

IRS begins correcting tax returns for unemployment compensation income exclusion; periodic payments to be made May through summer

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WASHINGTON — The Internal Revenue Service [will begin issuing refunds](#) this week to eligible taxpayers who paid taxes on 2020 unemployment compensation that the recently-enacted American Rescue Plan later excluded from taxable income.

The IRS identified over 10 million taxpayers who filed their tax returns prior to the American Rescue Plan of 2021 becoming law in March and is reviewing those tax returns to determine the correct taxable amount of unemployment compensation and tax. This could result in a refund, a reduced balance due or no change to tax (no refund due nor amount owed).

These corrections are being made automatically in a phased approach, easing the burden on taxpayers. The first phase is underway and includes the simplest returns. The next phase will include the more complex tax returns which the IRS anticipates will take through the end of summer to review and correct.

The first phase of adjustments is being made for single taxpayers who had the simplest tax returns, such as those filed by taxpayers who did not claim children or any refundable tax credits.

The IRS will issue refunds resulting from this effort by direct deposit for taxpayers who provided bank account information on their 2020 tax return. If valid bank account information is not available, the refund will be mailed as a paper check to the address of record. The IRS will continue to send refunds until all identified tax returns have been reviewed and adjusted.

These refunds are subject to normal offset rules, such as past-due federal tax, state income tax, state unemployment compensation debts, child support, spousal support or certain federal nontax debts (i.e., student loans). The IRS will send a separate notice to the taxpayer if the refund is offset to pay unpaid debts.

The IRS will send taxpayers a notice explaining the corrections, which they should expect within thirty days of when the correction is made. Taxpayers should keep any notices they receive for their records. Taxpayers should review their return after receiving their IRS notice(s).

Correction to any Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) without qualifying children and the Recovery Rebate Credit are being made automatically as part of this process. However, some taxpayers may be eligible for certain income-based tax credits not claimed on their original return, such as the EITC for their qualifying children. If so, they should file an amended tax return if the revised adjusted gross income amount makes them eligible for additional benefits.

More complex corrections will begin upon the completion of the first phase and involves couples filing as married filing jointly.

Unemployment compensation is taxable income. The American Rescue Plan excludes \$10,200 in 2020 unemployment compensation from income used to calculate the amount of taxes owed. The \$10,200 per person exclusion applies to taxpayers, single or married filing jointly, with modified adjusted gross income of less than \$150,000. The \$10,200 is the amount of income exclusion, not the amount of the refund. Refund amounts will vary and not all adjustments will result in a refund.

The legislation also suspends the requirement to repay excess advance payments of the [Premium Tax Credit \(excess APTC\)](#). If a taxpayer paid an excess APTC repayment amount when they filed their 2020 return, the IRS is also refunding this amount automatically. If the IRS corrects the taxpayer's account to reflect the unemployment income exclusion, the excess APTC amount that the taxpayer paid will be included in that adjustment. The IRS is also adjusting accounts for those who repaid excess APTC but did not report unemployment compensation on their 2020 tax return.

Taxpayers who have not yet filed a tax return should follow the [guidance for Forms 1040 and 1040-SR](#), which details how to exclude unemployment compensation.

This is more than a million payments known as a “plus-up,” it said. In some cases, a person may be eligible for a new or larger payment, but that will depend on their tax returns.

The money will be sent by the IRS by direct deposit or physical check, a few days after a person files his or her tax return and is endorsed as a beneficiary, so experts suggest filing as soon as possible.

There are people who already received the \$1,400 in March, but that based on their 2019 tax report, so it is possible they will receive a similar amount or some lesser amount.

The “plus-up” payments will continue weekly, the IRS said, as the agency processes 2020 tax returns.

The assessment of the amount will also be per couple, when filing jointly, those individuals would have received \$2,800 in March, but could get something extra. That will depend on their report.

What to do

It is important to file your tax return as soon as possible to receive the extra help, if you qualify.

Remember, if qualified, it is best to provide a bank account number, as IRS would make the direct deposit, otherwise it will take at least three weeks for the person to receive their check in the mail.