — such as serious illness or injury, a family member's death, or loss of financial records due to natural disaster — may make it difficult for you to meet your taxpayer responsibility in a timely manner.

We can generally process your request for penalty removal or reduction quicker if you contact us at the number listed above with the following information:

- Identify which penalty charges you would like us to reconsider (e.g., 2016 late filing penalty).
- For each penalty charge, explain why you believe it should be reconsidered.

If you write us, include a signed statement and supporting documentation for penalty abatement request.

We'll review your request and let you know whether we accept your explanation as reasonable cause to reduce or remove the penalty charge(s).

Removal of penalties due to erroneous written advice from the IRS

If you were penalized based on written advice from the IRS, we will remove the penalty if you meet the following criteria:

- You wrote us asking for written advice on a specific issue
- You gave us adequate and accurate information
- You received written advice from us
- You reasonably relied on our written advice and were penalized based on that advice

To request removal of penalties based on erroneous written advice from us, submit a completed Claim for Refund and Request for Abatement (Form 843) to the IRS address shown above. For a copy of the form, go to www.irs.gov or call 800-TAX-FORM (800-829-3676).

Notice	CP90
Notice date	February 17, 2020
Social Security number	██████████
Page 5 of 5	

Interest charges

We are required by law to charge interest when you don't pay your liability on time. Generally, we calculate interest from the due date of your return (regardless of extensions) until you pay the amount you owe in full, including accrued interest and any penalty charges. Interest on some penalties accrues from the date we notify you of the penalty until it is paid in full. Interest on other penalties, such as failure to file a tax return, starts from the due date or extended due date of the return. Interest rates are variable and may change quarterly. (Internal Revenue Code Section 6601)

For a detailed calculation of your interest, call ██████████.

Additional information

- Visit www.irs.gov/cp90
- For tax forms, instructions and publications, visit www.irs.gov or call 800-TAX-FORM (800-829-3676).
- Review the enclosed documents:
 - IRS Collection Process (Publication 594)
 - Collection Appeal Rights (Publication 1660)
 - Request for a Collection Due Process Hearing (Form 12153)
- You can contact us by mail at the address at the top of the first page of this notice. Be sure to include your Social Security number and the tax year and form number you are writing about.
- Keep this notice for your records.

If you need assistance, please don't hesitate to contact us.

Notice of Federal Tax Lien

Area:	Serial Number	For Optional Use by Recording Office
Lien Unit Phone:		

As provided by section 6321, 6322, and 6323 of the Internal Revenue Code, we are giving a notice that taxes (including interest and penalties) have been assessed against the following-named taxpayer. We have made a demand for payment of this liability, but it remains unpaid. Therefore, there is a lien in favor of the United States on all property and rights to property belonging to this taxpayer for the amount of these taxes, and additional penalties, interest, and costs that may accrue.

Name of Taxpayer

Residence

IMPORTANT RELEASE INFORMATION: For each assessment listed below, unless notice of the lien is refiled by the date given in column (e), this notice shall, on the day following such date, operate as a certificate of release as defined in IRC 6325(a).

Kind of Tax (a)	Tax Period Ending (b)	Identifying Number (c)	Date of Assessment (d)	Last Day for Refiling (e)	Unpaid Balance of Assessment (f)

Place of Filing	Total \$
-----------------	----------

This notice was prepared and signed at _____, on this, the _____ day of _____.

Signature	Title
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(NOTE: Certificate of officer authorized by law to take acknowledgment is not essential to the validity of Notice of Federal Tax lien
Rev. Rul. 71-466, 1971 - 2 C.B. 409)

Notice of Federal Tax Lien

Area:	Serial Number	For Optional Use by Recording Office
Lien Unit Phone:		

As provided by section 6321, 6322, and 6323 of the Internal Revenue Code, we are giving a notice that taxes (including interest and penalties) have been assessed against the following-named taxpayer. We have made a demand for payment of this liability, but it remains unpaid. Therefore, there is a lien in favor of the United States on all property and rights to property belonging to this taxpayer for the amount of these taxes, and additional penalties, interest, and costs that may accrue.

Name of Taxpayer

Residence

IMPORTANT RELEASE INFORMATION: For each assessment listed below, unless notice of the lien is refiled by the date given in column (e), this notice shall, on the day following such date, operate as a certificate of release as defined in IRC 6325(a).

Kind of Tax (a)	Tax Period Ending (b)	Identifying Number (c)	Date of Assessment (d)	Last Day for Refiling (e)	Unpaid Balance of Assessment (f)

Place of Filing	Total \$
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This notice was prepared and signed at _____, on this,
the _____ day of _____.

Signature	Title
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(NOTE: Certificate of officer authorized by law to take acknowledgment is not essential to the validity of Notice of Federal Tax lien
Rev. Rul. 71-466, 1971 - 2 C.B. 409)

Notice of Federal Tax Lien

Area:	Serial Number	For Optional Use by Recording Office
Lien Unit Phone:		* This Notice of Federal Tax Lien has been filed as a matter of public record

As provided by section 6321, 6322, and 6323 of the Internal Revenue Code, we are giving a notice that taxes (including interest and penalties) have been assessed against the following-named taxpayer. We have made a demand for payment of this liability, but it remains unpaid. Therefore, there is a lien in favor of the United States on all property and rights to property belonging to this taxpayer for the amount of these taxes, and additional penalties, interest, and costs that may accrue.

* IRS will continue to charge penalty and interest until you satisfy the amount you owe.

* Contact the Area Office Collection Function for information on the amount you must pay before we can release this lien.

* See the back of this page for an explanation of your Administrative Appeal rights.

Name of Taxpayer

Residence

IMPORTANT RELEASE INFORMATION: For each assessment listed below, unless notice of the lien is refiled by the date given in column (e), this notice shall, on the day following such date, operate as a certificate of release as defined in IRC 6325(a).

Kind of Tax (a)	Tax Period Ending (b)	Identifying Number (c)	Date of Assessment (d)	Last Day for Refiling (e)	Unpaid Balance of Assessment (f)

Place of Filing	Total \$
-----------------	----------

This notice was prepared and signed at _____, on this, the _____ day of _____.

Signature	Title
-----------	-------

(NOTE: Certificate of officer authorized by law to take acknowledgment is not essential to the validity of Notice of Federal Tax lien
Rev. Rul. 71-466, 1971 - 2 C.B. 409)

Lien

This Notice of Federal Tax Lien gives public notice that the government has a lien on all your property (such as your house or car), all your rights to property (such as money owed to you) and to property you acquire after this lien is filed.

Your Administrative Appeal Rights

If you believe the IRS filed this Notice of Federal Tax Lien in error, you may appeal if any of the following conditions apply:

- You had paid all tax, penalty and interest before the lien was filed;
- IRS assessed tax after the date you filed a petition for bankruptcy;
- IRS mailed your notice of deficiency to the wrong address;

You have already filed a timely petition with the Tax Court;

The statute of limitations for collection ended before IRS filed the notice of lien.

