



**SOCIAL SECURITY**  
Office of the Chief Actuary

August 16, 2022

The Honorable Angie Craig  
United States House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Craig:

I am writing in response to your request for our estimates of the financial effects on Social Security of enacting the *You Earned It, You Keep It Act of 2022*, which you introduced today. The estimates provided here reflect the intermediate assumptions of the 2022 Trustees Report.

This Bill (hereafter referred to as the proposal) includes two provisions with direct effects on the Social Security trust funds. We have enjoyed working with Meryl Harold of your staff in gaining a full understanding of the intent of the proposal. The estimates and analysis provided here reflect the combined effort of many in the Office of the Chief Actuary, but most particularly Karen Glenn, Christopher Chaplain, Daniel Nickerson, Kyle Burkhalter, Anna Kirjusina, Katie Sutton, and Tiffany Bosley.

The enclosed tables provide estimates of the effects of the two 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 on payroll tax levels. In addition, tables 1b and 1b.n provide estimates of the federal budget implications of these two provisions with direct effects on the OASDI program.

We estimate that enactment of these provisions would extend the ability of the OASDI program to pay scheduled benefits in full and on time for an additional 25 years. That is, the date of projected depletion of the combined OASI and DI Trust Fund reserves would be moved from 2035 under current law to 2060 assuming enactment of the proposal, under the intermediate assumptions of the 2022 Trustees Report.

The proposal includes two provisions with direct effects on the OASDI program. The following list briefly describes these provisions:

*Section 2. Repeal taxation of Social Security benefits effective in 2023, but hold the OASDI and Medicare Hospital Insurance (HI) Trust Funds harmless.* Under current law, Social Security beneficiaries are taxed on their personal income tax returns on up to 85 percent of their Social Security benefits, based on total income measures. This provision would repeal taxation of Social Security benefits, but would provide for transfers from the General Fund of

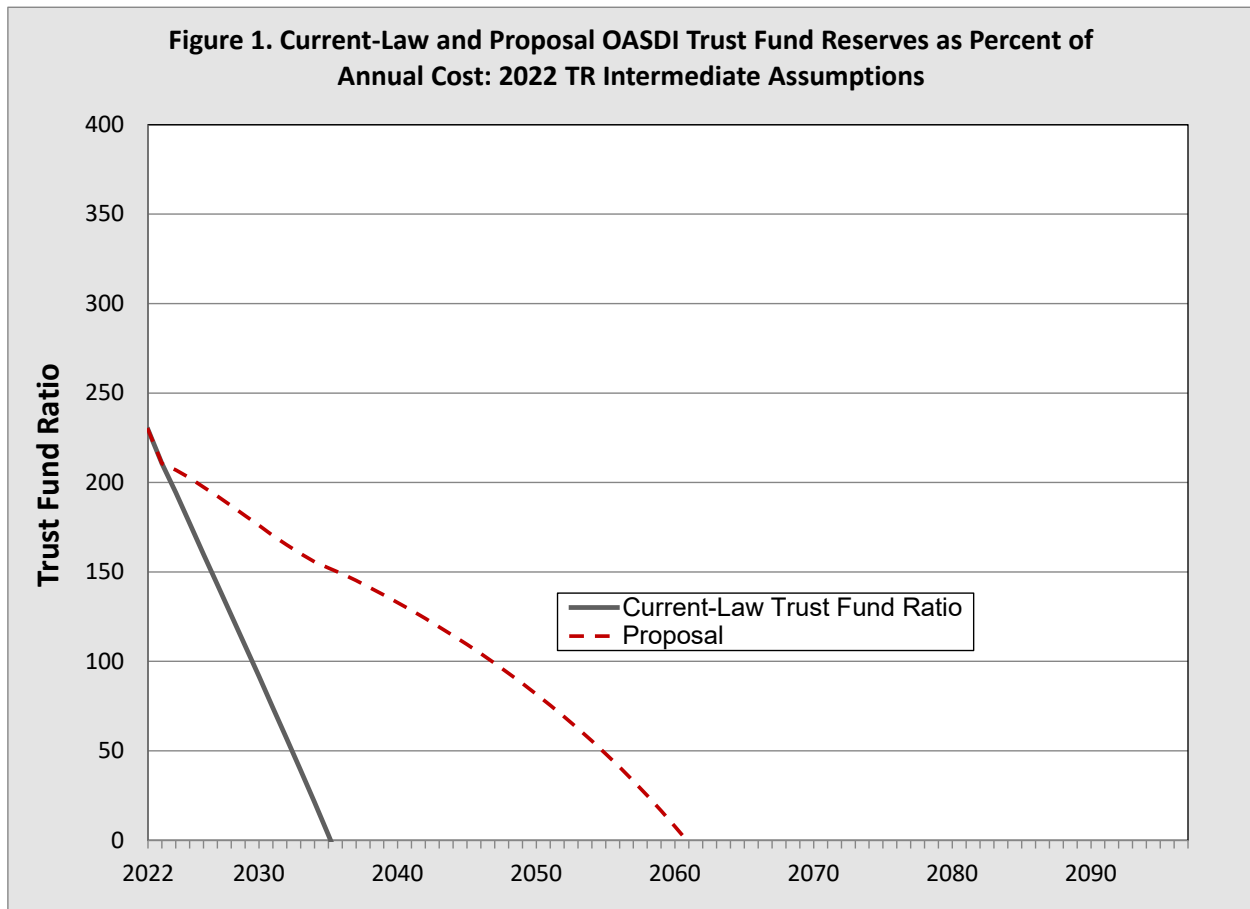
the Treasury to the OASI, DI, and HI Trust Funds of amounts equivalent to the projected amounts of revenue that would have been realized from taxation of benefits in the absence of this provision.

*Section 3. Apply the combined OASDI payroll tax rate on covered earnings above \$250,000 paid in 2023 and later. Tax all covered earnings once the current-law taxable maximum exceeds \$250,000. Increase the computed level of the AWI for years after 2022 by amounts ranging from 0.7 percent for 2023 to 0.9 percent for 2035 and later. Credit the additional earnings that are taxed for benefit purposes by: (a) calculating a second average indexed monthly earnings (“AIME+”) reflecting only additional earnings taxed above the current-law taxable maximum, (b) applying a 2-percent factor on this newly computed “AIME+” to develop a second component of the PIA, and (c) adding this second component to the current-law PIA.*

The balance of this letter provides a summary of the effects of the two provisions on the actuarial status of the OASDI program, our understanding of the specifications and intent of each of the two 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 two provisions.

### **Summary of Effects of the Proposal on OASDI Actuarial Status**

Figure 1 illustrates the projected OASDI Trust Fund ratio through 2096 under current law and assuming enactment of the proposal. This trust fund ratio is defined as the combined OASI and DI Trust Fund reserves expressed as a percent of annual program cost. Assuming enactment of the proposal, the combined OASI and DI Trust Funds are expected to be able to pay scheduled benefits in full and on time for an additional 25 years, under the intermediate assumptions of the 2022 Trustees Report.

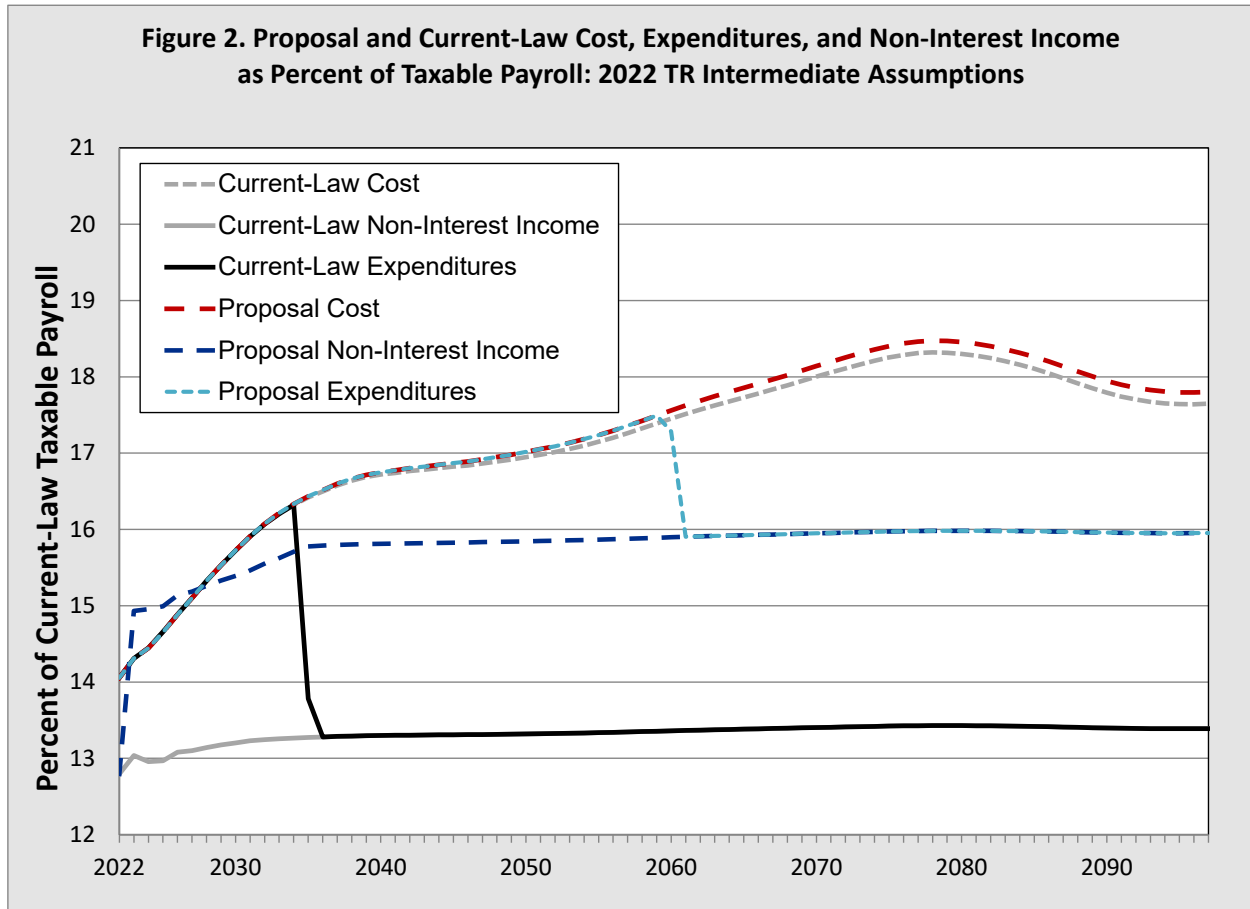


Note: *Trust Fund Ratio* for a given year is the ratio of reserves in the combined OASI and DI Trust Funds at the beginning of the year to the cost of the program for the year.

Under current law, 80 percent of scheduled benefits are projected to be payable on a timely basis in 2035 after depletion of the combined trust fund reserves, with the percentage payable declining to 74 percent for 2096. Under the proposal, 90 percent of scheduled benefits are projected to be payable on a timely basis in 2060 after depletion of the combined trust fund reserves, with the percentage payable declining to 89 percent for 2096.

