



SUMMIT DD COVID 19 COMMUNICATION

Coronavirus Stimulus Payment & Disability Benefit FAQ

The CARES (Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security) Act authorized stimulus payments to many people in the United States called Recovery Rebates. Most SSI and SSDI disability recipients are eligible for the stimulus payment. Check out this handy FAQ for more information.

Who is eligible for Recovery Rebates?

Most recipients of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and/or Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) are eligible for the COVID-19 stimulus payment. You are eligible for a stimulus check as long as you have a Social Security number (a taxpayer ID number doesn't count) and you are not claimed as a dependent on someone else's tax return.

How much is the payment?

\$1,200 for individuals and \$2,400 for married couples who filed jointly. There is a \$500 supplemental payment per child age 16 or younger. People whose adjusted gross income was less than \$75,000 for a single individual or \$150,000 for married filing jointly are eligible for the full payment. The payment is gradually reduced for incomes above those levels, tapering off altogether at \$99,000 for individuals and \$198,000 for couples.

How do I get the payment?

Social Security recipients who are not typically required to file a tax return need to take no action. The IRS will use the information on the Form SSA-1099 and Form RRB-1099 to generate stimulus payments of \$1,200 to these individuals even if they did not file tax returns in 2018 or 2019. Recipients will receive these payments as a direct deposit or by paper check, just as they would normally receive their benefits. Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) recipients are also part of this group who don't need to take action.

SSI and SSDI recipients who have qualifying children can take an additional step to receive \$500 per qualifying child by entering information into the [non-filer application](#).

Do asset and income limits apply to these payments?

No. For SSI eligibility purposes, the stimulus check won't count as income to you, and you don't need to report it as income to the Social Security Administration. Plus, it's not taxable. In addition, the stimulus money won't count as a resource (asset) unless you still have all or part of it 12 months after receiving it.

This means that people with disabilities can accept these payments without putting SSI, SSDI, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and other benefits at risk.

When Will I Get the Stimulus Check?

Those who filed tax returns in 2018 or 2019 and gave their banking information to the IRS started to receive direct deposits on April 10. The IRS will continue to roll out these payments for several days.

The IRS expects that it will take several weeks to process payments for SSI, SSDI recipients who have not filed tax returns. Again, you do not have to do anything if you receive SSI or SSDI in 2019 to receive these payment.

For those who haven't submitted their direct deposit information, the IRS will start sending paper checks the week of April 24. Those with incomes of \$10,000 or less who have filed tax returns will get their checks first. The IRS will continue sending paper checks over the next three months for those with higher incomes.

What If I Haven't Used Direct Deposit or I've Moved?

For those who have not previously provided the IRS with direct deposit information, the IRS has developed an online application called "[Get My Payment](#)." This application, expected in mid-April, will allow filers to provide direct deposit information to the IRS rather than waiting for a check by mail. The application is also expected to allow users to check their payment status and possibly track their payment.

Beware of Stimulus Check Scams

The Treasury Department is warning people about phone calls and emails from scam artists claiming to be from the Treasury Department or the IRS. You may be asked for personal financial information or an advance fee. Do not respond; the IRS will not contact you for your information, and you do not have to pay a fee to receive your check. For security reasons, the IRS will mail a letter to your last known address approximately 15 days after the agency deposits your stimulus money or mails your paper check. The letter will tell you how the payment was made and, if you did not receive the payment, how to request a replacement from the IRS.



