



SOCIAL SECURITY
Office of the Chief Actuary

February 13, 2019

The Honorable Bernie Sanders
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Peter DeFazio
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Senator Sanders and Representative DeFazio:

I am writing in response to your request for our estimates of the financial effects on the Social Security (OASDI) program assuming enactment of the “Social Security Expansion Act”, which you introduced today in both the Senate and the House of Representatives. The estimates provided here reflect the intermediate assumptions of the 2018 Trustees Report. These Bills (hereafter referred to as the proposal) include eight provisions with direct effects on the Social Security Trust Funds. We have enjoyed working closely with Jeff Cruz and Rina Wulfing of your staffs in developing this proposal to meet your goals. The estimates and analysis provided here reflect the combined effort of many in the Office of the Chief Actuary, but most particularly Karen Glenn, Chris Chaplain, Daniel Nickerson, Kyle Burkhalter, Anna Kirjusina, Katie Sutton, and Tiffany Bosley.

The enclosed tables provide estimates of the effects of the eight provisions on the cost, income, and combined trust fund reserves for the Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program, as well as estimated effects on retired worker benefit levels for selected hypothetical workers and effects of payroll tax levels. In addition, tables 1b and 1b.n provide estimates of the federal budget implications of the eight provisions. Assuming enactment of the proposal, we estimate that the funding for the combined Social Security Trust Fund would be sufficient to extend the projected year of reserve depletion for the combined OASI and DI Trust Funds from 2034 to 2071, under the intermediate assumptions of the 2018 Trustees Report.

The proposal includes eight basic provisions with direct effects on the OASDI program. The following list identifies each provision with the corresponding section number in the proposal:

Section 2. Increase the first PIA bend point above the current-law level for workers who become newly eligible for retirement or disability benefits or die after 2024. Phase in an ultimate 15-percent increase in the first bend point by raising it 1 percent above the current-law level for workers becoming newly eligible or dying in 2025, 2 percent for workers

becoming newly eligible or dying in 2026, and so on, until it reaches 15 percent for workers becoming newly eligible or dying in 2039 and later.

Section 3. Use the increase in the Consumer Price Index for the Elderly (CPI-E) rather than the increase in the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) to calculate the cost-of-living adjustment (COLA), effective for December 2021 and later COLAs. We assume this change would increase the COLA by an average of 0.2 percentage point per year.

Section 4. Increase the special minimum PIA for workers who become newly eligible for retirement or disability benefits or die in 2020 or later. For workers becoming newly eligible or dying in 2020, the minimum initial PIA for workers with 30 or more years of coverage (YOCs) is 125 percent of the annual poverty guideline for a single individual, as published by the Department of Health and Human Services for 2019, divided by 12. For workers becoming newly eligible or dying after 2018, the minimum initial PIA increases by the growth in the national average wage index (AWI).

Section 5. Continue benefits for children of disabled, or deceased workers until they attain age 22 if the child is in high school, college, or vocational school, beginning in 2020.

Sections 6 and 7. Apply the combined OASDI payroll tax rate on earnings above \$250,000, effective for 2020 and later. Tax all earnings once the current-law taxable maximum exceeds \$250,000. Do not credit the additional taxed earnings for benefit purposes.

Section 8. Apply a separate 6.2-percent tax on investment income as defined in the Affordable Care Act (ACA), payable to the OASI and DI Trust Funds with unindexed thresholds as in the ACA, effective for 2020 and later. The ACA thresholds are \$200,000 for a single filer and \$250,000 for a married couple filing jointly. Under this provision, there is no limit on the amount taxed.

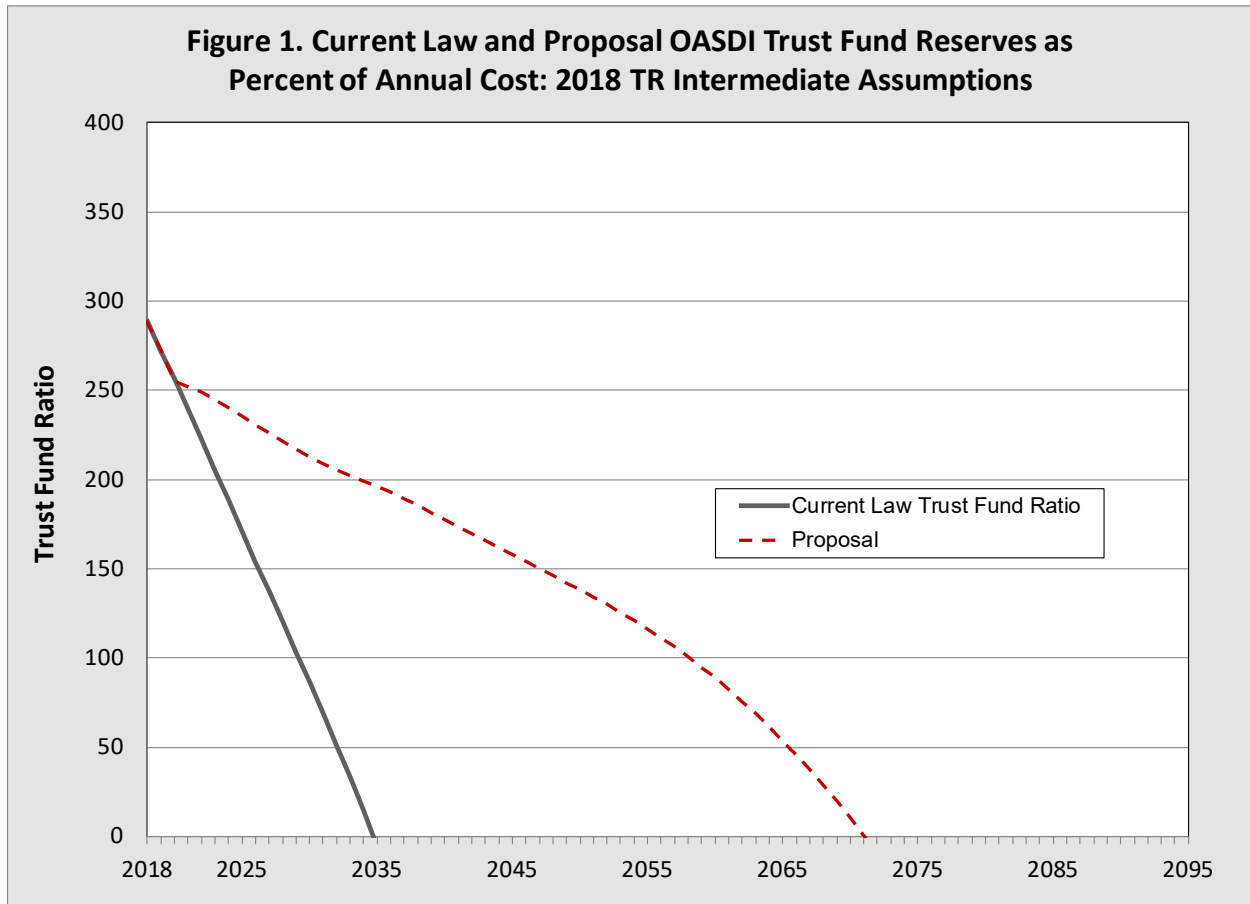
Section 9. Combine the current separate Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) and Disability Insurance (DI) Trust Funds into a single Social Security Trust Fund, effective January 1, 2020.

The balance of this letter provides a summary of the effects of the eight provisions on the actuarial status of the OASDI program, our understanding of the specifications and intent of each of the eight provisions, and descriptions of our detailed financial estimates for trust fund operations, benefit levels, and implications for the federal budget. See the “Specification for Provisions of the Proposal” section of this letter for a more detailed description of these eight provisions.

Summary of Effects of the Proposal on OASDI Actuarial Status

Figure 1 illustrates the projected OASDI Trust Fund ratio through 2092 under current law and assuming enactment of the proposal. The trust fund ratio is defined as the combined Social Security Trust Fund reserves expressed as a percent of annual program cost. Assuming enactment of the proposal, we estimate the year of depletion of the combined Social Security

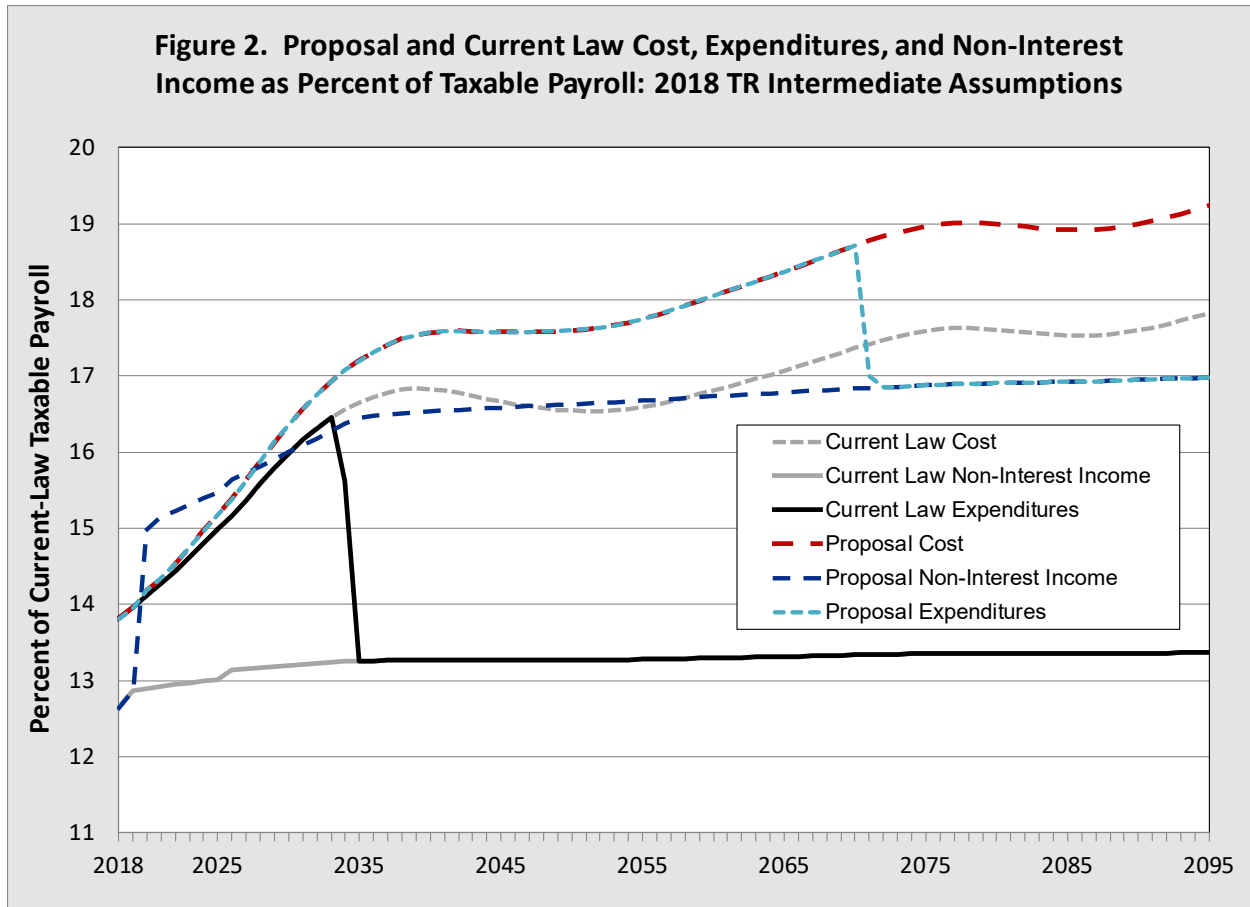
Trust Fund reserves would be extended from 2034 under current law to 2071, under the intermediate assumptions of the 2018 Trustees Report.



