



Evaluating the Feasibility of Plan For America¹

Plan For America (PFA) is the comprehensive solution to the United States' three major challenges.

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PFA

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Abstract

Plan For America (PFA) aims to provide for retirement, disability, and health benefits for all Americans, retire the national debt, eliminate the government's unfunded liabilities, improve the US savings rate, provide capital for the economy, and become a sustainable funding source for federal and state governments. PFA expects to accomplish these goals by replacing Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid with a new system, anchored by its own legal entity and funded through redirected Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) payroll taxes, which would finance individual accounts in a trust named For America Security Trust (FAST). These accounts would invest in broad-based index funds, ensuring diversification and reduced management costs, with retirement distributions capped at a set percentage of the account value.

The system includes a funding source and government guarantee to ensure no plan participant would receive less under PFA than they would have received under prior programs.

Upon a retiree's death, benefits would transfer to designated beneficiaries, maintaining an ongoing financial legacy. PFA guarantees participants a retirement benefit at least equal to what they would have received under traditional Social Security, alongside a minimum average annual return of 4% on their FAST accounts.

In addition to retirement benefits, PFA proposes a shift to private health insurance with flat-rate premiums, supported by interest-free healthcare loans for those unable to afford payments, ensuring healthcare remains accessible. Outstanding healthcare debts would be managed through life insurance or excess FAST account returns, integrating healthcare costs into the broader financial structure. PFA's revenue would stem from fees on FAST accounts, funding operational costs and the financial safeguards integral to the plan.

This report explores the feasibility of implementing PFA, including projecting payouts from FAST accounts, healthcare loan activity, FAST charges, and how PFA would impact the Federal Government's budget deficit and borrowing. Using an assumed 6.2% market rate of return for the assets held in FAST accounts, population projections by the US Census Bureau, and Federal Government financial projections from the Congressional Budget Office, this report shows PFA is projected to accomplish its goals.

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Introduction

The current fiscal situation of the federal government of the United States raises red flags for a wide variety of reasons. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) projects the budget deficit in 2024 to be \$1.58 trillion or 5.6% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). CBO projects this will grow to \$7.27 trillion and 8.5% of GDP by 2054. The impact these consistently increasing budget deficits have on the national debt is large. CBO projects federal debt held by the public for 2024 to be \$27.9 trillion or 99% of GDP. This is expected to increase to \$48.3 trillion by the year 2034 or 116% of GDP. It is projected to reach \$146.3 trillion by the year 2054 or 172% of GDP.

Plan For America is an effort to fix the long-term financial issues of the United States of America listed above. Specifically, Plan For America (PFA) is designed to replace Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid with a sustainable long-term solution that is built on top of sound investment management and free market principles, as well as a contractual guarantee. By instituting replacement programs, PFA aims to provide for retirement, disability, and health benefits for all Americans, retire the national debt, eliminate the government's unfunded liabilities, improve the US savings rate, provide capital for the economy, and become a sustainable funding source for federal and state governments.

This report is an examination of PFA and a look into its key provisions to determine the plan's feasibility and the potential PFA has to overcome the current unsustainable trajectory of the federal budget deficit and the federal debt. The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section 1.1 describes the key features of PFA. Section 2.1 evaluates the cash flow potential of PFA. Section 3.1 lays out the strengths of the plan. Section 3.2 discusses key questions about the plan going forward. Section 3.4 concludes the paper.

1.1 | Key Aspects of PFA

To understand how PFA plans to replace Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid, I will discuss the main features of the plan, including, its legal structure, the funding source, the Social Security replacement, the Medicare and Medicaid replacement, revenue generated by PFA, and the application of any PFA revenue.

1.2 | What is PFA's basic structure?

PFA will be created as its own private entity, which has obligations to the federal government, state governments, and its plan participants through the use of a legal contract, rather than through legislation. PFA prefers this structure so its funds will sit outside of the reach of the political structure, and, therefore, will be used only for their intended purposes.

PFA is funded by using existing Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) payroll taxes as contributions to individual accounts. For these taxes, employers and employees each currently contribute 6.2% for Social Security and 1.45% for Medicare, totaling 15.3% of wages. As this 15.3% of earnings will be going to fund PFA accounts they will no longer be considered taxes, and they will be tax-deductible to individuals.

1.3 | How is Social Security impacted?

PFA replaces Social Security by creating an individual account for each worker held in a trust called For America Security Trust (FAST). These individual FAST accounts are funded each year by the FICA payroll tax equivalents mentioned above. The funds are placed in a market-participating account that holds a broad-based index fund, such as one tracking the Wilshire 5000. This insures investors are properly diversified and reduces costs of managing the plan. When workers reach retirement age, they receive distributions from their account. Distributions are capped to a maximum percentage of the FAST account value and retirees cannot withdraw additional funds above these limits. For most retirees, the distribution will be 4% of their FAST account per year, however, the full PFA plan describes scenarios where the distribution can be as high as 5%. When retirees die, they pass their benefit on to chosen beneficiaries. The benefit is passed on indefinitely from one beneficiary to the next.

1.4 | What happens to Medicare and Medicaid?

PFA replaces Medicare and Medicaid using private health insurance. These insurance policies have a flat premium across the board. Individuals who are unable to afford their health insurance premium are given interest-free loans to cover their premiums. These

healthcare loans are either paid off as the FAST account of the individual generates excess returns during the life of the individual or they are paid off using the residual retirement benefit after the person dies and after their spouse dies due to the spousal benefit. In some circumstances, an individual's FAST account will not be large enough to cover their health care loans, so a life insurance policy that is paired with the health insurance policy covers their remaining health care debt.

1.5 | What does PFA guarantee?

Crucially, PFA makes several guarantees to plan participants. First, PFA guarantees that plan participants will receive a retirement benefit equal to or greater than what they would have received under Social Security. Second, PFA guarantees that participants will earn no less than an average of 4% compounded on their FAST account per annum over the duration of the account.

1.6 | How does PFA generate revenue?

PFA generates revenue each year to cover its operating and other expenses and to finance its guarantee. This revenue comes from a 2% charge that is a percentage of assets under management. The charge is on the current balance of all FAST accounts. The revenue PFA generates from its management charge can be used to cover the cost of the various guarantees of the plan.

1.7 | Where is more information on PFA?

For a more detailed look at the PFA's policies an interested reader should consult [PFA's frequently asked questions](#). There you will find more specific details about PFA's design. For example, the distribution structure is laid out in more detail and the rules regarding when a plan participant may take a 4% versus a 5% distribution are described. Full details regarding what basic coverage the health insurance guarantees, including discussion on pre-existing conditions and lifetime limits. Additionally, the full plan also discusses important topics such as how PFA will manage voting the shares that are held in the trust and other corporate governance issues.

Simulating the Plan

2.1 | Plan Setup and Assumptions

To evaluate the feasibility of PFA I establish a base scenario. This base scenario depends on conservative estimates for all key inputs to the model. For example, the assumed nominal market return of 6.2% is far below the market’s historical average, and, therefore, stretches out the time it takes for the plan to break even. The market return of 6.2% is the rate sources say is typically required by the Congressional Budget Office to evaluate the growth of the market in future projections. Market returns higher than the assumed rate and closer to the historical average would improve the outlook for PFA. The key inputs are found in table 2.1. To illustrate how these key inputs determine the success of PFA, I will follow the lifecycle of a hypothetical plan participant. All aggregate projections assume the plan is enacted and fully implemented, meaning 100% voluntary participation. I believe this is a reasonable assumption given the plan’s guarantee, the tax benefits that make it better than Social Security, and then ability to pass on the benefit to heirs. Projections for US population growth come from the US Census Bureau ([U.S. Census Bureau, 2023](#)).

The plan participants are assumed to enter the workforce at age 20. The participant is assigned a beginning wage based on the income distribution from 2025, therefore 50% of participants in the simulation have wages below the median of \$48,000. At the end of

Table 2.1: *Key Model Inputs*

Variable	Assumption
Age Enters Workforce	20
Retirement Age	65
Life Expectancy	78
Income Dist.	2025
FICA Taxes	15.3%
Market Return	6.2%
Health Insurance Premium	\$11,200
FAST charge	2%
Wage Growth	3.5%

each calendar year of the working life of the participant, several calculations are made that affect the participant's FAST account.

First, PFA calculates the annual management charge of 2% based on the ending balance of the FAST account. Next, the participant's annual contribution is determined. This is equal to their wages multiplied by the FICA tax rate of 15.3%.

Next, I determine if the participant qualifies for health care loans to cover the cost of their health insurance premium, which is assumed to be \$11,200 per year, which includes the \$1,200 health savings account contribution. Health care loans are granted based off of the information found in table 2.2. For example, if someone earns less than \$40,000 per year, then they can borrow 100% of the money to pay their premium. Whereas, if someone earns \$55,000 they can only borrow 50% of the money for their premium. In the actual plan implementation the brackets will be more granular such that increasing wages never disadvantage the individual. If the individual qualifies for a health care loan, the amount is added to the participant's overall loan balance. This finalizes the end of year calculations and adjustments. The participant's wages then grow by the annual wage growth rate of 3.5%. The end FAST account balance then grows at the assumed market rate of return of 6.2%. This cycle repeats until the person reaches the retirement age of 65, however, note that PFA does not require a particular retirement age by policy.

Once in retirement, the individual begins taking distributions from their FAST account equal to 4% of their account balance. The individual may continue to receive health care loans according to table 2.2, except now counting their FAST account distributions against the loan schedule instead of their earned income.

This continues until the participant dies and has no surviving spouse or dependent children, at which time one of two things occur. If the participant has a remaining health care loan balance then the distributions begin to pay off the balance of the health care loans. After such time the health care loans are paid off, or if the participant dies with no remaining health care loan balance, then the 4% distribution is passed on to surviving predesignated beneficiaries.

The model follows the expected population of the United States through this hypothetical cycle until the year 2100 and aggregates the results for a comprehensive look at the potential total impact of PFA. Note that any comparisons that are made between PFA's performance and those of expected outlays by the federal government are sourced from the Congressional Budget Office Long Term Budget Outlook that was updated in February of 2024 (Congressional Budget Office, 2024). This long term update is somewhat less

Table 2.2: *Health Care Loan Schedule*

Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Loan Amount
\$0	\$40,000	100%
\$40,001	\$50,000	75%
\$50,001	\$6 0,000	50%
\$60,001	\$70,000	25%
\$70,001	–	0%

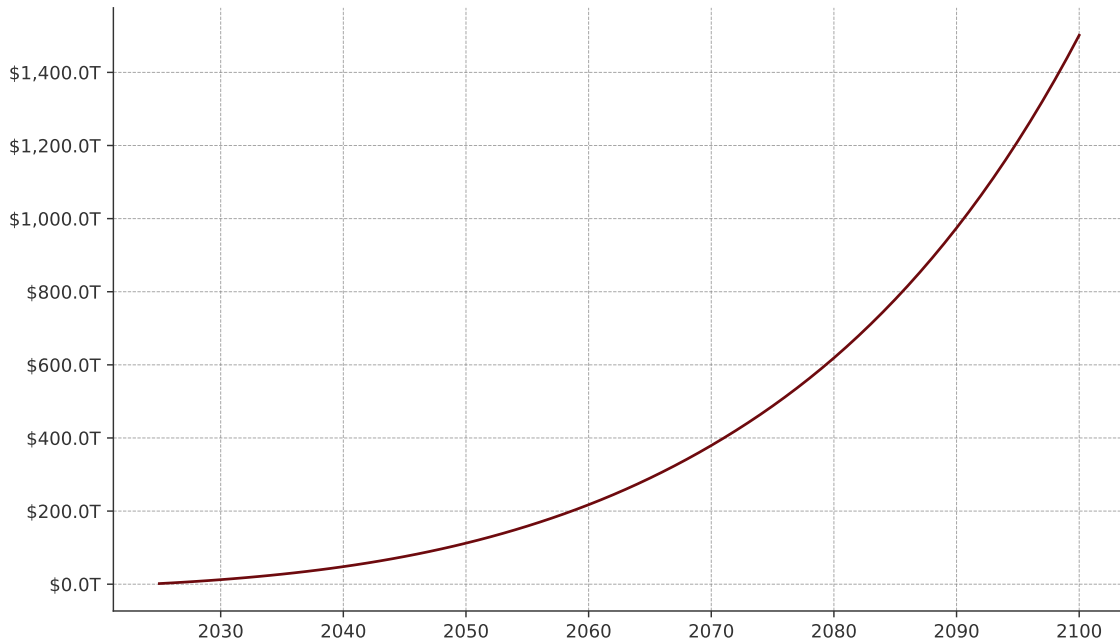
precise than previous projections. Future expected values are grouped into multi-year blocks; these multi-year blocks cause many of the charts in this analysis to take a jagged shape. This update also only forecasts the budget until 2054, whereas previous updates had longer term forecasts. To compensate for this, I project forward the relevant figures until the year 2100 using the latest set of CBO projections. The jagged nature of the most recent CBO estimates also cause what may seem like unusual trends in the tables in the appendix of this white paper. To reiterate, the unusual rise or fall in numbers that depend on the CBO should be expected.