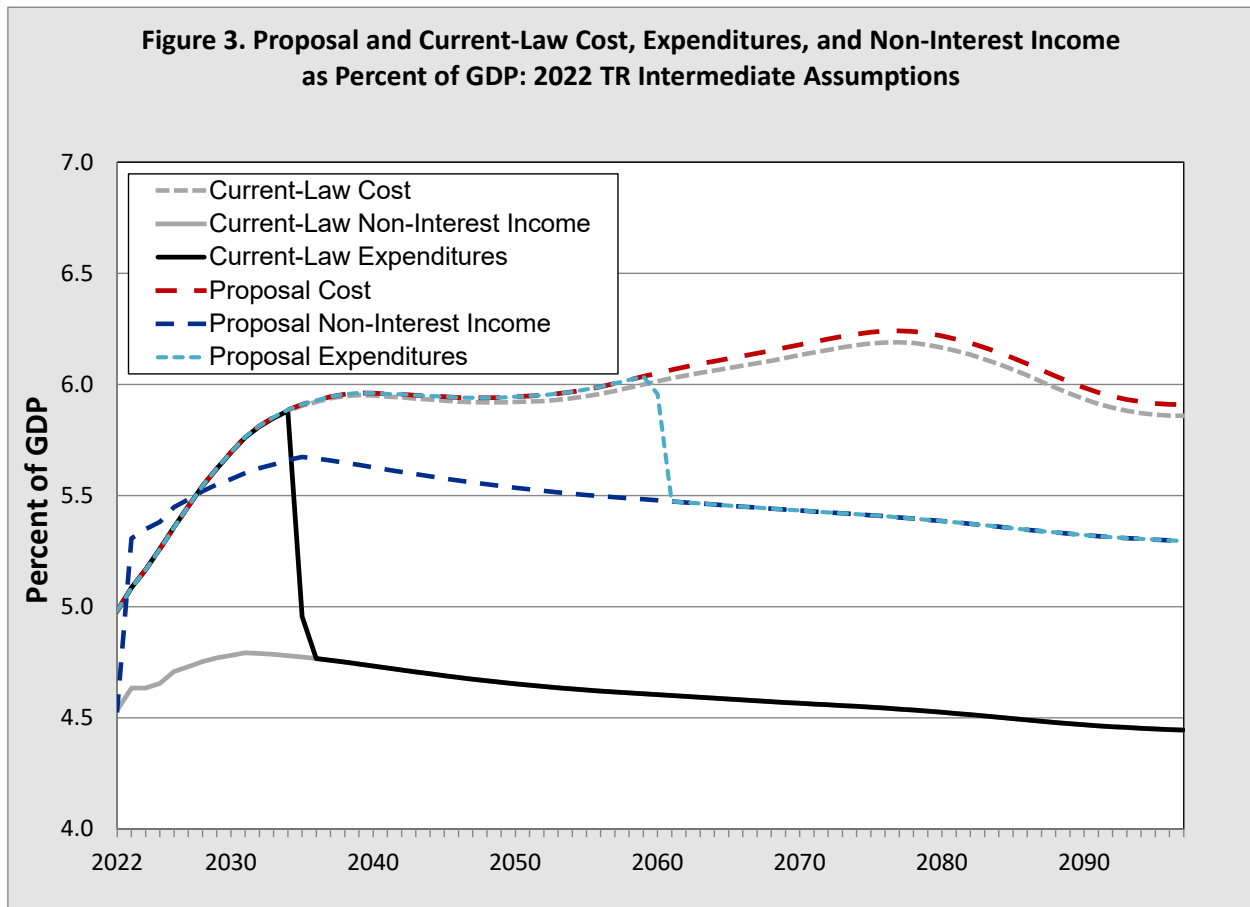
Enactment of the two provisions of this proposal would decrease the long-range OASDI actuarial deficit from 3.42 percent of taxable payroll under current law to 1.07 percent of payroll under the proposal.

Figure 2 illustrates annual projected levels of cost, expenditures, and non-interest income as a percentage 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. After trust fund reserve depletion, projected expenditures under current law and under the proposal include only amounts payable from projected tax revenues (non-interest income), which are less than projected cost.



OASDI program annual cost under the proposal is very slightly smaller than under current law from 2024 through 2028. Starting in 2029, OASDI program annual cost is higher than under current law. This difference between proposal and current-law cost generally increases gradually to 0.1 percent of current-law taxable payroll for 2046 and to 0.2 percent of current-law taxable payroll for 2096. Beginning in 2023, non-interest income under the proposal is projected to be higher than under current law. This difference between proposal and current-law income increases from 1.9 percent of current-law taxable payroll for 2023 to 2.5 percent of current-law taxable payroll for 2035, and thereafter increases much more gradually, reaching 2.6 percent of current-law taxable payroll for 2096. For 2023 and later, the proposal improves the annual balance (non-interest income minus program cost).

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 and Effects of Provisions of the Proposal**

*Section 2. Repeal taxation of Social Security benefits effective in 2023, but hold the OASDI and Medicare Hospital Insurance (HI) Trust Funds harmless.*

Under current law, single tax filers with combined “income” (approximately equal to adjusted gross income plus non-taxable interest income and one-half of their Social Security benefit) greater than \$25,000 may have to pay income tax on up to 50 percent of their Social Security benefits. If combined “income” exceeds \$34,000, up to 85 percent of benefits may be taxable. The income tax revenue for taxing up to 50 percent of Social Security benefits is credited to the OASI and DI Trust Funds. The additional income tax revenue derived from taxing benefits in excess of 50 percent, up to 85 percent, is credited to the HI Trust Fund. The process is similar for joint tax filers, with \$32,000 and \$44,000 thresholds applying for possible taxation of up to 50 percent or 85 percent of the Social Security benefits, respectively. All threshold levels are fixed amounts and not indexed to price inflation or the AWI.

Effective in 2023, the proposal would completely eliminate the taxation of benefits for personal income tax filers. The OASI, DI, and HI Trust Funds would be held harmless, however, with transfers from the General Fund of the Treasury to the three trust funds equivalent to the amount

of revenue that would have been realized from taxation of benefits in the absence of this provision.

We estimate that enactment of this provision alone would have no effect on the long-range OASDI actuarial deficit and no effect on the annual deficit for the 75<sup>th</sup> projection year (2096).

*Section 3. Apply the combined OASDI payroll tax rate on covered earnings above \$250,000 paid in 2023 and later. Increase the computed level of the AWI for years after 2022 by amounts ranging from 0.7 percent for 2023 to 0.9 percent for 2035 and later.*

These provisions apply the OASDI payroll tax rate to covered earnings above \$250,000 paid in 2023 and later. The \$250,000 level is a fixed amount after 2023 and is not indexed to price inflation or changes in the AWI. All covered earnings would be taxed once the current-law taxable maximum exceeds \$250,000, which is projected to occur in 2035. Any covered earnings above the higher of \$250,000 or the current-law taxable maximum in a given year would be counted as additional earnings taxed and would be credited for benefit purposes by:

- a. Calculating a second average indexed monthly earnings (“AIME+”) reflecting only additional earnings taxed above the current-law maximum,
- b. Applying a 2-percent PIA factor to this newly computed “AIME+” to develop a second component of the PIA, and
- c. Adding this second PIA component to the current-law PIA.

In addition, the AWI would be increased above the level computed based on actual reported wages for all years beginning in 2023, as follows: 0.7 percent for years 2023-28, 0.8 percent for 2029-34, and 0.9 percent for 2035 and later.

The AWI increases for years 2023 and later and the secondary component of PIA based on AIME+ in section 3 increase OASDI cost. The specified increases in the computed AWI are intended to offset the effect on the AWI of a behavioral response to the application of the payroll tax rate to earnings not taxed under current law. We assume employers and employees will redistribute total employee compensation among taxes, wages, and other compensation. This behavioral response reduces the increase in both payroll tax revenue and scheduled benefits that would occur in the absence of this behavioral response. The specified AWI increases offset the estimated effect that the behavioral response would have on total wages and the AWI.

Section 3 also provides that those employees with multiple employers in a tax year would make payroll tax contributions in the amount equivalent to what would have been paid directly if all earnings in the year were from one employer. For example, an employee with earnings of \$200,000 from each of two employers would pay the 6.2 percent employee payroll tax on earnings up to the current law taxable maximum in 2023 (estimated at \$155,100) and on the excess of total earnings over \$250,000 (\$400,000 - \$250,000).

We estimate that enactment of section 3 alone would reduce the long-range OASDI actuarial deficit by 2.35 percent of taxable payroll and would reduce the annual deficit for the 75<sup>th</sup> projection year (2096) by 2.41 percent of 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 of the 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 the income rate and the cost rate, expressed as a percentage of current-law taxable payroll) for the 75<sup>th</sup> projection year, 2096. 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 provisions of the proposal 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 \$147,000 for 2022) 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 \$294,000 for 2022). 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 2016.

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. For all earners in the table except for the twice-maximum worker, there are only small benefit increases, due to the net effect of the increases in the computed AWI and the effect on the AWI of a behavioral response to increased payroll taxes, as explained above. For the twice maximum worker, benefit increases occur mainly from the additional earnings subject to payroll tax above the current-law taxable maximum that are credited for benefit purposes. The twice-maximum-AIME hypothetical worker has a 6.6 percent benefit increase from benefit credit at age 65 in 2090 due to earnings taxed over the current-law taxable maximum. The final two columns of this table show the level of scheduled benefits under the proposal as a percentage of current-law scheduled benefits and the level of payable benefits under the proposal as a percentage of current-law payable benefits.

Table B2 provides two comparisons: (1) the percentage change in scheduled benefit levels at ages 65, 75, 85, and 95 under the proposal compared to scheduled benefits under current law; and (2) the percentage change in payable benefit levels at the same four ages under the proposal compared to payable benefits under current law. Each comparison assumes retirement and start of benefit receipt at age 65. Table B2 shows that projected scheduled benefits increase only slightly for all but the twice-maximum worker, who has a benefit increase from the “AIME+” provision and 2 percent factor on additional earnings taxed.

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 2016. Table B3 displays the percentages of these newly-entitled retired workers in 2016 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 have 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 2016 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, earnings above the higher of \$250,000 and the current law taxable maximum will be taxed at the 12.4 percent rate starting in 2023. This provision would increase the payroll tax liability of the twice-maximum earner by 100 percent for 2040, 2060, and 2090. In addition, there would be effects on earnings (and therefore payroll taxes paid) due to the assumed behavioral response by employees and employers; these effects are not included in this table.

### **Detailed Tables Containing Annual and Summary Projections**

Enclosed with this letter are **tables 1, 1a, 1b, 1b.n, 1c, 1d, and 1d.n**, 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 combined OASI and DI Trust Funds would be able to pay scheduled benefits in full and on time for an additional 25 years assuming enactment of the two provisions. The year in which the combined reserves of the OASI and DI Trust Funds are projected to become depleted would change from 2035 under current law to 2060 under the proposal. Even after depletion of the trust fund reserves, however, the actuarial status of the program would be improved as continuing income would be sufficient to pay a higher percentage of scheduled benefits than under current law. Under current law, 80 percent of scheduled benefits are projected to be payable at trust fund reserve depletion in 2035, declining to 74 percent payable by 2096. Under this proposal, 100 percent of the proposed (higher) scheduled benefits would be fully payable through 2059, and 90 percent would be payable at trust fund reserve depletion in 2060, declining to 89 percent payable by 2096.

