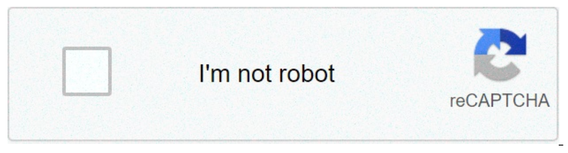

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Form 5071C is a letter sent by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to verify your identity. It sends out the letter when a tax return is filed with your name and taxpayer identification number, but it believes the return may not be yours. Learn more about 5071C letters and how they work. Form 5071C is a letter from the IRS asking you to take steps to confirm your identity. You'll typically receive this letter if the IRS has received a federal income tax return with your name or Social Security number associated with it, but it's picked up on one or more indications that it's a fraudulent return. The letter will explain the steps you need to take to confirm your identity and which tax return is in question, including the form and the year. For example, it might reference your Form 1040 for the 2019 tax year. The IRS will not call or email you to verify your identity. If you are unsure whether a communication is legitimate, visit the IRS website or contact the IRS at 1-800-829-1040. If you receive a 5071C letter, review it carefully and decide how you want to verify your identity. The IRS provides three options: Online: Visit the IRS Identity Verification Service website. It will ask you to enter information and electronically verify your return. By phone: If you prefer to resolve the issue over the phone, call the number listed on your 5071C letter. In person: If the IRS can't verify your identity by phone or online, you may be asked to make an appointment with your local IRS office. You should attempt to verify online or by phone first. The website and phone number are strictly for tax return identification purposes. Neither option can answer questions about your tax refund status or other issues. You'll need several items on hand when you contact the IRS. They include: Your 5071C letter The tax return referenced in the letter A previous year's tax return The supporting documents associated with both tax returns (W-2s, 1099s, etc.) If you're verifying online, you'll also need: Your cell phone number The mailing address from your previous year's tax return Your personal account number from an auto loan, credit card, mortgage, home equity loan or line of credit, or student loan Your tax return will be processed after it's verified as legitimate, and there's no need to resubmit your return. It can take as long as nine weeks to process your return after your identity has been confirmed. If the return the IRS contacted you about a fraudulent return, take other measures to protect your identity. Contact one of the three credit bureaus (Equifax, Experian, or TransUnion) and place a fraud alert on your account. When you contact one bureau, it's required to contact the other two bureaus about the fraud. Contact the Federal Trade Commission, which will help you develop a personal recovery plan. Order free copies of your credit reports from AnnualCreditReport.com. Review your credit reports for any accounts opened without your permission. Close those accounts immediately. Consider changing the passwords on your financial accounts. Form 5071C is a letter sent by the IRS to verify your identity. It sends out the letter when a tax return is filed with your name and taxpayer identification number, but it believes the return may not be yours. The letter will explain the steps you need to take to confirm your identity and which tax return is in question, including the form and the year. You can verify your identity online or by phone. If your identity can't be confirmed with those methods, you'll be asked to verify your identity in person at a local office. If the return you're being contacted about isn't yours, take further steps to protect your identity, including contacting one of the credit bureaus and contacting the FTC. The word "pluvial" is Latin for the word rain; therefore, a pluvial lake is often thought of as a formerly large lake created by excessive rain paired with little evaporation. In geography though, the presence of an ancient pluvial lake or its remnants represents a period when the world's climate was much different from present-day conditions. Historically, such shifts changed arid areas into places with extremely wet conditions. There are also present-day pluvial lakes that show the importance of various weather patterns to a location. In addition to being referred to as pluvial lakes, ancient lakes associated with former wet periods are sometimes put into the category of paleolakes. The study of pluvial lakes today is mostly tied to that of ice ages and glaciation as the ancient lakes have left distinct landform features. The most prominent and well studied of these lakes are usually related to the last glacial period as this is when they are thought to have formed. Most of these lakes formed in arid locations where there was initially not enough rain and mountain snow to establish a drainage system with rivers and lakes. As the climate then cooled with the onset of climate change, these dry locations turned wet because of different air flows caused by the large continental ice sheets and their weather patterns. With more precipitation, stream runoff increased and began to fill the basins in the formerly dry areas. Over time, as more water became available with the increased moisture, the lakes enlarged and spread across places with lower elevations creating enormous pluvial lakes. Just as pluvial lakes are created by climate fluctuations, they are also destroyed by them over time. For example, as the Holocene epoch began after the last glaciation temperatures around the world rose. As a result, the continental ice sheets melted, again causing a shift in world weather patterns and making the newly wet areas once again arid. This period of little precipitation caused the pluvial lakes to experience a drop in their water levels. Such lakes are usually endorheic, meaning they are a closed drainage basin that retains precipitation and its runoff but it does not have a drainage outlet. Therefore without a sophisticated drainage system and no incoming water, the lakes began to gradually evaporate in the dry, warm conditions usually found in their locations. Though the most famous of today's pluvial lakes are significantly smaller than they used to be because of the lack of precipitation, their remnants are important aspects of many landscapes around the world. The United States' Great Basin area is famous for having the remains of two large pluvial lakes -- Lakes Bonneville and Lahontan. Lake Bonneville (map of former Lake Bonneville) once covered nearly all of Utah as well as portions of Idaho and Nevada. It formed about 32,000 years ago and lasted until approximately 16,800 years ago. Lake Bonneville's demise came with reduced precipitation and evaporation, but most of its water was lost as it overflowed through Red Rock Pass in Idaho after the Bear River was diverted to Lake Bonneville following lava flows in the area. However, as time passed and little rain fell into what remained of the lake, it continued to shrink. The Great Salt Lake and the Bonneville Salt Flats are the largest remaining portions of Lake Bonneville today. Lake Lahontan (map of former Lake Lahontan) is a pluvial lake that covered nearly all of northwestern Nevada as well as parts of northeastern California and southern Oregon. At its peak about 12,700 years ago, it covered approximately 8,500 square miles (22,000 square kilometers). Like Lake Bonneville, Lake Lahontan's waters gradually began to evaporate resulting in a drop in lake level over time. Today, the only remaining lakes are Pyramid Lake and Walker Lake, both of which are located in Nevada. The rest of the lake’s remnants consist of dry playas and rock formations where the ancient shoreline was. In addition to these ancient pluvial lakes, several lakes still exist around the world today and are dependent on an area's precipitation patterns. Lake Eyre in South Australia is one. During the dry season portions of the Eyre Basin are dry playas but when the rainy season begins the nearby rivers flow to the basin, increasing the lake’s size and depth. This is dependent though on the seasonal fluctuations of the monsoon and some years the lake can be much larger and deeper than others. Today's pluvial lakes represent the importance of precipitation patterns and the availability of water for a locale; whereas the remains of ancient lakes show how a shift in such patterns can alter an area. Regardless of whether or not a pluvial lake is ancient or still existing today though, they are important components of an area’s landscape and will remain so as long as they continue to form and later disappear. A formatted document containing blank fields that users can fill in with data. With paper forms, it is usually necessary for someone to transfer the data from the paper to a computer database, where the results can then be statistically analyzed. Some OCR systems can do this automatically, but they’re generally limited to forms containing just check boxes. They can’t handle handwritten text. Electronic forms solve this problem by entirely skipping the paper stage. Instead, the form appears on the user’s display screen and the user fills it in by selecting options with a pointing device or typing in text from the computer keyboard. The data is then sent directly to a forms processing application, which enters the information into a database. Electronic forms are especially common on the World Wide Web because the HTML language has built-in codes for displaying form elements such as text fields and check boxes. Typically, the data entered into a Web-based form is processed by a CGI program.