As noted above in table 2.1, I employ a static value for wage growth throughout the projection. I made this choice as a trade-off between complexity of the model and its exact tracking of CBO projections. So, I chose the simpler model with fewer assumptions. This leads to estimates of contributions to the FAST accounts that are slightly biased downward for the duration of the model. The net affect is that the plan is biased downward over its modeled period.

2.2 | How do FAST accounts grow over time?

Figure 2.1 shows the overall growth of the aggregate FAST accounts. The slope of the curve is non-linear, curving upward, and reflects the impact of compounding interest on FAST accounts. The aggregate FAST accounts become quite large, passing \$100 trillion by 2046. This occurs because of the large contributions, the contributions in the first year of the plan are over \$1 trillion, and because no principle can be withdrawn from the FAST accounts.

Figure 2.1: FAST Balance with 6.2% Market Returns
(in trillions)

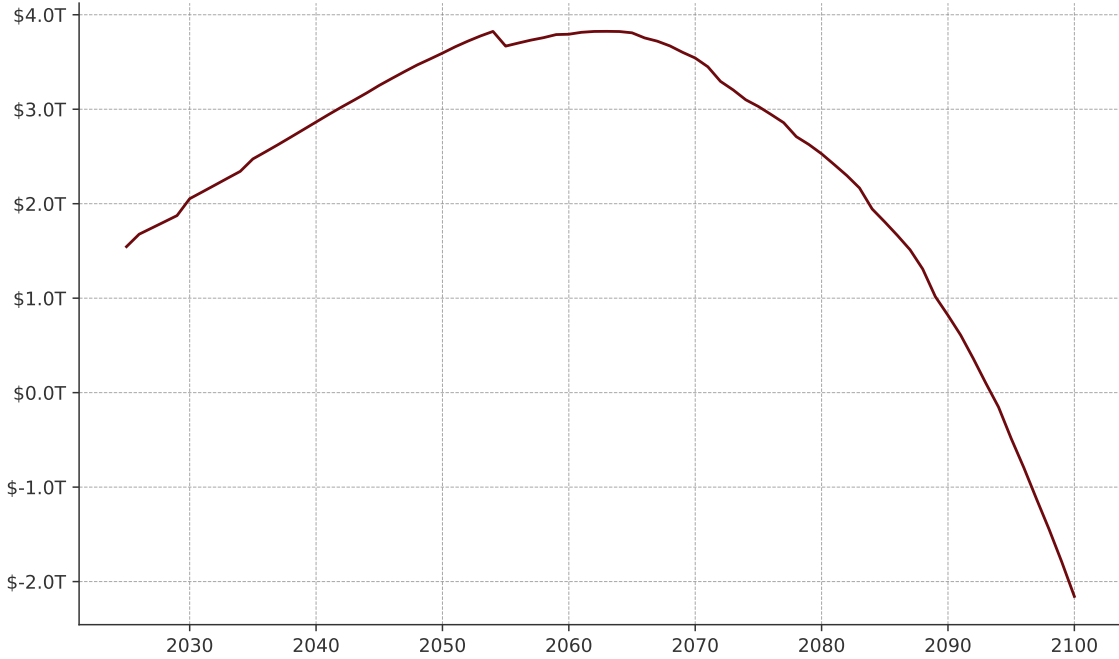


2.3 | How long does it take for FAST payouts to exceed Social Security payouts?

As mentioned above, PFA guarantees that the distributions made to retirees will meet or exceed what they would have received under the Social Security system. As the distributions represent 4% of the account value of the retiree, the distributions for people currently in retirement or close to retirement age when the plan begins will need their distributions supplemented in order to be the same as Social Security. Figure 2.2 shows the annual deficits between expected Social Security payouts and the distributions from the FAST accounts. Negative values in the chart mean the payouts from the FAST accounts exceed what Social Security would have paid out in the same year. The regular 4% distributions exceed the amount that would have been paid under Social Security by the year 2092.

Note that the cross-over point for the FAST distributions relative to Social Security is so far out into the future due to a mismatch between the assumptions that the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) makes about the growth rate of Social Security benefits and

Figure 2.2: *Expected Annual Social Security Payout Minus FAST Account Payouts with 6.2% Market Returns (in trillions)*



the assumption about the 6.2% market rate of return in the model. For example, the CBO assumes an average annual growth rate of Social Security benefits of approximately 4.5%. This growth is due to inflation increasing the payouts and a larger percentage of the population drawing benefits. This makes the assumption of a market return of 6.2%, which sources indicate is required by CBO for evaluating market projections, extremely conservative, as the spread between inflation and the market rate of return is usually much larger than the difference between the growth rate of Social Security benefits and 6.2%. Using a market rate of return of 10.2%, which is closer to the historical average for equities, would more appropriately match the CBO's projections about growth in Social Security benefits. Using the higher market rate of return moves all break-even points significantly closer to the present time.

2.4 | How much funding for health care loans is necessary?

Figure 2.3 shows the growth in aggregate health care loans through time. The health care loans grow rapidly in the early years of PFA. The loan growth rate is increasing for the early life of PFA but begins to decline as individuals begin to pay off their loans. PFA allows for excess FAST account growth to be used to payoff health care loans during the life of the individual, where excess returns would be any account growth above the 4% rate of return the plan guarantees. Therefore, as we are using a market rate of return of 6.2% and a charge amount of 2%, there would be 0.2% available each year to pay down an individual's health care loans. However, this base model examination of PFA restricts the payoff of loan balances until after the individual becomes deceased. Therefore, the 0.2% continues to grow within the account. This simplifying assumption has two effects: one, it causes the health care loan balances to grow more rapidly than they would otherwise grow, because there are no payments being made, and two, the FAST accounts grow more rapidly, because funds are not being used to pay down the health care loans during an individual's life. These two forces counteract each other and should not change the interpretation of the performance of PFA.

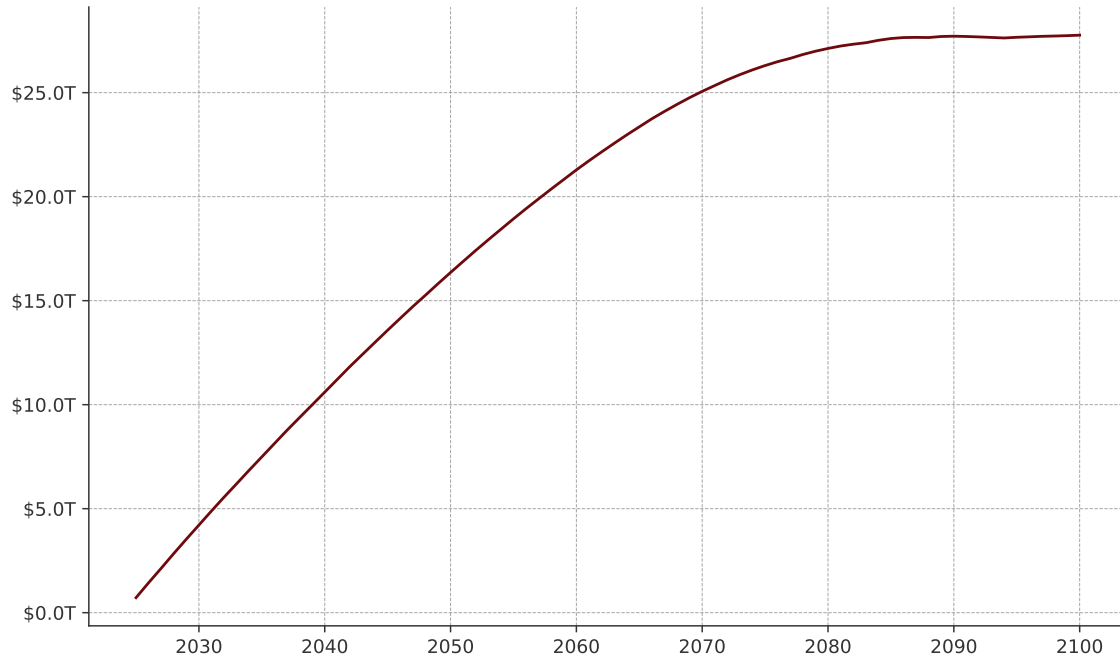
It is important to note that the health care loans have a certain source of repayment. Therefore, the large balance of loans does not create the need for future taxation or pass the burden of the health care loans on to any other person. The loans are paid for from the individual's own FAST account or their life insurance policy.

2.5 | Is the FAST charge sufficient to cover PFA's funding needs?

Figure 2.4 details the growth of the annual FAST account management charge. This charge is 2% of assets under management. PFA specifies that the funds generated by this charge are primarily to be used for several things. First, the charges can be used to help offset any shortfall the plan may experience from the guarantee that all retirees will receive at least what they would have received under Social Security.

Second, in addition to covering the administrative expenses of implementing the plan,

Figure 2.3: *Health Care Loan Balance
with 6.2% Market Returns
(in trillions)*



retiring any necessary bonds, and providing the Social Security Guarantee, the charges can be used to offset any shortage in market rates of return that would prevent the participants from earning at least 4% on their FAST account. Third, the charges can be used as a source of funding for health care loans and to retire any bonds FAST issued previously to provide health care loans. And, fourth, the charges could be provided to federal and state governments as a supplementary funding source for their budgets to first pay off debt and then supplement regular spending. Figure 2.5 shows the aggregate FAST account charges charged up to any point in time. This is to illustrate the aggregate amount of additional resources the charges generate.

Ultimately, the potential success of PFA depends on answering several key questions. Can the charge cover the shortfall the plan incurs due to guaranteeing a payout equal to Social Security or greater? Can the plan produce the cash flows required to make the needed healthcare loans? If the plan is able to cover its associated costs, how long does it take to reach these break-even points?

