



# Coronavirus Economic Impact Payments Media Talking Points / Q&A

**Note: This reflects ABA's best understanding of the EIP program as of 1/4/2021. Any additional guidance from the IRS and U.S. Treasury Department may require this document to be updated.**

## Topline Messages

- *The federal government is expected to send a second round of economic impact payments to approximately 140 million eligible Americans over the first three weeks of January. The banking industry is working closely with the Treasury Department to help eligible Americans receive those payments quickly, securely and safely during this challenging time.*
- *America's banks are taking proactive steps to respond to the needs of individual and business customers directly affected by the pandemic, and they stand ready to help their customers get access to the government's economic impact payments quickly, securely and safely.*
- *The fastest way get money to eligible American families in a safe and secure manner is through direct deposit to either a bank account or a reloadable prepaid debit card.*
- *Americans may have seen the direct deposit payments as pending or as provisional payments in their accounts before the scheduled payment date of Jan. 4, 2021, which is the official date funds are available.*
- *The IRS has indicated that because of the speed at which it issued this second round of payments, some payments may have been sent to an account that may be closed or no longer active. By law, the financial institution must return the payment to the IRS; they cannot hold and issue the payment to an individual when the account is no longer active.*
- *While the IRS is exploring options to correct these payments, the IRS advises those who have not received their full payment by the time they file their 2020 taxes that they may claim the Recovery Rebate Credit on their tax return. The credit is figured like the Economic Impact Payment, except that the credit eligibility and the credit amount are based on the 2020 tax year information, including income. More information can be found at IRS.gov/eip.*
- *The government is expected to make some payments to recipients that have not provided their bank account information for electronic payments through Treasury-issued prepaid cards. These cards will be sent via the U.S. Postal Service.*
- *As a last resort, we understand that the government will need to send millions of checks to consumers across the country despite the challenges this will pose in communities with "stay at home" orders and reduced bank business hours. There are fixed capacity limitations for mailing checks, so some recipients will be waiting weeks for theirs to be mailed. We strongly encourage bank customers to deposit their checks using their bank's secure mobile app or ATM. To speed delivery of their payment, consumers without a bank account can also consider opening an account online, purchasing a reloadable debit card issued by a bank to gain access to their funds, or receiving their payment on an existing government benefit card. For a list of banks that offer*



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online account opening, consumers can visit <https://www.aba.com/banking-topics/payments/economic-impact-payments/banks-offering-online-account-opening>.

- America's banks have successfully delivered this kind of help before. During the first round of EIPs earlier this year, America's financial institutions successfully processed 167 million payments providing quick and secure access for consumers across the country.

### What do consumers need to do to receive their economic impact payment?

Recipients don't need to take any action. According to the government, the IRS will calculate and automatically send 130 million economic impact payments via direct deposit, paper check, or prepaid card. The IRS already has direct deposit information for millions of Americans from the first round of EIPs in April. Consumers can check the status of their payments at IRS.gov/eip.

### Will banks accept paper checks from non-customers?

This will vary from bank to bank depending on their individual policies. While valid government checks were once assumed to be as safe as cash, criminals have taken advantage of this sense of safety and security in the past and have made government checks one of the most significant targets of fraud. The government also sometimes rescinds or revises payments for administrative reasons. To account for this, banks have tightened their controls, and in some cases do not accept government checks from non-customers. We encourage consumers without bank accounts to consider [opening an account online from the comfort of their home](#). Banks of all sizes have a range of digital options available. Another option is to load the funds onto a reloadable debit card (not a gift card) available at many pharmacies and grocery stores.

### Once deposited, how quickly will consumers have access to the funds? Is this different for direct deposit and checks?

Americans who have the funds deposited directly into their account will have access to the funds much faster. Waiting for a paper check to be printed and mailed will take longer—weeks and possibly months.

### What should customers do if they are expecting a payment or check and it did not come?

The IRS's "[Get My Payment](#)" portal allows consumers to check the status of their payment.

Consumers should be wary of fraudsters who are already attempting to scam people out of their payment, and keep in mind that the government will not contact you by phone, text or email about this payment.

The portal will not allow recipients to input any bank account information.

### Will banks have enough cash on hand to cash the checks?

The industry is preparing for the increased demand for cash. Banks are working closely with the Federal Reserve to ensure that there is plenty of cash on hand for customers that need immediate funds. Keep in mind that the safest place for your money is in the bank—it's federally insured and physically secure.

### Is cash an infection risk?

While there has been no conclusive study on the viability of the coronavirus on U.S. currency, the CDC has indicated that there is no increased risk of viral transmission through the use of cash. We encourage customers to follow CDC guidelines to protect themselves from the virus.