Your appeal request must be in writing and contain the following:

- Your name, current address and SSN/EIN;
- Copy of this notice of lien, if available;
- The specific reason(s) why you think the IRS is in error;
- Proof that you paid the amount due (such as cancelled check);
- Proof that you filed a bankruptcy petition before this lien was filed.

Send your written request to the IRS, Attention: Technical Services Group Manager, in the office where this notice of lien was filed.

When This Lien Can Be Released

The IRS will issue a Certificate of Release of Federal Tax Lien within 30 days after:

- You pay the tax due, including penalties, interest, and any other additions under law, or IRS adjusts the amount due, or;
- The end of the time period during which we can collect the tax (usually 10 years).

Publication 1450, Request for Release of Federal Tax Lien, available at IRS offices, describes this process.

When a Lien against Property can be Removed

The IRS may remove the lien from a specific piece of property if any of the following conditions apply:

- You have other property subject to this lien that is worth at least two times the total of the tax you owe, including penalties and interest, plus the amount of any other debts you owe on the property (such as a mortgage);
- You give up ownership in the property and IRS receives the value of the government's interest in the property;
- IRS decides the government's interest in the property has no value when you give up ownership;
- The property in question is being sold; there is a dispute about who is entitled to the sale proceeds; and the proceeds are placed in escrow while the dispute is being resolved.

Publication 783, Instructions on How to Apply for a Certificate of Discharge of Property from a Federal Tax Lien, available at IRS offices, describes this process.

Gravamen

Este Aviso de Gravamen del Impuesto Federal da aviso público que el gobierno tiene un gravamen en todas sus propiedades (tal como su casa o carro), todos sus derechos a propiedad (tales como el dinero que le adeudan a usted) y la propiedad que adquiera después que se presentó este gravamen.

Sus Derechos de Apelación Administrativos

Si usted cree que el IRS presentó este Aviso de Gravamen del Impuesto Federal por error, usted puede apelar si cualquiera de las siguientes condiciones le aplican:

- Usted pagó todo el impuesto, multa, interés antes de que el gravamen fuera presentado;
- El IRS tasó el impuesto después de la fecha en que usted presentó una petición de quiebra;
- El IRS le envió por correo el aviso de deficiencia a una dirección incorrecta;
- Usted presentó a tiempo una petición ante la Corte de Impuesto;
- El IRS no presentó el aviso de gravamen dentro del término prescriptivo.

Su petición de apelación tiene que estar por escrito y debe incluir lo siguiente:

- Su nombre, dirección actual y SSN/EIN;
- Una copia de este aviso de gravamen, si está disponible;
- La razón (o razones) específica(s) por qué piensa que el IRS está erróneo;
- Prueba que pagó la cantidad adeudada (tal como un cheque cancelado);
- Prueba que presentó una petición de quiebra antes de que se presentara el gravamen.

Envíe su petición por escrito al IRS, Atención: "Technical Services Group Manager" (Grupo de Gerente-Servicios Técnicos) en la oficina dónde este aviso de gravamen fue presentado.

Cuándo Este Gravamen Se Puede Cancelar

El IRS emitirá un Certificado de Cancelación de Gravamen del Impuesto Federal dentro de 30 días después que:

- Usted paga el impuesto adeudado, incluyendo multas, intereses, y otras sumas adicionales según la ley, o el IRS ajusta la cantidad adeudada, o;
- Aceptemos una fianza garantizando el pago de su deuda;
- La expiración del término en que podemos cobrar el impuesto (usualmente 10 años).

La Publicación 1450, en inglés, "Petición Para Cancelar el Gravamen del Impuesto Federal", describe este proceso y está disponible en las oficinas del IRS.

Cuándo un Gravamen en Contra de la Propiedad Puede Eliminarse

El IRS puede eliminar el gravamen de una propiedad específica si cualquiera de las siguientes condiciones aplica:

- Usted tiene otra propiedad sujeta a este gravamen cuyo valor es por lo menos dos veces el total del impuesto que usted adeuda, incluyendo intereses y multas, más la cantidad de cualquiera de las otras deudas que adeuda sobre la propiedad (tal como una hipoteca);
- Usted cede su interés en la propiedad y el IRS recibe el valor del interés del gobierno en la propiedad;
- El IRS decide que el interés del gobierno en la propiedad no tiene valor alguno cuando usted cedió su interés en la propiedad;
- La propiedad gravada será vendida; existe una controversia sobre quién tiene derecho al producto de la venta; y se depositan los fondos recibidos en la venta en una cuenta especial en lo que se resuelve la controversia.

La Publicación 783 en inglés, "Instrucciones de Cómo Solicitar un Certificado de Relevó de la Propiedad de un Gravamen del Impuesto Federal", describe éste proceso y está disponible en las oficinas del IRS.

Notice of Levy

Date	Telephone number of IRS office
Reply to	Name and address of taxpayer
To	Identifying number(s)

Special instructions for certain property levied

This isn't a bill for taxes you owe. This is a notice of levy we are using to collect money owed by the taxpayer named above.

Kind of Tax	Tax Period Ended	Unpaid Balance of Assessment	Statutory Additions	Total
Total Amount Due				

We figured the interest and late payment penalty to _____

The Internal Revenue Code provides that there is a lien for the amount that is owed. Although we have given the notice and demand required by the Code, the amount owed hasn't been paid. This levy requires you to turn over to us this person's property and rights to property (*such as money, credits, and bank deposits*) that you have or which you are already obligated to pay this person. However, don't send us more than the "Total Amount Due."

Money in banks, credit unions, savings and loans, and similar institutions described in section 408(n) of the Internal Revenue Code must be held for 21 calendar days from the day you receive this levy before you send us the money. Include any interest the person earns during the 21 days. Turn over any other money, property, credits, etc. that you have or are already obligated to pay the taxpayer, when you would have paid it if this person asked for payment. This levy does not attach to funds in IRAs, Self-Employed Individuals' Retirement Plans, or any other retirement plans in your possession or control.

Make a reasonable effort to identify all property and rights to property belonging to this person. At a minimum, search your records using the taxpayer's name, address, and identifying numbers(s) shown on this form. Don't offset money this person owes you without contacting us at the telephone number shown above for instructions. You may not subtract a processing fee from the amount you send us.

To respond to this levy —

1. Make your check or money order payable to **United States Treasury**.
2. Write the taxpayer's name, identifying number(s), kind of tax and tax period shown on this form, and "LEVY PROCEEDS" on your check or money order (*not on a detachable stub.*)
3. Complete the back of Part 3 of this form and mail it to us with your payment in the enclosed envelope.
4. Keep Part 1 of this form for your records and give the taxpayer Part 2 within 2 days.

If you don't owe any money to the taxpayer, please complete the back of Part 3, and mail that part back to us in the enclosed envelope.