Figure 2.4: *Annual FAST Charge
with 6.2% Market Returns
(in trillions)*

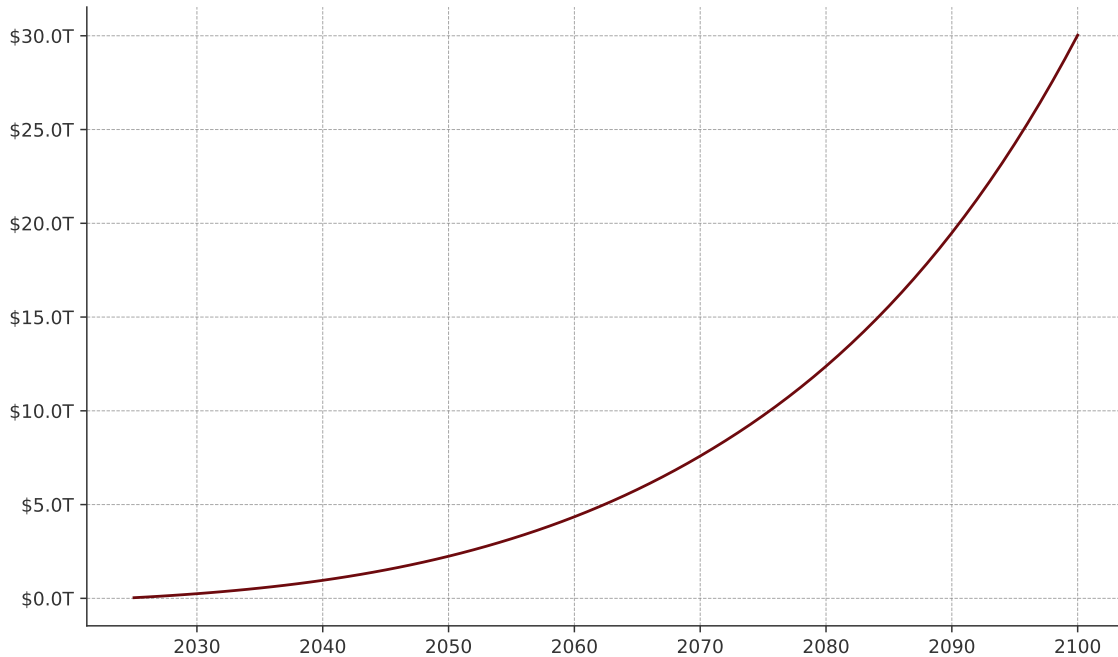
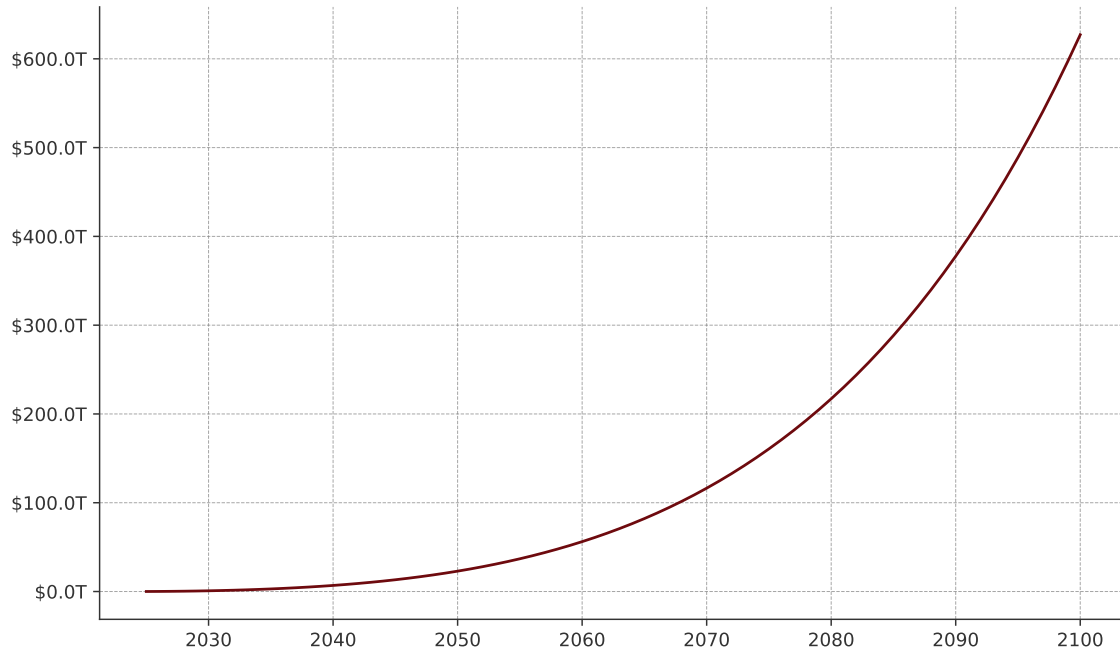


Figure 2.6 shows the relationship between the aggregate Social Security deficit and the aggregate FAST charge. The Social Security deficit comes from the difference between what the FAST accounts distribute and the projected payouts for Social Security benefits. As shown in figure 2.2, FAST accounts begin to distribute more than Social Security in 2092; the aggregate Social Security deficit reaches its maximum value of approximately \$100.0 trillion the year prior. Figure 2.6 shows that, if the FAST charges are used exclusively to pay off the Social Security deficit, the deficit will be paid off and fully self-financed by the year 2075.

Figure 2.7 shows the relationship between the aggregate health care loan balance and the aggregate FAST charge. Recall that the loans are made to individual citizens who are ultimately responsible for paying them back; PFA is not responsible for paying them back. However, PFA still requires a financing source to be able to make the loans. Therefore, PFA must borrow in order to lend to the individuals. If PFA used the cash flows generated by the FAST charge as the source of funds to make new health care loans, then there would

Figure 2.5: *Aggregate FAST Charge
with 6.2% Market Returns
(in trillions)*



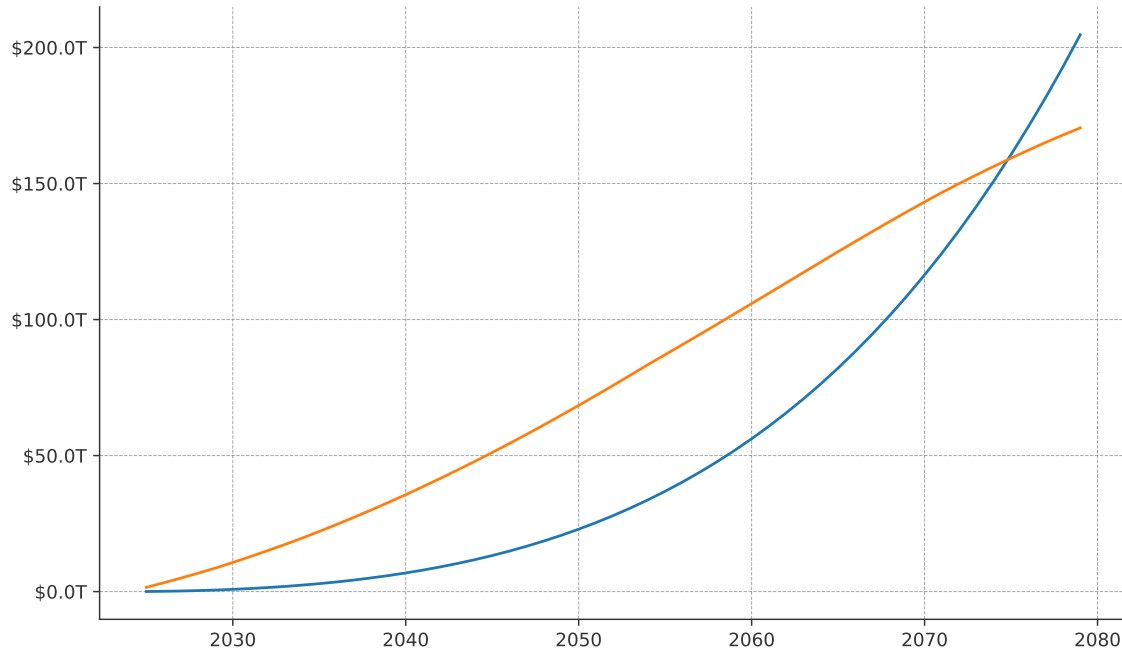
be enough capital available by the year 2044 to wholly self-finance the health care debt, again assuming that the charges were used exclusively to finance the health care loans.

Figure 2.8 shows the total cash flow needs of PFA when the Social Security deficit and the health care loans are considered together. Using the FAST charge to cover both of these uses of funds results in reaching break-even in the year 2077. Note that the break-even point in time for covering both uses of funds is not significantly longer than covering the costs of either uses of funds individually; this is the case because the FAST charge grows extremely rapidly and becomes quite large, as shown in figures 2.4 and 2.5.

The main conclusion from the analysis of these three break-even points is that FAST is self-sustaining from its inception and has completely paid back its borrowing by the year 2077.

The projected PFA cash flows under the base case scenario considered can be found in table A.1 at the end of this paper. Reading across the table you can follow the life cycle of the aggregate FAST accounts just as is described in this section. Participants

Figure 2.6: Social Security Break-even with 6.2% Market Returns
 Aggregate revenue in blue and aggregate borrowing in orange
 (in trillions)

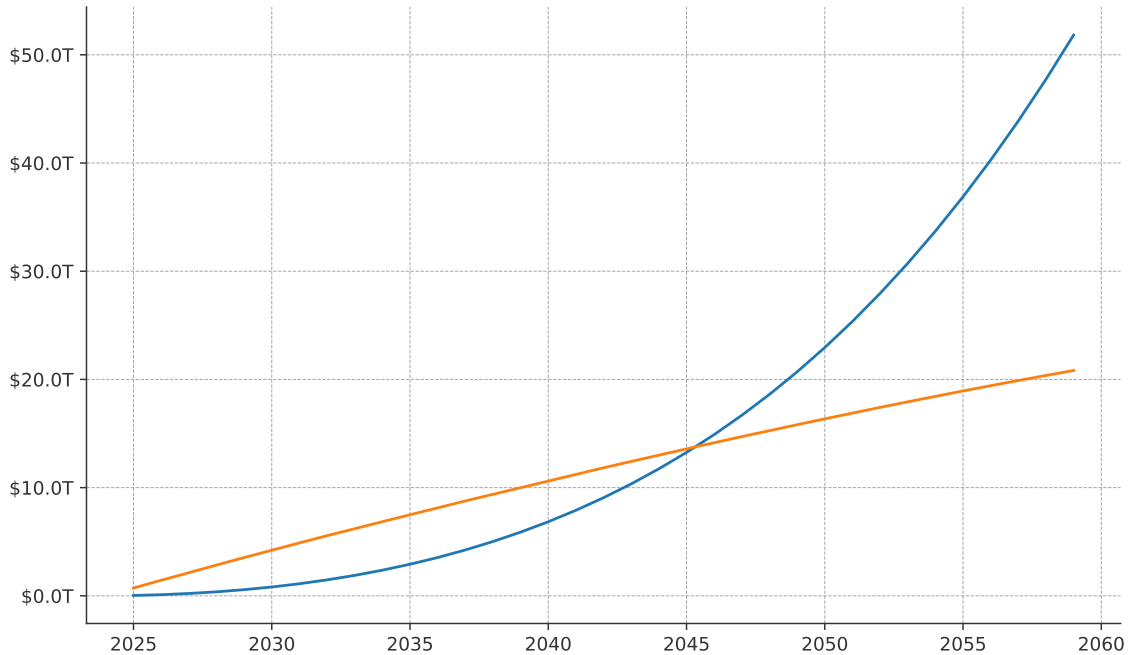


contribute funds to the FAST accounts, they take payouts if they are in retirement, they borrow money to cover their health care premiums, their accounts make payouts to cover their health care loans after they die, their accounts distribute funds to their beneficiaries in the form of a residual payout, the FAST account balance grows, the total health care borrowing increases, and the annual FAST charge is charged.