Note: *Trust Fund Ratio* for a given year is the ratio of reserves in the combined Social Security Trust Fund at the beginning of the year to the cost of the program for the year.

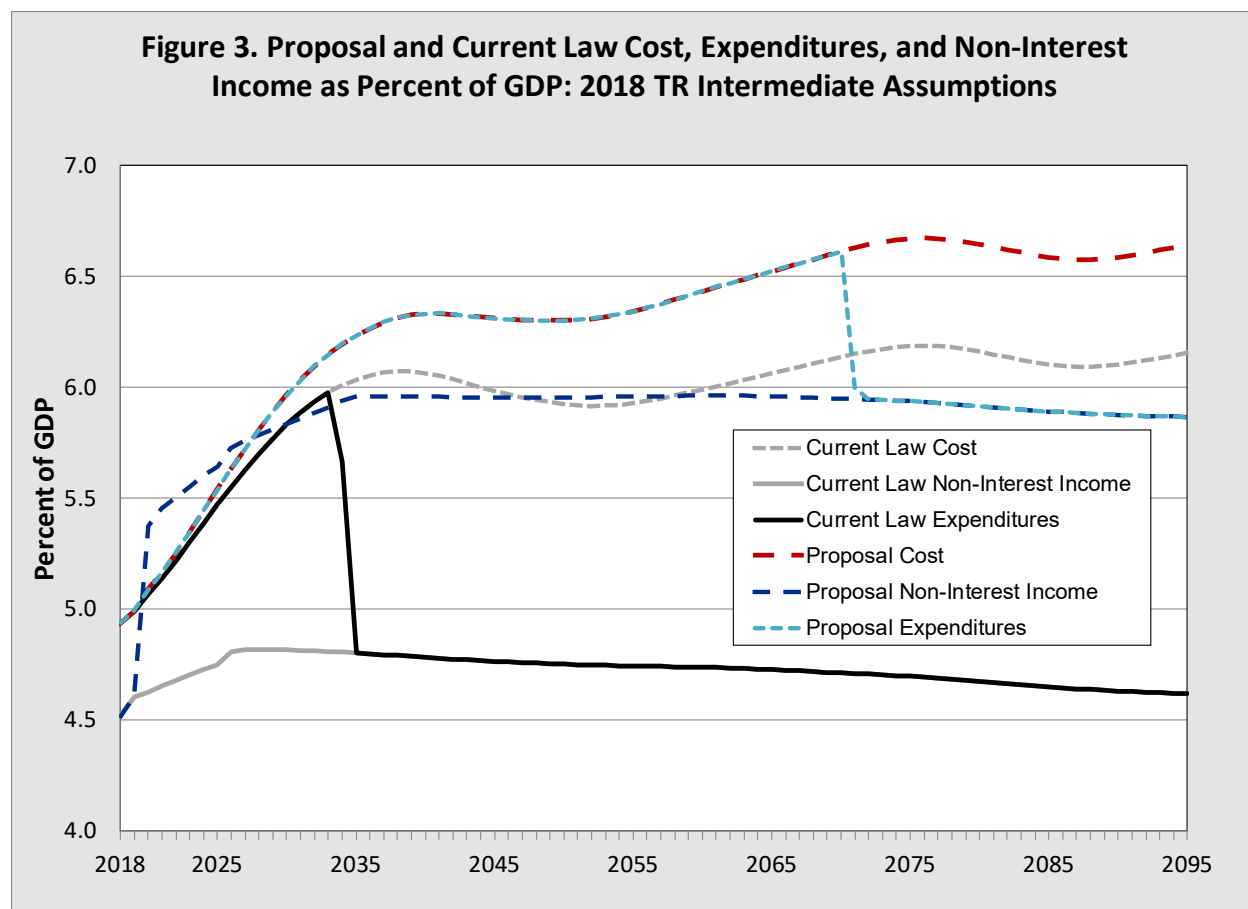
Under current law, 79 percent of scheduled benefits are projected to be payable on a timely basis in 2034 after depletion of the combined trust fund reserves, with the percentage payable declining to 75 percent for 2071 and to 74 percent for 2092. Under the proposal, 89 percent of scheduled benefits are projected to be payable in 2071 after depletion of the combined trust fund reserves, with this percentage declining to 88 percent for 2092. Enactment of the eight provisions of this proposal would reduce the long-range OASDI actuarial deficit of 2.84 percent of taxable payroll under current law to 0.62 percent of payroll under the proposal.

Figure 2 illustrates annual projected levels of cost, expenditures, and non-interest income as a percent of the current-law taxable payroll. The projected level of cost reflects the full cost of scheduled benefits under both current law and the proposal. Under the proposal, projected expenditures equal the full cost of scheduled benefits through 2070, the year prior to trust fund reserve depletion.



OASDI program cost is higher under the proposal than under current law, starting in 2020. This difference in program cost increases quickly at first, then increases gradually over time to about 1.4 percent of current-law payroll by 2092. Non-interest income under the proposal is also higher than under current law, with the difference in non-interest income growing from 2.1 percent of current-law payroll for 2020 to 3.6 percent of current-law payroll by 2092. The proposal improves the annual balance (non-interest income minus program cost) by 2.6 percent of payroll for 2034, with the improvement declining to 2.2 percent of payroll for 2092. Under the proposal, the annual balance is negative in 2018 and 2019, positive from 2020 through 2027, and then negative through the end of the long-range period. The annual deficit generally increases to 2.1 percent of payroll for 2092. Under current law, the projected annual deficit for 2092 is 4.3 percent of payroll.

It is also useful to consider the projected cost, expenditures, and income for the OASDI program expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Figure 3 illustrates these levels under both current law and the proposal.



Specification for Provisions of the Proposal

Section 2. Increase the first PIA bend point above the current-law level for workers becoming newly eligible for retirement or disability benefits or dying after 2024.

Under current law, any portion of the AIME that is below the first PIA bend point is multiplied by a factor of 0.90 in computing the PIA. The first bend point is changed (indexed) each year for those becoming newly eligible in the year by the increase or decrease in the AWI from the third prior year to the second prior year. This provision would increase the level of the first PIA bend point, from the level that would apply under current law, by 1 percent for workers becoming newly eligible or dying in 2025, by 2 percent for workers becoming newly eligible or dying in 2026, and so on, until it reaches 15 percent for workers becoming newly eligible or dying in 2039 and all subsequent years.

We estimate that enactment of this provision alone would increase the long-range OASDI actuarial deficit by 0.37 percent of taxable payroll and would increase the annual deficit for the 75th projection year (2092) by 0.70 percent of payroll.

Section 3. Use the CPI-E increase rather than the CPI-W increase to calculate the COLA, effective for December 2021 and later COLAs.

Under current law, the annual cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) applied to Social Security benefits is calculated using the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W). We estimate that using the Consumer Price Index for the Elderly (CPI-E) increase rather than the CPI-W increase in each year beginning with the December 2021 COLA would increase the effective COLA by 0.2 percentage point per year on average.

We estimate that enactment of this provision alone would increase the long-range OASDI actuarial deficit by 0.39 percent of taxable payroll and would increase the annual deficit for the 75th projection year (2092) by 0.54 percent of payroll.

Section 4. Increase the special minimum PIA for workers who become newly eligible for retirement or disability benefits or die in 2020 and later.

Under this provision, the minimum initial PIA for worker beneficiaries becoming newly eligible in 2020 with 30 or more years of coverage (YOCs) would be 125 percent of the annual poverty guideline for a single individual, as published by the Department of Health and Human Services for 2019, divided by 12. For those with less than 30 YOCs, the minimum PIA per YOC in excess of 10 is the minimum PIA for workers with 30 or more YOCs, divided by 20. Any year in which a worker earns 4 quarters of coverage is determined to be a YOC. For beneficiaries becoming newly eligible after 2020, the initial PIA per YOC in excess of 10 is indexed by growth in the national average wage index (AWI) to determine the minimum applicable for the year of initial eligibility. After the year of initial eligibility, the minimum PIA per YOC is increased by the COLA.

We estimate that enactment of this provision alone would increase the long-range OASDI actuarial deficit by 0.12 percent of taxable payroll and would increase the annual deficit for the 75th projection year (2092) by 0.17 percent of payroll.

Section 5. Continue benefits for children of disabled or deceased workers until age 22 if the child is in high school, college, or vocational school, beginning in 2020.

We estimate that enactment of this provision alone would reduce the long-range OASDI actuarial deficit by 0.06 percent of taxable payroll and would reduce the annual deficit for the 75th projection year (2092) by 0.06 percent of payroll.

Sections 6 and 7. Apply the combined OASDI payroll tax rate on earnings above \$250,000, effective for 2020 and later.

