Social Security: Lump-Sum Payments

Background

The process of applying for and being awarded Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) benefits is frequently very lengthy. An applicant must provide extensive medical records, in some cases be examined by a Social Security Administration-referred physician, and often go through several administrative appeal processes. The entire process can take several years to complete.

When it is determined that an applicant is disabled, the Social Security Administration establishes an "onset date"—the date on which the applicant became permanently disabled. SSDI benefits are considered to be owed to the recipient from the onset date to the present.

In the year in which the applicant is determined to be disabled, the SSA pays them all benefits they are entitled to, from the onset date to the present, in one lump-sum payment. After the lump-sum payment is received, benefits resume on a monthly basis.

The taxpayer will receive Form 1099-SSA showing the lump-sum payment in **Box 3**, with a breakdown of the benefits by year in the **Description of Amount in Box 3** area of the form.



Note: Do not confuse this type of lump-sum benefit payment with the lump-sum death benefit that both the SSA and Railroad Retirement Board (RRB) pay to many of their beneficiaries. Death benefit lump-sum payments are never taxable.

How to Assist the Taxpayer

The taxable portion of a lump-sum payment of benefits received during the tax year must be included as income for the taxpayer in that year, even if the payment includes benefits for an earlier year.

There are **TWO OPTIONS** for reporting the lump-sum payment on the tax return:

Option 1. Enter the data on the taxpayer's Form 1099-SSA exactly as it appears, thereby recognizing the entire payment in the current tax year; **or**

Option 2. Use the Lump Sum Payments worksheet to calculate the taxable amount of benefits for each tax year they were received for, thereby assigning the SS benefits to the tax year they belong to.

- Tax Slayer will automatically calculate the taxable amount of benefits received for each tax year and the income tax, if any, owed for those years.
- The amount of income tax the taxpayer will pay in the current tax year is minimized.
- There is no need to amend prior year tax returns to recognize the additional SS income.

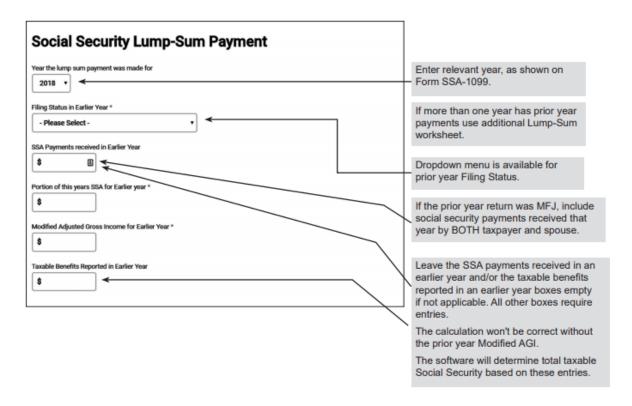
Important: To determine which option will provide the most favorable outcome for the taxpayer, the taxpayer must provide <u>copies of tax returns for each tax year included in the lump-sum benefit</u>. The tax years needed can be found in the **Description of Amount in Box 3** area of Form 1099-SSA.

If the taxpayer cannot produce copies of the tax returns for each of those years, then **Option #1** is used.

Using the Lump Sum Worksheet in TaxSlayer

- 1. In TaxSlayer, navigate to Federal Section ☐ Income ☐ 1099-R, RRB-1099, RRB-1099-R, SSA-1099 ☐ Social Security/RRS-1099.
- 2. In the Social Security SSA-1099/RRB-1099 Tier I screen, report the data from Form 1099-SSA.
- 3. Click on Begin Worksheet. The Social Security Lump Sum Payment worksheet opens onscreen.
- 4. Using the taxpayer's prior year returns, complete one worksheet for each tax year for which payments were received. See below for information on completing the Worksheet.

Form SSA-1099 Lump-Sum Distributions



Refer to IRS Publication 4012 for more information about reporting lump-sum payments