The total projected borrowing that the FAST would require can be found in table A.2. This table follows the amount of shortfall generated by the Social Security Guarantee and the amounts necessary to finance the health care loans, while comparing it to the aggregate charges charged on FAST accounts.

For the information of the reader, tables A.4-A.6 repeat the analysis mentioned in this paper but use a market rate of return of 10.2%. This higher rate of return is closer to the historical average for the market and more inline with the economic assumptions made by the Congressional Budget Office for the future expected expenses of Social Security, as previously noted. Obviously, using a higher market rate of return makes PFA signifi-

Figure 2.7: Health Care Loan Break-even with 6.2% Market Returns
 Aggregate revenue in blue and aggregate borrowing in orange
 (in trillions)

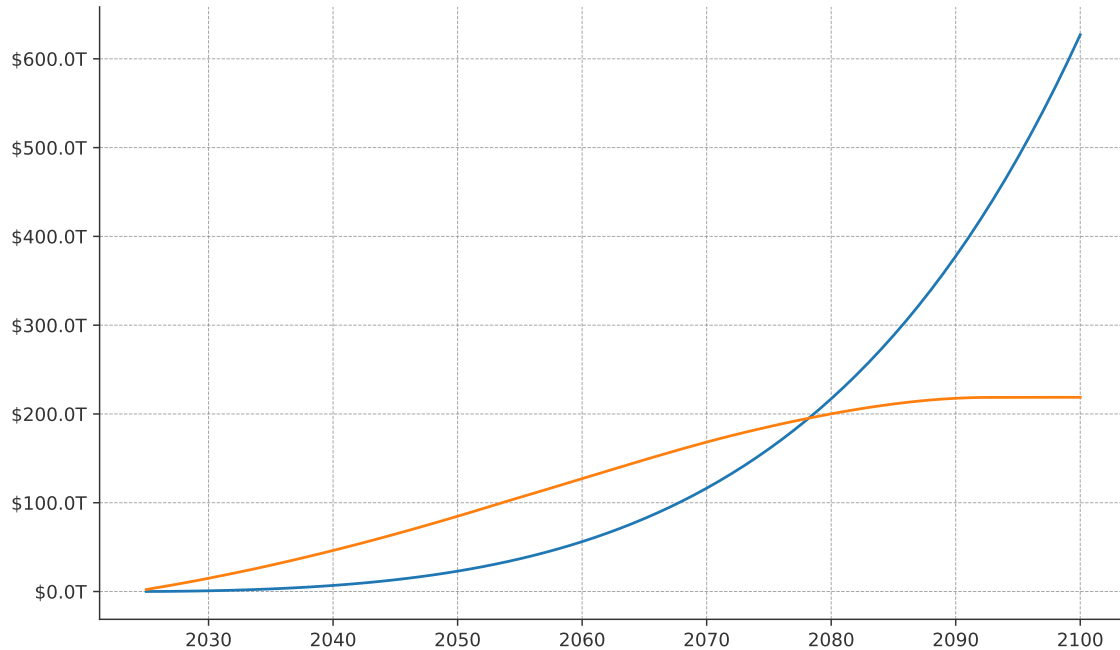


cantly more attractive as it moves all break-even points up several years and increases the charges collected by the trust. For example, the Social Security break-even moves up to 2058, the health care loan break-even moves up to 2042, and the combination break-even point becomes 2061.

2.6 | What is PFA's direct impact on the finances of the federal government?

Figure 2.9 shows the combined amount of the Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid deficits. By the year 2060, these social programs are projected to contribute a deficit of approximately \$5.0 trillion. Instituting PFA means that the unfunded liabilities of these programs are eliminated. So, while the federal government loses FICA taxes as a source of funding, it is also alleviated of the need to fund these social programs. The net impact is

Figure 2.8: *Combination Break-even with 6.2% Market Returns*
 Aggregate revenue in blue and aggregate borrowing in orange
 (in trillions)



that the federal government reduces its deficit by trillions of dollars each year. Removing the responsibility for these social programs from the federal government does not fully balance the budget, but it would reduce the deficit by approximately 60% by 2054.

Figure 2.10 shows the federal government deficit under PFA versus the status quo. The deficit immediately falls from approximately 6% of GDP to approximately 3.5% of GDP. By 2054, the federal government is projected to have a deficit of more than 8% of GDP under the status quo. Whereas, Under PFA, the deficit is projected to be approximately 3.5% of GDP. Substantially reducing the deficit, as is projected here, would in a dynamic model also reduce the federal debt held by the public and reduce the federal government's interest expense. These dynamic effects are not modeled here, but they would be expected to further reduce the federal government's deficit.

Figure 2.9: *Social Programs Deficit with 6.2% Market Returns (in trillions)*

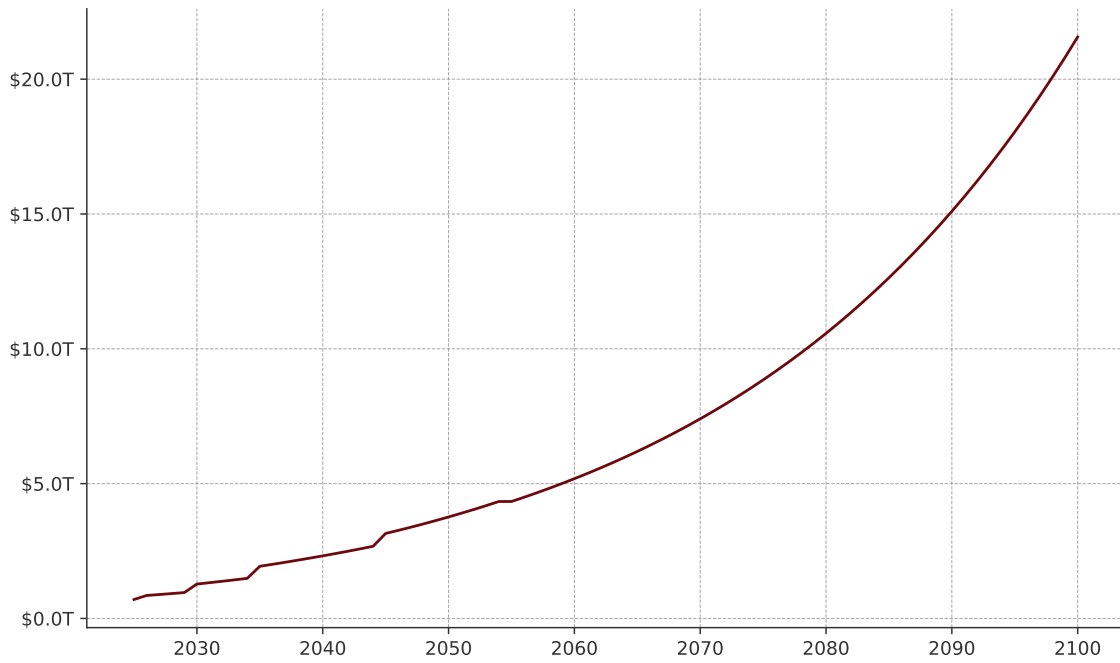
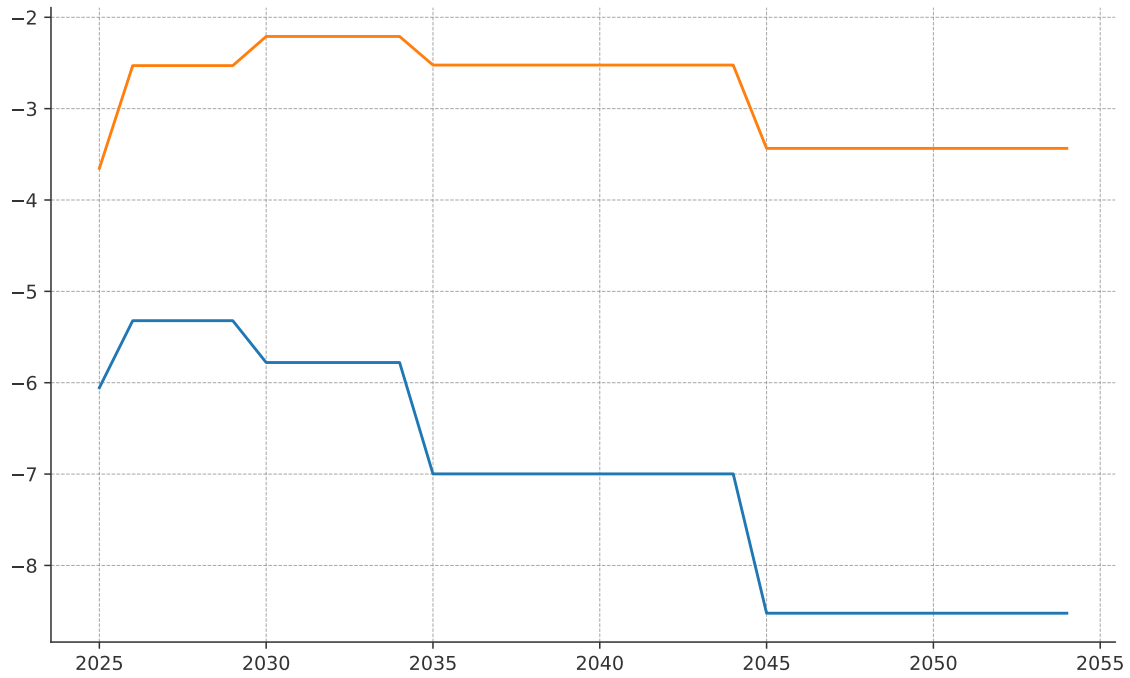


Figure 2.10: Federal Government Deficit Under PFA with 6.2% Market Returns
PFA Federal Deficit in orange and Current Federal Deficit Projections in blue
(in percent of GDP)



Interpreting the Results

3.1 | Plan Strengths

The evaluation of PFA shows that it can be a viable alternative plan to provide for the retirement and health care needs of the American people. Beyond the simple observation that the plan's cash flows appear to be sustainable, there are several strengths that I perceive in the plan and in its implementation.

First, PFA uses existing funding sources. Instituting PFA means no change to an individual's or a business's tax burden. PFA repurposes existing funds in a more efficient manner. Although FAST contributions are tax deductible, which reduces participants' overall tax burden.

Second, PFA links revenues and liabilities. Each individual in the plan provides cash flows for their own retirement. The health care loans an individual takes out are paid off by cash flows from their own FAST accounts. This gets rid of unfunded liabilities. Regardless of the balance of the health care loans, there is the certainty of specific cash flows to pay them off. Regardless of fluctuation in the population of the United States or the composition of the workforce, individuals will be providing for their own retirement.

Third, PFA covers the health care and retirement needs for all people. This is the end goal that most people want to see. PFA achieves it without some of the distortions that many people fear about such systems.

Fourth, PFA would remove the largest future contributors to the national debt, namely Social Security and Medicare/Medicaid, from the federal budget, thus alleviating our budget crisis. Additionally, PFA would generate revenue available to cover national and state debt and pay it off. Figure 2.9 shows how much Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid contribute to the federal deficit over the next 70 years. PFA would completely remove this from the budget narrowing the federal deficit significantly.

