Social Security 2025

What's Changed & It's Affects

Dallas Convergence 2025

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1

What's Changed

- Maximum Earnings subject to FICA \$176,100
- Earnings Test \$23,400
- Earnings Test Yr Reach FRA \$62,160

2

What Hasn't Changed

- Congress has done absolutely nothing to address the upcoming shortfall!
- Around To It

OASDI
Trust Fund
Drawdown
Begins

Trust fund balance on 12/31/23: \$2.788 trillion

2024 results

• Total income: \$1.418 trillion
• Total expenditures: \$1.485 trillion
• Net decrease in assets: -\$67 billion

Trust fund balance on 12/31/24: \$2.721 trillion

4

- Without reform, benefits fall to 83% in 2035 - Without reform, benefits fall to 2020 - 2030 2010 2020 2030 2040 2050 2060 2070 2080 2090 2100 Calendar Year

5

Possible Solutions

- Change FRA from 67
- Increase the Amount of Earnings Subject to FICA
- Increase the FICA Tax from 6.2%
- Subject Non Earned Income to FICA
- Change the COLA Formula
- · Any Combination of the Above



WEP & GPO

WINDFALL ELIMINATION PROVISION GOVERNMENT PENSION OFFSET

8

Social Security Fairness Act

- Elimination of the WEP and GPO provisions
- WEP & GPO ended December 2023
- Affects 3 million people
 - 7000 people per day calling in
- Retroactive benefits will be paid once application is approved
- Watch out for FRAUD

History of WEP & GPO

- Signed into law in 1977 to equalize Social Security benefits to individuals who receive a pension from a job where they did not pay FICA taxes
- WEP dealt with one's own Social Security benefits
- GPO dealt with Spousal Benefits one might receive

10

10

WEP

- WEP think of the WORKER
- If you worked for a government agency or an employer who does not withhold Social Security taxes
- Any pension you get based upon that work MAY reduce your Social Security Benefits
- If you qualify for Social Security Benefits as well (40 Quarters) ON YOUR OWN RECORD
- Substantial Earnings

11

Substantial Earnings

- Less that 20 years = Maximum WEP Reduction
- Between 20 & 30 years = 5% reduction per year
- Over 30 years = NO WEP Reduction
- Substantial Earnings in 2000 \$14,175

2025 \$32,700

Example of benefit formula

- · Baby Boomer born in 1962 turns 62 in 2024
- Maximum Social Security earnings every year since age 22
- AIME = \$12,427
- PIA formula:
 - \$1,174 x .90 = \$1,056.60
 - \$5,904 x .32 = \$1,889.28 • \$6,022 x .15 = \$ 903.30
 - Total = \$3,849.18

PIA = \$3,849

Amount worker will receive at full retirement age

13

13

Example of WEP benefit formula

- · Baby Boomer born in 1960 turns 62 in 2022
- · Maximum Social Security earnings every year since age 22
- AIME = \$11,430
- PIA formula:

• \$1,024 x .40 = \$ 409.60 WEP (\$512 Reduction)

- \$5,148 x .32 = \$1,647.36
- \$5,258 x .15 = \$ 788.70
- Total = \$ 2,845.66

PIA = \$2,845.60

Amount worker will receive at full retirement age

14

14



GPO

- GPO is for Spousal Benefits
- Affects Spouses, Widows & Widowers
- You receive a pension based upon work where you did not pay FICA
- Your SPOUSAL Social Security benefits will be reduced by 2/3 of your Pension

16

GPO Example

Policeman has a \$6,000/mo. pension 2/3 or \$4,000 must be subtracted from Spousal Social Security Benefits

- Spousal Benefits
 - Wife has \$3,000 PIA (Check @ 67)
 - Normally you would get \$1,500 (50% @ 67)
- GPO Formula
 - \$1,500 \$4,000 = ZERO (Spousal Benefit)
 - · Survivorship same formula
- What if Husband died 1st?
 - Wife gets PENSION & 100% Social Security

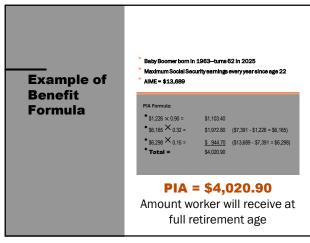
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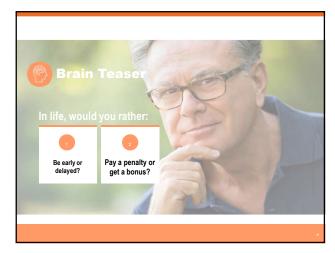
How

Social Security benefits are calculated

- At age 62, each year's earnings are tallied up and indexed for inflation
- · Highest 35 years of earnings are averaged (AIME)
- AIME is divided by three "bend points" to determine your primary insurance amount (PIA). This is the amount you'll receive at full retirement age.
- Benefit is increased each year by cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs)







When Full Retirement Age (FRA)

Year of Birth	Full Retirement Age
1943–54	66
1955	66 and 2 months
1956	66 and 4 months
1957	66 and 6 months
1958	66 and 8 months
1959	66 and 10 months
1960 and later	67

22

What if You Apply for Early Benefits?