Signature of Service Representative	Title
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Excerpts from the Internal Revenue Code

SEC. 6331. LEVY AND DISTRAINT.

(b) Seizure and Sale of Property.—The term "levy" as used in this title includes the power of distraint and seizure by any means. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e), a levy shall extend only to property possessed and obligations existing at the time thereof. In any case in which the Secretary may levy upon property or rights to property, he may seize and sell such property or rights to property (whether real or personal, tangible or intangible).

(c) Successive Seizures.—Whenever any property or right to property upon which levy has been made by virtue of subsection (a) is not sufficient to satisfy the claim of the United States for which levy is made, the Secretary may, thereafter, and as often as may be necessary, proceed to levy in like manner upon any other property liable to levy of the person against whom such claim exists, until the amount due from him, together with all expenses, is fully paid.

SEC. 6332. SURRENDER OF PROPERTY SUBJECT TO LEVY.

(a) Requirement.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, any person in possession of (or obligated with respect to) property or rights to property subject to levy upon which a levy has been made shall, upon demand of the Secretary, surrender such property or rights (or discharge such obligation) to the Secretary, except such part of the property or rights as is, at the time of such demand, subject to an attachment or execution under any judicial process.

(b) Special rule for Life Insurance and Endowment Contracts

(1) In general.—A levy on an organization with respect to a life insurance or endowment contract issued by such organization shall, without necessity for the surrender of the contract document, constitute a demand by the Secretary for payment of the amount described in paragraph (2) and the exercise of the right of the person against whom the tax is assessed to the advance of such amount. Such organization shall pay over such amount 90 days after service of notice of levy. Such notice shall include a certification by the Secretary that a copy of such notice has been mailed to the person against whom the tax is assessed at his last known address.

(2) Satisfaction of levy.—Such levy shall be deemed to be satisfied if such organization pays over to the Secretary the amount which the person against whom the tax is assessed could have had advanced to him by such organization on the date prescribed in paragraph (1) for the satisfaction of such levy, increased by the amount of any advance (including contractual interest thereon) made to such person on or after the date such organization had actual notice or knowledge (within the meaning of section 6323 (i)(1)) of the existence of the lien with respect to which such levy is made, other than an advance (including contractual interest thereon) made automatically to maintain such contract in force under an agreement entered into before such organization had such notice or knowledge.

(3) Enforcement proceedings.—The satisfaction of a levy under paragraph (2) shall be without prejudice to any civil action for the enforcement of any lien imposed by this title with respect to such contract.

(c) Special Rule for Banks.—Any bank (as defined in section 408(n)) shall surrender (subject to an attachment or execution under judicial process) any deposits (including interest thereon) in such bank only after 21 days after service of levy.

(d) Enforcement of Levy.

(1) Extent of personal liability.—Any person who fails or refuses to surrender any property or rights to property, subject to levy, upon demand by the Secretary, shall be liable in his own person and estate to the United States in a sum equal to the value of the property or rights not so surrendered, but not exceeding the amount of taxes for the collection of which such levy has been made, together with costs and interest on such sum at the underpayment rate established under section 6621 from the date of such levy (or, in the case of a levy described in section 6331 (d)(3), from the date such person would otherwise have been obligated to pay over such amounts to the taxpayer). Any amount (other than costs) recovered under this paragraph shall be credited against the tax liability for the collection of which such levy was made.

(2) Penalty for violation.—In addition to the personal liability imposed by paragraph (1), if any person required to surrender property or rights to property fails or refuses to surrender such property or rights to property without reasonable cause, such person shall be liable for a penalty equal to 50 percent of the amount recoverable under paragraph (1). No part of such penalty shall be credited against the tax liability for the collection of which such levy was made.

(e) Effect of honoring levy.—Any person in possession of (or obligated with respect to) property or rights to property subject to levy upon which a levy has been made who, upon demand by the Secretary, surrenders such property or rights to property (or discharges such obligation) to the Secretary (or who pays a liability under subsection (d)(1)), shall be discharged from any obligation or liability to the delinquent taxpayer and any other person with respect to such property or rights to property arising from such surrender or payment.

SEC. 6333. PRODUCTION OF BOOKS.

If a levy has been made or is about to be made on any property, or right to property, any person having custody or control of any books or records, containing evidence or statements relating to the property or right to property subject to levy, shall, upon demand of the Secretary, exhibit such books or records to the Secretary.

SEC. 6343. AUTHORITY TO RELEASE LEVY AND RETURN PROPERTY.

(a) Release of Levy and Notice of Release.—

(1) In general.—Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, the Secretary shall release the levy upon all, or part of, the property or rights to property levied upon and shall promptly notify the person upon whom such levy was made (if any) that such levy has been released if—

(A) the liability for which such levy was made is satisfied or becomes unenforceable by reason of lapse of time,

(B) release of such levy will facilitate the collection of such liability,

(C) the taxpayer has entered into an agreement under section 6159 to satisfy such liability by means of installment payments, unless such agreement provides otherwise,

(D) the Secretary has determined that such levy is creating an economic hardship due to the financial condition of the taxpayer, or

(E) the fair market value of the property exceeds such liability and release of the levy on a part of such property could be made without hindering the collection of such liability.

For purposes of subparagraph (C), the Secretary is not required to release such levy if such release would jeopardize the secured creditor status of the Secretary.

(2) Expedited determination on certain business property.—In the case of any tangible personal property essential in carrying on the trade or business of the taxpayer, the Secretary shall provide for an expedited determination under paragraph (1) if levy on such tangible personal property would prevent the taxpayer from carrying on such trade or business.

(3) Subsequent levy.—The release of levy on any property under paragraph (1) shall not prevent any subsequent levy on such property.

(b) Return of Property.—If the Secretary determines that property has been wrongfully levied upon, it shall be lawful for the Secretary to return—

(1) the specific property levied upon,

(2) an amount of money equal to the amount of money levied upon, or

(3) an amount of money equal to the amount of money received by the United States from a sale of such property.

Property may be returned at any time. An amount equal to the amount of money levied upon or received from such sale may be returned at any time before the expiration of 2 years from the date of such levy. For purposes of paragraph (3), if property is declared purchased by the United States at a sale pursuant to section 6335(e) (relating to manner and conditions of sale), the United States shall be treated as having received an amount of money equal to the minimum price determined pursuant to such section or (if larger) the amount received by the United States from the resale of such property.

(d) Return of Property in Certain Cases.—If—

(1) any property has been levied upon, and

(2) the Secretary determines that—

(A) the levy on such property was premature or otherwise not in accordance with administrative procedures of the Secretary,

(B) the taxpayer has entered into an agreement under section 6159 to satisfy the tax liability for which the levy was imposed by means of installment payments, unless such agreement provides otherwise,

(C) the return of such property will facilitate the collection of the tax liability, or

(D) with the consent of the taxpayer or the National Taxpayer Advocate, the return of such property would be in the best interests of the taxpayer (as determined by the National Taxpayer Advocate) and the United States, the provisions of subsection (b) shall apply in the same manner as if such property had been wrongfully levied upon, except that no interest shall be allowed under subsection (c).