Table A.3 illustrates the direct effects PFA would have on the federal budget. The federal budget would begin to experience a surplus in the first year PFA is fully implemented. This is the case because the combined social programs are a main cause of the current deficit. Under current projections, the federal budget deficit would be reduced by 2.5% of GDP beginning in the year 2025 and be reduced by 5% of GDP by 2045, if PFA were enacted and fully implemented. Eliminating the social programs from the federal budget

does not cause surpluses due to projected increases in discretionary spending. However, as the excess FAST charge gets distributed to the federal government, surpluses return in the year 2079. Additionally, non-social spending outpaces the revenue the government collects. Although PFA borrowing does grow to a significant amount, it is dwarfed by the amount of federal debt that the country is expected to carry. PFA would significantly reduce the trajectory of the federal debt by turning the federal deficit into a surplus when considering the excess charge. This is detailed in table A.3.

3.2 | PFA's Remaining Questions

PFA's success in the base case scenario explored in this paper is an indication that the PFA is worth exploring further. Even though I have approached the question of how likely the plan is to succeed given a certain set of assumptions, many other questions remain before the plan could be implemented.

One potentially major question would be the impact that such large and ongoing cash inflows would have on financial markets. Early in PFA's life the annual contribution would be approximately \$1 trillion dollars contributed to the FAST accounts each year. This money is then invested in broad based index funds. However, as noted above, the principal cannot be withdrawn, and, therefore, the money locked inside FAST accounts will grow until they become the vast majority of the value of the overall market. This is problematic because how efficient can markets be when an increasingly large percentage of funds are locked into the market and have no ability to leave or even switch between asset classes? This needs to be explored more fully before PFA can be implemented.

The success of the health care portion of the plan depends on the assumptions made about health care premiums. The current version of the plan holds the premiums constant. This reflects the assumption that the health care market will be able to provide health care at a constant price or at a falling price in real terms. The United States is at the high end of health care costs per capita among developed countries. Real spending per person might fall as people gain better access to care and as market forces allow for competition to drive down prices. However, this is a big assumption that needs to be explored further. This includes evaluating the life insurance and health care premiums, which are indexed together.

Obviously, the political workability of PFA is still an outstanding question. Although,

the plan does satisfy many requirements of people with diverse political views and backgrounds. However, this may be less of a concern as the current pandemic alters voters desire for strong action both in the healthcare and in fiscal responsibility.

3.3 | Extending PFA

FAST accounts represent a significant asset for plan participants. The accounts could be used to provide for other needs or societal goals. One such goal could be to provide for the downpayment on a house for first-time homebuyers. The funds in the FAST account would serve as collateral. In the event the individual defaults on the mortgage then PFA would provide an interest free loan to make the lender whole, which the plan participant would then pay back to PFA, either from their income over time, from their PFA account after they are deceased, or using the life insurance policy they already carry as part of the plan.

3.4 | Conclusion

In this paper I examine the Plan For America, a plan to replace Social Security and Medicare/Medicaid programs of the United States with a viable long-term solution. Using a conservative base case scenario, I show that PFA's fundamental ideas do produce a self-contained replacement program that can provide for the retirement and healthcare needs for the country. Instituting PFA would not only open the door to fixing federal and state budget deficits, but also eventually retiring the national and state debt.



Data Tables

Table A.1: PFA Cash Flows Assuming 6.2% Market Return

This table contains the projected PFA cash flows under the base case scenario considered in this paper. Reading across the table you can follow the life cycle of the aggregate FAST accounts just as is described in section 1.1. “Year” indicates the year to which the data correspond. “Beginning FAST Balance” is the aggregate balance of all FAST accounts at the beginning of the year. “Contribution” is the amount FAST participants contribute to their accounts, which is 15.3% of their wages. “FAST Retirement Payout” represents the amount that gets distributed to retirees from their FAST accounts. “FAST Residual Payout” is the amount that gets paid out to the designated beneficiaries after the original account holder has passed. “Healthcare Loan Repayment” is the amount paid toward outstanding healthcare loans by plan participants. “FAST Balance Plus 6.2% Growth” is the account value after combining the beginning balance with the contribution and allowing it to grow at 6.2%. “FAST Charge” is the annual 2% management charge. “Ending FAST Balance” is the market value of the FAST accounts at the end of the year. See section 2.1 for a discussion on the jagged nature of these projections. All values are reported in billions of dollars.

Year	Beginning FAST Balance	Contribution	FAST Retirement Payout	FAST Residual Payout	Healthcare Loan Repayment	FAST Balance Plus 6.2% Growth	FAST Charge	Ending FAST Balance
2025	0.00	1,608.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,708.11	34.16	1,673.95
2026	1,673.95	1,669.81	1.67	0.00	0.00	3,549.30	70.99	3,478.32
2027	3,478.32	1,736.91	4.99	0.00	0.00	5,533.28	110.67	5,422.61
2028	5,422.61	1,805.38	10.14	0.00	0.00	7,665.35	153.31	7,512.05
2029	7,512.05	1,876.40	17.31	0.00	0.00	9,952.15	199.04	9,753.10
2030	9,753.10	1,950.14	25.97	0.00	0.00	12,401.27	248.03	12,153.24
2031	12,153.24	2,029.19	36.23	0.00	0.00	15,023.27	300.47	14,722.80
2032	14,722.80	2,113.14	48.23	0.00	0.00	17,828.55	356.57	17,471.98
2033	17,471.98	2,200.83	62.40	0.00	0.00	20,826.25	416.53	20,409.73
2034	20,409.73	2,289.54	79.83	0.00	0.00	24,021.83	480.44	23,541.40
2035	23,541.40	2,381.13	98.62	1.17	0.49	27,423.23	548.46	26,874.77
2036	26,874.77	2,479.66	117.63	3.48	1.47	31,044.22	620.88	30,423.34
2037	30,423.34	2,586.60	140.73	3.48	1.47	34,901.85	698.04	34,203.82
2038	34,203.82	2,699.96	161.08	7.09	2.96	39,010.06	780.20	38,229.86
2039	38,229.86	2,818.65	182.45	12.04	5.12	43,381.52	867.63	42,513.89
2040	42,513.89	2,943.09	205.34	18.16	7.58	48,029.91	960.60	47,069.31

Table A.1 – Continued from previous page...

Year	Beginning FAST Balance	Contribution	FAST Retirement Payout	FAST Residual Payout	Healthcare Loan Repayment	FAST Balance Plus 6.2% Growth	FAST Charge	Ending FAST Balance
2041	47,069.31	3,072.36	230.46	25.62	10.29	52,967.57	1,059.35	51,908.21
2042	51,908.21	3,202.60	260.35	34.20	13.61	58,200.42	1,164.01	57,036.41
2043	57,036.41	3,343.47	305.28	34.85	12.92	63,748.50	1,274.97	62,473.53
2044	62,473.53	3,485.20	343.31	44.80	17.01	69,617.93	1,392.36	68,225.58
2045	68,225.58	3,630.35	385.88	57.92	21.15	75,817.21	1,516.34	74,300.87
2046	74,300.87	3,780.71	430.27	73.25	26.07	82,360.21	1,647.20	80,713.01
2047	80,713.01	3,938.24	478.89	90.45	30.96	89,262.10	1,785.24	87,476.86
2048	87,476.86	4,099.91	534.01	108.43	35.85	96,534.18	1,930.68	94,603.50
2049	94,603.50	4,266.93	618.37	110.77	33.39	104,190.59	2,083.81	102,106.77
2050	102,106.77	4,435.92	689.12	130.73	38.63	112,236.65	2,244.73	109,991.91
2051	109,991.91	4,620.42	760.20	152.58	44.96	120,701.18	2,414.02	118,287.16
2052	118,287.16	4,807.40	841.40	176.71	51.97	129,589.99	2,591.80	126,998.19
2053	126,998.19	4,998.93	929.18	204.83	58.78	138,914.20	2,778.28	136,135.92
2054	136,135.92	5,195.71	1,022.08	240.23	64.72	148,684.87	2,973.70	145,711.18
2055	145,711.18	5,395.71	1,173.57	244.35	60.35	158,905.60	3,178.11	155,727.49
2056	155,727.49	5,602.08	1,290.74	279.33	69.75	169,590.53	3,391.81	166,198.72
2057	166,198.72	5,824.19	1,409.27	320.98	79.58	180,766.29	3,615.33	177,150.96
2058	177,150.96	6,050.12	1,532.93	369.40	90.32	192,443.36	3,848.87	188,594.49
2059	188,594.49	6,294.28	1,653.29	421.82	101.80	204,660.00	4,093.20	200,566.80
2060	200,566.80	6,545.98	1,854.19	430.10	93.07	217,429.02	4,348.58	213,080.44
2061	213,080.44	6,809.62	1,996.56	487.86	105.17	230,773.10	4,615.46	226,157.64
2062	226,157.64	7,079.79	2,150.03	553.96	116.12	244,703.18	4,894.06	239,809.12
2063	239,809.12	7,362.72	2,315.22	624.60	128.69	259,237.74	5,184.75	254,052.99
2064	254,052.99	7,657.03	2,479.48	707.60	140.47	274,402.17	5,488.04	268,914.13
2065	268,914.13	7,965.81	2,664.14	790.93	155.21	290,212.39	5,804.25	284,408.14

Table A.1 – Continued from previous page...

Year	Beginning FAST Balance	Contribution	FAST Retirement Payout	FAST Residual Payout	Healthcare Loan Repayment	FAST Balance Plus 6.2% Growth	FAST Charge	Ending FAST Balance
2066	284,408.14	8,282.02	2,970.75	802.06	143.25	306,678.08	6,133.56	300,544.52
2067	300,544.52	8,608.61	3,187.28	893.06	163.14	323,814.04	6,476.28	317,337.76
2068	317,337.76	8,949.19	3,416.34	997.18	180.13	341,638.28	6,832.77	334,805.52
2069	334,805.52	9,303.91	3,661.02	1,113.42	196.40	360,165.19	7,203.30	352,961.89
2070	352,961.89	9,675.68	3,896.77	1,242.20	216.88	379,433.19	7,588.66	371,844.52
2071	371,844.52	10,061.77	4,162.29	1,384.31	234.22	399,445.25	7,988.91	391,456.35
2072	391,456.35	10,448.56	4,620.05	1,407.58	209.54	420,199.14	8,403.98	411,795.15
2073	411,795.15	10,856.67	4,910.68	1,545.36	239.43	441,745.65	8,834.91	432,910.73
2074	432,910.73	11,279.12	5,206.51	1,704.79	260.29	464,113.40	9,282.27	454,831.13
2075	454,831.13	11,744.74	5,484.78	1,860.88	285.91	487,398.85	9,747.98	477,650.87
2076	477,650.87	12,227.08	5,766.25	2,040.22	304.24	511,636.81	10,232.74	501,404.07
2077	501,404.07	12,723.90	6,056.14	2,227.52	326.24	536,860.19	10,737.20	526,122.99
2078	526,122.99	13,245.34	6,576.80	2,259.01	292.53	563,114.88	11,262.30	551,852.58
2079	551,852.58	13,782.49	6,885.20	2,453.13	325.54	590,441.41	11,808.83	578,632.58
2080	578,632.58	14,337.79	7,197.31	2,673.26	350.16	618,880.12	12,377.60	606,502.52
2081	606,502.52	14,914.27	7,529.34	2,904.94	373.72	648,466.54	12,969.33	635,497.20
2082	635,497.20	15,528.35	7,858.94	3,157.90	399.32	679,265.17	13,585.30	665,679.86
2083	665,679.86	16,157.33	8,197.61	3,433.97	424.55	711,307.49	14,226.15	697,081.34
2084	697,081.34	16,799.65	8,869.33	3,484.87	370.29	744,628.20	14,892.56	729,735.63
2085	729,735.63	17,478.29	9,243.10	3,767.26	410.23	779,288.52	15,585.77	763,702.75
2086	763,702.75	18,183.61	9,621.50	4,069.53	452.68	815,342.68	16,306.85	799,035.83
2087	799,035.83	18,923.56	9,994.88	4,404.87	488.65	852,861.39	17,057.23	835,804.16
2088	835,804.16	19,665.54	10,426.48	4,754.31	518.25	891,836.46	17,836.73	873,999.73
2089	873,999.73	20,456.82	11,256.14	4,815.19	452.77	932,364.25	18,647.28	913,716.96
2090	913,716.96	21,282.20	11,704.34	5,185.30	500.67	974,500.61	19,490.01	955,010.59

