



# IRS Collection Notices - What Do They Mean?

October 17, 2022

# Highlights



- **IRS notices are cryptic**
- **Generated from antiquated computer systems**
- **In it's collection activity the IRS sends out multiple notices**
- **Some are just reminders - others contain important information to stop forced collection**
- **Why? 14 Amendment - Due Process of Law**



# Who Sent the Notice

- **Generated from “the Campus” or “the Field”**
- **Campus - IRS offices - automated - CP - Computer Paragraph**
- **Field - Revenue Officers - LTR - Letter**
- **Collections - series of notices sent before forced collection**

# Collection Notices



- **CP 14 - Notice From the IRS - initial notice after assessment - 30 day “deadline”**
- **CP 501 - Reminder of Balance Due - first reminder - 30 day**
- **CP 503 - Second Notice of Balance Due - second reminder - 30 day**
- **CP 504 - Intent to Levy - another notice - 30 day**

# Collection Notices (continued)



- **LT 11 - Final Notice of Intent to Levy and Notice of Your Right to a Hearing - “real” 30 day deadline to request to be heard**
- **After 30 days with no response - forced collection can begin**
- **IRS can be approached anytime once tax has been “assessed” - usually stops notices / forced collection**

# Collection Due Process



- **CDP - hearing by IRS Appeals division**
- **Need to request before expiration of LT 11 30 day period**
- **Stops forced collection**
- **Do have up to a year to request Equivalency Hearing - but may not stop forced collection**

# Conclusion



- 10 year period to collect
- Required to provide notice of debt and right to be heard before taking property
- Forced collection can usually be prevented by approaching IRS before LT 11 30 day period
- Open your mail and contact the IRS