The table shows the annual cost and income rates, annual balances, and trust fund ratios (reserves as percentage 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 2023 and later, the proposal improves the annual balance (non-interest income minus program cost). The improvement in the annual balance increases from 1.9 percent of current-law payroll for 2023 to 2.5 percent of payroll for 2035, and thereafter generally decreases to 2.4 percent of payroll for 2096. Under the proposal, the annual balance is positive in 2023 through 2027, but declines thereafter, with annual deficits from 2028 through the remainder of the projection period. The annual deficit increases steadily from 0.1 percent of payroll for 2028 to 2.5 percent of payroll for 2078, and then decreases for the remainder of the long-range period, ultimately reaching 1.8 percent of current-law payroll for 2096. Under current law, the projected annual deficit for 2096 is 4.3 percent of payroll.

The actuarial deficit for the OASDI program over the 75-year projection period is reduced by 2.35 percent of taxable payroll, from an actuarial deficit of 3.42 percent of payroll under current law to an actuarial deficit of 1.07 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 OASI and DI Trust Funds, assuming enactment of the two Social Security provisions of the proposal. These trust fund reserve amounts are expressed in present value dollars discounted to January 1, 2022. The table indicates that the proposal includes specified transfers of general revenue to the combined OASI and DI Trust Funds, to reimburse for the loss of revenues from elimination of the taxation of Social Security benefits. For purpose of comparison, the combined OASI and DI 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 in columns 6 and 7. The transfers to the OASI and DI Trust Funds total \$5.9 trillion in present value through

2096. The additional transfers to the Medicare HI Trust Fund over this period, not reflected in this table, would be about \$4.8 trillion.

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 two 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 2022 through 2032. All values in these tables represent the amount of *change* from the level projected under current law. Only changes directly related to the OASI and DI Trust Funds are reflected in these estimates, thus omitting any potential effects on income, taxes, and payments for federal programs that do not directly affect the finances of the OASDI program. 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.

The two provisions of the proposal have different budget effects. The section 3 payroll tax rate increase increases the unified budget and Social Security cash flows with new revenue. Section 2, which eliminates income taxation of OASDI benefits and provides for reimbursement from the General Fund of the Treasury to hold the OASI, DI, and HI Trust Funds harmless, reduces both on-budget and unified budget cash flows. However, budget effects in this table do not include any effects on the HI Trust Fund, principally General Fund transfers to reimburse HI for the loss of revenue from the taxation of OASDI benefits.

Column 1 of Table 1b shows the added proposal General Fund transfers, representing reimbursement from the General Fund of the Treasury to the OASI and DI Trust Funds for the loss of revenue from the taxation of benefits under the proposal. The proposal General Fund transfers to the OASI and DI Trust Funds total \$5.9 trillion in present value through 2096. The additional transfers to the Medicare HI Trust Fund over this period, not reflected in this table, would be about \$4.8 trillion. In Table 1b.n, we indicate that the estimated proposal General Fund transfers to the OASI and DI Trust Funds would total \$848 billion in nominal dollars through 2032. The additional transfers to the Medicare HI Trust Fund over the period through 2032, not reflected in this table, would be about \$622 billion in nominal dollars through 2032. Column 2 shows the net changes in OASDI cash flow from section 3 of the proposal.

We project the net effect of the proposal on unified budget cash flow (column 3) to be positive in years 2023 and later, because the payroll tax rate increase in section 3 more than offsets the decrease from elimination of taxation of benefits for personal income tax filers in section 2.

Column 4 of Table 1b indicates that the effect of implementing the proposal would be a reduction of the federal debt held by the public (under the budget scoring convention), reaching about \$8.9 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 the effects of elimination of taxation of benefits and reimbursement of the OASI and DI Trust Funds by the General Fund of the Treasury. The table does not include any on-budget effects from reimbursement to the HI Trust Fund that would occur from the provision eliminating taxation of benefits. In addition, the table shows no other effects on the on-budget cash flow, or on the total federal debt, in the future, that may arise from this proposal.

It is important to note that we base these estimates on the intermediate assumptions of the 2022 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 annual yield assumptions under the intermediate assumptions of the 2022 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 percentage of GDP for both current law and assuming enactment of the two Social Security provisions of the proposal. Showing the annual trust fund cash flows as a percentage 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 percentage 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, expressed in present value dollars discounted to January 1, 2022. **Table 1d.n** provides the same estimates, expressed in nominal dollars, for years 2022 through 2032.

For the 75-year (long-range) period as a whole, the current-law unfunded obligation of \$20.4 trillion would be reduced to \$5.6 trillion in present value at the end of 2096, assuming enactment of the proposal. This change of \$14.8 trillion results from:

- A \$15.4 trillion net increase in income, primarily from additional payroll tax revenue from section 3, *minus*
- A \$0.5 trillion net increase in cost (column 3), due primarily to additional benefits from earnings taxed above the current-law taxable maximum.

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 initial 'S'.

Stephen C. Goss, ASA, MAAA  
Chief Actuary

Enclosures

**Table A—Estimated Long-Range OASDI Financial Effects of the  
“You Earned It, You Keep It Act of 2022”, Introduced by Representative Craig**

<u>Provision</u>	Estimated Change in Long-Range OASDI Actuarial Balance <sup>1</sup> (as a percent of payroll)	Estimated Change in Annual Balance for 75 <sup>th</sup> year <sup>2</sup> (as a percent of payroll)
Section 2) Eliminate income taxation of OASDI benefits effective in 2023. Provide for transfers from the General Fund of the Treasury to the OASI, DI, and HI Trust Funds of amounts equivalent to the projected amounts of revenue that would have been realized from taxation of benefits in the absence of this provision.....	3	3
Section 3) Apply the combined OASDI payroll tax rate on covered earnings above \$250,000 paid in 2023 and later, and tax all covered earnings once the current-law taxable maximum exceeds \$250,000. Increase the computed level of the AWI for years after 2022 by amounts ranging from 0.7 percent for 2023 to 0.9 percent for 2035 and later. Credit the additional earnings taxed for benefit purposes by: (a) calculating a second average indexed monthly earnings (“AIME+”) reflecting only earnings taxed above the current-law taxable maximum, (b) applying a 2 percent factor on this newly computed “AIME+” to develop a second component of the PIA, and (c) adding this second component to the current-law PIA .....	2.35	2.41
<b>Total for all provisions, including interaction.....</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.41</b>
<p><sup>1</sup>Under current law, the estimated long-range OASDI actuarial balance is -3.42 percent of taxable payroll.  <sup>2</sup>Under current law, the estimated 75<sup>th</sup> year annual balance is -4.25 percent of taxable payroll.  <sup>3</sup>Negligible; that is, between -0.005 and 0.005 percent of taxable payroll.</p> <p>Notes: All estimates are based on the intermediate assumptions of the 2022 Trustees Report.  Estimates of individual provisions appear on a stand-alone basis relative to current law, unless otherwise stated.</p> <p align="right">Social Security Administration  Office of the Chief Actuary  August 16, 2022</p>		

**Table B1. Changes in Benefits for Hypothetical Workers Becoming Newly Entitled at age 65  
"You Earned It, You Keep It Act of 2022", Introduced by Representative Craig**

Year Attain Age 65	Current Law Scheduled Monthly Benefits <sup>4</sup>		Scheduled Benefit Level Percent Change at age 65		Benefit Ratios	
	(Wage-Indexed 2022 Dollars)	(CPI-Indexed 2022 Dollars)	Payroll Tax and Benefit Formula <sup>5</sup>	Total (Percent change)	Proposal Scheduled to Current Law Scheduled	Proposal Payable to Current Law Payable
					(Percents)	(Percents)
<b>Very-Low-AIME (\$15,646 for 2022<sup>1</sup>) 30-Year Scaled Earner (11.1% of Retirees<sup>2</sup>)</b>						
2026	805	866	0.0	0.0	100	100
2040	848	1,083	0.1	0.1	100	128
2060	850	1,352	0.0	0.0	100	120
2090	851	1,890	0.1	0.1	100	120
<b>Very-Low-AIME (\$15,646 for 2022<sup>1</sup>) 20-Year Scaled Earner (5.1% of Retirees<sup>2</sup>)</b>						
2026	805	866	0.0	0.0	100	100
2040	848	1,083	0.1	0.1	100	128
2060	850	1,352	0.0	0.0	100	120
2090	851	1,890	0.1	0.1	100	120
<b>Very-Low-AIME (\$15,646 for 2022<sup>1</sup>) 14-Year Scaled Earner (3.5% of Retirees<sup>2</sup>)</b>						
2026	805	866	0.0	0.0	100	100
2040	848	1,083	0.1	0.1	100	128
2060	850	1,352	0.0	0.0	100	120
2090	851	1,890	0.1	0.1	100	120
<b>Low-AIME (\$28,162 for 2022<sup>1</sup>) 44-Year Scaled Earner (19.0% of Retirees<sup>2</sup>)</b>						
2026	1,055	1,135	0.0	0.0	100	100
2040	1,110	1,418	0.0	0.0	100	128
2060	1,113	1,770	0.0	0.0	100	120
2090	1,114	2,474	0.1	0.1	100	120
<b>Low-AIME (\$28,162 for 2022<sup>1</sup>) 30-Year Scaled Earner (3.8% of Retirees<sup>2</sup>)</b>						
2026	1,055	1,135	0.0	0.0	100	100
2040	1,110	1,418	0.0	0.0	100	128
2060	1,113	1,770	0.0	0.0	100	120
2090	1,114	2,474	0.1	0.1	100	120
<b>Low-AIME (\$28,162 for 2022<sup>1</sup>) 20-Year Scaled Earner (1.4% of Retirees<sup>2</sup>)</b>						
2026	1,055	1,135	0.0	0.0	100	100
2040	1,110	1,418	0.0	0.0	100	128
2060	1,113	1,770	0.0	0.0	100	120
2090	1,114	2,474	0.1	0.1	100	120
<b>Medium-AIME (\$62,583 for 2022<sup>1</sup>) 44-Year Scaled Earner (27.5% of Retirees<sup>2</sup>)</b>						
2026	1,742	1,874	0.0	0.0	100	100
2040	1,831	2,339	0.1	0.1	100	128
2060	1,835	2,918	0.0	0.0	100	120
2090	1,837	4,080	0.0	0.0	100	120
<b>Medium-AIME (\$62,583 for 2022<sup>1</sup>) 30-Year Scaled Earner (1.8% of Retirees<sup>2</sup>)</b>						
2026	1,742	1,874	0.0	0.0	100	100
2040	1,831	2,339	0.1	0.1	100	128
2060	1,835	2,918	0.0	0.0	100	120
2090	1,837	4,080	0.0	0.0	100	120
<b>High-AIME (\$100,133 for 2022<sup>1</sup>) 44-Year Scaled Earner (19.4% of Retirees<sup>2</sup>)</b>						
2026	2,303	2,478	0.0	0.0	100	100
2040	2,423	3,095	0.1	0.1	100	128
2060	2,429	3,863	0.1	0.1	100	120
2090	2,431	5,400	0.1	0.1	100	120
<b>Maximum-Current-Law-AIME (\$147,000 for 2022<sup>1</sup>) 43-Year Steady Earner (7.2% of Retirees<sup>2</sup>)</b>						
2026	2,814	3,028	0.0	0.0	100	100
2040	2,965	3,788	0.1	0.1	100	128
2060	2,967	4,717	0.1	0.1	100	120
2090	2,969	6,593	0.1	0.1	100	120
<b>Twice Maximum-Current-Law-AIME (\$294,000 for 2022<sup>1</sup>) 43-Year Steady Earner<sup>3</sup></b>						
2026	2,814	3,028	2.4	2.4	102	102
2040	2,965	3,788	2.6	2.6	103	131
2060	2,967	4,717	6.2	6.2	106	127
2090	2,969	6,593	6.6	6.6	107	128

<sup>1</sup> Average of highest 35 years of taxable earnings wage indexed to 2022. For the Maximum and Twice Maximum-Current-Law-AIME workers, we show one times and two times the 2022 taxable maximum, respectively.