Table A.1 – *Continued from previous page...*

Year	Beginning FAST Balance	Contribution	FAST Retirement Payout	FAST Residual Payout	Healthcare Loan Repayment	FAST Balance Plus 6.2% Growth	FAST Charge	Ending FAST Balance
2091	955,010.59	22,147.92	12,138.54	5,602.19	532.63	1,018,336.02	20,366.72	997,969.30
2092	997,969.30	23,044.23	12,618.50	6,036.29	549.32	1,063,921.60	21,278.43	1,042,643.17
2093	1,042,643.17	23,977.32	13,104.33	6,502.99	550.92	1,111,342.91	22,226.86	1,089,116.05
2094	1,089,116.05	24,953.72	13,625.76	6,948.67	557.67	1,160,699.81	23,214.00	1,137,485.81
2095	1,137,485.81	25,977.78	14,641.13	7,006.22	493.59	1,212,084.65	24,241.69	1,187,842.95
2096	1,187,842.95	27,021.90	15,265.70	7,458.11	512.57	1,265,509.43	25,310.19	1,240,199.24
2097	1,240,199.24	28,116.44	15,907.02	7,942.93	518.33	1,321,072.16	26,421.44	1,294,650.72
2098	1,294,650.72	29,251.33	16,556.13	8,441.55	529.19	1,378,874.44	27,577.49	1,351,296.95
2099	1,351,296.95	30,444.47	17,226.50	8,969.80	527.23	1,439,029.00	28,780.58	1,410,248.42
2100	1,410,248.42	31,688.99	17,931.69	9,516.26	528.00	1,501,627.05	30,032.54	1,471,594.51

Table A.2: PFA Borrowing Assuming 6.2% Market Return

This table contains the projected borrowing PFA will require in order to cover the Social Security guarantee and to make the healthcare loans. “Year” indicates the year to which the data correspond. “Ending FAST Balance” is the market value of the FAST accounts at the end of the year. “FAST Charge” is the annual 2% management charge. “Social Security Commitment Net FAST” is the difference between the amount retirees would have earned under Social Security and the cash flows produced by PFA. “New Healthcare Borrowing” is the new amount borrowed each year in the form of healthcare loans by plan participants. “Total Annual PFA Related Borrowing” is the annual Social Security shortfall plus the healthcare loan borrowing. “Total Annual PFA Related Borrowing Net FAST Charge” is the annual Social Security shortfall plus the healthcare loan borrowing minus the PFA charge. “Cumulative Net FAST Borrowing” is the aggregate borrowing necessary to finance PFA. See section 2.1 for a discussion on the jagged nature of these projections. All values are reported in billions of dollars.

Year	Ending FAST Balance	FAST Charge	Social Security Commitment Net FAST	New Healthcare Borrowing	Total Annual PFA Borrowing	Total Annual PFA Borrowing Net FAST Charge	Cumulative Net FAST Borrowing
2025	1,673.95	34.16	1,545.32	720.67	2,265.99	2,231.83	2,231.83
2026	3,478.32	70.99	1,676.94	717.92	2,394.86	2,323.87	4,555.70
2027	5,422.61	110.67	1,742.53	696.64	2,439.17	2,328.50	6,884.20
2028	7,512.05	153.31	1,808.22	709.60	2,517.82	2,364.51	9,248.71
2029	9,753.10	199.04	1,874.33	690.82	2,565.15	2,366.11	11,614.82
2030	12,153.24	248.03	2,053.01	677.74	2,730.75	2,482.72	14,097.54
2031	14,722.80	300.47	2,124.80	678.51	2,803.31	2,502.84	16,600.38
2032	17,471.98	356.57	2,197.29	664.31	2,861.60	2,505.03	19,105.41
2033	20,409.73	416.53	2,270.19	644.45	2,914.64	2,498.11	21,603.52
2034	23,541.40	480.44	2,342.28	653.59	2,995.87	2,515.43	24,118.95
2035	26,874.77	548.46	2,473.86	636.94	3,110.80	2,562.34	26,681.29
2036	30,423.34	620.88	2,549.21	639.48	3,188.69	2,567.81	29,249.10
2037	34,203.82	698.04	2,625.82	638.74	3,264.56	2,566.52	31,815.61
2038	38,229.86	780.20	2,704.79	612.17	3,316.96	2,536.76	34,352.37
2039	42,513.89	867.63	2,784.51	609.99	3,394.50	2,526.87	36,879.25

Table A.2 – Continued from previous page...

Year	Ending FAST Balance	FAST Charge	Social Security Commitment Net FAST	New Healthcare Borrowing	Total Annual PFA Borrowing	Total Annual PFA Borrowing Net FAST Charge	Cumulative Net FAST Borrowing
2040	47,069.31	960.60	2,864.62	612.30	3,476.92	2,516.32	39,395.56
2041	51,908.21	1,059.35	2,944.43	614.04	3,558.47	2,499.12	41,894.68
2042	57,036.41	1,164.01	3,021.78	615.20	3,636.98	2,472.97	44,367.65
2043	62,473.53	1,274.97	3,095.92	585.06	3,680.98	2,406.01	46,773.66
2044	68,225.58	1,392.36	3,171.85	582.91	3,754.76	2,362.40	49,136.06
2045	74,300.87	1,516.34	3,252.54	579.59	3,832.13	2,315.79	51,451.85
2046	80,713.01	1,647.20	3,326.08	570.51	3,896.59	2,249.39	53,701.24
2047	87,476.86	1,785.24	3,398.42	565.45	3,963.87	2,178.63	55,879.87
2048	94,603.50	1,930.68	3,468.60	544.80	4,013.40	2,082.72	57,962.59
2049	102,106.77	2,083.81	3,530.44	552.99	4,083.43	1,999.62	59,962.21
2050	109,991.91	2,244.73	3,593.76	540.90	4,134.66	1,889.93	61,852.14
2051	118,287.16	2,414.02	3,660.39	532.06	4,192.45	1,778.43	63,630.58
2052	126,998.19	2,591.80	3,720.08	528.10	4,248.18	1,656.38	65,286.95
2053	136,135.92	2,778.28	3,775.07	512.99	4,288.06	1,509.78	66,796.74
2054	145,711.18	2,973.70	3,823.65	503.04	4,326.69	1,352.99	68,149.72
2055	155,727.49	3,178.11	3,668.04	503.00	4,171.04	992.93	69,142.65
2056	166,198.72	3,391.81	3,700.44	488.56	4,189.00	797.19	69,939.84
2057	177,150.96	3,615.33	3,731.51	474.24	4,205.75	590.42	70,530.25
2058	188,594.49	3,848.87	3,757.61	470.43	4,228.04	379.17	70,909.43
2059	200,566.80	4,093.20	3,790.21	459.48	4,249.69	156.49	71,065.92
2060	213,080.44	4,348.58	3,793.87	460.85	4,254.72	-93.86	70,972.06
2061	226,157.64	4,615.46	3,814.29	438.46	4,252.75	-362.71	70,609.35
2062	239,809.12	4,894.06	3,823.28	422.14	4,245.42	-648.64	69,960.71

Table A.2 – Continued from previous page...

Year	Ending FAST Balance	FAST Charge	Social Security Commitment Net FAST	New Healthcare Borrowing	Total Annual PFA Borrowing	Total Annual PFA Borrowing Net FAST Charge	Cumulative Net FAST Borrowing
2063	254,052.99	5,184.75	3,824.30	414.25	4,238.55	-946.20	69,014.52
2064	268,914.13	5,488.04	3,822.49	406.08	4,228.57	-1,259.47	67,755.05
2065	284,408.14	5,804.25	3,808.85	388.26	4,197.11	-1,607.14	66,147.91
2066	300,544.52	6,133.56	3,754.70	387.72	4,142.42	-1,991.14	64,156.77
2067	317,337.76	6,476.28	3,720.31	353.63	4,073.94	-2,402.34	61,754.43
2068	334,805.52	6,832.77	3,670.19	338.78	4,008.97	-2,823.80	58,930.63
2069	352,961.89	7,203.30	3,602.60	323.81	3,926.41	-3,276.89	55,653.74
2070	371,844.52	7,588.66	3,542.05	302.08	3,844.13	-3,744.53	51,909.21
2071	391,456.35	7,988.91	3,449.42	279.48	3,728.90	-4,260.01	47,649.20
2072	411,795.15	8,403.98	3,294.83	276.81	3,571.64	-4,832.34	42,816.85
2073	432,910.73	8,834.91	3,204.69	248.04	3,452.73	-5,382.18	37,434.68
2074	454,831.13	9,282.27	3,099.99	229.32	3,329.31	-5,952.96	31,481.72
2075	477,650.87	9,747.98	3,028.90	206.71	3,235.61	-6,512.37	24,969.35
2076	501,404.07	10,232.74	2,944.55	187.53	3,132.08	-7,100.66	17,868.70
2077	526,122.99	10,737.20	2,857.48	158.68	3,016.16	-7,721.04	10,147.66
2078	551,852.58	11,262.30	2,709.60	185.41	2,895.01	-8,367.29	1,780.37
2079	578,632.58	11,808.83	2,626.03	157.43	2,783.46	-9,025.37	-7,245.00
2080	606,502.52	12,377.60	2,527.93	132.93	2,660.86	-9,716.74	-16,961.74
2081	635,497.20	12,969.33	2,414.12	116.52	2,530.64	-10,438.69	-27,400.43
2082	665,679.86	13,585.30	2,297.79	87.31	2,385.10	-11,200.20	-38,600.64
2083	697,081.34	14,226.15	2,166.19	70.07	2,236.26	-11,989.89	-50,590.53
2084	729,735.63	14,892.56	1,944.24	117.08	2,061.32	-12,831.24	-63,421.77
2085	763,702.75	15,585.77	1,806.92	86.04	1,892.96	-13,692.81	-77,114.58

Table A.2 – Continued from previous page...