* * * * *

Applicable Sections of Internal Revenue Code

- 6321. LIEN FOR TAXES.
6322. PERIOD OF LIEN.
6325. RELEASE OF LIEN OR DISCHARGE OF PROPERTY.
6331. LEVY AND DISTRAINT.
6332. SURRENDER OF PROPERTY SUBJECT TO LEVY.
6333. PRODUCTION OF BOOKS.
6334. PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM LEVY.
6343. AUTHORITY TO RELEASE LEVY AND RETURN PROPERTY.
7426. CIVIL ACTIONS BY PERSONS OTHER THAN TAXPAYERS.
7429. REVIEW OF JEOPARDY LEVY OR ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES.

For more information about this notice, please call the phone number on the front of this form.

Useful Item You may want to see: Publication 4528, Making an Administrative Wrongful Levy Claim Under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 6343(b)

Notice of Levy

Date	Telephone number of IRS office
Reply to	Name and address of taxpayer
To	Identifying number(s)

Special instructions for certain property levied

This isn't a bill for taxes you owe. This is a notice of levy we are using to collect money owed by the taxpayer named above.

Kind of Tax	Tax Period Ended	Unpaid Balance of Assessment	Statutory Additions	Total
Total Amount Due				

We figured the interest and late payment penalty to _____

Although we have told you to pay the amount you owe, it is still not paid. This is your copy of a notice of levy we have sent to collect this unpaid amount. We will send other levies if we don't get enough with this one.

Banks, credit unions, savings and loans, and similar Institutions described in section 408(n) of the Internal Revenue Code must hold your money for 21 calendar days before sending it to us. They must include the interest you earn during that time. Anyone else we send a levy to must turn over your money, property, credits, etc. that they have (or are already obligated for) when they would have paid you. This levy does not attach to funds in IRAs, Self-Employed Individuals' Retirement Plans, or any other retirement plans in your possession or control.

If you decide to pay the amount you owe now, please **bring** a guaranteed payment (cash, cashier's check, certified check, or money order*) to the nearest IRS office with this form, so we can tell the person who received this levy not to send us your money. Make checks and money orders payable to **United States Treasury**. If you mail your payment instead of bringing it to us, we may not have time to stop the person who received this levy from sending us your money.

If we have erroneously levied your bank account, we may reimburse you for the fees your bank charged you for handling the levy. You must file a claim with the IRS on Form 8546 within one year after the fees are charged.

If you have any questions, or want to arrange payment before other levies are issued, please call or write us. If you write to us, please include your telephone number and the best time to call.

*Visit www.irs.gov to determine the closest IRS office that furnishes cash payment processing service. You will need to make an appointment at the IRS office in order to make a payment.

Signature of Service Representative	Title
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Excerpts from the Internal Revenue Code

SEC. 6331. LEVY AND DISTRAINT.

(b) Seizure and Sale of Property.—The term "levy" as used in this title includes the power of distraint and seizure by any means. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e), a levy shall extend only to property possessed and obligations existing at the time thereof. In any case in which the Secretary may levy upon property or rights to property, he may seize and sell such property or rights to property (whether real or personal, tangible or intangible).

(c) Successive Seizures.—Whenever any property or right to property upon which levy has been made by virtue of subsection (a) is not sufficient to satisfy the claim of the United States for which levy is made, the Secretary may, thereafter, and as often as may be necessary, proceed to levy in like manner upon any other property liable to levy of the person against whom such claim exists, until the amount due from him, together with all expenses, is fully paid.

SEC. 6332. SURRENDER OF PROPERTY SUBJECT TO LEVY.

(a) Requirement.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, any person in possession of (or obligated with respect to) property or rights to property subject to levy upon which a levy has been made shall, upon demand of the Secretary, surrender such property or rights (or discharge such obligation) to the Secretary, except such part of the property or rights as is, at the time of such demand, subject to an attachment or execution under any judicial process.

(b) Special rule for Life Insurance and Endowment Contracts

(1) In general.—A levy on an organization with respect to a life insurance or endowment contract issued by such organization shall, without necessity for the surrender of the contract document, constitute a demand by the Secretary for payment of the amount described in paragraph (2) and the exercise of the right of the person against whom the tax is assessed to the advance of such amount. Such organization shall pay over such amount 90 days after service of notice of levy. Such notice shall include a certification by the Secretary that a copy of such notice has been mailed to the person against whom the tax is assessed at his last known address.

(2) Satisfaction of levy.—Such levy shall be deemed to be satisfied if such organization pays over to the Secretary the amount which the person against whom the tax is assessed could have had advanced to him by such organization on the date prescribed in paragraph (1) for the satisfaction of such levy, increased by the amount of any advance (including contractual interest thereon) made to such person on or after the date such organization had actual notice or knowledge (within the meaning of section 6323 (i)(1)) of the existence of the lien with respect to which such levy is made, other than an advance (including contractual interest thereon) made automatically to maintain such contract in force under an agreement entered into before such organization had such notice or knowledge.

(3) Enforcement proceedings.—The satisfaction of a levy under paragraph (2) shall be without prejudice to any civil action for the enforcement of any lien imposed by this title with respect to such contract.

(c) Special Rule for Banks.—Any bank (as defined in section 408(n)) shall surrender (subject to an attachment or execution under judicial process) any deposits (including interest thereon) in such bank only after 21 days after service of levy.

(d) Enforcement of Levy.

(1) Extent of personal liability.—Any person who fails or refuses to surrender any property or rights to property, subject to levy, upon demand by the Secretary, shall be liable in his own person and estate to the United States in a sum equal to the value of the property or rights not so surrendered, but not exceeding the amount of taxes for the collection of which such levy has been made, together with costs and interest on such sum at the underpayment rate established under section 6621 from the date of such levy (or, in the case of a levy described in section 6331 (d)(3), from the date such person would otherwise have been obligated to pay over such amounts to the taxpayer). Any amount (other than costs) recovered under this paragraph shall be credited against the tax liability for the collection of which such levy was made.

(2) Penalty for violation.—In addition to the personal liability imposed by paragraph (1), if any person required to surrender property or rights to property fails or refuses to surrender such property or rights to property without reasonable cause, such person shall be liable for a penalty equal to 50 percent of the amount recoverable under paragraph (1). No part of such penalty shall be credited against the tax liability for the collection of which such levy was made.

(e) Effect of honoring levy.—Any person in possession of (or obligated with respect to) property or rights to property subject to levy upon which a levy has been made who, upon demand by the Secretary, surrenders such property or rights to property (or discharges such obligation) to the Secretary (or who pays a liability under subsection (d)(1)), shall be discharged from any obligation or liability to the delinquent taxpayer and any other person with respect to such property or rights to property arising from such surrender or payment.