<sup>2</sup> Projected percent of newly entitled retired worker beneficiaries in 2050 with current-law AIME levels and years of covered earnings closest to AIME levels and close to years of covered earnings shown. See details in Note 1 on table B3.

<sup>3</sup> Of the 7.2 percent of retirees with current-law AIME closest to the Maximum-Current-Law level, about 33 percent (or 2.4 percent of all retirees) would have an AIME closer to the Twice Maximum-Current-Law level if their earnings were not limited by annual taxable maximums.

<sup>4</sup> After the trust fund reserves deplete under current law continuing taxes are expected to be enough to pay about three fourths of scheduled benefits.

<sup>5</sup> Starting in 2023, apply the OASDI payroll tax rate on earnings above \$250,000, and tax all earnings once the current-law taxable maximum exceeds \$250,000. Increase the level of the computed AWI after 2022 by amounts ranging from 0.7% in 2023-28, 0.8% in 2029-34, and 0.9% in 2035 and later. Credit the additional earnings for benefit purposes by: (a) calculating a second average indexed monthly earnings ("AIME+") reflecting only earnings taxed above the current law taxable maximum, (b) applying a 2 percent factor on this newly computed "AIME+" to develop a second component of the PIA, and (c) adding this second PIA component to the first PIA component.

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

All estimates based on the intermediate assumptions of the 2022 Trustees Report.

**Table B2. Changes in Benefits for Hypothetical Workers Becoming Newly Entitled age 65  
"You Earned It, You Keep It Act of 2022", Introduced by Representative Craig**

Year Attain Age 65	<u>Proposal Scheduled Benefit as Percent of Current Law Scheduled Benefit</u>				<u>Proposal Payable Benefit as Percent of Current Law Payable Benefit</u>			
	Age 65	Age 75	Age 85	Age 95	Age 65	Age 75	Age 85	Age 95
<b>Very-Low-AIME (\$15,646 for 2022<sup>1</sup>) 30-Year Scaled Earner (11.1% of Retirees<sup>2</sup>)</b>								
2026	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	126.0	128.5	131.2
2040	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	127.7	129.4	119.8	119.7
2060	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	119.7	119.6	119.6	119.6
2090	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	119.7	119.7	<sup>4</sup>	<sup>4</sup>
<b>Very-Low-AIME (\$15,646 for 2022<sup>1</sup>) 20-Year Scaled Earner (5.1% of Retirees<sup>2</sup>)</b>								
2026	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	126.0	128.5	131.2
2040	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	127.7	129.4	119.8	119.7
2060	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	119.7	119.6	119.6	119.6
2090	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	119.7	119.7	<sup>4</sup>	<sup>4</sup>
<b>Very-Low-AIME (\$15,646 for 2022<sup>1</sup>) 14-Year Scaled Earner (3.5% of Retirees<sup>2</sup>)</b>								
2026	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	126.0	128.5	131.2
2040	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	127.7	129.4	119.8	119.7
2060	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	119.7	119.6	119.6	119.6
2090	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	119.7	119.7	<sup>4</sup>	<sup>4</sup>
<b>Low-AIME (\$28,162 for 2022<sup>1</sup>) 44-Year Scaled Earner (19.0% of Retirees<sup>2</sup>)</b>								
2026	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	126.0	128.5	131.2
2040	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	127.7	129.4	119.8	119.6
2060	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	119.8	119.6	119.6	119.6
2090	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	119.6	119.7	<sup>4</sup>	<sup>4</sup>
<b>Low-AIME (\$28,162 for 2022<sup>1</sup>) 30-Year Scaled Earner (3.8% of Retirees<sup>2</sup>)</b>								
2026	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	126.0	128.5	131.2
2040	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	127.7	129.4	119.8	119.6
2060	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	119.8	119.6	119.6	119.6
2090	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	119.6	119.7	<sup>4</sup>	<sup>4</sup>
<b>Low-AIME (\$28,162 for 2022<sup>1</sup>) 20-Year Scaled Earner (1.4% of Retirees<sup>2</sup>)</b>								
2026	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	126.0	128.5	131.2
2040	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	127.7	129.4	119.8	119.6
2060	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	119.8	119.6	119.6	119.6
2090	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	119.6	119.7	<sup>4</sup>	<sup>4</sup>
<b>Medium-AIME (\$62,583 for 2022<sup>1</sup>) 44-Year Scaled Earner (27.5% of Retirees<sup>2</sup>)</b>								
2026	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	126.0	128.5	131.2
2040	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	127.7	129.4	119.8	119.6
2060	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	119.7	119.6	119.6	119.6
2090	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	119.6	119.7	<sup>4</sup>	<sup>4</sup>
<b>Medium-AIME (\$62,583 for 2022<sup>1</sup>) 30-Year Scaled Earner (1.8% of Retirees<sup>2</sup>)</b>								
2026	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	126.0	128.5	131.2
2040	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	127.7	129.4	119.8	119.6
2060	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	119.7	119.6	119.6	119.6
2090	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	119.6	119.7	<sup>4</sup>	<sup>4</sup>
<b>High-AIME (\$100,133 for 2022<sup>1</sup>) 44-Year Scaled Earner (19.4% of Retirees<sup>2</sup>)</b>								
2026	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	126.0	128.5	131.2
2040	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	127.7	129.4	119.8	119.7
2060	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	119.8	119.7	119.6	119.6
2090	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	119.7	119.7	<sup>4</sup>	<sup>4</sup>
<b>Maximum-Current-Law-AIME (\$147,000 for 2022<sup>1</sup>) 43-Year Steady Earner (7.2% of Retirees<sup>2</sup>)</b>								
2026	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	126.0	128.5	131.2
2040	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	127.7	129.4	119.8	119.7
2060	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	119.8	119.6	119.6	119.6
2090	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	119.6	119.7	<sup>4</sup>	<sup>4</sup>
<b>Twice Maximum-Current-Law-AIME (\$294,000 for 2022<sup>1</sup>) 43-Year Steady Earner<sup>3</sup></b>								
2026	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.4	129.0	131.6	134.3
2040	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.6	131.0	132.7	122.8	122.7
2060	106.2	106.2	106.2	106.2	127.1	127.0	126.9	127.0
2090	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	127.5	127.5	<sup>4</sup>	<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Average of highest 35 years of taxable earnings wage indexed to 2022. For the Maximum and Twice Maximum-Current-Law-AIME workers, we show one times and two times the 2022 taxable maximum, respectively.

<sup>2</sup> Projected percent of newly entitled retired worker beneficiaries in 2050 with current-law AIME levels and years of covered earnings closest to AIME levels and close to years of covered earnings shown. See details in Note 1 on table B3.

<sup>3</sup> Of the 7.2 percent of retirees with current-law AIME closest to the Maximum-Current-Law level, about 33 percent (or 2.4 percent of all retirees) would have an AIME closer to the Twice Maximum-Current-Law level if their earnings were not limited by annual taxable maximums.

<sup>4</sup> The proposal payable benefit as percent of current law payable benefit is not presented for years of payment beyond the 75-year projection period.

Note:

- Starting in 2023, apply the OASDI payroll tax rate on earnings above \$250,000, and tax all earnings once the current-law taxable maximum exceeds \$250,000. Increase the level of the computed AWI after 2022 by amounts ranging from 0.7% in 2023-28, 0.8% in 2029-34, and 0.9% in 2035 and later. Credit the additional earnings for benefit purposes by: (a) calculating a second average indexed monthly earnings ("AIME+") reflecting only earnings taxed above the current law taxable maximum, (b) applying a 2 percent factor on this newly computed "AIME+" to develop a second component of the PIA, and (c) adding this second PIA component to the first PIA component.
- This analysis reflects only the provisions of the proposal identified in Table B1 and described in the notes above.

All estimates based on the intermediate assumptions of the 2022 Trustees Report.

**Table B3. Characteristics of Retired Worker Beneficiaries Becoming Newly Entitled in 2016**

**Percent of Beneficiaries Within Each Category That Are:**

Category (AIME and Years of Covered Earnings Close to)	Dually Entitled <sup>2</sup>	WEP <sup>3</sup>	Foreign Born	All Others <sup>4</sup>
<b>Very-Low-AIME (\$11,592 for 2016<sup>1</sup>):</b>				
30-Year Scaled Earner (7.9% of Retirees)	27	8	14	53
20-Year Scaled Earner (6.0% of Retirees)	27	16	27	35
14-Year Scaled Earner (5.2% of Retirees)	21	20	52	19
<b>Low-AIME (\$20,856 for 2016<sup>1</sup>):</b>				
44-Year Scaled Earner (13.0% of Retirees)	8	2	7	83
30-Year Scaled Earner (6.8% of Retirees)	13	8	25	56
20-Year Scaled Earner (2.4% of Retirees)	9	21	47	29
<b>Medium-AIME (\$46,368 for 2016<sup>1</sup>):</b>				
44-Year Scaled Earner (25.8% of Retirees)	1	1	6	92
30-Year Scaled Earner (3.3% of Retirees)	1	12	37	53
<b>High-AIME (\$74,184 for 2016<sup>1</sup>):</b>				
44-Year Scaled Earner (20.3% of Retirees)	0	1	8	91
<b>Maximum-Current-Law-AIME (\$118,500 for 2016<sup>1</sup>):</b>				
Steady Earner (9.3% of Retirees)	0	0	9	91

Note 1: Table B3 displays certain characteristics of newly-entitled retired worker beneficiaries in 2016 who are similar to the illustrative hypothetical workers shown in tables B1 and B2. The categories shown here include those workers with AIME closest to the earnings level shown, and with years of covered earnings close to the number shown. In particular:

- For the Very-Low-AIME category,
  - workers included in the "30-Year Scaled Earner" subcategory have 25+ years of covered earnings;
  - workers included in the "20-Year Scaled Earner" subcategory have 18-24 years of covered earnings;
  - workers included in the "14-Year Scaled Earner" subcategory have less than 18 years of covered earnings.
- For the Low-AIME category,
  - workers included in the "44-Year Scaled Earner" subcategory have 35+ years of covered earnings;
  - workers included in the "30-Year Scaled Earner" subcategory have 25-34 years of covered earnings;
  - workers included in the "20-Year Scaled Earner" subcategory have less than 25 years of covered earnings.
- For the Medium-AIME category,
  - workers included in the "44-Year Scaled Earner" subcategory have 35+ years of covered earnings;
  - workers included in the "30-Year Scaled Earner" subcategory have less than 35 years of covered earnings.
- Workers included in the High-AIME "44-Year Scaled Earner" category have all numbers of years of covered earnings.
- Workers included in the Maximum-Current-Law-AIME "Steady Earner" category have all numbers of years of covered earnings.