Year	Ending FAST Balance	FAST Charge	Social Security Commitment Net FAST	New Healthcare Borrowing	Total Annual PFA Borrowing	Total Annual PFA Borrowing Charge	Cumulative Net FAST Borrowing
2086	799,035.83	16,306.85	1,663.92	46.65	1,710.57	-14,596.28	-91,710.86
2087	835,804.16	17,057.23	1,512.38	9.15	1,521.53	-15,535.70	-107,246.56
2088	873,999.73	17,836.73	1,308.73	-8.00	1,300.73	-16,536.00	-123,782.56
2089	913,716.96	18,647.28	1,016.54	50.32	1,066.86	-17,580.42	-141,362.97
2090	955,010.59	19,490.01	818.29	14.07	832.36	-18,657.65	-160,020.62
2091	997,969.30	20,366.72	609.76	-13.84	595.92	-19,770.80	-179,791.42
2092	1,042,643.17	21,278.43	361.58	-20.93	340.65	-20,937.78	-200,729.20
2093	1,089,116.05	22,226.86	99.09	-25.34	73.75	-22,153.11	-222,882.31
2094	1,137,485.81	23,214.00	-152.95	-25.25	-178.20	-23,392.20	-246,274.51
2095	1,187,842.95	24,241.69	-484.84	32.91	-451.93	-24,693.62	-270,968.13
2096	1,240,199.24	25,310.19	-793.39	22.02	-771.37	-26,081.56	-297,049.68
2097	1,294,650.72	26,421.44	-1,123.75	24.53	-1,099.22	-27,520.66	-324,570.34
2098	1,351,296.95	27,577.49	-1,446.82	14.31	-1,432.51	-29,010.00	-353,580.34
2099	1,410,248.42	28,780.58	-1,790.86	17.53	-1,773.33	-30,553.91	-384,134.25
2100	1,471,594.51	30,032.54	-2,156.92	23.86	-2,133.06	-32,165.60	-416,299.85

Table A.3: PFA Impact on the Government Assuming 6.2% Market Return

This table contains the projected PFA impact on the Federal Government of the United State of America. “Year” indicates the year to which the data correspond. “Federal Deficit” is the projected Federal Deficit under current environment. “Total Federal Surplus (PFA)” represents the amount of surplus the Federal Government would run if PFA were enacted and fully implemented, including interest on any debt issued to support PFA and benefit once the FAST Charge can be distributed to the government. “Total Federal Surplus (PFA with Excess FAST Charge)” represents the Federal Surplus when the FAST Charge is applied back to the Federal Government budget after it has completely covered all borrowing of the plan. “Federal Debt Held by the Public” is the amount of debt the Federal Government is expected to carry under the current environment. “FAST Charge” is the annual 2% management charge. “Total PFA Borrowing Net Fast Charge” is the amount of PFA borrowing that would need to be funded by outside sources after using the Fast charge as a source of capital. See section 2.1 for a discussion on the jagged nature of these projections. All values are reported in billions of dollars.

Year	Total Federal Surplus	Federal Debt Held by the Public	Total Federal Surplus (PFA)	Total Federal Surplus (PFA with Excess FAST Charge)	FAST Charge	Total PFA Borrowing Net FAST Charge
2025	-1,771.47	29,751.40	-1,069.03	-1,069.03	34.16	2,231.83
2026	-1,623.09	31,517.19	-771.43	-771.43	70.99	4,555.70
2027	-1,689.72	33,235.19	-803.10	-803.10	110.67	6,884.20
2028	-1,758.22	35,143.31	-835.66	-835.66	153.31	9,248.71
2029	-1,829.08	36,918.47	-869.34	-869.34	199.04	11,614.82
2030	-2,065.75	38,870.76	-789.98	-789.98	248.03	14,097.54
2031	-2,147.28	40,947.31	-821.16	-821.16	300.47	16,600.38
2032	-2,231.24	43,203.50	-853.27	-853.27	356.57	19,105.41
2033	-2,317.75	45,741.44	-886.35	-886.35	416.53	21,603.52
2034	-2,406.70	48,302.76	-920.37	-920.37	480.44	24,118.95
2035	-3,024.92	51,000.04	-1,090.58	-1,090.58	548.46	26,681.29
2036	-3,138.54	53,858.86	-1,131.54	-1,131.54	620.88	29,249.10
2037	-3,255.73	56,895.79	-1,173.79	-1,173.79	698.04	31,815.61
2038	-3,376.72	60,124.18	-1,217.41	-1,217.41	780.20	34,352.37
2039	-3,501.35	63,553.72	-1,262.35	-1,262.35	867.63	36,879.25
2040	-3,629.60	67,193.22	-1,308.58	-1,308.58	960.60	39,395.56
2041	-3,761.70	71,053.55	-1,356.21	-1,356.21	1,059.35	41,894.68
2042	-3,897.83	75,153.19	-1,405.29	-1,405.29	1,164.01	44,367.65
2043	-4,038.54	79,498.36	-1,456.02	-1,456.02	1,274.97	46,773.66
2044	-4,184.18	84,085.92	-1,508.53	-1,508.53	1,392.36	49,136.06
2045	-5,279.69	88,926.53	-2,127.86	-2,127.86	1,516.34	51,451.85

Table A.3 – Continued from previous page...

Year	Total Federal Surplus	Federal Debt Held by the Public	Total Federal Surplus (PFA)	Total Federal Surplus (PFA with Excess FAST Charge)	FAST Charge	Total PFA Borrowing Net FAST Charge
2046	-5,470.03	94,037.98	-2,204.57	-2,204.57	1,647.20	53,701.24
2047	-5,667.37	99,441.29	-2,284.10	-2,284.10	1,785.24	55,879.87
2048	-5,872.03	105,139.21	-2,366.59	-2,366.59	1,930.68	57,962.59
2049	-6,084.20	111,158.92	-2,452.10	-2,452.10	2,083.81	59,962.21
2050	-6,304.21	117,495.90	-2,540.77	-2,540.77	2,244.73	61,852.14
2051	-6,532.12	124,170.80	-2,632.62	-2,632.62	2,414.02	63,630.58
2052	-6,767.81	131,200.96	-2,727.61	-2,727.61	2,591.80	65,286.95
2053	-7,011.92	138,588.05	-2,825.99	-2,825.99	2,778.28	66,796.74
2054	-7,264.56	146,337.79	-2,927.81	-2,927.81	2,973.70	68,149.72
2055	-7,264.56	146,337.79	-2,927.81	-2,927.81	3,178.11	69,142.65
2056	-7,528.16	151,647.89	-3,034.05	-3,034.05	3,391.81	69,939.84
2057	-7,801.33	157,150.67	-3,144.15	-3,144.15	3,615.33	70,530.25
2058	-8,084.42	162,853.13	-3,258.24	-3,258.24	3,848.87	70,909.43
2059	-8,377.77	168,762.51	-3,376.47	-3,376.47	4,093.20	71,065.92
2060	-8,681.77	174,886.32	-3,498.99	-3,498.99	4,348.58	70,972.06
2061	-8,996.80	181,232.34	-3,625.96	-3,625.96	4,615.46	70,609.35
2062	-9,323.27	187,808.64	-3,757.53	-3,757.53	4,894.06	69,960.71
2063	-9,661.58	194,623.56	-3,893.88	-3,893.88	5,184.75	69,014.52
2064	-10,012.16	201,685.78	-4,035.17	-4,035.17	5,488.04	67,755.05
2065	-10,375.47	209,004.27	-4,181.59	-4,181.59	5,804.25	66,147.91
2066	-10,751.96	216,588.31	-4,333.33	-4,333.33	6,133.56	64,156.77
2067	-11,142.11	224,447.55	-4,490.57	-4,490.57	6,476.28	61,754.43
2068	-11,546.42	232,591.98	-4,653.52	-4,653.52	6,832.77	58,930.63
2069	-11,965.40	241,031.95	-4,822.38	-4,822.38	7,203.30	55,653.74
2070	-12,399.58	249,778.17	-4,997.37	-4,997.37	7,588.66	51,909.21
2071	-12,849.52	258,841.76	-5,178.70	-5,178.70	7,988.91	47,649.20
2072	-13,315.78	268,234.23	-5,366.62	-5,366.62	8,403.98	42,816.85
2073	-13,798.97	277,967.53	-5,561.36	-5,561.36	8,834.91	37,434.68
2074	-14,299.69	288,054.01	-5,763.16	-5,763.16	9,282.27	31,481.72
2075	-14,818.57	298,506.50	-5,972.29	-5,972.29	9,747.98	24,969.35
2076	-15,356.29	309,338.27	-6,189.00	-6,189.00	10,232.74	17,868.70
2077	-15,913.51	320,563.09	-6,413.58	-6,413.58	10,737.20	10,147.66

Table A.3 – Continued from previous page...

Year	Total Federal Surplus	Federal Debt Held by the Public	Total Federal Surplus (PFA)	Total Federal Surplus (PFA with Excess FAST Charge)	FAST Charge	Total PFA Borrowing Net FAST Charge
2078	-16,490.96	332,195.23	-6,646.30	-6,646.30	11,262.30	1,780.37
2079	-17,089.36	344,249.45	-6,887.48	4,921.35	11,808.83	-7,245.00
2080	-17,709.47	356,741.07	-7,137.40	5,240.20	12,377.60	-16,961.74
2081	-18,352.09	369,685.98	-7,396.39	5,572.94	12,969.33	-27,400.43
2082	-19,018.02	383,100.61	-7,664.78	5,920.52	13,585.30	-38,600.64
2083	-19,708.12	397,002.01	-7,942.91	6,283.24	14,226.15	-50,590.53
2084	-20,423.26	411,407.85	-8,231.13	6,661.43	14,892.56	-63,421.77
2085	-21,164.35	426,336.42	-8,529.81	7,055.96	15,585.77	-77,114.58
2086	-21,932.33	441,806.70	-8,839.32	7,467.53	16,306.85	-91,710.86
2087	-22,728.18	457,838.35	-9,160.07	7,897.16	17,057.23	-107,246.56
2088	-23,552.91	474,451.73	-9,492.46	8,344.27	17,836.73	-123,782.56
2089	-24,407.56	491,667.95	-9,836.91	8,810.37	18,647.28	-141,362.97
2090	-25,293.23	509,508.88	-10,193.86	9,296.15	19,490.01	-160,020.62
2091	-26,211.04	527,997.21	-10,563.76	9,802.96	20,366.72	-179,791.42
2092	-27,162.14	547,156.41	-10,947.08	10,331.35	21,278.43	-200,729.20
2093	-28,147.76	567,010.83	-11,344.31	10,882.55	22,226.86	-222,882.31
2094	-29,169.15	587,585.70	-11,755.96	11,458.04	23,214.00	-246,274.51
2095	-30,227.60	608,907.16	-12,182.54	12,059.15	24,241.69	-270,968.13
2096	-31,324.45	631,002.30	-12,624.60	12,685.59	25,310.19	-297,049.68
2097	-32,461.11	653,899.21	-13,082.71	13,338.73	26,421.44	-324,570.34
2098	-33,639.01	677,626.96	-13,557.43	14,020.06	27,577.49	-353,580.34
2099	-34,859.66	702,215.71	-14,049.39	14,731.19	28,780.58	-384,134.25
2100	-36,124.59	727,696.70	-14,559.19	15,473.35	30,032.54	-416,299.85

Table A.4: PFA Cash Flows Assuming 10.2% Market Return

This table contains the projected PFA cash flows under the base case scenario considered in this paper. Reading across the table you can follow the life cycle of the aggregate FAST accounts just as is described in section 1.1. “Year” indicates the year to which the data correspond. “Beginning FAST Balance” is the aggregate balance of all FAST accounts at the beginning of the year. “Contribution” is the amount FAST participants contribute to their accounts, which is 15.3% of their wages. “FAST Retirement Payout” represents the amount that gets distributed to retirees from their FAST accounts. “FAST Residual Payout” is the amount that gets paid out to the designated beneficiaries after the original account holder has passed. “Healthcare Loan Repayment” is the amount paid toward outstanding healthcare loans by plan participants. “FAST Balance Plus 10.2% Growth” is the account value after combining the beginning balance with the contribution and allowing it to grow at 10.2%. “FAST Charge” is the annual 2% management charge. “Ending FAST Balance” is the market value of the FAST accounts at the end of the year. See section 2.1 for a discussion on the jagged nature of these projections. All values are reported in billions of dollars.