This provision applies the OASDI payroll tax rate to earnings above \$250,000 in 2020 and later. The \$250,000 level is a fixed amount after 2020 and not indexed to the average wage increase. All earnings would be taxed once the current-law taxable maximum exceeds \$250,000, which is projected to occur in 2034. Any earnings above the higher of \$250,000 or the current-law taxable maximum in a given year would not be credited for benefit computation purposes.

We estimate that enactment of this provision alone would reduce the long-range OASDI actuarial deficit by 2.18 percent of taxable payroll and would reduce the annual deficit for the 75th projection year (2092) by 2.46 percent of payroll.

Section 8. Apply a separate 6.2-percent tax on investment income, as defined in the Affordable Care Act (ACA), payable to the OASI and DI Trust Funds with unindexed thresholds as in the ACA, effective for 2020 and later.

The ACA thresholds for Modified Adjusted Gross Income, or MAGI (AGI with adjustments for specific circumstances), are \$200,000 for a single filer and \$250,000 for a married couple filing jointly. This provision applies a 6.2 percent Social Security tax to the lesser of MAGI above these thresholds and total investment income, in the same way as the 3.8 percent tax on investment income that went into effect in 2013 under the ACA. Under this provision, there is no limit on the amount taxed.

We estimate that enactment of this provision alone would reduce the long-range OASDI actuarial deficit by 0.94 percent of taxable payroll and would reduce the annual deficit for the 75th projection year (2092) by 1.16 percent of payroll.

Section 9. Combine the current separate Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) and Disability Insurance (DI) Trust Funds into a single Social Security Trust Fund, effective January 1, 2020.

The primary financial effect of enactment of this provision would be to eliminate the possibility of OASI or DI Trust Fund reserve depletion affecting some Social Security beneficiaries when sufficient reserves are available in the combined OASI and DI Trust Funds to maintain payment of all Social Security benefits in full on a timely basis. Specifically, under current law and the intermediate assumptions of the 2018 Trustees Report, the reserves of DI Trust Fund are projected to become depleted in 2032. At that time, DI benefits would be reduced by 4 percent. However, reserves in the OASI Trust Fund are not projected to become depleted until 2034. Enactment of this Bill would consolidate the reserves of the OASI and DI Trust Funds, as well as future income and obligations for the separate programs, as of January 1, 2020. As a result, the consolidated Social Security Trust Fund would be projected to be adequately financed with all OASI and DI benefits payable in full on a timely basis until consolidated reserves become depleted in 2034. The projected reserve depletion date for the consolidated Social Security Trust Fund is 2 years later than projected for the separate DI Trust Fund and the same as projected for the separate OASI Trust fund under current law.

We estimate that the change in the long-range OASDI annual balance and the change in the annual deficit for the 75th projection year (2092) from enactment of this provision alone would be negligible: that is, between -0.005 and 0.005 percent of taxable payroll.

Detailed Financial Results for the Provisions of the Proposal

Summary Results by Provision

Table A provides estimates of the effects on the OASDI long-range actuarial balance for the eight provisions of the proposal separately and on a combined basis. The table also includes estimates of the effect of the provisions on the annual balance (the difference between income rate and the cost rate, expressed as a percent of current-law taxable payroll) for the 75th

projection year, 2092. Interaction among individual provisions is reflected only in the total estimates for the combined provisions.

Benefit Illustrations

Tables B1 and B2 provide illustrative examples of the projected change in benefit levels under the three provisions of the proposal that for beneficiaries retiring and starting benefit receipt at age 65 in future years at six selected earnings levels, with selected numbers of years of work. The “Maximum-AIME Steady Earner” is assumed to have earnings at ages 22 through 64 that equal the current-law taxable maximum level (equivalent to \$128,400 for 2018) and the “Twice Maximum-AIME Steady Earner” is assumed to have earnings at ages 22 through 64 that equal twice the current-law taxable maximum level (equivalent to \$256,800 for 2018). As a result, the provision to tax and credit earnings above the current-law taxable maximum affects only the “Twice Maximum-AIME Steady Earner” benefit level. **Table B3** provides additional important information on characteristics of retired workers represented by these illustrations for the year 2007.

The first several columns of Table B1 compare the initial scheduled benefit levels, assuming retirement at age 65 under the provisions of the proposal, to scheduled current-law benefit levels. All scheduled benefit amounts under the proposal are higher than those scheduled in current law, with the largest percentage increases for the very-low and low hypothetical earners with at least 30 years of earnings (due largely to the minimum benefit provision). The final three columns of this table show the level of scheduled benefits under the proposal as a percentage of current-law scheduled benefits, the level of scheduled benefits under the proposal as a percentage of current-law payable benefits, and the level of payable benefits under the proposal as a percentage of current-law payable benefits, respectively.

Table B2 compares the change in scheduled benefit levels at ages 65, 75, 85, and 95 under the proposal to scheduled benefits under current law, assuming retirement and start of benefit receipt at age 65. Table B2 shows that projected scheduled benefits under the provisions of this proposal increase in relation to current-law scheduled benefits between ages 65 and 95, because of the change in computing the COLA.

The hypothetical workers represented in these tables reflect average career-earnings patterns of workers who started receiving retirement benefits under the Social Security program in recent years. The tables subdivide workers with very-low, low, and medium career-average earnings levels by their numbers of years of non-zero earnings.

Table B3 provides information helpful in interpreting the benefit illustrations in tables B1 and B2. Percentages in Table B3 are based on tabulations from a 10-percent sample of newly-entitled retired workers in 2007. Table B3 displays the percentages of these newly-entitled retired workers in 2007 that are closest to each of the illustrative examples and are:

- 1) “Dually Entitled”, meaning they received a higher spouse or widow(er) benefit based on the career earnings of their husband or wife,
- 2) “WEP” (Windfall Elimination Provision), meaning that they received a reduced benefit due to having a pension based on earnings that were not covered under the OASDI

program (primarily certain government workers), and they had less than 30 years of substantial earnings that were taxable under the OASDI program,

- 3) “Foreign Born”, meaning that they entered the Social Security coverage area after birth (and generally after entering working ages), and
- 4) “All Others”, meaning they had none of the three characteristics listed above.

The extent to which retired-worker beneficiaries represented by each of the illustrative examples has any of the characteristics listed above (dually entitled, WEP, foreign born) is important because such individuals are less dependent on the OASDI benefit that relates to their own career-average earnings level. It should be noted that the distributions shown in Table B3 for retirees in 2007 will be changing somewhat for beneficiaries becoming entitled as retired-worker beneficiaries in the future.

Payroll Tax Effects

Table T compares the scheduled payroll tax levels under the provisions of the proposal to scheduled current-law payroll tax levels. Under the proposal, workers with covered earnings in excess of the higher of \$250,000 and the current-law taxable maximum would, along with their employers, pay additional payroll taxes. Because the payroll tax would additionally apply to annual earnings in excess of \$250,000 starting in 2020, payroll tax liability would increase in 2020 and later. Table T shows that the worker with earnings at twice the current-law taxable maximum in 2030 would have payroll tax liability increased by 80.1 percent. By 2050, workers with earnings at twice the current-law taxable maximum would have payroll tax liability increased by 100 percent.

Detailed Tables Containing Annual and Summary Projections

Enclosed with this letter are **tables 1, 1a, 1b, 1b.n, 1c, and 1d**, which provide annual and summary projections for the proposal.

Trust Fund Operations

Table 1 provides projections of the financial operations of the OASDI program under the proposal and shows that the year of reserve depletion for the combined OASDI Trust Funds would be extended by 37 years, from 2034 under current law to 2071. The table shows the annual cost and income rates, annual balances, and trust fund ratios (reserves as percent of annual program cost) for OASDI, as well as the change from current law in these cost rates, income rates, and annual balances. Included at the bottom of this table are summarized rates for the 75-year (long-range) period.

For 2020 and later, the proposal improves the annual balance (non-interest income minus program cost). The improvement in the annual balance increases from 2.0 percent of current-law payroll for 2020 to 2.6 percent for 2035, and thereafter generally decreases slightly to 2.2 percent for 2092. Under the proposal, the annual balance is negative in 2018 and 2019, positive from 2020 through 2027, and then negative through the end of the long-range period. The annual deficit generally increases to 2.1 percent of payroll for 2092. Under current law, the projected annual deficit for 2092 is 4.3 percent of payroll.

The actuarial balance for the OASDI program over the 75-year projection period is improved by 2.22 percent of taxable payroll, from an actuarial deficit of 2.84 percent of payroll under current law to an actuarial deficit of 0.62 percent of taxable payroll under the proposal.

Program Transfers and Trust Fund Reserves

Column 4 of **Table 1a** provides a projection of the level of reserves for the combined Social Security Trust Fund, assuming enactment of the eight Social Security provisions of the proposal. These trust fund reserve amounts are expressed in present value dollars discounted to January 1, 2018. The table indicates that the provisions include no new specified transfers of general revenue to the combined Social Security Trust Fund. For purpose of comparison, the OASDI Trust Fund reserves, expressed in present value dollars, are also shown for the current-law Social Security program both without and with the added proposal general fund transfers (zero for this proposal) in columns 6 and 7.

Note that negative values in columns 6 and 7 represent the “unfunded obligation” for the program through the year. The unfunded obligation is the present value of the shortfall of revenue needed to pay full scheduled benefits on a timely basis from the date of trust fund reserve depletion through the end of the indicated year. Gross Domestic Product (GDP), expressed in present value dollars, is shown in column 5 for comparison with other values in the table.

Effect of the Social Security Provisions on the Federal Budget

Table 1b shows the projected effect, in present value discounted dollars, on the federal budget (unified-budget and on-budget) annual cash flows and balances, assuming enactment of the eight Social Security provisions of the proposal. **Table 1b.n** provides the estimated nominal dollar effect of enactment of the proposal on annual budget balances for years 2018 through 2028. All values in these tables represent the amount of *change* from the level projected under current law. In addition, changes reflect the *budget scoring convention* that presumes benefits, not payable under the law after depletion of trust fund reserves, would still be paid using revenue provided from the General Fund of the Treasury. The reader should be cautioned that this presumption of payment of benefits beyond the resources of the trust funds is prohibited under current law and is also inconsistent with all past experience under the Social Security program.

Column 1 of Table 1b shows the added proposal general fund transfers (zero for this proposal). Column 2 shows the net changes in OASDI cash flow from all provisions of the proposal.