Note 2: The percentages in each category are based on tabulations of a 10-percent sample of newly entitled retired-worker beneficiaries in 2016 (288,627 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 2016.

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.

<sup>1</sup> Average of highest 35 years of taxable earnings wage indexed to 2016.

<sup>2</sup> Values in this column are percentages of retired workers newly entitled in 2016 who were also entitled to a higher benefit based on someone else's account by the end of 2018. The percentage that will ever become dually entitled is higher for most categories, because some retired workers newly entitled in 2016 will first become dually entitled after 2018.

<sup>3</sup> Values in this column are percentages of retired workers newly entitled in 2016 who had their benefit reduced based on receipt of a pension from government employment under the windfall elimination provision (WEP) by the end of 2018. The percentage that will ever be reduced by WEP is higher for each category, because some retired workers newly entitled in 2016 will first receive a government pension after 2018.

<sup>4</sup> Not foreign born, not dually entitled by the end of 2018, and not reduced by WEP by the end of 2018.



**Table T. Changes in Payroll Tax Contributions (Employee + Employer) for Workers with OASDI Covered Earnings in the Year "You Earned It, You Keep It Act of 2022", Introduced by Representative Craig**

Earnings in Year	Current Law Scheduled Monthly Total Payroll Taxes		Scheduled Payroll Taxes Percent Change	Proposal Scheduled Payroll Taxes Percent of Current Law
	(Wage-Indexed 2022 Dollars)	(CPI-Indexed 2022 Dollars)	Taxable Maximum <sup>2</sup> (Percent change)	(Percents)
<b>26th Percentile Earner<sup>1</sup> in Year (\$15,646 in 2022)</b>				
2026	162	174	0.0	100
2040	162	206	0.0	100
2060	162	257	0.0	100
2090	162	359	0.0	100
<b>40th Percentile Earner<sup>1</sup> in Year (\$28,162 in 2022)</b>				
2026	291	313	0.0	100
2040	291	372	0.0	100
2060	291	463	0.0	100
2090	291	646	0.0	100
<b>70th Percentile Earner<sup>1</sup> in Year (\$62,583 in 2022)</b>				
2026	647	696	0.0	100
2040	647	826	0.0	100
2060	647	1,029	0.0	100
2090	647	1,436	0.0	100
<b>86th Percentile Earner<sup>1</sup> in Year (\$100,133 in 2022)</b>				
2026	1,035	1,113	0.0	100
2040	1,035	1,321	0.0	100
2060	1,035	1,646	0.0	100
2090	1,035	2,298	0.0	100
<b>93rd Percentile Earner<sup>1</sup> in Year (\$147,000 in 2022) Current-Law Maximum Earnings Level</b>				
2026	1,519	1,634	0.0	100
2040	1,519	1,940	0.0	100
2060	1,519	2,416	0.0	100
2090	1,519	3,374	0.0	100
<b>98th Percentile Earner<sup>1</sup> in Year (\$294,000 in 2022) Twice Current-Law Maximum Earnings Level</b>				
2026	1,519	1,634	61.6	162
2040	1,519	1,940	100.0	200
2060	1,519	2,416	100.0	200
2090	1,519	3,374	100.0	200

<sup>1</sup> Percentile among all workers with any covered earnings in 2022 (including earnings both above and below the current-law taxable 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.

<sup>2</sup> Starting in 2023, apply the OASDI payroll tax rate on earnings above \$250,000, and tax all earnings once the current-law taxable maximum exceeds \$250,000. In addition, there would be effects on earnings (and therefore payroll taxes paid) due to the assumed behavioral response.

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

All estimates based on the intermediate assumptions of the 2022 Trustees Report.

**Table 1 - OASDI Cost Rate, Income Rate, Annual Balance, and Trust Fund Ratio**  
**"You Earned It, You Keep It Act of 2022", Introduced by Representative Craig**

Year	Proposal			Trust Fund Ratio 1-1-year	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		Cost Rate	Income Rate	Annual Balance
2022	14.05	12.79	-1.26	230	0.00	0.00	0.00
2023	14.31	14.93	0.62	211	0.00	1.90	1.90
2024	14.44	14.96	0.51	207	0.00	2.00	2.00
2025	14.65	14.99	0.34	202	0.00	2.03	2.03
2026	14.88	15.14	0.25	197	0.00	2.06	2.06
2027	15.10	15.19	0.09	192	0.00	2.09	2.09
2028	15.33	15.26	-0.07	187	0.00	2.12	2.12
2029	15.53	15.33	-0.20	181	0.00	2.15	2.15
2030	15.72	15.39	-0.33	176	0.00	2.19	2.19
2031	15.91	15.46	-0.45	170	0.00	2.23	2.23
2032	16.07	15.55	-0.52	165	0.01	2.31	2.30
2033	16.21	15.62	-0.59	160	0.01	2.37	2.36
2034	16.33	15.71	-0.63	156	0.01	2.44	2.43
2035	16.43	15.78	-0.66	152	0.01	2.50	2.49
2036	16.52	15.79	-0.73	149	0.02	2.51	2.49
2037	16.60	15.80	-0.80	145	0.02	2.51	2.49
2038	16.66	15.80	-0.86	141	0.02	2.51	2.49
2039	16.72	15.81	-0.91	137	0.03	2.51	2.48
2040	16.75	15.81	-0.94	133	0.03	2.51	2.48
2041	16.77	15.82	-0.96	128	0.03	2.51	2.48
2042	16.80	15.82	-0.98	124	0.04	2.52	2.48
2043	16.82	15.82	-1.00	119	0.04	2.52	2.48
2044	16.85	15.82	-1.02	114	0.04	2.52	2.47
2045	16.87	15.83	-1.04	109	0.05	2.52	2.47
2046	16.89	15.83	-1.06	104	0.05	2.52	2.47
2047	16.92	15.83	-1.09	99	0.06	2.52	2.46
2048	16.95	15.84	-1.11	93	0.06	2.52	2.46
2049	16.98	15.84	-1.14	88	0.06	2.52	2.46
2050	17.02	15.84	-1.17	82	0.07	2.53	2.46
2051	17.05	15.85	-1.20	76	0.07	2.53	2.45
2052	17.09	15.85	-1.24	69	0.08	2.53	2.45
2053	17.13	15.86	-1.28	62	0.08	2.53	2.45
2054	17.18	15.86	-1.32	56	0.08	2.53	2.45
2055	17.24	15.87	-1.37	48	0.09	2.53	2.44
2056	17.30	15.87	-1.42	41	0.09	2.53	2.44
2057	17.36	15.88	-1.48	33	0.10	2.53	2.44
2058	17.42	15.88	-1.54	25	0.10	2.53	2.43
2059	17.49	15.89	-1.60	17	0.10	2.54	2.43
2060	17.56	15.90	-1.66	8	0.11	2.54	2.43
2061	17.62	15.90	-1.72	---	0.11	2.54	2.43
2062	17.69	15.91	-1.78	---	0.12	2.54	2.42
2063	17.75	15.91	-1.83	---	0.12	2.54	2.42
2064	17.80	15.92	-1.88	---	0.12	2.54	2.42
2065	17.86	15.92	-1.93	---	0.13	2.54	2.42
2066	17.91	15.93	-1.98	---	0.13	2.54	2.41
2067	17.97	15.93	-2.03	---	0.13	2.54	2.41
2068	18.02	15.94	-2.08	---	0.13	2.54	2.41
2069	18.08	15.94	-2.14	---	0.14	2.55	2.41
2070	18.14	15.95	-2.19	---	0.14	2.55	2.41
2071	18.20	15.95	-2.24	---	0.14	2.55	2.41
2072	18.25	15.96	-2.29	---	0.14	2.55	2.40
2073	18.31	15.96	-2.34	---	0.15	2.55	2.40
2074	18.36	15.97	-2.39	---	0.15	2.55	2.40
2075	18.40	15.97	-2.43	---	0.15	2.55	2.40
2076	18.44	15.98	-2.46	---	0.15	2.55	2.40
2077	18.46	15.98	-2.48	---	0.15	2.55	2.40
2078	18.47	15.98	-2.49	---	0.15	2.55	2.40
2079	18.47	15.98	-2.49	---	0.15	2.55	2.40
2080	18.46	15.98	-2.47	---	0.15	2.55	2.40
2081	18.43	15.98	-2.45	---	0.16	2.55	2.40
2082	18.40	15.98	-2.42	---	0.16	2.56	2.40
2083	18.36	15.98	-2.38	---	0.16	2.56	2.40
2084	18.32	15.98	-2.34	---	0.16	2.56	2.40
2085	18.26	15.98	-2.29	---	0.16	2.56	2.40
2086	18.20	15.97	-2.23	---	0.16	2.56	2.40
2087	18.14	15.97	-2.17	---	0.16	2.56	2.40
2088	18.07	15.96	-2.11	---	0.16	2.56	2.40
2089	18.01	15.96	-2.05	---	0.15	2.56	2.40
2090	17.95	15.96	-1.99	---	0.15	2.56	2.41
2091	17.90	15.96	-1.94	---	0.15	2.56	2.41
2092	17.86	15.95	-1.90	---	0.15	2.56	2.41
2093	17.83	15.95	-1.87	---	0.15	2.56	2.41
2094	17.81	15.95	-1.85	---	0.15	2.56	2.41
2095	17.80	15.95	-1.84	---	0.15	2.56	2.41
2096	17.79	15.95	-1.84	---	0.15	2.56	2.41
2097	17.80	15.95	-1.85	---	0.15	2.56	2.41

Summarized Rates: OASDI				
	Cost Rate	Income Rate	Actuarial Balance	Year of reserve depletion <sup>1</sup>
2022 - 2096	17.28%	16.21%	-1.07%	2060

Summarized Rates: OASDI		
Change in Cost rate	Change in Income Rate	Change in Actuarial Balance
0.08%	2.43%	2.35%

Note: Based on Intermediate Assumptions of the 2021 Trustees Report.  
<sup>1</sup>Under current law the year of combined Trust Fund reserve depletion is 2035.

