

What method is There to Halt an IRS Levy On My Bank Account or Work?

In order for the IRS to comply with the directives of Congress, they are required to initially provide the subject of the levy what is called a Final Notice of Intent to Levy made according to 26 USC § 6330(a)(1) which provides in relevant part that no levy may be made on any assets or right to property of any person unless the Secretary has given notice such person in writing of their right to a hearing under this section in advance of such levy being made.

26 USC § 6330(a)(2) provides that the notice required under paragraph (1) shall be given in person; left at the place of abode or usual place of business of such person; or sent by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, to such person's last known address; not less than thirty days before the day of the first levy.

When you take delivery of the notice, it is indispensable that your demand for the hearing be made timely. 26 USC § 6330(a)(3) specifies that the information included with the notice the IRS sends you shall include notice to you of the right to request a hearing during the 30-day period under paragraph (2).

When you accept the aforementioned notice and read it you will see that 26 U.S.C. § 6330(e) provides that as soon as a CDP hearing is timely requested "the levy actions which are the subject of the requested hearing...shall be suspended for the period during which such hearing, and appeals therein, are pending..." Requesting a [CDPH \(Collection Due Process Hearing\)](#) is the most successful way to prevent an IRS levy on a bank account or paycheck since suspension of collection activity upon such request is mandated by the law.

The IRS has a tendency to try and base your entire hearing upon what you put in

that request. It is for this reason I recommend very strongly using the addendums that are part of my IRS Terminator package. I explain the importance of the addendums in the videos at www.irsterminator.com.

I have seen the IRS fax a [release of levy](#) to an employer in as little as two days subsequent to the CDP hearing request being sent. There is a little trick to getting such fast action which is explained in the IRS Terminator package. This makes it possible for the employee to never miss a full paycheck and for the bank depositor to retrieve their funds.

It is not difficult to block an IRS levy by timely demanding a CDPH (Collection Due Process Hearing) as provided in 26 U.S.C. § 6330(b)(1). However, if correct steps are not taken to prevail in the hearing, eventually the IRS will get around to holding the hearing and in all likelihood rule against you and move forward on the levy. The IRS Terminator package is designed to give you the absolute best chance to be victorious in your hearing.

It happens often that I have found out about situations wherein the Internal Revenue Service sent a levy to an employer or bank prior to sending the Final Notice of Intent to Levy. It is still possible to demand a CDPH hearing in a situation such as this and get the collection action delayed before the IRS takes your paycheck or bank deposits. There are forms in the www.irsterminator.com package whose purpose is to competently request a CDPH (Collection Due Process Hearing) in a situation where the statutorily required notice has not been sent.

There are perhaps few feelings worse than the one that overtakes you when your financial institution or employer informs you that they have been served a Notice of Levy by the IRS requiring them to keep most all of your next paycheck or deliver the funds in your bank account to them. My IRS Terminator package

provides you with the [tools](#) it is a necessity to have to render the situation as meaningless as possible and finally be victorious.

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