We project the net effect of the proposal on unified budget cash flow (column 3) to be positive in years 2020 and later, reflecting the newly applied tax on investment income in section 8 and the payroll tax newly applied to earnings above \$250,000 in sections 6 and 7.

Column 4 of Table 1b indicates that the effect of implementing the proposal is a reduction of the theoretical federal debt held by the public, reaching about \$11.0 trillion in present value at the end of the 75-year projection period. Column 5 provides the projected effect of the proposal on the annual unified budget balances, including both the cash flow effect in column 3 and the

additional interest on the accumulated debt in column 4. Columns 6 and 7 indicate that the provisions of this proposal would have no expected direct effects on the on-budget cash flow, or on the total federal debt, in the future.

It is important to note that we base these estimates on the intermediate assumptions of the 2018 Trustees Report, so these estimates are not consistent with estimates made by the Office of Management and Budget or the Congressional Budget Office based on their assumptions. In particular, all present values are discounted using trust fund yield assumptions under the intermediate assumptions of the 2018 Trustees Report.

Annual Trust Fund Operations as a Percent of GDP

Table 1c provides annual cost, annual expenditures (amount that would be payable), and annual tax income for the OASDI program expressed as a percent of GDP for both current law and assuming enactment of the eight Social Security provisions of the proposal. Showing the annual trust fund cash flows as a percent of GDP provides an additional perspective on these trust fund operations in relation to the total value of goods and services produced in the United States. The relationship between income and cost is similar when expressed as a percent of GDP to that when expressed as a percent of taxable payroll (Table 1).

Effects on Trust Fund Reserves and Unfunded Obligations

Table 1d provides estimates of the changes in trust fund reserves and unfunded obligations on an annual basis. Values in this table are expressed in present value dollars discounted to January 1, 2018.

For the 75-year (long-range) period as a whole, the current-law unfunded obligation of \$13.2 trillion is reduced to \$2.2 trillion in present value. This change of \$11.0 trillion results from:

- A \$15.3 trillion increase in revenue (column 2), from taxing all earnings above the higher of the current-law taxable maximum or \$250,000, and applying a separate 6.2 percent tax on investment income as in the ACA, *minus*
- A \$4.4 trillion increase in cost (column 3), primarily from the special minimum PIA provision, calculating the COLA using the CPI-E rather than the CPI-W, extending student benefits up to attainment of age 22, and increasing current and future benefits by increasing the first PIA bend point by 15 percent ultimately.

We hope these estimates are helpful. Please let me know if we may provide further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Stephen C. Goss". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial 'S'.

Stephen C. Goss, ASA, MAAA
Chief Actuary

Enclosures

Table A—Estimated Long-Range OASDI Financial Effects of the “Social Security Expansion Act” (116th Congress), Introduced by Sen. Sanders and Rep. DeFazio

<u>Provision</u>	<u>Estimated Change in Long-Range OASDI Actuarial Balance ¹</u> <u>(as a percent of payroll)</u>	<u>Estimated Change in Annual Balance for 75th year ²</u> <u>(as a percent of payroll)</u>
Section 2) Increase the first PIA bend point above the current-law level for workers becoming newly eligible for retirement or disability benefits or dying after 2024. Phase in an ultimate 15-percent increase in the first bend point by raising it 1 percent above the current-law level for workers becoming newly eligible or dying in 2025, 2 percent for workers becoming newly eligible or dying in 2026, and so on, until it reaches 15 percent for workers becoming newly eligible or dying in 2039 and later	-0.37	-0.70
Section 3) Use the increase in the Consumer Price Index for the Elderly (CPI-E) rather than the increase in the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) to calculate the cost-of-living adjustment (COLA), effective for December 2021 and later COLAs. We estimate this new computation would increase the annual COLA by about 0.2 percentage point, on average	-0.39	-0.54
Section 4) Beginning in 2020, reconfigure the special minimum PIA for workers becoming newly eligible or dying after 2019: (a) A year of coverage (YOC) is defined as a year in which 4 quarters of coverage are earned. (b) For those becoming newly eligible or dying in 2020 with 30 or more YOCs, set the minimum PIA equal to 125 percent of the 2019 Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) monthly poverty level. For those with under 30 YOCs, the PIA per YOC in excess of 10 YOCs is 125 percent of this poverty level calculation, divided by 20. (c) For workers becoming newly eligible or dying after 2020, index the initial PIA per YOC by growth in the national average wage index (AWI). The 30 and 10 YOC levels apply for all workers, including those who die or become disabled under age 62.....	-0.12	-0.17
Section 5) Beginning in 2020, continue benefits for children of disabled or deceased workers until they attain age 22 if the child is in high school, college or vocational school.....	-0.06	-0.06
Sections 6 and 7) Apply the combined OASDI payroll tax rate on earnings above \$250,000 starting in 2020. Tax all earnings once the current-law taxable maximum exceeds \$250,000. Do not provide benefit credit for additional earnings taxed.....	2.18	2.46

Table A—Estimated Long-Range OASDI Financial Effects of the “Social Security Expansion Act” (116th Congress), Introduced by Sen. Sanders and Rep. DeFazio

<u>Provision</u>	<u>Estimated Change in Long-Range OASDI Actuarial Balance ¹</u> <u>(as a percent of payroll)</u>	<u>Estimated Change in Annual Balance for 75th year ²</u> <u>(as a percent of payroll)</u>
Section 8) Apply a separate 6.2 percent tax on investment income as defined in the Affordable Care Act (ACA), with unindexed thresholds as in the ACA (\$200,000 single filer, \$250,000 for married filing joint), starting in 2020. Proceeds go to the OASDI Trust Funds	0.94	1.16
Section 9) Beginning in 2020, establish a new Social Security Trust Fund by combining the reserves of the separate OASI and DI Trust Funds and managing all future operations of the program on a combined basis	3	3
Total for all provisions, including interaction.....	2.22	2.20

¹Under current law, the estimated long-range OASDI actuarial balance is -2.84 percent of taxable payroll.

²Under current law, the estimated 75th year annual balance is -4.32 percent of taxable payroll.

³Negligible; that is, between -0.005 and 0.005 percent of taxable payroll.

Notes: All estimates are based on the intermediate assumptions of the 2018 OASDI Trustees Report.
Estimates of individual provisions appear on a stand-alone basis relative to current law, unless otherwise stated.

**Table B2. Changes in Benefits for Hypothetical Workers Beginning Benefit Receipt at age 65
"Social Security Expansion Act" (116th Congress), Introduced by Sen. Sanders and Rep. DeFazio**

Proposal Scheduled Benefit as Percent of Current Law Scheduled				
Year Attain Age 65	Age 65	Age 75	Age 85	Age 95
		(Percent)		
Very-Low-AIME (\$12,974 for 2018¹) 30-Year Scaled Earner (10.1% of Retirees²)				
2018	100.0	101.4	103.4	105.4
2030	144.2	147.0	149.9	152.8
2050	144.2	147.0	149.9	152.8
2080	144.2	147.0	149.9	152.8
Very-Low-AIME (\$12,974 for 2018¹) 20-Year Scaled Earner (5.3% of Retirees²)				
2018	100.0	101.4	103.4	105.4
2030	102.4	104.5	106.5	108.6
2050	109.2	111.3	113.5	115.7
2080	109.2	111.3	113.5	115.7
Very-Low-AIME (\$12,974 for 2018¹) 14-Year Scaled Earner (4.1% of Retirees²)				
2018	100.0	101.4	103.4	105.4
2030	102.4	104.5	106.5	108.6
2050	109.2	111.3	113.5	115.7
2080	109.2	111.3	113.5	115.7
Low-AIME (\$23,353 for 2018¹) 44-Year Scaled Earner (17.1% of Retirees²)				
2018	100.0	101.4	103.4	105.4
2030	110.1	112.3	114.5	116.8
2050	110.1	112.3	114.5	116.8
2080	110.2	112.3	114.5	116.8
Low-AIME (\$23,353 for 2018¹) 30-Year Scaled Earner (4.4% of Retirees²)				
2018	100.0	101.4	103.4	105.4
2030	110.1	112.3	114.5	116.8
2050	110.1	112.3	114.5	116.8
2080	110.2	112.3	114.5	116.8
Low-AIME (\$23,353 for 2018¹) 20-Year Scaled Earner (1.7% of Retirees²)				
2018	100.0	101.4	103.4	105.4
2030	102.0	104.0	106.1	108.1
2050	107.7	109.8	111.9	114.1
2080	107.7	109.8	111.9	114.1
Medium-AIME (\$51,894 for 2018¹) 44-Year Scaled Earner (28.6% of Retirees²)				
2018	100.0	101.4	103.4	105.4
2030	101.4	103.4	105.5	107.6
2050	104.9	106.9	109.0	111.2
2080	104.9	106.9	109.0	111.2
Medium-AIME (\$51,894 for 2018¹) 30-Year Scaled Earner (2.2% of Retirees²)				
2018	100.0	101.4	103.4	105.4
2030	101.4	103.4	105.5	107.6
2050	104.9	106.9	109.0	111.2
2080	104.9	106.9	109.0	111.2
High-AIME (\$83,031 for 2018¹) 44-Year Scaled Earner (19.1% of Retirees²)				
2018	100.0	101.4	103.4	105.4
2030	101.2	103.2	105.3	107.3
2050	103.8	105.9	108.0	110.1
2080	103.8	105.9	108.0	110.1
Maximum-Current-Law-AIME (\$128,400 for 2018¹) 43-Year Steady Earner (7.1% of Retirees²)				
2018	100.0	101.4	103.4	105.4
2030	101.1	103.1	105.1	107.2
2050	103.2	105.3	107.3	109.5
2080	103.2	105.3	107.3	109.5
Twice Maximum-Current-Law-AIME (\$256,800 for 2018¹) 43-Year Steady Earner³				
2018	100.0	101.4	103.4	105.4
2030	101.1	103.1	105.1	107.2
2050	103.2	105.3	107.3	109.5
2080	103.2	105.3	107.3	109.5

¹ Average of highest 35 years of taxable earnings wage indexed to 2018. For the Maximum and Twice Maximum-Current-Law-AIME workers, we show one times and two times the 2018 taxable maximum, respectively.