**Table 1a - General Fund Transfers, OASDI Trust Fund Reserves, and Theoretical OASDI Reserves  
"You Earned It, You Keep It Act of 2022", Introduced by Representative Craig**

Calendar Year	Proposal General Fund Transfers			Billions of Present Value Dollars as of 1-1-2022				
	Percentage of Payroll	Billions of Present Value Dollars as of 1-1-2022		Proposal Total OASDI Trust Fund Reserves at End of Year (4)	Gross Domestic Product (5)	Theoretical Social Security <sup>1</sup> with Borrowing Authority		
		Annual Amounts (2)	Accumulated as of End of Year (3)			Net OASDI Trust Fund Reserves at End of Year		
						Without General Fund Transfers (6)	With Plan General Fund Transfers (7)	
2022	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,742.4	24,670.2	2,742.4	2,742.4	
2023	0.6	49.8	49.8	2,799.2	25,333.6	2,628.4	2,678.2	
2024	0.6	53.1	102.9	2,847.3	25,907.1	2,490.8	2,593.7	
2025	0.6	56.7	159.6	2,880.2	26,444.2	2,331.1	2,490.7	
2026	0.7	68.3	227.9	2,905.6	26,928.8	2,156.8	2,384.7	
2027	0.7	72.6	300.5	2,914.9	27,371.7	1,959.8	2,260.4	
2028	0.8	76.6	377.2	2,909.3	27,763.6	1,741.2	2,118.3	
2029	0.8	80.7	457.8	2,890.1	28,119.0	1,502.6	1,960.4	
2030	0.8	84.8	542.7	2,857.1	28,408.3	1,244.3	1,786.9	
2031	0.9	88.9	631.5	2,812.0	28,622.8	968.1	1,599.7	
2032	0.9	90.6	722.1	2,759.0	28,765.3	675.8	1,397.9	
2033	0.9	91.7	813.8	2,699.3	28,828.0	370.4	1,184.2	
2034	0.9	92.4	906.3	2,636.1	28,790.9	54.8	961.1	
2035	0.9	92.7	999.0	2,570.2	28,673.1	-268.1	730.9	
2036	0.9	92.7	1,091.7	2,497.6	28,513.6	-595.9	495.8	
2037	0.9	92.6	1,184.3	2,418.2	28,324.8	-928.1	256.2	
2038	0.9	92.4	1,276.7	2,333.4	28,137.7	-1,263.3	13.5	
2039	0.9	92.0	1,368.7	2,244.9	27,941.1	-1,599.7	-230.9	
2040	0.9	91.5	1,460.2	2,154.2	27,743.7	-1,935.8	-475.6	
2041	0.9	90.8	1,551.0	2,062.3	27,541.8	-2,270.6	-719.5	
2042	0.9	90.2	1,641.3	1,968.7	27,341.5	-2,604.5	-963.3	
2043	0.9	89.6	1,730.9	1,874.2	27,144.6	-2,937.0	-1,206.1	
2044	0.9	89.0	1,819.9	1,778.6	26,948.3	-3,268.1	-1,448.2	
2045	0.9	88.4	1,908.3	1,682.0	26,757.4	-3,597.9	-1,689.6	
2046	0.9	87.8	1,996.1	1,584.5	26,570.0	-3,926.3	-1,930.1	
2047	0.9	87.3	2,083.4	1,485.6	26,384.5	-4,253.8	-2,170.4	
2048	0.9	86.8	2,170.3	1,385.1	26,206.1	-4,580.7	-2,410.4	
2049	0.9	86.4	2,256.7	1,283.0	26,030.9	-4,907.1	-2,650.4	
2050	1.0	86.0	2,342.6	1,178.8	25,861.5	-5,233.6	-2,890.9	
2051	1.0	85.6	2,428.2	1,072.5	25,694.2	-5,560.0	-3,131.8	
2052	1.0	85.2	2,513.4	964.1	25,529.0	-5,886.6	-3,373.2	
2053	1.0	84.9	2,598.3	853.1	25,365.7	-6,213.9	-3,615.6	
2054	1.0	84.6	2,682.8	739.1	25,203.7	-6,542.1	-3,859.3	
2055	1.0	84.3	2,767.1	621.7	25,044.6	-6,871.9	-4,104.8	
2056	1.0	84.1	2,851.2	500.7	24,887.4	-7,203.5	-4,352.3	
2057	1.0	83.9	2,935.1	375.7	24,731.9	-7,537.2	-4,602.1	
2058	1.0	83.8	3,018.9	246.5	24,577.6	-7,873.3	-4,854.5	
2059	1.0	83.6	3,102.5	113.1	24,422.8	-8,211.8	-5,109.4	
2060	1.0	83.4	3,185.9	-24.3	24,268.8	-8,552.6	-5,366.7	
2061	1.0	83.2	3,269.1	-165.6	24,113.7	-8,895.5	-5,626.4	
2062	1.0	83.0	3,352.1	-310.5	23,958.9	-9,240.2	-5,888.1	
2063	1.0	82.8	3,434.9	-458.6	23,803.0	-9,586.4	-6,151.5	
2064	1.0	82.5	3,517.4	-609.7	23,646.1	-9,933.9	-6,416.5	
2065	1.0	82.2	3,599.6	-763.6	23,488.7	-10,282.4	-6,682.9	
2066	1.0	81.9	3,681.5	-920.3	23,330.7	-10,632.1	-6,950.6	
2067	1.0	81.6	3,763.0	-1,079.6	23,172.4	-10,982.7	-7,219.7	
2068	1.0	81.3	3,844.3	-1,241.8	23,014.1	-11,334.5	-7,490.2	
2069	1.0	81.0	3,925.3	-1,406.8	22,854.0	-11,687.5	-7,762.2	
2070	1.0	80.7	4,005.9	-1,574.8	22,693.2	-12,041.8	-8,035.8	
2071	1.0	80.3	4,086.3	-1,745.3	22,533.2	-12,397.0	-8,310.8	
2072	1.1	80.0	4,166.3	-1,918.3	22,374.2	-12,753.1	-8,586.9	
2073	1.1	79.7	4,246.0	-2,093.7	22,217.6	-13,110.0	-8,864.1	
2074	1.1	79.4	4,325.3	-2,271.1	22,065.4	-13,467.4	-9,142.1	
2075	1.1	79.0	4,404.4	-2,450.1	21,915.7	-13,825.0	-9,420.6	
2076	1.1	78.6	4,483.0	-2,630.0	21,768.5	-14,181.9	-9,698.9	
2077	1.1	78.2	4,561.2	-2,810.1	21,623.0	-14,537.7	-9,976.4	
2078	1.1	77.7	4,638.9	-2,989.5	21,481.9	-14,891.3	-10,252.4	
2079	1.1	77.1	4,716.1	-3,167.2	21,344.5	-15,242.0	-10,525.9	
2080	1.1	76.6	4,792.6	-3,342.6	21,210.9	-15,589.0	-10,796.4	
2081	1.1	75.9	4,868.6	-3,515.0	21,080.5	-15,931.9	-11,063.4	
2082	1.1	75.3	4,943.9	-3,684.1	20,953.7	-16,270.3	-11,326.4	
2083	1.1	74.6	5,018.5	-3,849.3	20,831.5	-16,603.6	-11,585.1	
2084	1.1	74.0	5,092.5	-4,010.4	20,711.1	-16,931.7	-11,839.2	
2085	1.1	73.2	5,165.7	-4,166.9	20,594.6	-17,254.1	-12,088.4	
2086	1.1	72.5	5,238.2	-4,318.5	20,479.3	-17,570.5	-12,332.3	
2087	1.1	71.8	5,310.0	-4,464.8	20,366.1	-17,880.7	-12,570.7	
2088	1.0	71.0	5,381.0	-4,605.9	20,254.0	-18,184.7	-12,803.7	
2089	1.0	70.3	5,451.2	-4,742.1	20,142.8	-18,482.8	-13,031.5	
2090	1.0	69.6	5,520.8	-4,873.7	20,032.9	-18,775.3	-13,254.5	
2091	1.0	68.9	5,589.7	-5,001.3	19,922.5	-19,062.9	-13,473.1	
2092	1.0	68.3	5,658.0	-5,125.6	19,811.5	-19,346.2	-13,688.1	
2093	1.0	67.8	5,725.8	-5,247.2	19,699.9	-19,625.9	-13,900.1	
2094	1.0	67.2	5,793.0	-5,366.8	19,587.1	-19,902.6	-14,109.5	
2095	1.0	66.8	5,859.8	-5,484.9	19,473.8	-20,176.8	-14,317.0	
2096	1.0	66.3	5,926.1	-5,602.2	19,359.0	-20,449.2	-14,523.1	
2097	1.0	65.9	5,992.1	-5,719.1	19,243.1	-20,720.3	-14,728.2	
Total 2022-2096		5,926.1						

Notes: Based on the Intermediate Assumptions of the 2022 Trustees Report.  
Ultimate Real Trust Fund Yield of 2.3%.  
<sup>1</sup> 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 OASDI (Present Value Dollars)**  
**"You Earned It, You Keep It Act of 2022", Introduced by Representative Craig**