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(A) the liability for which such levy was made is satisfied or becomes unenforceable by reason of lapse of time,

(B) release of such levy will facilitate the collection of such liability,

(C) the taxpayer has entered into an agreement under section 6159 to satisfy such liability by means of installment payments, unless such agreement provides otherwise,

(D) the Secretary has determined that such levy is creating an economic hardship due to the financial condition of the taxpayer, or

(E) the fair market value of the property exceeds such liability and release of the levy on a part of such property could be made without hindering the collection of such liability.

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(3) Subsequent levy.—The release of levy on any property under paragraph (1) shall not prevent any subsequent levy on such property.

(b) Return of Property.—If the Secretary determines that property has been wrongfully levied upon, it shall be lawful for the Secretary to return—

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(3) an amount of money equal to the amount of money received by the United States from a sale of such property.

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(C) the return of such property will facilitate the collection of the tax liability, or

(D) with the consent of the taxpayer or the National Taxpayer Advocate, the return of such property would be in the best interests of the taxpayer (as determined by the National Taxpayer Advocate) and the United States, the provisions of subsection (b) shall apply in the same manner as if such property had been wrongfully levied upon, except that no interest shall be allowed under subsection (c).

* * * * *

Applicable Sections of Internal Revenue Code

- 6321. LIEN FOR TAXES.
6322. PERIOD OF LIEN.
6325. RELEASE OF LIEN OR DISCHARGE OF PROPERTY.
6331. LEVY AND DISTRAINT.
6332. SURRENDER OF PROPERTY SUBJECT TO LEVY.
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6343. AUTHORITY TO RELEASE LEVY AND RETURN PROPERTY.
7426. CIVIL ACTIONS BY PERSONS OTHER THAN TAXPAYERS.
7429. REVIEW OF JEOPARDY LEVY OR ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES.

For more information about this notice, please call the phone number on the front of this form.

Useful Item You may want to see: Publication 4528, Making an Administrative Wrongful Levy Claim Under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 6343(b)

Notice of Levy

Date	Telephone number of IRS office
Reply to	Name and address of taxpayer
To	Identifying number(s)

Special instructions for certain property levied

This isn't a bill for taxes you owe. This is a notice of levy we are using to collect money owed by the taxpayer named above.

Kind of Tax	Tax Period Ended	Unpaid Balance of Assessment	Statutory Additions	Total
Total Amount Due				

We figured the interest and late payment penalty to _____

The Internal Revenue Code provides that there is a lien for the amount that is owed. Although we have given the notice and demand required by the Code, the amount owed hasn't been paid. This levy requires you to turn over to us this person's property and rights to property (*such as money, credits, and bank deposits*) that you have or which you are already obligated to pay this person. However, don't send us more than the "Total Amount Due."

Money in banks, credit unions, savings and loans, and similar institutions described in section 408(n) of the Internal Revenue Code must be held for 21 calendar days from the day you receive this levy before you send us the money. Include any interest the person earns during the 21 days. Turn over any other money, property, credits, etc. that you have or are already obligated to pay the taxpayer, when you would have paid it if this person asked for payment. This levy does not attach to funds in IRAs, Self-Employed Individuals' Retirement Plans, or any other retirement plans in your possession or control.

Make a reasonable effort to identify all property and rights to property belonging to this person. At a minimum, search your records using the taxpayer's name, address, and identifying numbers(s) shown on this form. Don't offset money this person owes you without contacting us at the telephone number shown above for instructions. You may not subtract a processing fee from the amount you send us.

To respond to this levy —

1. Make your check or money order payable to **United States Treasury**.
2. Write the taxpayer's name, identifying number(s), kind of tax and tax period shown on this form, and "LEVY PROCEEDS" on your check or money order (*not on a detachable stub.*)
3. Complete the back of Part 3 of this form and mail it to us with your payment in the enclosed envelope.
4. Keep Part 1 of this form for your records and give the taxpayer Part 2 within 2 days.

If you don't owe any money to the taxpayer, please complete the back of Part 3, and mail that part back to us in the enclosed envelope.

Signature of Service Representative	Title
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Notice of Levy

Please Remove This Page Before Completing It

Section 1 — Levy Acknowledgment

Signature of person responding	Printed name of person responding
Your telephone number	Date and time this levy received

Section 2 — Levy Results *(Check all applicable boxes)*

- Check attached in the amount of \$ _____
- No funds
- No account
- No record
- Account closed on _____

Section 3 — Other Information *(please complete this section only if you are NOT sending us the total amount the taxpayer owes.)*

Taxpayer's latest address, if different from the one on this levy

Taxpayer's telephone number	Next date you will owe funds to the taxpayer
-----------------------------	--

Name and address of taxpayer's employer, if different from addressee

Other information you believe may help us

Notice of Levy

Date	Telephone number of IRS office
Reply to	Name and address of taxpayer
To	Identifying number(s)

Special instructions for certain property levied

This isn't a bill for taxes you owe. This is a notice of levy we are using to collect money owed by the taxpayer named above.

Kind of Tax	Tax Period Ended	Unpaid Balance of Assessment	Statutory Additions	Total
Total Amount Due				

We figured the interest and late payment penalty to _____

Although we have told you to pay the amount you owe, it is still not paid. This is your copy of a notice of levy we have sent to collect this unpaid amount. We will send other levies if we don't get enough with this one.

Banks, credit unions, savings and loans, and similar Institutions described in section 408(n) of the Internal Revenue Code must hold your money for 21 calendar days before sending it to us. They must include the interest you earn during that time. Anyone else we send a levy to must turn over your money, property, credits, etc. that they have (or are already obligated for) when they would have paid you. This levy does not attach to funds in IRAs, Self-Employed Individuals' Retirement Plans, or any other retirement plans in your possession or control.

If you decide to pay the amount you owe now, please **bring** a guaranteed payment (cash, cashier's check, certified check, or money order*) to the nearest IRS office with this form, so we can tell the person who received this levy not to send us your money. Make checks and money orders payable to **United States Treasury**. If you mail your payment instead of bringing it to us, we may not have time to stop the person who received this levy from sending us your money.

If we have erroneously levied your bank account, we may reimburse you for the fees your bank charged you for handling the levy. You must file a claim with the IRS on Form 8546 within one year after the fees are charged.

If you have any questions, or want to arrange payment before other levies are issued, please call or write us. If you write to us, please include your telephone number and the best time to call.

*Visit www.irs.gov to determine the closest IRS office that furnishes cash payment processing service. You will need to make an appointment at the IRS office in order to make a payment.

Signature of Service Representative	Title
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Excerpts from the Internal Revenue Code

SEC. 6331. LEVY AND DISTRAINT.

(b) Seizure and Sale of Property.—The term "levy" as used in this title includes the power of distraint and seizure by any means. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e), a levy shall extend only to property possessed and obligations existing at the time thereof. In any case in which the Secretary may levy upon property or rights to property, he may seize and sell such property or rights to property (whether real or personal, tangible or intangible).

