



COVID-19 and Direct Payments to Individuals: Summary of the 2020 Recovery Rebates/Economic Impact Payments in the CARES Act (P.L. 116-136)

Updated April 2, 2020

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act; P.L. 116-136), which was signed into law by President Trump on March 27, 2020, includes direct payments to individuals—referred to as “2020 recovery rebates” in the law. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) refers to the payments issued this year—2020—as economic impact payments. This Insight provides a brief overview of these direct payments. (These payments are virtually identical to those included in bill text [circulated on March 22, 2020](#).)

The 2020 recovery rebates equal \$1,200 per person (\$2,400 for married taxpayers filing a joint tax return) and \$500 per child. These amounts phase down for higher-income taxpayers. These payments are structured as tax credits automatically advanced to households in 2020 if *they filed a 2019 income tax return* and will be received as a direct deposit or check by mail. If a 2019 return has not been filed, rebates will be advanced automatically based on 2018 return information.

On [April 1, 2020](#), the IRS indicated that 2020 recovery rebates will automatically be issued to Social Security beneficiaries and railroad retirees who are not required to file an income tax return, using information from their Social Security benefits statement (SSA-1099) or Railroad retirement benefits statement (RRB-1099). This was a [reversal](#) from guidance provided earlier in the week.

Otherwise eligible individuals who did not file a 2019 or 2018 income tax return and are not Social Security beneficiaries as described above will generally not receive the benefit in 2020. To receive the benefit in 2020, these individuals will need to [file a 2019 \(or 2018\) income tax return](#). Alternatively, they can file and claim this benefit on their 2020 tax return next year.

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Credit Amount

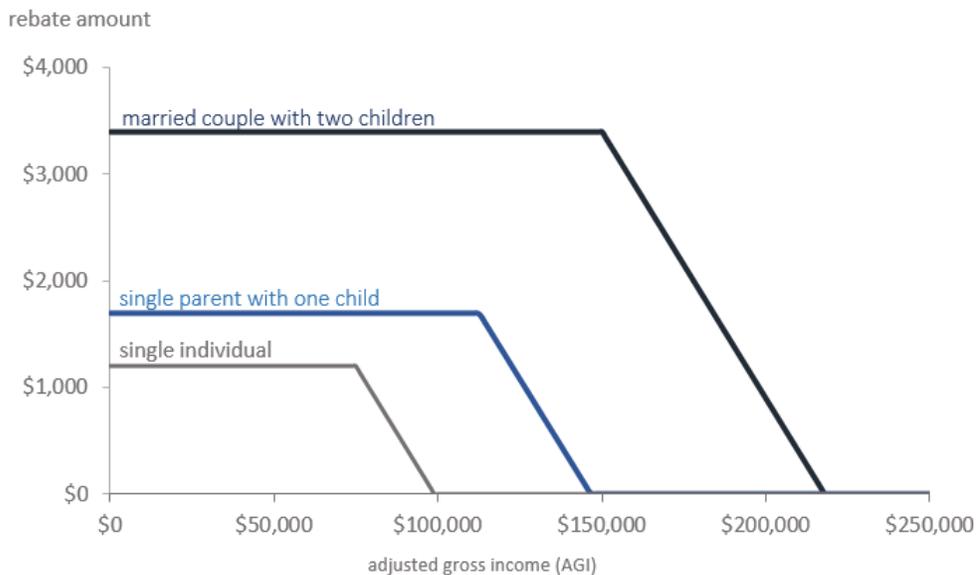
The credit equals \$1,200 per person (\$2,400 for married joint filers) for eligible individuals. Generally, an eligible individual is any individual *excluding* (1) [nonresident aliens](#), (2) individuals who can be claimed as a [dependent](#) by another taxpayer, and (3) an estate or trust.

Individuals eligible for the credit will receive an additional \$500 for each child that qualifies for the [child tax credit](#)—generally a taxpayer’s [dependent child that is aged 16 or younger](#). Individuals cannot receive the \$500 amount for [older children and adult dependents](#).

The total credit phases out at a rate of 5% of adjusted gross income (AGI) above \$75,000 (\$112,500 for head of household filers and \$150,000 for married joint returns). An illustration of the amount of the rebate by income level is provided in the figure below.

2020 Rebates in the CARES Act, by Income Level

Calculated Using 2019 Income Tax Return Information



Source: CARES Act (P.L. 116-136).