Billions of Present Value Dollars as of 1-1-2022

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 Annual On Budget Cash Flow	Change in Total Federal Debt Subject to Limit End Of Year	Change in Annual On Budget Balance
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2022	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2023	49.8	170.8	121.0	-121.0	121.0	-49.8	49.8	-49.8
2024	53.1	185.7	132.6	-253.6	135.2	-53.1	102.9	-54.2
2025	56.7	192.7	136.0	-389.6	141.4	-56.7	159.6	-58.9
2026	68.3	199.6	131.3	-520.9	140.2	-68.3	227.9	-72.0
2027	72.6	206.3	133.7	-654.6	146.6	-72.6	300.5	-78.2
2028	76.6	213.0	136.4	-791.0	153.7	-76.6	377.2	-84.6
2029	80.7	219.4	138.7	-929.7	161.2	-80.7	457.8	-91.4
2030	84.8	225.3	140.5	-1,070.2	169.0	-84.8	542.7	-98.9
2031	88.9	231.0	142.2	-1,212.3	178.0	-88.9	631.5	-107.0
2032	90.6	239.3	148.8	-1,361.1	192.0	-90.6	722.1	-113.1
2033	91.7	245.7	154.0	-1,515.1	207.0	-91.7	813.8	-119.9
2034	92.4	252.4	159.9	-1,675.0	223.6	-92.4	906.3	-126.6
2035	92.7	257.0	164.3	-1,839.3	238.0	-92.7	999.0	-132.6
2036	92.7	255.2	162.5	-2,001.8	244.7	-92.7	1,091.7	-137.4
2037	92.6	252.8	160.2	-2,162.0	250.3	-92.6	1,184.3	-141.7
2038	92.4	250.4	158.0	-2,320.0	255.7	-92.4	1,276.7	-145.9
2039	92.0	247.9	155.9	-2,475.8	260.9	-92.0	1,368.7	-149.8
2040	91.5	245.4	153.9	-2,629.8	266.1	-91.5	1,460.2	-153.5
2041	90.8	242.9	152.0	-2,781.8	271.3	-90.8	1,551.0	-157.1
2042	90.2	240.4	150.2	-2,931.9	276.4	-90.2	1,641.3	-160.6
2043	89.6	238.0	148.4	-3,080.3	281.4	-89.6	1,730.9	-164.1
2044	89.0	235.5	146.5	-3,226.8	286.4	-89.0	1,819.9	-167.6
2045	88.4	233.2	144.8	-3,371.6	291.3	-88.4	1,908.3	-171.0
2046	87.8	230.9	143.0	-3,514.7	296.1	-87.8	1,996.1	-174.5
2047	87.3	228.6	141.3	-3,656.0	300.8	-87.3	2,083.4	-177.9
2048	86.8	226.4	139.6	-3,795.5	305.5	-86.8	2,170.3	-181.4
2049	86.4	224.3	137.9	-3,933.4	310.2	-86.4	2,256.7	-184.9
2050	86.0	222.2	136.2	-4,069.7	314.8	-86.0	2,342.6	-188.4
2051	85.6	220.2	134.6	-4,204.3	319.4	-85.6	2,428.2	-191.9
2052	85.2	218.2	133.0	-4,337.3	323.8	-85.2	2,513.4	-195.4
2053	84.9	216.2	131.4	-4,468.7	328.3	-84.9	2,598.3	-199.0
2054	84.6	214.3	129.7	-4,598.4	332.6	-84.6	2,682.8	-202.5
2055	84.3	212.4	128.1	-4,726.5	336.8	-84.3	2,767.1	-206.1
2056	84.1	210.5	126.5	-4,853.0	341.0	-84.1	2,851.2	-209.7
2057	83.9	208.7	124.8	-4,977.8	345.1	-83.9	2,935.1	-213.3
2058	83.8	206.9	123.2	-5,100.9	349.1	-83.8	3,018.9	-217.0
2059	83.6	205.1	121.5	-5,222.5	353.1	-83.6	3,102.5	-220.6
2060	83.4	203.4	119.9	-5,342.4	357.0	-83.4	3,185.9	-224.3
2061	83.2	201.6	118.4	-5,460.7	360.9	-83.2	3,269.1	-227.9
2062	83.0	199.8	116.8	-5,577.6	364.7	-83.0	3,352.1	-231.4
2063	82.8	198.1	115.3	-5,692.9	368.5	-82.8	3,434.9	-234.9
2064	82.5	196.4	113.9	-5,806.8	372.3	-82.5	3,517.4	-238.4
2065	82.2	194.7	112.5	-5,919.3	376.1	-82.2	3,599.6	-241.8
2066	81.9	193.0	111.1	-6,030.4	379.8	-81.9	3,681.5	-245.3
2067	81.6	191.3	109.7	-6,140.1	383.4	-81.6	3,763.0	-248.7
2068	81.3	189.6	108.4	-6,248.4	387.1	-81.3	3,844.3	-252.1
2069	81.0	188.0	107.0	-6,355.4	390.6	-81.0	3,925.3	-255.5
2070	80.7	186.3	105.7	-6,461.1	394.2	-80.7	4,005.9	-258.8
2071	80.3	184.7	104.4	-6,565.4	397.6	-80.3	4,086.3	-262.2
2072	80.0	183.1	103.1	-6,668.5	401.1	-80.0	4,166.3	-265.5
2073	79.7	181.5	101.8	-6,770.4	404.5	-79.7	4,246.0	-268.8
2074	79.4	180.0	100.6	-6,871.0	408.0	-79.4	4,325.3	-272.1
2075	79.0	178.5	99.5	-6,970.5	411.4	-79.0	4,404.4	-275.4
2076	78.6	177.1	98.4	-7,068.9	414.8	-78.6	4,483.0	-278.6
2077	78.2	175.6	97.4	-7,166.3	418.3	-78.2	4,561.2	-281.7
2078	77.7	174.3	96.6	-7,262.9	421.9	-77.7	4,638.9	-284.7
2079	77.1	172.9	95.8	-7,358.7	425.5	-77.1	4,716.1	-287.7
2080	76.6	171.7	95.1	-7,453.8	429.2	-76.6	4,792.6	-290.6
2081	75.9	170.5	94.5	-7,548.3	432.9	-75.9	4,868.6	-293.5
2082	75.3	169.3	94.0	-7,642.3	436.6	-75.3	4,943.9	-296.3
2083	74.6	168.1	93.5	-7,735.8	440.4	-74.6	5,018.5	-299.1
2084	74.0	167.0	93.0	-7,828.8	444.2	-74.0	5,092.5	-301.8
2085	73.2	165.9	92.7	-7,921.5	448.0	-73.2	5,165.7	-304.4
2086	72.5	164.9	92.4	-8,013.8	451.9	-72.5	5,238.2	-307.0
2087	71.8	163.9	92.1	-8,105.9	455.9	-71.8	5,310.0	-309.5
2088	71.0	162.9	91.9	-8,197.8	459.8	-71.0	5,381.0	-312.0
2089	70.3	161.9	91.6	-8,289.4	463.8	-70.3	5,451.2	-314.5
2090	69.6	160.9	91.4	-8,380.8	467.6	-69.6	5,520.8	-317.0
2091	68.9	160.0	91.1	-8,471.9	471.5	-68.9	5,589.7	-319.5
2092	68.3	159.0	90.7	-8,562.6	475.3	-68.3	5,658.0	-322.1
2093	67.8	158.1	90.3	-8,652.9	479.0	-67.8	5,725.8	-324.6
2094	67.2	157.1	89.9	-8,742.7	482.6	-67.2	5,793.0	-327.2
2095	66.8	156.1	89.4	-8,832.1	486.2	-66.8	5,859.8	-329.7
2096	<u>66.3</u>	<u>155.1</u>	<u>88.8</u>	<u>-8,920.9</u>	<u>489.7</u>	<u>-66.3</u>	<u>5,926.1</u>	<u>-332.3</u>
Total 2022-2096	5,926.1	14,847.1	8,920.9					

Notes: Based on Intermediate Assumptions of the 2022 Trustees Report.  
 Ultimate Real Trust Fund Yield of 2.3%.

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.  
 On-budget cash flows reflect reimbursement from the General Fund of the Treasury to the OASI and DI Trust Funds making up for the elimination of taxation of Social Security benefits. Effects for the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund are not reflected in this table.

Office of the Chief Actuary  
 Social Security Administration  
 August 16, 2022

**Table 1b.n - OASDI Changes & Implications for Federal Budget and Debt of Specified Plan Provision Effects on OASDI (Nominal Dollars)**  
**"You Earned It, You Keep It Act of 2022", Introduced by Representative Craig**

*Billions of Nominal Dollars*

<u>Year</u>	Specified General Fund Transfers (1)	Basic Changes in OASDI Cash Flow (2)	Change in Annual Unified Budget Cash Flow (3)	Change in Debt Held by Public at End of Year <sup>1</sup> (4)	Change in Annual Unified Budget Balance <sup>1</sup> (5)	Change in Annual On Budget Cash Flow (6)	Change in Total Federal Debt Subject to Limit End of Year <sup>1</sup> (7)	Change in Annual On Budget Balance <sup>1</sup> (8)
2022	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2023	51.5	176.5	125.0	-126.3	126.3	-51.5	52.2	-52.2
2024	56.1	196.1	140.0	-270.5	144.2	-56.1	110.1	-58.0
2025	61.2	207.8	146.6	-424.7	154.2	-61.2	174.6	-64.4
2026	75.4	220.2	144.8	-581.2	156.5	-75.4	255.1	-80.6
2027	82.1	233.1	151.0	-749.0	167.7	-82.1	345.0	-89.8
2028	88.9	247.0	158.1	-929.7	180.7	-88.9	444.8	-99.8
2029	96.2	261.6	165.4	-1,124.5	194.9	-96.2	555.8	-111.0
2030	104.3	276.8	172.5	-1,335.0	210.4	-104.3	679.8	-124.0
2031	112.9	293.2	180.3	-1,563.5	228.5	-112.9	818.6	-138.8
2032	119.1	314.6	195.5	-1,817.9	254.4	-119.1	970.8	-152.1

Notes: Based on Intermediate Assumptions of the 2022 Trustees Report.

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

On-budget cash flows reflect reimbursement from the General Fund of the Treasury to the OASI and DI Trust Funds making up for the elimination of taxation of Social Security benefits. Effects for the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund are not reflected in this table.

<sup>1</sup> Includes the effect of accumulated interest income or expense.

Office of the Chief Actuary  
 Social Security Administration  
 August 16, 2022

**Table 1c - Current Law and Proposal Cost, Expenditures, and Income: As Percent of Gross Domestic Product**  
**"You Earned It, You Keep It Act of 2022", Introduced by Representative Craig**