(c) Successive Seizures.—Whenever any property or right to property upon which levy has been made by virtue of subsection (a) is not sufficient to satisfy the claim of the United States for which levy is made, the Secretary may, thereafter, and as often as may be necessary, proceed to levy in like manner upon any other property liable to levy of the person against whom such claim exists, until the amount due from him, together with all expenses, is fully paid.

SEC. 6332. SURRENDER OF PROPERTY SUBJECT TO LEVY.

(a) Requirement.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, any person in possession of (or obligated with respect to) property or rights to property subject to levy upon which a levy has been made shall, upon demand of the Secretary, surrender such property or rights (or discharge such obligation) to the Secretary, except such part of the property or rights as is, at the time of such demand, subject to an attachment or execution under any judicial process.

(b) Special rule for Life Insurance and Endowment Contracts

(1) In general.—A levy on an organization with respect to a life insurance or endowment contract issued by such organization shall, without necessity for the surrender of the contract document, constitute a demand by the Secretary for payment of the amount described in paragraph (2) and the exercise of the right of the person against whom the tax is assessed to the advance of such amount. Such organization shall pay over such amount 90 days after service of notice of levy. Such notice shall include a certification by the Secretary that a copy of such notice has been mailed to the person against whom the tax is assessed at his last known address.

(2) Satisfaction of levy.—Such levy shall be deemed to be satisfied if such organization pays over to the Secretary the amount which the person against whom the tax is assessed could have had advanced to him by such organization on the date prescribed in paragraph (1) for the satisfaction of such levy, increased by the amount of any advance (including contractual interest thereon) made to such person on or after the date such organization had actual notice or knowledge (within the meaning of section 6323 (i)(1)) of the existence of the lien with respect to which such levy is made, other than an advance (including contractual interest thereon) made automatically to maintain such contract in force under an agreement entered into before such organization had such notice or knowledge.

(3) Enforcement proceedings.—The satisfaction of a levy under paragraph (2) shall be without prejudice to any civil action for the enforcement of any lien imposed by this title with respect to such contract.

(c) Special Rule for Banks.—Any bank (as defined in section 408(n)) shall surrender (subject to an attachment or execution under judicial process) any deposits (including interest thereon) in such bank only after 21 days after service of levy.

(d) Enforcement of Levy.

(1) Extent of personal liability.—Any person who fails or refuses to surrender any property or rights to property, subject to levy, upon demand by the Secretary, shall be liable in his own person and estate to the United States in a sum equal to the value of the property or rights not so surrendered, but not exceeding the amount of taxes for the collection of which such levy has been made, together with costs and interest on such sum at the underpayment rate established under section 6621 from the date of such levy (or, in the case of a levy described in section 6331 (d)(3), from the date such person would otherwise have been obligated to pay over such amounts to the taxpayer). Any amount (other than costs) recovered under this paragraph shall be credited against the tax liability for the collection of which such levy was made.

(2) Penalty for violation.—In addition to the personal liability imposed by paragraph (1), if any person required to surrender property or rights to property fails or refuses to surrender such property or rights to property without reasonable cause, such person shall be liable for a penalty equal to 50 percent of the amount recoverable under paragraph (1). No part of such penalty shall be credited against the tax liability for the collection of which such levy was made.

(e) Effect of honoring levy.—Any person in possession of (or obligated with respect to) property or rights to property subject to levy upon which a levy has been made who, upon demand by the Secretary, surrenders such property or rights to property (or discharges such obligation) to the Secretary (or who pays a liability under subsection (d)(1)), shall be discharged from any obligation or liability to the delinquent taxpayer and any other person with respect to such property or rights to property arising from such surrender or payment.

SEC. 6333. PRODUCTION OF BOOKS.

If a levy has been made or is about to be made on any property, or right to property, any person having custody or control of any books or records, containing evidence or statements relating to the property or right to property subject to levy, shall, upon demand of the Secretary, exhibit such books or records to the Secretary.

SEC. 6343. AUTHORITY TO RELEASE LEVY AND RETURN PROPERTY.

(a) Release of Levy and Notice of Release.—

(1) In general.—Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, the Secretary shall release the levy upon all, or part of, the property or rights to property levied upon and shall promptly notify the person upon whom such levy was made (if any) that such levy has been released if—

(A) the liability for which such levy was made is satisfied or becomes unenforceable by reason of lapse of time,

(B) release of such levy will facilitate the collection of such liability,

(C) the taxpayer has entered into an agreement under section 6159 to satisfy such liability by means of installment payments, unless such agreement provides otherwise,

(D) the Secretary has determined that such levy is creating an economic hardship due to the financial condition of the taxpayer, or

(E) the fair market value of the property exceeds such liability and release of the levy on a part of such property could be made without hindering the collection of such liability.

For purposes of subparagraph (C), the Secretary is not required to release such levy if such release would jeopardize the secured creditor status of the Secretary.

(2) Expedited determination on certain business property.—In the case of any tangible personal property essential in carrying on the trade or business of the taxpayer, the Secretary shall provide for an expedited determination under paragraph (1) if levy on such tangible personal property would prevent the taxpayer from carrying on such trade or business.

(3) Subsequent levy.—The release of levy on any property under paragraph (1) shall not prevent any subsequent levy on such property.

(b) Return of Property.—If the Secretary determines that property has been wrongfully levied upon, it shall be lawful for the Secretary to return—

(1) the specific property levied upon,

(2) an amount of money equal to the amount of money levied upon, or

(3) an amount of money equal to the amount of money received by the United States from a sale of such property.

Property may be returned at any time. An amount equal to the amount of money levied upon or received from such sale may be returned at any time before the expiration of 2 years from the date of such levy. For purposes of paragraph (3), if property is declared purchased by the United States at a sale pursuant to section 6335(e) (relating to manner and conditions of sale), the United States shall be treated as having received an amount of money equal to the minimum price determined pursuant to such section or (if larger) the amount received by the United States from the resale of such property.

(d) Return of Property in Certain Cases.—If—

(1) any property has been levied upon, and

(2) the Secretary determines that—

(A) the levy on such property was premature or otherwise not in accordance with administrative procedures of the Secretary,

(B) the taxpayer has entered into an agreement under section 6159 to satisfy the tax liability for which the levy was imposed by means of installment payments, unless such agreement provides otherwise,

(C) the return of such property will facilitate the collection of the tax liability, or

(D) with the consent of the taxpayer or the National Taxpayer Advocate, the return of such property would be in the best interests of the taxpayer (as determined by the National Taxpayer Advocate) and the United States, the provisions of subsection (b) shall apply in the same manner as if such property had been wrongfully levied upon, except that no interest shall be allowed under subsection (c).