² Projected percent of new retired worker awards in 2050 with current-law AIME levels and years of covered earnings closest to AIME levels and years of covered earnings shown.

³ If all earnings were considered, unlimited by annual taxable maximums, then about 1.5 percent of all retirees would have an AIME closer to Twice Maximum-Current-Law than Maximum-Current-Law.

Note:

- Starting Dec 2021, compute the COLA using the CPI-E, producing 0.2% higher annual COLAs on average.
- Increase the current-law first PIA bend point by 1% for beneficiaries becoming eligible in 2025, 2% for 2026, ..., and 15% for those becoming newly eligible in 2039 and later.
- For beneficiaries becoming newly eligible in 2020, establish a minimum PIA level such that a worker with 30/10 years of coverage would receive a minimum PIA for 2020 of at least 125%/0% of the monthly poverty level for 2019. For beneficiaries newly eligible after 2020, the minimum PIA level for their initial year of eligibility would be adjusted for average wage growth. The minimum PIA is increased after the year of initial eligibility by the COLA.
- This analysis reflects only the provisions of the proposal identified in the table and described above.

All estimates based on the intermediate assumptions of the 2018 Trustees Report.

Table B3. Important Characteristics of Hypothetical Workers in 2007

<u>Category</u>	<u>Percent of Beneficiaries Within Each Category That Are:</u>			
	<u>Dually Entitled</u> ²	<u>WEP</u> ³	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>All Others</u> ⁴
Very-Low-AIME (\$10,101 for 2007¹):				
30-Year Scaled Earner (9.3% of Retirees)	47	6	11	40
20-Year Scaled Earner (5.8% of Retirees)	38	16	21	31
14-Year Scaled Earner (5.3% of Retirees)	22	21	45	20
Low-AIME (\$18,182 for 2007¹):				
44-Year Scaled Earner (13.1% of Retirees)	15	2	6	78
30-Year Scaled Earner (5.9% of Retirees)	16	9	18	59
20-Year Scaled Earner (3.1% of Retirees)	10	23	35	37
Medium-AIME (\$40,405 for 2007¹):				
44-Year Scaled Earner (23.0% of Retirees)	1	1	5	93
30-Year Scaled Earner (4.4% of Retirees)	1	8	26	67
High-AIME (\$64,649 for 2007¹):				
44-Year Scaled Earner (20.5% of Retirees)	0	0	6	93
Maximum-Current-Law-AIME (\$82,224 for 2007¹):				
Steady Earner (9.4% of Retirees)	0	0	7	93

Note 1: Table B3 displays the percentages of these newly-entitled retired workers in 2007 that are closest to each of the illustrative examples.

Note 2: The percents in each category are based on tabulations of a 10-percent sample of newly entitled retired-worker beneficiaries in 2007 (169,725 records). We can be 95 percent confident that each of the values shown above is within 1.4 percentage points of the value we would find using 100 percent of the retirees in 2007.

Note 3: The sum of the percentages for each category (sum across rows) could be greater than 100 percent because some beneficiaries can be classified in more than one of the following groups: dually entitled, WEP, and foreign born.

¹ Average of highest 35 years of taxable earnings wage indexed to 2007.

² Under current law, entitled to an additional benefit based on someone else's account. The dually entitled percent is a minimum value. Some beneficiaries that are not currently dually entitled could become dually entitled in the future.

³ Covered by pension from government employment and are subject to the windfall elimination provision (WEP).

⁴ Neither foreign born, subject to WEP, or dually entitled.

Table T. Changes in Payroll Tax Contributions (Employee + Employer) for Workers with OASDI Covered Earnings in the Year "Social Security Expansion Act" (116th Congress), Introduced by Sen. Sanders and Rep. DeFazio

Earnings in Year	<u>Current Law Scheduled Monthly Total Payroll Taxes</u>		<u>Scheduled Payroll Taxes Percent Change</u>	<u>Proposal Scheduled Payroll Taxes Percent of Current Law</u>
	(Wage-Indexed 2018 Dollars)	(CPI-Indexed 2018 Dollars)	Taxable Maximum ² (Percent change)	(Percents)
26th Percentile Earner¹ in Year (\$12,974 in 2018)				
2018	134	134	0.0	100
2030	134	162	0.0	100
2050	134	206	0.0	100
2080	134	290	0.0	100
40th Percentile Earner¹ in Year (\$23,353 in 2018)				
2018	241	241	0.0	100
2030	241	291	0.0	100
2050	241	370	0.0	100
2080	241	522	0.0	100
69th Percentile Earner¹ in Year (\$51,894 in 2018)				
2018	536	536	0.0	100
2030	536	647	0.0	100
2050	536	823	0.0	100
2080	536	1,160	0.0	100
85th Percentile Earner¹ in Year (\$83,031 in 2018)				
2018	858	858	0.0	100
2030	858	1,035	0.0	100
2050	858	1,316	0.0	100
2080	858	1,856	0.0	100
94th Percentile Earner¹ in Year (\$128,400 in 2018) Current-Law Maximum Earnings Level				
2018	1,327	1,327	0.0	100
2030	1,327	1,601	0.0	100
2050	1,327	2,036	0.0	100
2080	1,327	2,870	0.0	100
99th Percentile Earner¹ in Year (\$256,800 in 2018) Twice Current-Law Maximum Earnings Level				
2018	1,327	1,327	0.0	100
2030	1,327	1,601	80.1	180
2050	1,327	2,036	100.0	200
2080	1,327	2,870	100.0	200

¹ Percentile among all workers with any covered earnings in 2018 (including earnings both above and below the current-law maximum earnings level). We include those who will die or become disabled before reaching retirement age, and those who will not earn enough in their career to become fully insured for retired worker benefits. Thus, these percentiles are not directly comparable to the percentages in the B tables, which are based on lifetime earnings, and include only those who survive and become eligible for retirement benefits.

² Apply the OASDI payroll tax rate on earnings above \$250,000 starting in 2020, and tax all earnings once the current-law taxable maximum exceeds \$250,000.

This analysis reflects only the provisions of the proposal identified in the table and described in the footnotes above.

All estimates based on the intermediate assumptions of the 2018 Trustees Report.

Table 1 - OASDI Cost Rate, Income Rate, Annual Balance, and Trust Fund Ratio
"Social Security Expansion Act" (116th Congress), Introduced by Sen. Sanders and Rep. DeFazio

Year	Proposal			Trust Fund Ratio	Change from Current Law		
	Expressed as a percentage of current-law taxable payroll				Expressed as a percentage of current-law taxable payroll		
	Cost Rate	Income Rate	Annual Balance	1-1-year	Cost Rate	Income Rate	Annual Balance
2018	13.81	12.64	-1.17	288	0.00	0.00	0.00
2019	13.95	12.87	-1.08	272	0.00	0.00	0.00
2020	14.19	14.98	0.79	255	0.07	2.09	2.02
2021	14.34	15.15	0.81	252	0.07	2.23	2.16
2022	14.53	15.23	0.70	249	0.10	2.28	2.19
2023	14.75	15.30	0.56	245	0.13	2.34	2.21
2024	14.96	15.39	0.43	240	0.16	2.40	2.24
2025	15.18	15.46	0.29	235	0.19	2.45	2.26
2026	15.39	15.65	0.26	230	0.23	2.51	2.28
2027	15.63	15.72	0.10	226	0.26	2.57	2.31
2028	15.88	15.82	-0.07	221	0.30	2.64	2.35
2029	16.13	15.91	-0.22	217	0.33	2.72	2.38
2030	16.35	16.00	-0.36	213	0.37	2.79	2.42
2031	16.56	16.09	-0.48	209	0.40	2.87	2.47
2032	16.76	16.18	-0.58	205	0.44	2.95	2.51
2033	16.93	16.27	-0.66	202	0.48	3.04	2.56
2034	17.08	16.37	-0.71	199	0.51	3.12	2.61
2035	17.20	16.45	-0.75	196	0.55	3.20	2.64
2036	17.31	16.47	-0.84	193	0.59	3.21	2.62
2037	17.41	16.49	-0.92	189	0.63	3.22	2.60
2038	17.49	16.51	-0.98	185	0.66	3.24	2.57
2039	17.53	16.52	-1.02	181	0.70	3.25	2.54
2040	17.57	16.53	-1.04	178	0.74	3.26	2.52
2041	17.59	16.54	-1.04	174	0.78	3.27	2.49
2042	17.59	16.55	-1.04	170	0.81	3.28	2.47
2043	17.58	16.56	-1.02	166	0.85	3.29	2.44
2044	17.58	16.57	-1.01	162	0.88	3.30	2.42
2045	17.58	16.58	-1.00	158	0.92	3.31	2.40
2046	17.58	16.59	-0.99	154	0.95	3.32	2.37
2047	17.58	16.60	-0.98	150	0.98	3.33	2.35
2048	17.58	16.61	-0.97	146	1.01	3.34	2.34
2049	17.59	16.62	-0.97	142	1.03	3.35	2.32
2050	17.60	16.63	-0.97	138	1.06	3.36	2.30
2051	17.61	16.64	-0.98	134	1.08	3.37	2.29
2052	17.64	16.65	-0.99	130	1.10	3.38	2.27
2053	17.67	16.65	-1.01	126	1.12	3.38	2.26
2054	17.70	16.66	-1.04	121	1.14	3.39	2.25
2055	17.75	16.68	-1.08	116	1.16	3.40	2.24
2056	17.80	16.69	-1.12	111	1.18	3.41	2.23
2057	17.86	16.70	-1.16	106	1.20	3.41	2.22
2058	17.92	16.71	-1.22	101	1.21	3.42	2.21
2059	17.99	16.72	-1.27	95	1.23	3.43	2.20
2060	18.05	16.73	-1.32	89	1.24	3.43	2.19
2061	18.11	16.74	-1.37	82	1.26	3.44	2.19
2062	18.18	16.75	-1.43	76	1.27	3.45	2.18
2063	18.24	16.76	-1.48	69	1.28	3.45	2.18
2064	18.31	16.77	-1.53	61	1.29	3.46	2.17
2065	18.37	16.78	-1.59	54	1.30	3.47	2.17
2066	18.44	16.79	-1.64	46	1.31	3.47	2.16
2067	18.50	16.80	-1.70	37	1.32	3.48	2.16
2068	18.57	16.81	-1.76	29	1.33	3.49	2.16
2069	18.64	16.82	-1.82	20	1.34	3.49	2.15
2070	18.71	16.83	-1.88	10	1.35	3.50	2.15
2071	18.77	16.84	-1.93	1	1.35	3.50	2.15
2072	18.83	16.85	-1.98	---	1.36	3.51	2.15
2073	18.88	16.86	-2.02	---	1.36	3.51	2.15
2074	18.92	16.87	-2.06	---	1.37	3.52	2.15
2075	18.96	16.88	-2.09	---	1.37	3.52	2.15
2076	18.99	16.88	-2.11	---	1.38	3.53	2.15
2077	19.01	16.89	-2.12	---	1.38	3.53	2.15
2078	19.01	16.89	-2.12	---	1.38	3.54	2.15
2079	19.00	16.90	-2.10	---	1.39	3.54	2.16
2080	18.99	16.90	-2.09	---	1.39	3.55	2.16
2081	18.98	16.91	-2.07	---	1.39	3.55	2.17
2082	18.96	16.91	-2.05	---	1.39	3.56	2.17
2083	18.94	16.91	-2.03	---	1.39	3.56	2.17
2084	18.93	16.92	-2.01	---	1.39	3.57	2.18
2085	18.92	16.92	-2.00	---	1.39	3.57	2.18
2086	18.92	16.93	-1.99	---	1.39	3.58	2.19
2087	18.92	16.93	-1.99	---	1.39	3.58	2.19
2088	18.94	16.94	-2.00	---	1.39	3.58	2.19
2089	18.96	16.94	-2.02	---	1.39	3.59	2.19
2090	18.99	16.95	-2.05	---	1.39	3.59	2.20
2091	19.03	16.95	-2.08	---	1.40	3.60	2.20
2092	19.08	16.96	-2.12	---	1.40	3.60	2.20
2093	19.13	16.97	-2.16	---	1.40	3.60	2.20

