**SUPPORTING STATEMENT**

**Internal Revenue Service**

**Form 1099-R, Distributions From Pensions, Annuities, Retirement or Profit-Sharing Plans, IRAs, Insurance Contracts, etc.**

**OMB Control Number 1545-0119**

1. CIRCUMSTANCES NECESSITATING COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

Internal Revenue Code (IRC), Section 6047(d), Information relating to certain trusts and annuity plans; requires employer maintaining or plan administrator of a plan, to make returns and reports regarding such plan where designated distributions may be made. IRC, Section 408(i), Individual retirement accounts; state the trustee of an individual retirement account and the issuer of an endowment contract or an individual retirement annuity shall make such reports regarding such account, contract, or annuity shall be furnished to the individuals for whom the account, contract, or annuity is, or is to be, maintained with respect to contributions, and distributions aggregating $10 or more in any calendar year.

Public Law 116-94, Div. O Title I, Section 114, “Increase in age for required beginning date for mandatory distributions,” December 20, 2019, increases the required beginning date for mandatory distributions from age 70 ¼ to age 72.

Form 1099-R, is used for each person to whom an employer or plan administrator has made a designated distribution or are treated as having made a distribution of $10 or more from profit-sharing or retirement plans, any individual retirement arrangements, annuities, pensions, insurance contracts, survivor income benefit plans, permanent and total disability payments under life insurance contracts, charitable gift annuities, etc.

2. USE OF DATA

IRS uses the data to verify that taxable payments from these plans are reported on the recipients’ income tax returns.

3. USE OF IMPROVED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY TO REDUCE BURDEN

Electronic filing of Form 1099-R is currently available.

1. EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY DUPLICATION

The information obtained through this collection is unique and is not already available for use or adaptation from another source.

5. METHODS TO MINIMIZE BURDEN ON SMALL BUSINESSES OR OTHER SMALL ENTITIES

The IRS proactively works with both internal and external stakeholders to minimize the burden on small businesses, while maintaining tax compliance. The Agency also seeks input regarding the burden estimates from the public via notices and tax product instructions. This form can be filed electronically, which further reduces any burden to small businesses.

1. CONSEQUENCES OF LESS FREQUENT COLLECTION ON FEDERAL PROGRAMS OR POLICY ACTIVITIES

A less frequent collection of this information would not allow the IRS to verify that taxable payments from these plans are reported on the recipients’ income tax returns and would hinder the IRS from meeting its mission.

7. SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRING DATA COLLECTION TO BE INCONSISTENT WITH GUIDELINES IN 5 CFR 1320.5(d)(2)

There are no special circumstances requiring data collection to be inconsistent with Guidelines in 5 CFR 1320.5(d)(2).

1. CONSULTATION WITH INDIVIDUALS OUTSIDE OF THE AGENCY ON AVAILABILITY OF DATA, FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION, CLARITY OF INSTRUCTIONS AND FORMS, AND DATA ELEMENTS

In response to the Federal Register notice August 21, 2024, (89 FR 67717), we received no

comments during the comment period regarding Form 1099-R.

9. EXPLANATION OF DECISION TO PROVIDE ANY PAYMENT OR GIFT TO RESPONDENTS

No payment or gift has been provided to any respondents.

1. ASSURANCE OF CONFIDENTIALITY OF RESPONSES

Generally, tax returns and tax return information are confidential as required by section 6103.

11. JUSTIFICATION OF SENSITIVE QUESTIONS

A privacy impact assessment (PIA) has been conducted for information collected under this request as part of the “Information Returns Master-file (IRMF)”, “Information Returns Processing (IRP)” and Privacy Act System of Records notices (SORN) has been issued for these systems under Treasury/IRS 22.061–Information Return Master File (IRMF); Treasury/IRS 24.030-Customer Account Data Engine Master File; and IRS 34.037–IRS Audit Trail and Security Records System. The Internal Revenue Service PIA’s can be found at <https://www.irs.gov/privacy-disclosure/privacy-impact-assessments-pia> .