* * * * *

Applicable Sections of Internal Revenue Code

- 6321. LIEN FOR TAXES.
6322. PERIOD OF LIEN.
6325. RELEASE OF LIEN OR DISCHARGE OF PROPERTY.
6331. LEVY AND DISTRAINT.
6332. SURRENDER OF PROPERTY SUBJECT TO LEVY.
6333. PRODUCTION OF BOOKS.
6334. PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM LEVY.
6343. AUTHORITY TO RELEASE LEVY AND RETURN PROPERTY.
7426. CIVIL ACTIONS BY PERSONS OTHER THAN TAXPAYERS.
7429. REVIEW OF JEOPARDY LEVY OR ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES.

For more information about this notice, please call the phone number on the front of this form.

Useful Item You may want to see: Publication 4528, Making an Administrative Wrongful Levy Claim Under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 6343(b)

Notice of Levy

Date	Telephone number of IRS office
Reply to	Name and address of taxpayer
To	Identifying number(s)

Special instructions for certain property levied

This isn't a bill for taxes you owe. This is a notice of levy we are using to collect money owed by the taxpayer named above.

Kind of Tax	Tax Period Ended	Unpaid Balance of Assessment	Statutory Additions	Total
Total Amount Due				

We figured the interest and late payment penalty to _____

The Internal Revenue Code provides that there is a lien for the amount that is owed. Although we have given the notice and demand required by the Code, the amount owed hasn't been paid. This levy requires you to turn over to us this person's property and rights to property (*such as money, credits, and bank deposits*) that you have or which you are already obligated to pay this person. However, don't send us more than the "Total Amount Due."

Money in banks, credit unions, savings and loans, and similar institutions described in section 408(n) of the Internal Revenue Code must be held for 21 calendar days from the day you receive this levy before you send us the money. Include any interest the person earns during the 21 days. Turn over any other money, property, credits, etc. that you have or are already obligated to pay the taxpayer, when you would have paid it if this person asked for payment. This levy does not attach to funds in IRAs, Self-Employed Individuals' Retirement Plans, or any other retirement plans in your possession or control.

Make a reasonable effort to identify all property and rights to property belonging to this person. At a minimum, search your records using the taxpayer's name, address, and identifying numbers(s) shown on this form. Don't offset money this person owes you without contacting us at the telephone number shown above for instructions. You may not subtract a processing fee from the amount you send us.

To respond to this levy —

1. Make your check or money order payable to **United States Treasury**.
2. Write the taxpayer's name, identifying number(s), kind of tax and tax period shown on this form, and "LEVY PROCEEDS" on your check or money order (*not on a detachable stub.*)
3. Complete the back of Part 3 of this form and mail it to us with your payment in the enclosed envelope.
4. Keep Part 1 of this form for your records and give the taxpayer Part 2 within 2 days.

If you don't owe any money to the taxpayer, please complete the back of Part 3, and mail that part back to us in the enclosed envelope.

Signature of Service Representative	Title
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Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service
Kansas City, MO 64999-0010

Notice	CP40
Notice date	June 29, 2020
Taxpayer ID number	[REDACTED]
Tax form	[REDACTED]
Tax year	2018
Taxpayer authentication number	[REDACTED]
To contact us	844-875-3420
Page 1 of 2	9H

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

We assigned your overdue tax account to a private collection agency

Current law requires us to contract with qualified private collection agencies to assist in collecting certain overdue federal taxes. We have assigned your account to the following agency:

Pioneer Credit Recovery, Inc.
PO Box 500
Horseheads, NY 14845
800-448-3531

What happens next

The private collection agency will work with you to resolve your overdue account. The private collection agency will explain payment options to help you find one that is best for you. It also will provide you with a payment plan if you can't pay the full amount at this time.

You can pay online now at www.irs.gov/directpay or visit www.irs.gov/payments for more information about ways to pay. If paying by check or money order, make the check or money order payable to the United States Treasury. Include your name, social security number, and the tax year on your payment and send it to the address on this notice. These are the only forms of payment the IRS accepts. We'll never ask you to pay using any form of pre-paid card or store or online gift card.

The private collection agency is required to maintain the security and privacy of your tax information. To do this, it will ask you to provide your name and address of record before assisting you in resolving your account. Also, it will perform two-party verification by asking you for the first five numbers of your taxpayer authentication number at the top of this notice. The private collection agency will then provide the subsequent five numbers.

Keep this notice for your records. You'll need information from it to complete the two-party verification.

See the enclosed Publication 4518, What You Can Expect When the IRS Assigns Your Account to a Private Collection Agency, for more information.

Notice	CP40
Tax Year	2018
Notice date	June 29, 2020
Taxpayer ID number	[REDACTED]
Page 2 of 2	9H

Additional information

- Visit www.irs.gov/cp40
- You can also find the following online:
 - Publication 1, Your Rights as a Taxpayer
- For tax forms or publications, visit www.irs.gov/forms-pubs or call 800-TAX-FORM (800-829-3676).

Taxpayer Advocate Service

The Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) is an independent organization within the IRS that helps taxpayers and protects taxpayers' rights. TAS can offer you help if your tax problem is causing a financial difficulty, you've tried but t been unable to resolve your issue with the IRS, or you believe an IRS system, process, or procedure isn't working as it should. If you qualify for TAS assistance, which is always free, TAS will do everything possible to help you. Visit www.taxpayeradvocate.irs.gov or call 877-777-4778.

Low Income Taxpayer Clinics (LITC)

Tax professionals who are independent from the IRS may be able to help you. Low Income Taxpayer Clinics (LITCs) can represent low income persons before the IRS or in court. LITCs can also help persons who speak English as a second language. Any services provided by an LITC must be for free or a small fee. To find an LITC near you:

- Go to www.taxpayeradvocate.irs.gov/litcmap;
 - Download IRS Publication 4134, Low Income Taxpayer Clinic List available at www.irs.gov; or
 - Call the IRS toll-free at 800-829-3676 and ask for a copy of Publication 4134.
- State bar associations, state or local society of accountants or enrolled agents, or other nonprofit tax professional organizations may also be able to provide referrals.



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Passport

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

	SB
Notice	CP508C
Notice date	February 24, 2020
Taxpayer ID number	[Redacted]
To contact us	[Redacted]

Notice of certification of your seriously delinquent federal tax debt to the U.S. Department of State
Amount due: \$ [Redacted]

On December 4, 2015, as part of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act, Congress enacted Section 7345 of the Internal Revenue Code, which requires the Internal Revenue Service to notify the U.S. Department of State of taxpayers certified as owing a seriously delinquent tax debt. The FAST Act generally prohibits the U.S. Department of State from issuing or renewing a passport to a taxpayer with seriously delinquent tax debt.

We have certified to the U.S. Department of State that your tax debt is seriously delinquent.

We show that you still owe \$ [Redacted]. This amount includes penalty and interest computed to 30 days from the date of this notice.

This notice only includes the portion of your tax debt that has been certified to the U.S. Department of State as seriously delinquent, as defined below. You may have additional tax debt that is not included in this notice.