You will receive a percentage of your PIA

Apply at age	If FRA = 66	If FRA = 67
62	<mark>75.0%</mark>	<mark>70%</mark>
63	80.0%	75%
64	86.7%	80%
65	93.3%	86.7%
66	100%	93.3%
67		100%

23

Keep Working: Understand The Annual Earnings Test

If you apply for Social Security before full retirement age and you

- \$1 in benefits will be withheld for every \$2 you earn over \$23,400 in 2025
- Benefit will be adjusted at full retirement age
- Don't let annual earnings test discourage you from working
- To avoid the earnings test, wait until full retirement age or later to apply for benefits

What if You Apply After FRA?

You will earn 8% annual delayed credits

Apply at age	Benefit will be a % of PIA if FRA = 66	Benefit will be a % of PIA if FRA = 67
66	100%	93.3%
67	108%	100%
68	116%	108%
69	124%	116%
70	<mark>132%</mark>	<mark>124%</mark>

25

Why Delay Benefits?

Bigger checks to start

Age at which benefits are claimed	% of PIA if FRA = 67	Benefit without COLAs (\$)	Benefit with COLAs (\$)
62	70.00	2,100	2,100
63	75.00	2,250	2,295
64	80.00	2,400	2,497
65	86.67	2,600	2,759
66	93.33	2,810	3,042
67	100.00	3,000	3,312
68	108.00	3,240	3,649
69	116.00	3,480	3,997
70	124.00	3,720	4,359

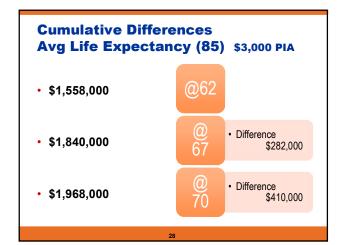
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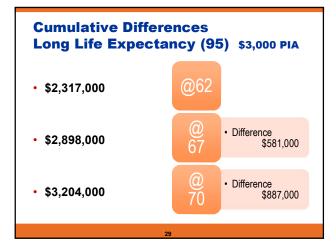
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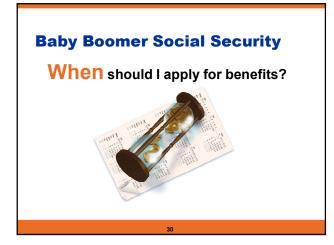
More income later on

Benefit at age	If claim at 62	If claim at 67	If claim at 70
70	\$2,460	\$3,515	\$4,359
75	\$2,717	\$3,881	\$4,812
80	\$2,999	\$4,285	\$5,313
85	\$3,311	\$4,731	\$5,866
<mark>90</mark>	\$3,656	<mark>\$5,223</mark>	\$6,477
95	\$4,037	\$5,767	\$7,151
100	\$4,457	\$6,367	\$7,895

Assuming \$3,000 PIA







One Simple Question

- What's your check out date?
- If married -
- What are your joint check out dates?

Factors to Consider When Deciding When to Apply











32

Who **Spousal Benefits**



- Primary worker must have filed for benefits
- Spouse must be at least 62 for reduced benefit or FRA for full benefit
- No delayed credits on spousal benefits after FRA

Who Survivor Benefits

35

35



- Couple must have been married at least 9 months at date of death (except in case of accident).
- Survivor must be at least 60 for reduced benefit (50 if disabled), or FRA for full benefit.
- Survivor benefit not available if widow(er) remarries before age 60 (or 50 for disabled survivor), unless that marriage ends.
- Divorced-spouse survivor benefit available if the marriage lasted at least 10 years.

Who Divorced-Spouse Benefits

37

37

Divorced-Spouse Benefits



Same as spousal benefits if:

- Marriage lasted 10 years or more
- Person receiving divorcedspouse benefit is currently unmarried
- ► The ex-spouse is at least age 62
- If divorce was more than two years ago ex-spouse does not need to have filed for benefits

38

#1 Have Claimed on Own Benefits

- Subject to the WEP adjustment
- Automatically see RETRO BENEFITS 1-1-24
- Future checks increase w/o WEP Adjustment

#2 Have already claimed on Own Benefits – But Spousal Might be Greater

- · Determine Difference if Spouse has claimed
- Walk You thorough process to change over
- Consultation without Analysis \$100
- Consultation with Analysis \$250

40

#3 Have Not Yet Claimed Benefits

- · Run 28 page analysis of ALL options
- Specific Recommendation
- Consultation
- \$250 Flat Fee upon completion

41

Next Steps

- Not yet applied
 - www.ssa.gov/apply
 - 800-772-1213 Mon-Fri 9:00am 6:00 EST
 - Tell them FAIRNESS ACT
- · Have already applied
 - · Don't have to do anything
- Not sure if you've applied
 - Consider reviewing mailing address and/or direct deposit info at www.ssa.gov/myaccount

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