Note: This is a stylized example. Receipt of the recovery rebates in 2020 is based on information from 2019 income tax returns. If a taxpayer has not filed their 2019 income tax return, the credit amount can be advanced based on 2018 income tax return information. Married taxpayers are assumed to be joint filers, a single parent is assumed to file as a head of household, and a single individual is assumed to file as single. For the purposes of the rebate, children used in the calculation of the benefit amount are those digible to be claimed for the child tax credit.

As with any tax refund, these payments do [not count as income or resources](#) for a 12-month period in determining eligibility for, or the amount of assistance provided by, any federally funded public benefit program. In addition, these payments are not taxable.

The credit is a fixed amount until income reaches the phaseout level. Lower-income taxpayers with little or no income tax liability are eligible for a tax credit equal in dollar value to that received by middle-income and upper-middle-income taxpayers. Hence, as a percentage of income, this rebate is largest for the lowest-income recipients. The tax credit phases out at the upper end of the distribution, as shown in the figure above.

Estimates by the [Congressional Research Service](#) and the [Tax Policy Center](#) suggest these payments will provide significant benefits to eligible low- and middle-income households.

Other Features of the 2020 Recovery Rebates

- **SSN Requirement:** Taxpayers must provide a Social Security number (SSN) for themselves, their spouse (if married filing jointly), and any child for whom they claim the \$500 child credit. Adoption taxpayer ID numbers (**ATINs**) are also acceptable for adopted children. Taxpayers who **provide an individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN)** are ineligible for the credit. Hence, married couples in which one spouse has an SSN and another has an ITIN are generally ineligible for the credit.
 - The law relaxes these ID requirements for married joint filers in which at least one spouse is a member of the Armed Forces. In those cases, only one spouse must provide an SSN.
- **Public Awareness Campaign:** The law instructs the Treasury Secretary, in coordination with the Commissioner of Social Security and the heads of other relevant federal agencies, to provide information about the payment to individuals who may not have filed a 2019 or 2018 income tax return.
- **Notice to Taxpayers:** The law requires that individuals identified as eligible to receive a payment be sent a notice that provides them with information on the amount of the payment, how it will be delivered (direct deposit/paper check), and a phone number at the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to call if the payment is not received.
- **Nonresident Aliens:** The credit is not available to **nonresident aliens**.
- **Territories:** The law includes a provision requiring Treasury to make payments to individuals in the **territories (mirror code and non-mirror code)** equal to the aggregate amount of credits claimed by their residents. Many territorial residents will claim the rebate under a version of the provision administered via the territorial government, rather than the IRS.
- **Past-Due Debts:** The credit cannot be reduced for certain unpaid debts, including debts owed to a federal agency (but excluding child support), past-due state income taxes, federal taxes, or unemployment compensation debts.
- **Appropriations:** The law includes an appropriation of \$617.35 million in FY2020 for the administration of these payments.

Advancing the 2020 Recovery Rebates

The law automatically **advances the credit**, which will be received as a direct deposit or a check by mail. The advancing provision allows taxpayers to receive this credit before 2020 tax returns are filed in early 2021.

The advanced credit amount will be estimated by the IRS based on taxpayers' 2019 income tax return information (if the taxpayer did not file a 2019 income tax return, 2018 income tax return information can be used instead). For Social Security and Railroad Retirement recipients, if neither a 2019 nor a 2018 income tax return was filed, the law allows the IRS to use information from their 2019 Social Security or Railroad Retirement Benefit Statement (**SSA-1099** or **RRB-1099, respectively**), which the **IRS has indicated it will do**. To expedite payments, the law allows the recovery rebates to be delivered electronically to any account which the taxpayer had authorized to receive a tax refund or other federal payment on or after January 1, 2018. Otherwise, paper checks would be issued.

If, when taxpayers file their 2020 income tax returns in 2021, they find that the advanced credit is greater than the actual credit, then they *would not* be required to repay the excess credit. In contrast, if the

advanced credit is less than the actual credit, then taxpayers would be able to claim the difference on their 2020 income tax returns.

Nonfilers

Under current law, taxpayers with gross income less than the standard deduction amount [are not required to file a federal income tax return](#). In addition, public cash assistance for low-income populations, such as [Supplemental Security Income](#), is generally not considered gross income under a limited [general welfare exclusion](#). Hence, many low-income individuals and families whose income is largely from public assistance may not have filed a 2018 or 2019 income tax return. As such, these individuals and families would not receive these rebates in 2020, unless they filed a 2019 or 2018 return, which [both policymakers and the IRS are encouraging people to do](#).

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