Summarized Rates: OASDI				
	Cost Rate	Income Rate	Actuarial Balance	Year of reserve depletion ¹
2018 - 2092	17.59%	16.96%	-0.62%	2071

Summarized Rates: OASDI			
	Change in Cost rate	Change in Income Rate	Change in Actuarial Balance
	0.90%	3.12%	2.22%

Based on Intermediate Assumptions of the 2018 Trustees Report.
¹Under current law the year of combined Trust Fund reserve depletion is 2034.

**Table 1a - General Fund Transfers, OASDI Trust Fund Reserves, and Theoretical OASDI Reserves
 "Social Security Expansion Act" (116th Congress), Introduced by Sen. Sanders and Rep. DeFazio**

Calendar Year	Proposal General Fund Transfers			Present Value in Billions as of 1-1-2018			
	Percentage of Payroll	Present Value in Billions as of 1-1- 2018		Proposal Total OASDI Trust Fund Reserves at End of Year	Gross Domestic Product	Theoretical Social Security ¹ with Borrowing Authority	
		Annual Amounts	Accumulated as of End of Year			Net OASDI Trust Fund Reserves at End of Year	
		(1)	(2)			(6)	(7)
2018	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,808.6	20,018.8	2,808.6	2,808.6
2019	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,730.2	20,372.8	2,730.2	2,730.2
2020	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,789.7	20,761.3	2,639.0	2,639.0
2021	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,852.0	21,143.5	2,536.5	2,536.5
2022	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,906.9	21,520.6	2,421.0	2,421.0
2023	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,951.8	21,889.8	2,290.2	2,290.2
2024	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,987.3	22,247.7	2,144.3	2,144.3
2025	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,011.7	22,564.0	1,982.3	1,982.3
2026	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,034.5	22,843.8	1,813.8	1,813.8
2027	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,043.8	23,088.8	1,627.7	1,627.7
2028	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,039.4	23,261.7	1,423.5	1,423.5
2029	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,022.0	23,339.1	1,202.6	1,202.6
2030	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,993.1	23,329.3	967.1	967.1
2031	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,954.2	23,230.3	719.2	719.2
2032	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,907.5	23,048.1	461.5	461.5
2033	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,854.9	22,820.9	196.4	196.4
2034	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,798.3	22,590.1	-74.2	-74.2
2035	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,739.0	22,363.5	-348.2	-348.2
2036	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,673.4	22,135.9	-624.3	-624.3
2037	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,602.0	21,912.2	-901.6	-901.6
2038	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,526.8	21,693.9	-1,178.6	-1,178.6
2039	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,449.7	21,482.3	-1,453.2	-1,453.2
2040	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,371.8	21,271.2	-1,724.5	-1,724.5
2041	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,294.1	21,065.0	-1,991.5	-1,991.5
2042	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,217.8	20,868.9	-2,253.3	-2,253.3
2043	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,143.4	20,676.2	-2,509.6	-2,509.6
2044	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,070.8	20,486.7	-2,760.5	-2,760.5
2045	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,999.8	20,298.6	-3,006.5	-3,006.5
2046	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,930.1	20,110.8	-3,247.8	-3,247.8
2047	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,861.6	19,925.6	-3,484.9	-3,484.9
2048	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,794.2	19,744.9	-3,717.9	-3,717.9
2049	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,727.8	19,562.2	-3,947.2	-3,947.2
2050	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,661.9	19,380.3	-4,173.4	-4,173.4
2051	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,596.3	19,201.3	-4,396.7	-4,396.7
2052	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,530.3	19,022.2	-4,617.8	-4,617.8
2053	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,463.6	18,842.5	-4,837.3	-4,837.3
2054	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,395.7	18,661.7	-5,055.6	-5,055.6
2055	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,326.1	18,479.7	-5,273.3	-5,273.3
2056	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,254.5	18,298.9	-5,490.8	-5,490.8
2057	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,180.5	18,117.7	-5,708.5	-5,708.5
2058	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,104.0	17,935.7	-5,926.7	-5,926.7
2059	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,025.1	17,754.6	-6,145.3	-6,145.3
2060	0.0	0.0	0.0	943.7	17,574.0	-6,364.3	-6,364.3
2061	0.0	0.0	0.0	859.9	17,394.0	-6,583.8	-6,583.8
2062	0.0	0.0	0.0	773.7	17,215.1	-6,803.9	-6,803.9
2063	0.0	0.0	0.0	685.3	17,037.6	-7,024.4	-7,024.4
2064	0.0	0.0	0.0	594.6	16,861.5	-7,245.4	-7,245.4
2065	0.0	0.0	0.0	501.8	16,687.4	-7,466.8	-7,466.8
2066	0.0	0.0	0.0	406.6	16,515.3	-7,688.9	-7,688.9
2067	0.0	0.0	0.0	309.2	16,345.5	-7,911.6	-7,911.6
2068	0.0	0.0	0.0	209.6	16,178.3	-8,135.0	-8,135.0
2069	0.0	0.0	0.0	107.8	16,013.1	-8,359.1	-8,359.1
2070	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	15,850.3	-8,583.9	-8,583.9
2071	0.0	0.0	0.0	-102.1	15,690.6	-8,809.1	-8,809.1
2072	0.0	0.0	0.0	-209.3	15,534.1	-9,034.3	-9,034.3
2073	0.0	0.0	0.0	-317.7	15,380.4	-9,259.4	-9,259.4
2074	0.0	0.0	0.0	-426.8	15,229.4	-9,483.9	-9,483.9
2075	0.0	0.0	0.0	-536.3	15,080.9	-9,707.7	-9,707.7
2076	0.0	0.0	0.0	-645.7	14,934.6	-9,930.3	-9,930.3
2077	0.0	0.0	0.0	-754.5	14,790.9	-10,151.0	-10,151.0
2078	0.0	0.0	0.0	-862.1	14,649.3	-10,369.5	-10,369.5
2079	0.0	0.0	0.0	-968.0	14,509.6	-10,585.3	-10,585.3
2080	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1,071.9	14,371.5	-10,798.2	-10,798.2
2081	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1,173.8	14,234.9	-11,008.1	-11,008.1
2082	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1,273.5	14,099.1	-11,215.0	-11,215.0
2083	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1,371.3	13,964.2	-11,418.8	-11,418.8
2084	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1,467.1	13,830.0	-11,619.9	-11,619.9
2085	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1,561.3	13,696.0	-11,818.5	-11,818.5
2086	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1,654.2	13,562.2	-12,014.8	-12,014.8
2087	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1,746.2	13,428.9	-12,209.2	-12,209.2
2088	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1,837.7	13,295.7	-12,402.2	-12,402.2
2089	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1,929.0	13,162.8	-12,594.0	-12,594.0
2090	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2,020.5	13,030.4	-12,785.0	-12,785.0
2091	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2,112.5	12,898.2	-12,975.4	-12,975.4
2092	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2,205.3	12,766.5	-13,165.6	-13,165.6
2093	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2,298.8	12,635.4	-13,355.5	-13,355.5
Total 2018-2092		0.0					

Based on the Intermediate Assumptions of the 2018 Trustees Report.
 Ultimate Real Trust Fund Yield of 2.7%.

¹ Theoretical Social Security is the current Social Security program with the assumption that the law is modified to permit borrowing from the General Fund of the Treasury.