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)
2022	4.98	4.98	4.53	4.98	4.98	4.53
2023	5.09	5.09	4.63	5.09	5.09	5.31
2024	5.17	5.17	4.63	5.17	5.17	5.35
2025	5.26	5.26	4.66	5.26	5.26	5.38
2026	5.36	5.36	4.71	5.36	5.36	5.45
2027	5.45	5.45	4.73	5.45	5.45	5.48
2028	5.54	5.54	4.75	5.54	5.54	5.52
2029	5.62	5.62	4.77	5.62	5.62	5.55
2030	5.69	5.69	4.78	5.69	5.69	5.57
2031	5.76	5.76	4.79	5.76	5.76	5.60
2032	5.81	5.81	4.79	5.81	5.81	5.62
2033	5.85	5.85	4.79	5.85	5.85	5.64
2034	5.88	5.88	4.78	5.89	5.89	5.66
2035	5.90	4.96	4.77	5.91	5.91	5.67
2036	5.92	4.77	4.77	5.93	5.93	5.67
2037	5.94	4.76	4.76	5.95	5.95	5.66
2038	5.95	4.75	4.75	5.96	5.96	5.65
2039	5.95	4.74	4.74	5.96	5.96	5.64
2040	5.95	4.73	4.73	5.96	5.96	5.63
2041	5.95	4.72	4.72	5.96	5.96	5.62
2042	5.94	4.72	4.72	5.96	5.96	5.61
2043	5.94	4.71	4.71	5.95	5.95	5.60
2044	5.93	4.70	4.70	5.95	5.95	5.59
2045	5.93	4.69	4.69	5.94	5.94	5.58
2046	5.92	4.68	4.68	5.94	5.94	5.57
2047	5.92	4.67	4.67	5.94	5.94	5.56
2048	5.92	4.67	4.67	5.94	5.94	5.55
2049	5.92	4.66	4.66	5.94	5.94	5.54
2050	5.92	4.65	4.65	5.95	5.95	5.54
2051	5.92	4.65	4.65	5.95	5.95	5.53
2052	5.93	4.64	4.64	5.95	5.95	5.52
2053	5.93	4.64	4.64	5.96	5.96	5.51
2054	5.94	4.63	4.63	5.97	5.97	5.51
2055	5.95	4.62	4.62	5.98	5.98	5.50
2056	5.96	4.62	4.62	5.99	5.99	5.50
2057	5.97	4.62	4.62	6.00	6.00	5.49
2058	5.99	4.61	4.61	6.02	6.02	5.49
2059	6.00	4.61	4.61	6.04	6.04	5.48
2060	6.01	4.60	4.60	6.05	5.96	5.48
2061	6.03	4.60	4.60	6.07	5.47	5.47
2062	6.04	4.60	4.60	6.08	5.47	5.47
2063	6.05	4.59	4.59	6.09	5.46	5.46
2064	6.06	4.59	4.59	6.11	5.46	5.46
2065	6.07	4.58	4.58	6.12	5.45	5.45
2066	6.08	4.58	4.58	6.13	5.45	5.45
2067	6.10	4.58	4.58	6.14	5.45	5.45
2068	6.11	4.57	4.57	6.15	5.44	5.44
2069	6.12	4.57	4.57	6.17	5.44	5.44
2070	6.13	4.57	4.57	6.18	5.43	5.43
2071	6.14	4.56	4.56	6.19	5.43	5.43
2072	6.16	4.56	4.56	6.20	5.42	5.42
2073	6.17	4.56	4.56	6.22	5.42	5.42
2074	6.18	4.55	4.55	6.23	5.42	5.42
2075	6.18	4.55	4.55	6.24	5.41	5.41
2076	6.19	4.54	4.54	6.24	5.41	5.41
2077	6.19	4.54	4.54	6.24	5.40	5.40
2078	6.19	4.53	4.53	6.24	5.40	5.40
2079	6.18	4.53	4.53	6.23	5.39	5.39
2080	6.17	4.52	4.52	6.22	5.39	5.39
2081	6.15	4.52	4.52	6.20	5.38	5.38
2082	6.13	4.51	4.51	6.19	5.37	5.37
2083	6.11	4.51	4.51	6.17	5.37	5.37
2084	6.09	4.50	4.50	6.14	5.36	5.36
2085	6.07	4.50	4.50	6.12	5.35	5.35
2086	6.04	4.49	4.49	6.09	5.35	5.35
2087	6.01	4.48	4.48	6.06	5.34	5.34
2088	5.99	4.48	4.48	6.04	5.33	5.33
2089	5.96	4.47	4.47	6.01	5.33	5.33
2090	5.93	4.47	4.47	5.99	5.32	5.32
2091	5.91	4.46	4.46	5.96	5.32	5.32
2092	5.90	4.46	4.46	5.95	5.31	5.31
2093	5.88	4.46	4.46	5.93	5.31	5.31
2094	5.87	4.45	4.45	5.92	5.31	5.31
2095	5.86	4.45	4.45	5.91	5.30	5.30
2096	5.86	4.45	4.45	5.91	5.30	5.30

Note: Based on Intermediate Assumptions of the 2022 Trustees Report.

**Table 1d - Change in Long-Range Trust Fund Reserves / Unfunded Obligation (Present Value Dollars)**  
**"You Earned It, You Keep It Act of 2022", Introduced by Representative Craig**

*Billions of Present Value Dollars as of 1-1-2021*

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)
2022	2,742.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,742.4
2023	2,628.4	170.8	0.0	170.8	170.8	2,799.2
2024	2,490.8	185.4	-0.3	185.7	356.5	2,847.3
2025	2,331.1	192.3	-0.3	192.7	549.2	2,880.2
2026	2,156.8	199.4	-0.3	199.6	748.8	2,905.6
2027	1,959.8	206.2	-0.2	206.3	955.1	2,914.9
2028	1,741.2	213.0	-0.1	213.0	1,168.1	2,909.3
2029	1,502.6	219.5	0.1	219.4	1,387.5	2,890.1
2030	1,244.3	225.6	0.3	225.3	1,612.8	2,857.1
2031	968.1	231.5	0.5	231.0	1,843.9	2,812.0
2032	675.8	240.1	0.7	239.3	2,083.2	2,759.0
2033	370.4	246.7	1.0	245.7	2,328.9	2,699.3
2034	54.8	253.7	1.3	252.4	2,581.3	2,636.1
2035	-268.1	258.5	1.5	257.0	2,838.3	2,570.2
2036	-595.9	257.0	1.8	255.2	3,093.5	2,497.6
2037	-928.1	254.9	2.1	252.8	3,346.3	2,418.2
2038	-1,263.3	252.8	2.4	250.4	3,596.7	2,333.4
2039	-1,599.7	250.6	2.7	247.9	3,844.6	2,244.9
2040	-1,935.8	248.4	3.0	245.4	4,090.0	2,154.2
2041	-2,270.6	246.2	3.3	242.9	4,332.8	2,062.3
2042	-2,604.5	244.0	3.6	240.4	4,573.2	1,968.7
2043	-2,937.0	241.9	3.9	238.0	4,811.2	1,874.2
2044	-3,268.1	239.8	4.2	235.5	5,046.7	1,778.6
2045	-3,597.9	237.7	4.6	233.2	5,279.9	1,682.0
2046	-3,926.3	235.8	4.9	230.9	5,510.8	1,584.5
2047	-4,253.8	233.8	5.2	228.6	5,739.4	1,485.6
2048	-4,580.7	232.0	5.5	226.4	5,965.8	1,385.1
2049	-4,907.1	230.1	5.9	224.3	6,190.1	1,283.0
2050	-5,233.6	228.4	6.2	222.2	6,412.3	1,178.8
2051	-5,560.0	226.7	6.5	220.2	6,632.5	1,072.5
2052	-5,886.6	225.0	6.8	218.2	6,850.7	964.1
2053	-6,213.9	223.3	7.1	216.2	7,066.9	853.1
2054	-6,542.1	221.7	7.4	214.3	7,281.2	739.1
2055	-6,871.9	220.1	7.7	212.4	7,493.6	621.7
2056	-7,203.5	218.5	8.0	210.5	7,704.2	500.7
2057	-7,537.2	217.0	8.3	208.7	7,912.9	375.7
2058	-7,873.3	215.4	8.5	206.9	8,119.8	246.5
2059	-8,211.8	213.9	8.8	205.1	8,324.9	113.1
2060	-8,552.6	212.4	9.0	203.4	8,528.3	-24.3
2061	-8,895.5	210.9	9.3	201.6	8,729.9	-165.6
2062	-9,240.2	209.3	9.5	199.8	8,929.7	-310.5
2063	-9,586.4	207.8	9.7	198.1	9,127.8	-458.6
2064	-9,933.9	206.3	9.9	196.4	9,324.2	-609.7
2065	-10,282.4	204.7	10.1	194.7	9,518.8	-763.6
2066	-10,632.1	203.2	10.2	193.0	9,711.8	-920.3
2067	-10,982.7	201.7	10.4	191.3	9,903.1	-1,079.6
2068	-11,334.5	200.1	10.5	189.6	10,092.7	-1,241.8
2069	-11,687.5	198.6	10.6	188.0	10,280.7	-1,406.8
2070	-12,041.8	197.0	10.7	186.3	10,467.0	-1,574.8
2071	-12,397.0	195.5	10.8	184.7	10,651.7	-1,745.3
2072	-12,753.1	194.0	10.9	183.1	10,834.8	-1,918.3
2073	-13,110.0	192.5	11.0	181.5	11,016.3	-2,093.7
2074	-13,467.4	191.0	11.0	180.0	11,196.4	-2,271.1
2075	-13,825.0	189.6	11.1	178.5	11,374.9	-2,450.1
2076	-14,181.9	188.2	11.1	177.1	11,551.9	-2,630.0
2077	-14,537.7	186.7	11.1	175.6	11,727.6	-2,810.1
2078	-14,891.3	185.4	11.1	174.3	11,901.8	-2,989.5
2079	-15,242.0	184.0	11.1	172.9	12,074.8	-3,167.2
2080	-15,589.0	182.7	11.1	171.7	12,246.5	-3,342.6
2081	-15,931.9	181.5	11.0	170.5	12,416.9	-3,515.0
2082	-16,270.3	180.2	11.0	169.3	12,586.2	-3,684.1
2083	-16,603.6	179.0	10.9	168.1	12,754.3	-3,849.3
2084	-16,931.7	177.8	10.8	167.0	12,921.3	-4,010.4
2085	-17,254.1	176.7	10.8	165.9	13,087.2	-4,166.9
2086	-17,570.5	175.6	10.7	164.9	13,252.1	-4,318.5
2087	-17,880.7	174.5	10.6	163.9	13,415.9	-4,464.8
2088	-18,184.7	173.4	10.5	162.9	13,578.8	-4,605.9
2089	-18,482.8	172.3	10.4	161.9	13,740.7	-4,742.1
2090	-18,775.3	171.3	10.3	160.9	13,901.6	-4,873.7
2091	-19,062.9	170.2	10.2	160.0	14,061.6	-5,001.3
2092	-19,346.2	169.2	10.2	159.0	14,220.6	-5,125.6
2093	-19,625.9	168.1	10.1	158.1	14,378.7	-5,247.2
2094	-19,902.6	167.1	10.0	157.1	14,535.8	-5,366.8
2095	-20,176.8	166.1	9.9	156.1	14,691.9	-5,484.9
2096	-20,449.2	165.0	9.9	155.1	14,847.1	-5,602.2
Total 2022-2096		15,367.3	520.3	14,847.1		

Notes: Based on Intermediate Assumptions of the 2022 Trustees Report.  
 Ultimate Real Trust Fund Yield of 2.3%.

**Table 1d.n - Change in Long-Range Trust Fund Reserves / Unfunded Obligation (Nominal Dollars)**  
**"You Earned It, You Keep It Act of 2022", Introduced by Representative Craig**

*Billions of Nominal Dollars*

<u>Year</u>	Current Law OASDI Trust Fund Reserves / Unfunded Obligation Through End of Year (1)	Changes in OASDI Income <sup>1</sup> (2)	Changes in OASDI Cost (3)	Proposal Effect on Annual Change in Trust Fund Reserves <sup>1</sup> (4) = (2)-(-3)	Total Change Through End of Year <sup>1</sup> (5)	Proposal OASDI Trust Fund Reserves / Unfunded Obligation Through End of Year (6) = (1)+(5)
2022	2,805.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,805.2
2023	2,747.0	178.5	0.0	178.5	178.5	2,925.5
2024	2,658.9	201.8	-0.3	202.1	380.6	3,039.5
2025	2,543.1	218.3	-0.4	218.7	599.3	3,142.4
2026	2,408.0	236.8	-0.3	237.1	836.4	3,244.4
2027	2,243.4	257.4	-0.2	257.6	1,093.9	3,337.4
2028	2,047.4	280.5	-0.1	280.5	1,374.5	3,421.9
2029	1,818.6	306.0	0.1	305.9	1,680.3	3,498.9
2030	1,553.7	334.8	0.4	334.4	2,014.7	3,568.5
2031	1,250.8	368.0	0.6	367.4	2,382.1	3,632.9
2032	905.4	407.6	1.0	406.6	2,788.7	3,694.1

Notes: Based on Intermediate Assumptions of the 2022 Trustees Report.  
 Ultimate Real Trust Fund Yield of 2.3%.

<sup>1</sup> Includes the effect of accumulated interest income.

Office of the Chief Actuary  
 Social Security Administration  
 August 16, 2022