

Claim for Reimbursement of Bank Charges

Instructions: Carefully read the instructions on the back of this form and provide the information requested. Use additional sheet(s) if necessary. Submit this form to the address of the IRS office which served the levy, the address of the office that misplaced the payment or the address that you used to file your tax return for Direct Debit Installment Agreement Request.

1. Name and address of claimants		2. Telephone number <i>(including area code)</i>	
a. Address <i>(number, street)</i>		3. Best time to call	4. Amount of claim
b. City		5. Social security or employer identification number <i>(Disclosure is voluntary. Omission may delay your claim or prevent locating your records)</i>	
c. State	d. ZIP code		

Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) Information *(see instructions on the back of this form)*

6. Name(s) on bank account		7. American Bankers Association (ABA) number	
8. Bank name and address		9. Bank account number	
a. Address <i>(number, street)</i>		10. Type of account <input type="checkbox"/> Checking <input type="checkbox"/> Savings	
b. City		11. I am filing a claim for reimbursement of bank charges for <input type="checkbox"/> An erroneous levy <input type="checkbox"/> Stopping payment on a check that the IRS lost or misplaced <input type="checkbox"/> Direct Debit Installment Agreement (DDIA) processing error on the part of the Service	
c. State	d. ZIP code		

12. Description of claim *(State the circumstances which resulted in the loss for which you are claiming reimbursement.)*

Certification

I certify that the amount of my claim covers only bank charges which resulted from either an erroneous IRS levy, processing error by the Service for a Direct Debit Installment Agreement or having to stop payment on a check which was lost or misplaced by the IRS. I agree to accept this amount in full satisfaction and final settlement of this incident.

13. Signature of claimants <i>(this signature should be used in all future correspondence)</i>	14. Date of claim
15. Signature of secondary claimant <i>(if it is a joint bank account or return)</i>	16. Date of claim

Civil Penalty for Presenting Fraudulent Claim

The claimant shall be liable to the United States for the sum of \$2,000 plus double the amount of damages sustained by the United States. *(See R S § 3490, 5438, 31 USC 3729.)*

Civil Penalty for Presenting Fraudulent Claim or Making False Statements

Fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 5 years or both. *(See 62 Stat. 698, 749; 18 USC 287, 1001.)*

Instructions for Form 8546, Claim for Reimbursement of Bank Charges

Complete all blocks. Write "NONE" if the block does not apply.

Use this form only for reimbursement of bank charges for:

1. an erroneous levy, or
2. stopping payment on a check that the IRS lost or misplaced.
3. Direct Debit Installment Agreement (DDIA) processing error on the part of the Service.

The claimants must sign this form. If the bank account involved is a joint account, each owner on the account must sign the Form 8546 as a claimant for erroneous levy. DDIA processing error claims on joint returns also require signature of both spouses. However, an authorized agent or legal representative can file and sign the claim if the claimant can't because of disability, death, or other acceptable reason. Include proof of authorization if the claim is being filed on behalf of someone.

Claims must be made within one year of the date the claim accrues and are limited to \$1,000. (See 31 USC 3723)

Attach verification of the amount you are claiming. Include any documentation you may have explaining or acknowledging the IRS error. Also, include:

1. a copy of the levy (if the charges were caused by an erroneous levy),

2. records showing the bank charges caused by the erroneous levy, the request for replacement of a lost or misplaced check, or DDIA processing error on the part of the Service, and
3. records showing that the bank charges have been paid.

Records to support your claim must include bank statements and correspondence.

If you have any questions about this claim, contact the IRS office that issued the levy or requested replacement of your check. The address is on your copy of the levy or the request for a new check. If your questions relate to a Direct Debit Installment Agreement, contact the IRS at 1-800-829-1040 or mail your questions to the address that you used to file your tax return.

If IRS approves your claim, the money can be sent to your bank by electronic funds transfer (EFT), or we can send you a check. Payment by EFT will be faster, safer, and more convenient for you. If you want us to pay your claim by EFT, we need the bank information in items 6 through 10. The American Bankers Association (ABA) number (item 7) is the first nine digits in the number at the bottom of your checks. If you have no checking account, ask your bank what its ABA number is. If you do not complete items 6 through 10, a check will be sent to you.

Internal Revenue Policy P-5-39

Reimbursement of Bank Charges Due to Erroneous Levy and Service Loss or Misplacement of Taxpayer Checks, or Direct Debit Installment Agreement Processing Errors.

The Service recognizes that there are circumstances when an erroneous use of its unique enforcement powers may cause taxpayers to incur certain bank charges. Taxpayers who incur bank charges due to an erroneous levy or a Direct Debit Installment Agreement (DDIA) processing error on the part of the Service may file a claim for reimbursement of those expenses. Bank charges include a financial institution's customary charge for complying with the levy instructions as well as charges for overdrafts that are a direct consequence of an erroneous levy or DDIA processing error on the part of the Service. In addition, there are times when a taxpayer's check may be lost or misplaced in processing. When the Service asks for a replacement check, the taxpayer maybe reimbursed for bank charges incurred in stopping payment on the original check. The charges must have been paid by the taxpayer and must not have been waived or reimbursed by the financial institution. Claims must be filed with the District Director or Service Center Director within one year after accrual of the expense.

The following criteria must be present in all erroneous levy cases:

- (1) The Service acknowledges the levy was erroneous;
- (2) The taxpayers must not have contributed to the continuation or compounding of the error; and

(3) Prior to the levy, the taxpayer did not refuse (either orally or in writing) to timely respond to Service inquiries or provide information relevant to the liability for which the levy was made.

The following criteria must be present in all lost check cases:

- (1) The Service acknowledges it lost or misplaced the check during processing;
- (2) the Service asks the taxpayer for a replacement of the payment; and
- (3) the Service is satisfied that the replacement payment has been received.

The following criteria must be present in all DDIA processing error cases.

- (1) The Service failed to act timely, took an incorrect or improper action, or a systemic failure caused the bank fees;
- (2) The taxpayer must not have contributed to the continuation or compounding of the error that caused the bank fees; and
- (3) Prior to the processing error, the taxpayer did not refuse (either orally or in writing) to timely respond to the Service's inquiries or provide sufficient information for the DDIA processing change to be made.

In compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974, the following is provided.

Solicitation of the information is authorized by Title 31 USC 3723; 31 CFR 3.20 et seq. Disclosure of the information is voluntary.

The principal purpose of this information will be for our internal use in processing your claim under 31 USC 3723, or for any court proceedings which may ensue from the filing of this claim.

We may disclose the information on this form relevant to the processing of your claim or to any court proceedings resulting from your claim. We may give the information to the Department of Justice for the purpose of seeking legal advice or recommending prosecutions for fraudulent claims or the making of false statements.