

# UNOFFICIAL COPY

Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service

## Notice of Federal Tax Lien Under Internal Revenue Laws

Serial Number <b>369307255</b>	For Optional Use by Recording Office
<b>6322, and 6323 of the Internal Revenue Code, including interest and penalties) have been named taxpayer. Demand for payment of this remains unpaid. Therefore, there is a lien in property and rights to property belonging to of these taxes, and additional penalties, due.</b>	<b>93559057</b>
<b>S: EVELYN COX</b>	
<b>ELL 60625-2415</b>	
<b>NOTICE: With respect to each assessment listed in column (c) by the date given in column (e), this notice shall operate as a certificate of release as defined in Section 6321.</b>	

Identifying Number (c)	Date of Assessment (d)	Due Day for Paying (e)	Unpaid Balance of Assessment (f)
[REDACTED]	11/02/92	12/02/02	11559.28

**Total \$ 11559.28**

Filed at **Chicago, IL**

Title **Chief, Collect. 36-01-0000**

by law to take acknowledgments is not essential to the validity of Notice of Federal Tax Lien

Form 668 (7) (Rev. 1-81)

Filed this

19

, at

m.

day of

Notice of Tax Lien

Clerk (or Registrar).

Property

Excerpts From Internal Revenue Code

Sec. 6321. Lien For Taxes

If any person liable to pay any tax neglects or refuses to pay the same after demand, the amount (including any interest, additional amount, addition to tax, or assessable penalty together with any costs that may accrue in addition thereto) shall be a lien in favor of the United States upon all property and rights to property, whether real or personal, belonging to such person.

Sec. 6322. Period Of Lien.

Unless another date is specifically fixed by law, the lien imposed by section 6321 shall arise at the time the assessment is made and shall continue until the liability for the amount so assessed for a judgment against the taxpayer arising out of such liability is satisfied or becomes unenforceable by reason of lapse of time.

Sec. 6323. Validity and Priority Against Certain Persons.

(a) Purchaser's, Holders Of Security Interests, Mechanic's Lienors, And Judgment Lien Creditors.—The lien imposed by section 6321 shall not be valid as against any purchaser, holder of a security interest, mechanic's lienor, or judgment lien creditor until notice thereof which meets the requirements of subsection (f) has been filed by the Secretary.

(f) Place For Filing Notice; Form.—

(1) Place For Filing.—The notice referred to in subsection (a) shall be filed—

(A) Under State Laws

(i) Real Property.—In the case of real property, in one office within the State (or the county, or other governmental subdivision), as designated by the laws of such State, in which the property subject to the lien is situated; and

(ii) Personal Property.—In the case of personal property, whether tangible or intangible, in one office within the State (or the county, or other governmental subdivision), as designated by the laws of such State, in which the property subject to the lien is situated, except that State law merely conforming to reenacting Federal law establishing a national filing system does not constitute a second office for filing as designated by the laws of such State; or

(B) With Clerk Of District Court.—In the office of the clerk of the United States district court for the judicial district in which the property subject to lien is situated, whenever the State has not by law designated one office which meets the requirements of subparagraph (A), or

(C) With Recorder Of Deeds Of The District Of Columbia.—In the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, if the property subject to the lien is situated in the District of Columbia.

(2) Situs Of Property Subject To Lien.—For purposes of paragraphs (1) and (4), property shall be deemed to be situated—

(A) Real Property.—In the case of real property, at its physical location; or

(B) Personal Property.—In the case of personal property, whether tangible or intangible, at the residence of the taxpayer at the time the notice of lien is filed.

For purposes of paragraph (2) (B), the residence of a corporation or partnership shall be deemed to be the place at which the principal executive office of the business is located, and the residence of a taxpayer whose residence is without the United States shall be deemed to be in the District of Columbia.

(3) Form.—The form and content of the notice referred to in subsection (a) shall be prescribed by the Secretary. Such notice shall be valid notwithstanding any other provision of law regarding the form or content of a notice of lien.

Note: See section 6323(b) for protection for certain interests even though notice of lien imposed by section 6321 is filed with respect to:

- 1. Securities
2. Motor vehicles
3. Personal property purchased at retail
4. Personal property purchased in casual sale
5. Personal property subjected to possessory lien
6. Real property tax and special assessment liens
7. Residential property subject to a mechanic's lien for certain repairs and improvements
8. Attorney's liens
9. Certain insurance contracts
10. Passbook loans

(b) Refiling Of Notice.—For purposes of this section—

(1) General Rule.—Unless notice of lien is refilled in the manner prescribed in paragraph (2) during the required refiling period, such notice of lien shall be treated as filed on the date on which it is filed (in accordance with subsection (f) after the expiration of such refiling period.

(2) Place For Filing.—A notice of lien refilled during the required refiling period shall be effective only—

- (A) If—
(i) such notice of lien is refilled in the office in which the prior notice of lien was filed; and
(ii) in the case of real property, and the fact of refiling is entered and recorded in an index to the extent required by subsection (f) (4), and
(B) In any case in which, 90 days or more prior to the date of a refiling of notice of lien under subparagraph (A), the

Secretary received written information prescribed in regulations issued concerning a change in the taxpayer's notice of such lien is also filed in the State in which located.

(3) Required Refiling Period.—For purposes of this section, the term "required refiling period" means—

- (A) the one-year period ending on the expiration of 10 years after the date of the tax, and
(B) the one-year period ending with 10 years after the close of the preceding period for such notice of lien.

Sec. 6325. Release Of Discharge Of

(a) Release Of Lien.—Whenever the Secretary finds that the liability for the amount or with all interest in respect thereof, has become legally unenforceable; or

(2) Bond Accepted.—There is furnished to the Secretary and accepted by him a bond that is in the payment of the amount assessed, together with the interest thereon, and that is in full satisfaction of such time, and that is in full satisfaction of such requirements relating to terms, conditions, and sureties thereon, as may be prescribed in regulations.

Sec. 6103. Confidentiality Of Returns and Information

(k) Disclosure of Certain Information For Administration Purposes.—

(2) Disclosure of amount of outstanding obligation secured by such lien or intends to obtain a right in such lien.