Title 26 USC 6109 requires inclusion of identifying numbers in returns, statements, or other documents for securing proper identification of persons required to make such returns, statements, or documents and is the authority for social security numbers (SSNs) in IRS systems.

12. ESTIMATED BURDEN OF INFORMATION COLLECTION

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Authority** | **Description** | **# of Respondents** | **# Responses per Respondent** | **Annual Responses** | **Time per Response** | **Total Burden** |
| IRC §§408(i), 6047(d) | Form 1099 R | 8,000 | 14463 (approximately) | 115,703,400 | 26 minutes | 50,909,496 |
| **Totals** |  | **8,000** |  | **115,703,400** |  | **50,909,496** |

The following regulations impose no additional burden. Please continue to assign OMB number 1545-0119 to these regulations.

1.6047-1(a) 1.6047-1(a)(4) 1.6041-2 1.402(e)-14 1.408-7 35.3405-1

13. ESTIMATED TOTAL ANNUAL COST BURDEN TO RESPONDENTS

This information collection will be included in the consolidated OMB submission for information returns currently being developed. IRS is working on the methodology for evaluating information return burden and cost; and will update the cost and burden estimates as part of the consolidation.

14. ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The Federal government cost estimate is based on a model that considers the following three cost factors for each information product: aggregate labor costs for development, including annualized start-up expenses, operating and maintenance expenses, and distribution of the product that collects the information.

The government computes cost using a multi-step process. First, the government creates a weighted factor for the level of effort to create each information collection product based on variables such as complexity, number of pages, type of product and frequency of revision. Second, the total costs associated with developing the product such as labor cost, and operating expenses associated with the downstream impact such as support functions, are added together to obtain the aggregated total cost. Then, the aggregated total cost and factor are multiplied together to obtain the aggregated cost per product. Lastly, the aggregated cost per product is added to the cost of shipping and printing each product to IRS offices, National Distribution Center, libraries, and other outlets. The result is the Government cost estimate per product.

The government cost estimate for this collection is summarized in the table below.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Product** | **Aggregate Cost per Product (factor applied)** |  | **Printing and Distribution** |  | **Government Cost Estimate per Product** |
| Form 1099-R | $132,523 | + | $45,677 | = | $178,201 |
| Form 1099-R and F5498 Instructions | $72,572 | + | $2,648 | = | $75,220 |
| **Grand Total** | **$205,095** | **+** | $ 48,325 | **=** | **$253,421** |
| Table costs are based on 2024 actuals obtained from IRS Chief Financial Office and Media and Publications | | | | | |

1. REASONS FOR CHANGE IN BURDEN

There is no change to the form, however the agency has updated the estimated number of responses based on the most recent filing data. The agency estimates 9,729,300 more responses, increasing overall burden by 4,280,892 hours.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Total Approved** | **Change Due to New Statute** | **Change Due to Agency Discretion** | **Change Due to Adjustment in Estimate** | **Change Due to Potential Violation of the PRA** | **Previously Approved** |
| Annual Number of Responses | 115,703,400 | 0 | 0 | 9,729,300 | 0 | 105,974,100 |
| Annual Time Burden (Hr) | 50,909,496 | 0 | 0 | 4,280,892 | 0 | 46,628,604 |

16. PLANS FOR TABULATION, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND PUBLICATION

There are no plans for tabulation, statistical analysis, and publication.

1. REASONS WHY DISPLAYING THE OMB EXPIRATION DATE IS INAPPROPRIATE

IRS believes that displaying the OMB expiration date is inappropriate because it could cause confusion by leading taxpayers to believe that the form expires as of the expiration date. Taxpayers are not likely to be aware that the IRS intends to request renewal of the OMB approval and obtain a new expiration date before the old one expires.

1. EXCEPTIONS TO THE CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

There are no exceptions to the certification statement for this collection.