**Table 1b - OASDI Changes & Implications for Federal Budget and Debt of Specified Plan Provision Effects on OASDI¹ (Present Value Dollars)
 "Social Security Expansion Act" (116th Congress), Introduced by Sen. Sanders and Rep. DeFazio**

Billions of Present Value Dollars as of 1-1-2018

Year	Specified General Fund Transfers	Basic Changes in OASDI Cash Flow	Change in Annual Unified Budget Cash Flow	Change in Debt Held by Public at End of Year	Change in Annual Unified Budget Balance	Change in Total Federal Debt End Of Year	Change in Annual On Budget Balance
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2018	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2019	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2020	0.0	150.8	150.8	-150.8	150.8	0.0	0.0
2021	0.0	164.8	164.8	-315.5	168.9	0.0	0.0
2022	0.0	170.3	170.3	-485.8	179.1	0.0	0.0
2023	0.0	175.8	175.8	-661.6	189.5	0.0	0.0
2024	0.0	181.4	181.4	-842.9	200.7	0.0	0.0
2025	0.0	186.5	186.5	-1,029.4	211.9	0.0	0.0
2026	0.0	191.2	191.2	-1,220.6	223.8	0.0	0.0
2027	0.0	195.4	195.4	-1,416.1	236.1	0.0	0.0
2028	0.0	199.8	199.8	-1,615.9	252.1	0.0	0.0
2029	0.0	203.5	203.5	-1,819.4	268.9	0.0	0.0
2030	0.0	206.6	206.6	-2,026.0	286.6	0.0	0.0
2031	0.0	209.1	209.1	-2,235.0	305.3	0.0	0.0
2032	0.0	211.0	211.0	-2,446.0	324.9	0.0	0.0
2033	0.0	212.5	212.5	-2,658.5	337.1	0.0	0.0
2034	0.0	214.1	214.1	-2,872.6	349.6	0.0	0.0
2035	0.0	214.6	214.6	-3,087.2	361.0	0.0	0.0
2036	0.0	210.4	210.4	-3,297.7	367.8	0.0	0.0
2037	0.0	206.0	206.0	-3,503.6	374.0	0.0	0.0
2038	0.0	201.7	201.7	-3,705.3	380.3	0.0	0.0
2039	0.0	197.5	197.5	-3,902.9	386.4	0.0	0.0
2040	0.0	193.4	193.4	-4,096.2	392.3	0.0	0.0
2041	0.0	189.3	189.3	-4,285.6	398.1	0.0	0.0
2042	0.0	185.5	185.5	-4,471.1	404.0	0.0	0.0
2043	0.0	181.9	181.9	-4,653.0	409.7	0.0	0.0
2044	0.0	178.4	178.4	-4,831.4	415.5	0.0	0.0
2045	0.0	174.9	174.9	-5,006.3	421.2	0.0	0.0
2046	0.0	171.6	171.6	-5,177.9	426.8	0.0	0.0
2047	0.0	168.5	168.5	-5,346.5	432.4	0.0	0.0
2048	0.0	165.7	165.7	-5,512.2	438.2	0.0	0.0
2049	0.0	162.9	162.9	-5,675.1	443.8	0.0	0.0
2050	0.0	160.2	160.2	-5,835.3	449.5	0.0	0.0
2051	0.0	157.7	157.7	-5,993.0	455.1	0.0	0.0
2052	0.0	155.2	155.2	-6,148.1	460.6	0.0	0.0
2053	0.0	152.7	152.7	-6,300.9	466.1	0.0	0.0
2054	0.0	150.4	150.4	-6,451.3	471.5	0.0	0.0
2055	0.0	148.1	148.1	-6,599.4	476.9	0.0	0.0
2056	0.0	145.9	145.9	-6,745.3	482.3	0.0	0.0
2057	0.0	143.8	143.8	-6,889.1	487.5	0.0	0.0
2058	0.0	141.7	141.7	-7,030.7	492.8	0.0	0.0
2059	0.0	139.6	139.6	-7,170.3	497.9	0.0	0.0
2060	0.0	137.6	137.6	-7,308.0	503.1	0.0	0.0
2061	0.0	135.7	135.7	-7,443.7	508.2	0.0	0.0
2062	0.0	133.9	133.9	-7,577.6	513.2	0.0	0.0
2063	0.0	132.1	132.1	-7,709.7	518.3	0.0	0.0
2064	0.0	130.3	130.3	-7,840.0	523.3	0.0	0.0
2065	0.0	128.6	128.6	-7,968.6	528.2	0.0	0.0
2066	0.0	126.9	126.9	-8,095.6	533.1	0.0	0.0
2067	0.0	125.3	125.3	-8,220.9	537.9	0.0	0.0
2068	0.0	123.8	123.8	-8,344.6	542.7	0.0	0.0
2069	0.0	122.3	122.3	-8,466.9	547.5	0.0	0.0
2070	0.0	120.8	120.8	-8,587.7	552.3	0.0	0.0
2071	0.0	119.3	119.3	-8,707.0	557.0	0.0	0.0
2072	0.0	118.0	118.0	-8,825.0	561.7	0.0	0.0
2073	0.0	116.7	116.7	-8,941.7	566.5	0.0	0.0
2074	0.0	115.5	115.5	-9,057.2	571.2	0.0	0.0
2075	0.0	114.3	114.3	-9,171.4	575.9	0.0	0.0
2076	0.0	113.1	113.1	-9,284.5	580.5	0.0	0.0
2077	0.0	112.0	112.0	-9,396.5	585.2	0.0	0.0
2078	0.0	110.9	110.9	-9,507.4	589.8	0.0	0.0
2079	0.0	109.9	109.9	-9,617.4	594.5	0.0	0.0
2080	0.0	109.0	109.0	-9,726.3	599.1	0.0	0.0
2081	0.0	108.0	108.0	-9,834.3	603.7	0.0	0.0
2082	0.0	107.1	107.1	-9,941.4	608.3	0.0	0.0
2083	0.0	106.2	106.2	-10,047.6	612.8	0.0	0.0
2084	0.0	105.3	105.3	-10,152.8	617.3	0.0	0.0
2085	0.0	104.3	104.3	-10,257.2	621.8	0.0	0.0
2086	0.0	103.4	103.4	-10,360.6	626.1	0.0	0.0
2087	0.0	102.4	102.4	-10,463.0	630.5	0.0	0.0
2088	0.0	101.5	101.5	-10,564.5	634.7	0.0	0.0
2089	0.0	100.5	100.5	-10,665.0	638.9	0.0	0.0
2090	0.0	99.5	99.5	-10,764.5	643.0	0.0	0.0
2091	0.0	98.4	98.4	-10,862.9	647.1	0.0	0.0
2092	0.0	97.4	97.4	-10,960.3	651.0	0.0	0.0
Total 2018-2092	0.0	10,960.3	10,960.3				

Based on Intermediate Assumptions of the 2018 Trustees Report.
 Ultimate Real Trust Fund Yield of 2.7%.

Note: Changes reflect the budget scoring convention that presumes benefits not payable after reserve depletion would nonetheless be paid, based on transfers from the General Fund of the Treasury resulting in additional borrowing from the public.

¹ Effects of tax provisions on the On-Budget are not reflected in this table.

**Table 1b.n - OASDI Changes & Implications for Federal Budget and Debt of Specified Plan Provision Effects on OASDI¹ (Nominal Dollars)
 "Social Security Expansion Act" (116th Congress), Introduced by Sen. Sanders and Rep. DeFazio**

<i>Billions of Nominal Dollars</i>								
<u>Year</u>	Specified General Fund Transfers	Basic Changes in OASDI Cash Flow	Change in Annual Unified Budget Cash Flow	Change in Debt Held by Public at End of Year	Change in Annual Unified Budget Balance	Change in Total Federal Debt End of Year	Change in Annual On Budget Balance	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
2018	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2019	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2020	0.0	161.7	161.7	-164.2	164.2	0.0	0.0	
2021	0.0	181.8	181.8	-353.6	189.4	0.0	0.0	
2022	0.0	193.3	193.3	-560.2	206.6	0.0	0.0	
2023	0.0	205.2	205.2	-785.4	225.2	0.0	0.0	
2024	0.0	218.0	218.0	-1,031.2	245.8	0.0	0.0	
2025	0.0	231.0	231.0	-1,298.9	267.7	0.0	0.0	
2026	0.0	244.5	244.5	-1,590.9	292.0	0.0	0.0	
2027	0.0	258.2	258.2	-1,909.4	318.5	0.0	0.0	
2028	0.0	273.6	273.6	-2,262.4	353.0	0.0	0.0	

Based on Intermediate Assumptions of the 2018 Trustees Report.

Note: Changes reflect the budget scoring convention that presumes benefits not payable after reserve depletion would nonetheless be paid, based on transfers from the General Fund of the Treasury resulting in additional borrowing from the public.

¹ Effects of tax provisions on the On-Budget are not reflected in this table.

Office of the Chief Actuary
 Social Security Administration
 February 13, 2019

**Table 1c - Current Law and Proposal Cost, Expenditures, and Income: As Percent of Gross Domestic Product
 "Social Security Expansion Act" (116th Congress), Introduced by Sen. Sanders and Rep. DeFazio**