Billing Summary

Amount of seriously delinquent tax debt owed	[Redacted]
Additional penalty charges	[Redacted]
Additional interest charges	[Redacted]
Amount due by March 25, 2020	[Redacted]

What you need to know

Seriously delinquent tax debt is tax debt (including penalties and interest) totaling more than \$53,000* for which:

- We have filed a Notice of Federal Tax Lien and your administrative rights under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 6320 have been exhausted or lapsed, OR
- We have, at any time, issued a levy to collect this debt.

* The \$53,000 threshold is adjusted yearly for inflation.

If you apply for a passport or passport renewal, the State Department will deny your application and will not issue a passport to you or renew your current passport.

If you currently have a valid United States passport, the U.S. Department of State may revoke your passport or limit your pasport.

What you need to do

If you agree with the balance due

To reverse our certification, you must:

- Pay the full amount you owe, as shown above.
- Make alternate payment arrangements, such as an installment agreement, that allows you to pay off your debt over time, or an offer in compromise to settle the debt. Visit www.irs.gov/payments for more payment options.

Make your check or money order payable to the "United States Treasury." Write your taxpayer ID numbers (TINs) listed in "Your billing details" section of this notice on your payment. Return the last page of this notice with your payment.

If you disagree with the balance due

If you've already paid the tax debt listed above, please send us proof of that payment. If you don't agree that you owe the tax debt listed above, or want to contest the certification for another reason, you can call us at the phone numbers listed on the first page of this notice. You can also bring a civil action in a district court of the United States or the United States Tax Court to have a court determine if the certification was erroneous or if the IRS has failed to reverse the certification as required by IRC Section 7345(c). You are not required to contact us or otherwise exhaust administrative remedies before filing a civil action.

If you request innocent spouse relief under IRC 6015 for unpaid taxes listed below, we will reverse our certification.

For other reasons we will reverse our certification, go to www.irs.gov/passport.

After we notify the U.S. Department of State that we've reversed the certification, the State Department will no longer deny, revoke, or limit your passport for tax reasons.

If you have a power of attorney

You will need to contact your authorized representative directly since we will not send this notice to him or her.

Your billing details

Taxpayer ID number	Tax period ending	Form number	Amount you owe	Additional interest	Additional penalty	Total
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[REDACTED]						
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Penalties

We are required by law to charge any applicable penalties.

Failure-to-pay

We assess a 1/2% monthly penalty for not paying the tax you owe by the due date. We base the monthly penalty for paying late on the net unpaid tax at the beginning of each penalty month following the payment due date for that tax. This penalty applies even if you filed the return on time. We charge the penalty for each month or part of a month the payment is late; however, the penalty can't be more than 25% in total.

- The due date for payment of the tax shown on a return generally is the return due date, without regard to extensions.
- The due date for paying increases in tax is within 21 days of the date of our notice demanding payment (10 business days if the amount in the notice is \$100,000 or more).

If we issue a Notice of Intent to Levy and you don't pay the balance due within 10 days from the date of the notice, the penalty for paying late increases to 1% per month. For individuals who filed on time, the penalty decreases to 1/4% per month while an approved installment agreement with the IRS is in effect for payment of that tax. (Internal Revenue Code Section 6651)

For a detailed calculation of your penalty charges, call [REDACTED]

Removal or reduction of penalties

We understand that circumstances—such as a serious illness or injury, a family member's death, or loss of financial records due to natural disaster—may make it difficult for you to meet your taxpayer responsibility in a timely manner. We can generally process your request for penalty removal or reduction quicker if you contact us at the number listed above with the following information:

- Identify which penalty charges you would like us to reconsider (e.g., 2016 late filing penalty).
- For each penalty charge, explain why you believe it should be reconsidered.

If you write us, include a signed statement and supporting documentation for penalty abatement request.

We'll review your statement and let you know whether we accept your explanation as reasonable cause to reduce or remove the penalty charge(s).

Removal of penalties due to erroneous written advice from the IRS

If you were penalized based on written advice from the IRS, we will remove the penalty if you meet the following criteria:

- You wrote us asking for written advice on a specific issue.
- You gave us adequate and accurate information.
- You received written advice from us.
- You reasonably relied on our written advice and were penalized based on that advice.

To request removal of penalties based on erroneous written advice from us, submit a completed Claim for Refund and Request for Abatement (Form 843) to the IRS service center where you filed your tax return. For a copy of the form, go to www.irs.gov or call 800-TAX-FORM (800-829-3676).

Interest charges

We are required by law to charge interest when you don't pay your liability on time. Generally, we calculate interest from the due date of your return (regardless of extensions) until you pay the amount you owe in full, including accrued interest and penalty charges. Interest on some penalties accrues from the date we notify you of the penalty until it is paid in full. Interest on other penalties, such as failure to file a tax return, starts from the due date or extended due date of the return. Interest rates are variable and may change quarterly. (Internal Revenue Code Section 6601) For a detailed calculation of your interest, call [REDACTED]

Additional information

- Visit www.irs.gov/cp508c
- For tax forms, instructions, and publications, visit www.irs.gov/forms-pubs or call 800-TAX-FORM (800-829-3676). Keep this notice for your records.
- The Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) is an independent organization within the IRS that can help protect your taxpayer rights. TAS can offer you help if your tax problem is causing a hardship, or you've tried but haven't been able to resolve your problem with the IRS. If you qualify for TAS assistance, which is always free, TAS will do everything possible to help you. Visit www.taxpayeradvocate.irs.gov or call 877-777-4778.
- Assistance can be obtained from individuals and organizations that are independent from the IRS. The Directory of Federal Tax Return Preparers with credentials recognized by the IRS can be found at <http://irs.treasury.gov/rpo/rpo.jsf>. IRS Publication 4134 provides a listing of Low Income Taxpayer Clinics (LITCs) and is available at www.irs.gov. Also, see the LITC page at www.taxpayeradvocate.irs.gov/litcmap. Assistance may also be available from a referral system operated by a state bar association, a state or local society of accountants or enrolled agents or another nonprofit tax professional organization. The decision to obtain assistance from any of these individuals and organizations will not result in the IRS giving preferential treatment in the handling of the issue, dispute or problem. You don't need to seek assistance to contact us. We will be pleased to deal with you directly and help you resolve your situation.

We are required to send a copy of this notice to both you and your spouse. Each copy contains the same information about your joint account. Please note: Only pay the amount due once.

If you need assistance, please don't hesitate to contact us.



SB
Notice CP508C
Notice date February 24, 2020
Taxpayer ID number [REDACTED]
Page 5 of 5

Return this page with your payment

Your billing details

Taxpayer ID number	Tax period ending	Form number	Amount you owe	Additional interest	Additional penalty	Total
[REDACTED]						

- Make your check or money order payable to the "United States Treasury."
- Write the taxpayer ID numbers (TINs) listed in the "Your billing details" section above on your payment and return this page of the notice with your payment.
- Send your payment and this page of the notice to:

Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Passport