Calendar Year	Current Law OASDI			Proposal OASDI		
	Cost (1)	Expenditures (Payable) (2)	Non-Interest Income (3)	Cost (4)	Expenditures (Payable) (5)	Non-Interest Income (6)
2018	4.94	4.94	4.52	4.94	4.94	4.52
2019	4.99	4.99	4.61	4.99	4.99	4.61
2020	5.07	5.07	4.62	5.09	5.09	5.37
2021	5.14	5.14	4.65	5.16	5.16	5.45
2022	5.22	5.22	4.68	5.25	5.25	5.51
2023	5.30	5.30	4.70	5.35	5.35	5.55
2024	5.39	5.39	4.73	5.44	5.44	5.60
2025	5.47	5.47	4.75	5.54	5.54	5.64
2026	5.55	5.55	4.81	5.63	5.63	5.73
2027	5.63	5.63	4.82	5.72	5.72	5.76
2028	5.70	5.70	4.82	5.81	5.81	5.79
2029	5.77	5.77	4.82	5.89	5.89	5.81
2030	5.83	5.83	4.82	5.97	5.97	5.84
2031	5.89	5.89	4.81	6.03	6.03	5.86
2032	5.94	5.94	4.81	6.10	6.10	5.89
2033	5.98	5.98	4.81	6.15	6.15	5.91
2034	6.01	5.67	4.81	6.20	6.20	5.94
2035	6.03	4.80	4.80	6.23	6.23	5.96
2036	6.05	4.80	4.80	6.27	6.27	5.96
2037	6.07	4.80	4.80	6.29	6.29	5.96
2038	6.07	4.79	4.79	6.31	6.31	5.96
2039	6.07	4.79	4.79	6.33	6.33	5.96
2040	6.07	4.78	4.78	6.33	6.33	5.96
2041	6.05	4.78	4.78	6.33	6.33	5.96
2042	6.04	4.78	4.78	6.33	6.33	5.96
2043	6.02	4.77	4.77	6.32	6.32	5.96
2044	6.00	4.77	4.77	6.32	6.32	5.95
2045	5.98	4.76	4.76	6.31	6.31	5.95
2046	5.97	4.76	4.76	6.31	6.31	5.95
2047	5.95	4.76	4.76	6.31	6.31	5.95
2048	5.94	4.76	4.76	6.30	6.30	5.95
2049	5.93	4.75	4.75	6.30	6.30	5.96
2050	5.93	4.75	4.75	6.30	6.30	5.96
2051	5.92	4.75	4.75	6.31	6.31	5.96
2052	5.92	4.75	4.75	6.31	6.31	5.96
2053	5.92	4.75	4.75	6.32	6.32	5.96
2054	5.92	4.75	4.75	6.33	6.33	5.96
2055	5.93	4.74	4.74	6.34	6.34	5.96
2056	5.94	4.74	4.74	6.36	6.36	5.96
2057	5.95	4.74	4.74	6.38	6.38	5.96
2058	5.96	4.74	4.74	6.40	6.40	5.96
2059	5.98	4.74	4.74	6.41	6.41	5.96
2060	5.99	4.74	4.74	6.43	6.43	5.96
2061	6.01	4.74	4.74	6.45	6.45	5.96
2062	6.02	4.74	4.74	6.47	6.47	5.96
2063	6.03	4.73	4.73	6.49	6.49	5.96
2064	6.05	4.73	4.73	6.51	6.51	5.96
2065	6.06	4.73	4.73	6.52	6.52	5.96
2066	6.08	4.73	4.73	6.54	6.54	5.96
2067	6.09	4.72	4.72	6.56	6.56	5.96
2068	6.11	4.72	4.72	6.58	6.58	5.95
2069	6.12	4.72	4.72	6.60	6.60	5.95
2070	6.14	4.71	4.71	6.61	6.61	5.95
2071	6.15	4.71	4.71	6.63	6.00	5.95
2072	6.16	4.71	4.71	6.64	5.95	5.95
2073	6.17	4.70	4.70	6.65	5.94	5.94
2074	6.18	4.70	4.70	6.66	5.94	5.94
2075	6.19	4.70	4.70	6.67	5.94	5.94
2076	6.19	4.69	4.69	6.67	5.93	5.93
2077	6.19	4.69	4.69	6.67	5.93	5.93
2078	6.18	4.68	4.68	6.67	5.92	5.92
2079	6.17	4.68	4.68	6.66	5.92	5.92
2080	6.16	4.67	4.67	6.65	5.92	5.92
2081	6.15	4.67	4.67	6.63	5.91	5.91
2082	6.14	4.66	4.66	6.62	5.91	5.91
2083	6.12	4.66	4.66	6.61	5.90	5.90
2084	6.11	4.65	4.65	6.60	5.90	5.90
2085	6.10	4.65	4.65	6.59	5.89	5.89
2086	6.10	4.64	4.64	6.58	5.89	5.89
2087	6.09	4.64	4.64	6.58	5.89	5.89
2088	6.09	4.64	4.64	6.58	5.88	5.88
2089	6.10	4.63	4.63	6.58	5.88	5.88
2090	6.10	4.63	4.63	6.59	5.88	5.88
2091	6.11	4.63	4.63	6.60	5.87	5.87
2092	6.12	4.63	4.63	6.61	5.87	5.87

Based on Intermediate Assumptions of the 2018 Trustees Report.

Office of the Chief Actuary
 Social Security Administration
 February 13, 2019

Table 1d - Change in Long-Range Trust Fund Reserves / Unfunded Obligation
"Social Security Expansion Act" (116th Congress), Introduced by Sen. Sanders and Rep. DeFazio

(Billions of Dollars, Present Value on 1-1-2018)

Year	Current Law OASDI Trust Fund Reserves / Unfunded Obligation Through End of Year (1)	Changes in OASDI Income (2)	Changes in OASDI Cost (3)	Basic Changes in OASDI Cash Flow (4) = (2)-(3)	Total Change Through End of Year (5) = cumulative sum(4)	Proposal OASDI Trust Fund Reserves / Unfunded Obligation Through End of Year (6) = (1)+(5)
2018	2,808.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,808.6
2019	2,730.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,730.2
2020	2,639.0	155.7	4.9	150.8	150.8	2,789.7
2021	2,536.5	169.7	5.0	164.8	315.5	2,852.0
2022	2,421.0	177.7	7.4	170.3	485.8	2,906.9
2023	2,290.2	185.9	10.1	175.8	661.6	2,951.8
2024	2,144.3	194.3	12.9	181.4	842.9	2,987.3
2025	1,982.3	202.3	15.9	186.5	1,029.4	3,011.7
2026	1,813.8	210.3	19.0	191.2	1,220.6	3,034.5
2027	1,627.7	217.6	22.2	195.4	1,416.1	3,043.8
2028	1,423.5	225.2	25.4	199.8	1,615.9	3,039.4
2029	1,202.6	232.0	28.5	203.5	1,819.4	3,022.0
2030	967.1	238.0	31.4	206.6	2,026.0	2,993.1
2031	719.2	243.3	34.3	209.1	2,235.0	2,954.2
2032	461.5	247.9	36.9	211.0	2,446.0	2,907.5
2033	196.4	252.0	39.5	212.5	2,658.5	2,854.9
2034	-74.2	256.2	42.1	214.1	2,872.6	2,798.3
2035	-348.2	259.3	44.7	214.6	3,087.2	2,739.0
2036	-624.3	257.6	47.2	210.4	3,297.7	2,673.4
2037	-901.6	255.7	49.7	206.0	3,503.6	2,602.0
2038	-1,178.6	253.8	52.1	201.7	3,705.3	2,526.8
2039	-1,453.2	252.0	54.5	197.5	3,902.9	2,449.7
2040	-1,724.5	250.2	56.8	193.4	4,096.2	2,371.8
2041	-1,991.5	248.3	59.0	189.3	4,285.6	2,294.1
2042	-2,253.3	246.6	61.1	185.5	4,471.1	2,217.8
2043	-2,509.6	245.0	63.1	181.9	4,653.0	2,143.4
2044	-2,760.5	243.4	65.0	178.4	4,831.4	2,070.8
2045	-3,006.5	241.7	66.8	174.9	5,006.3	1,999.8
2046	-3,247.8	240.1	68.4	171.6	5,177.9	1,930.1
2047	-3,484.9	238.4	69.9	168.5	5,346.5	1,861.6
2048	-3,717.9	236.9	71.2	165.7	5,512.2	1,794.2
2049	-3,947.2	235.2	72.3	162.9	5,675.1	1,727.8
2050	-4,173.4	233.6	73.3	160.2	5,835.3	1,661.9
2051	-4,396.7	231.9	74.2	157.7	5,993.0	1,596.3
2052	-4,617.8	230.1	75.0	155.2	6,148.1	1,530.3
2053	-4,837.3	228.4	75.6	152.7	6,300.9	1,463.6
2054	-5,055.6	226.6	76.2	150.4	6,451.3	1,395.7
2055	-5,273.3	224.8	76.7	148.1	6,599.4	1,326.1
2056	-5,490.8	223.0	77.1	145.9	6,745.3	1,254.5
2057	-5,708.5	221.1	77.4	143.8	6,889.1	1,180.5
2058	-5,926.7	219.3	77.6	141.7	7,030.7	1,104.0
2059	-6,145.3	217.4	77.7	139.6	7,170.3	1,025.1
2060	-6,364.3	215.4	77.8	137.6	7,308.0	943.7
2061	-6,583.8	213.5	77.8	135.7	7,443.7	859.9
2062	-6,803.9	211.6	77.7	133.9	7,577.6	773.7
2063	-7,024.4	209.7	77.6	132.1	7,709.7	685.3
2064	-7,245.4	207.7	77.4	130.3	7,840.0	594.6
2065	-7,466.8	205.8	77.1	128.6	7,968.6	501.8
2066	-7,688.9	203.8	76.9	126.9	8,095.6	406.6
2067	-7,911.6	201.9	76.5	125.3	8,220.9	309.2
2068	-8,135.0	200.0	76.2	123.8	8,344.6	209.6
2069	-8,359.1	198.1	75.8	122.3	8,466.9	107.8
2070	-8,583.9	196.2	75.4	120.8	8,587.7	3.8
2071	-8,809.1	194.3	75.0	119.3	8,707.0	-102.1
2072	-9,034.3	192.5	74.5	118.0	8,825.0	-209.3
2073	-9,259.4	190.7	74.0	116.7	8,941.7	-317.7
2074	-9,483.9	189.0	73.5	115.5	9,057.2	-426.8
2075	-9,707.7	187.2	73.0	114.3	9,171.4	-536.3
2076	-9,930.3	185.5	72.4	113.1	9,284.5	-645.7
2077	-10,151.0	183.8	71.8	112.0	9,396.5	-754.5
2078	-10,369.5	182.0	71.1	110.9	9,507.4	-862.1
2079	-10,585.3	180.4	70.4	109.9	9,617.4	-968.0
2080	-10,798.2	178.7	69.7	109.0	9,726.3	-1,071.9
2081	-11,008.1	177.1	69.0	108.0	9,834.3	-1,173.8
2082	-11,215.0	175.4	68.3	107.1	9,941.4	-1,273.5
2083	-11,418.8	173.8	67.6	106.2	10,047.6	-1,371.3
2084	-11,619.9	172.2	66.9	105.3	10,152.8	-1,467.1
2085	-11,818.5	170.6	66.2	104.3	10,257.2	-1,561.3
2086	-12,014.8	168.9	65.5	103.4	10,360.6	-1,654.2
2087	-12,209.2	167.3	64.9	102.4	10,463.0	-1,746.2
2088	-12,402.2	165.7	64.3	101.5	10,564.5	-1,837.7
2089	-12,594.0	164.1	63.6	100.5	10,665.0	-1,929.0
2090	-12,785.0	162.5	63.1	99.5	10,764.5	-2,020.5
2091	-12,975.4	160.9	62.5	98.4	10,862.9	-2,112.5
2092	-13,165.6	<u>159.3</u>	<u>61.9</u>	<u>97.4</u>	10,960.3	-2,205.3
Total 2018-2092		15,314.1	4,353.8	10,960.3		

Based on Intermediate Assumptions of the 2018 Trustees Report.

Ultimate Real Trust Fund Yield of 2.7%.

Office of the Chief Actuary
 Social Security Administration
 February 13, 2019