Year	Beginning FAST Balance	Contribution	FAST Retirement Payout	Healthcare Loan Repayment	FAST Residual Payout	FAST Balance Plus 10.2% Growth	FAST Charge	Ending FAST Balance
2025	0.00	1,608.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,772.45	35.45	1,737.00
2026	1,737.00	1,669.81	1.73	0.00	0.00	3,752.40	75.05	3,677.35
2027	3,677.35	1,736.91	5.31	0.00	0.00	5,960.67	119.21	5,841.46
2028	5,841.46	1,805.38	11.06	0.00	0.00	8,414.63	168.29	8,246.33
2029	8,246.33	1,876.40	19.35	0.00	0.00	11,133.93	222.68	10,911.25
2030	10,911.25	1,950.14	29.76	0.00	0.00	14,140.46	282.81	13,857.65
2031	13,857.65	2,029.19	42.58	0.00	0.00	17,460.37	349.21	17,111.16
2032	17,111.16	2,113.14	58.15	0.00	0.00	21,121.10	422.42	20,698.68
2033	20,698.68	2,200.83	77.14	0.00	0.00	25,150.25	503.01	24,647.25
2034	24,647.25	2,289.54	101.12	0.00	0.00	29,572.90	591.46	28,981.45
2035	28,981.45	2,381.13	127.74	1.69	0.71	34,418.15	688.36	33,729.79
2036	33,729.79	2,479.66	155.75	5.17	2.18	39,723.08	794.46	38,928.62
2037	38,928.62	2,586.60	191.25	5.36	2.26	45,530.63	910.61	44,620.01
2038	44,620.01	2,699.96	223.83	11.25	4.61	51,882.47	1,037.65	50,844.82
2039	50,844.82	2,818.65	259.00	19.71	8.05	58,821.13	1,176.42	57,644.71
2040	57,644.71	2,943.09	297.75	30.63	12.08	66,392.57	1,327.85	65,064.72

Table A.4 – Continued from previous page...

Year	Beginning FAST Balance	Contribution	FAST Retirement Payout	Healthcare Loan Repayment	FAST Residual Payout	FAST Balance Plus 10.2% Growth	FAST Charge	Ending FAST Balance
2041	65,064.72	3,072.36	341.28	44.56	16.54	74,643.64	1,492.87	73,150.77
2042	73,150.77	3,202.60	393.46	61.24	22.18	83,615.88	1,672.32	81,943.57
2043	81,943.57	3,343.47	473.44	65.02	21.47	93,369.26	1,867.39	91,501.88
2044	91,501.88	3,485.20	543.37	87.18	27.57	103,950.51	2,079.01	101,871.50
2045	101,871.50	3,630.35	622.96	114.90	35.52	115,410.79	2,308.22	113,102.57
2046	113,102.57	3,780.71	708.72	148.47	45.11	127,811.04	2,556.22	125,254.82
2047	125,254.82	3,938.24	805.22	188.17	54.44	141,216.04	2,824.32	138,391.72
2048	138,391.72	4,099.91	917.14	231.98	63.84	155,689.10	3,113.78	152,575.32
2049	152,575.32	4,266.93	1,090.61	246.44	60.25	171,300.33	3,426.01	167,874.32
2050	167,874.32	4,435.92	1,241.67	298.26	71.40	188,110.21	3,762.20	184,348.00
2051	184,348.00	4,620.42	1,400.41	359.96	82.29	206,212.60	4,124.25	202,088.35
2052	202,088.35	4,807.40	1,584.38	431.41	93.65	225,674.51	4,513.49	221,161.02
2053	221,161.02	4,998.93	1,788.70	515.63	104.94	246,573.26	4,931.47	241,641.79
2054	241,641.79	5,195.71	2,011.03	614.99	120.47	268,988.29	5,379.77	263,608.52
2055	263,608.52	5,395.71	2,371.34	652.84	109.66	292,989.17	5,859.78	287,129.39
2056	287,129.39	5,602.08	2,666.73	769.37	125.92	318,664.74	6,373.29	312,291.45
2057	312,291.45	5,824.19	2,977.69	906.12	146.16	346,122.41	6,922.45	339,199.96
2058	339,199.96	6,050.12	3,312.29	1,067.15	169.41	375,452.76	7,509.06	367,943.71
2059	367,943.71	6,294.28	3,655.92	1,252.49	190.21	406,791.59	8,135.83	398,655.76
2060	398,655.76	6,545.98	4,216.10	1,324.03	171.71	440,237.86	8,804.76	431,433.11
2061	431,433.11	6,809.62	4,646.29	1,539.16	197.82	475,909.12	9,518.18	466,390.94
2062	466,390.94	7,079.79	5,120.13	1,788.16	222.55	513,906.56	10,278.13	503,628.43
2063	503,628.43	7,362.72	5,642.40	2,070.77	245.53	554,341.76	11,086.84	543,254.92
2064	543,254.92	7,657.03	6,184.34	2,400.17	270.92	597,346.29	11,946.93	585,399.37
2065	585,399.37	7,965.81	6,801.37	2,760.04	294.53	643,027.20	12,860.54	630,166.65

Table A.4 – Continued from previous page...

Year	Beginning FAST Balance	Contribution	FAST Retirement Payout	Healthcare Loan Repayment	FAST Residual Payout	FAST Balance Plus 10.2% Growth	FAST Charge	Ending FAST Balance
2066	630,166.65	8,282.02	7,798.84	2,913.04	253.81	691,486.24	13,829.72	677,656.52
2067	677,656.52	8,608.61	8,563.02	3,328.56	296.80	742,832.58	14,856.65	727,975.92
2068	727,975.92	8,949.19	9,393.55	3,809.34	331.31	797,176.79	15,943.54	781,233.26
2069	781,233.26	9,303.91	10,301.94	4,354.00	366.21	854,617.54	17,092.35	837,525.19
2070	837,525.19	9,675.68	11,224.68	4,989.54	396.39	915,310.47	18,306.21	897,004.26
2071	897,004.26	10,061.77	12,242.91	5,697.49	424.31	979,348.86	19,586.98	959,761.88
2072	959,761.88	10,448.56	13,920.91	6,005.86	340.99	1,046,836.83	20,936.74	1,025,900.10
2073	1,025,900.10	10,856.67	15,066.39	6,771.12	409.52	1,117,989.72	22,359.79	1,095,629.93
2074	1,095,629.93	11,279.12	16,242.33	7,660.35	444.85	1,192,982.78	23,859.66	1,169,123.13
2075	1,169,123.13	11,744.74	17,398.64	8,600.56	484.24	1,272,131.65	25,442.63	1,246,689.02
2076	1,246,689.02	12,227.08	18,572.46	9,671.50	505.94	1,355,643.16	27,112.86	1,328,530.29
2077	1,328,530.29	12,723.90	19,780.35	10,839.68	534.12	1,443,730.26	28,874.61	1,414,855.66
2078	1,414,855.66	13,245.34	21,907.24	11,390.78	401.13	1,536,630.83	30,732.62	1,505,898.22
2079	1,505,898.22	13,782.49	23,211.52	12,678.77	494.14	1,634,592.48	32,691.85	1,601,900.63
2080	1,601,900.63	14,337.79	24,524.18	14,153.67	548.57	1,737,867.23	34,757.34	1,703,109.89
2081	1,703,109.89	14,914.27	25,896.35	15,769.32	589.46	1,846,697.47	36,933.95	1,809,763.52
2082	1,809,763.52	15,528.35	27,245.13	17,577.27	629.75	1,961,383.38	39,227.67	1,922,155.72
2083	1,922,155.72	16,157.33	28,595.61	19,582.81	674.29	2,082,185.29	41,643.71	2,040,541.58
2084	2,040,541.58	16,799.65	31,453.56	20,532.94	468.85	2,209,384.24	44,187.68	2,165,196.56
2085	2,165,196.56	17,478.29	32,922.29	22,733.93	609.58	2,343,302.77	46,866.06	2,296,436.71
2086	2,296,436.71	18,183.61	34,368.81	25,242.98	678.08	2,484,272.16	49,685.44	2,434,586.71
2087	2,434,586.71	18,923.56	35,750.10	28,037.96	732.88	2,632,666.24	52,653.32	2,580,012.92
2088	2,580,012.92	19,665.54	37,271.68	31,026.29	786.80	2,788,714.24	55,774.28	2,732,939.95
2089	2,732,939.95	20,456.82	40,874.11	32,482.08	500.51	2,952,853.15	59,057.06	2,893,796.09
2090	2,893,796.09	21,282.20	42,449.85	35,790.54	675.05	3,125,451.47	62,509.03	3,062,942.44

Table A.4 – *Continued from previous page...*

Year	Beginning FAST Balance	Contribution	FAST Retirement Payout	Healthcare Loan Re-payment	FAST Residual Payout	FAST Balance Plus 10.2% Growth	FAST Charge	Ending FAST Balance
2091	3,062,942.44	22,147.92	43,962.65	39,516.50	727.84	3,306,973.46	66,139.47	3,240,834.00
2092	3,240,834.00	23,044.23	45,647.58	43,434.28	740.19	3,497,809.91	69,956.20	3,427,853.71
2093	3,427,853.71	23,977.32	47,362.61	47,609.39	735.90	3,698,447.69	73,968.95	3,624,478.74
2094	3,624,478.74	24,953.72	49,278.47	51,861.73	724.66	3,909,419.50	78,188.39	3,831,231.11
2095	3,831,231.11	25,977.78	53,823.97	54,049.67	469.88	4,131,249.63	82,624.99	4,048,624.64
2096	4,048,624.64	27,021.90	56,107.78	58,581.71	603.65	4,364,309.44	87,286.19	4,277,023.25
2097	4,277,023.25	28,116.44	58,462.98	63,498.42	636.40	4,609,161.18	92,183.22	4,516,977.95
2098	4,516,977.95	29,251.33	60,870.64	68,744.67	629.39	4,866,415.01	97,328.30	4,769,086.71
2099	4,769,086.71	30,444.47	63,374.62	74,285.52	616.53	5,136,702.46	102,734.05	5,033,968.41
2100	5,033,968.41	31,688.99	66,002.51	80,138.38	614.26	5,420,630.28	108,412.61	5,312,217.68

Table A.5: PFA Borrowing Assuming 10.2% Market Return

This table contains the projected borrowing PFA will require in order to cover the Social Security guarantee and to make the healthcare loans. “Year” indicates the year to which the data correspond. “Ending FAST Balance” is the market value of the FAST accounts at the end of the year. “FAST Charge” is the annual 2% management charge. “Social Security Commitment Net FAST” is the difference between the amount retirees would have earned under Social Security and the cash flows produced by PFA. “New Healthcare Borrowing” is the new amount borrowed each year in the form of healthcare loans by plan participants. “Total Annual PFA Related Borrowing” is the annual Social Security shortfall plus the healthcare loan borrowing. “Total Annual PFA Related Borrowing Net FAST Charge” is the annual Social Security shortfall plus the healthcare loan borrowing minus the PFA charge. “Cumulative Net FAST Borrowing” is the aggregate borrowing necessary to finance PFA. See section 2.1 for a discussion on the jagged nature of these projections. All values are reported in billions of dollars.

Year	Ending FAST Balance	FAST Charge	Social Security Commitment Net FAST	New Healthcare Borrowing	Total Annual PFA Borrowing	Total Annual PFA Borrowing Net FAST Charge	Cumulative Net FAST Borrowing
2025	1,737.00	35.45	1,545.32	720.67	2,265.99	2,230.54	2,230.54
2026	3,677.35	75.05	1,676.88	717.92	2,394.80	2,319.75	4,550.29
2027	5,841.46	119.21	1,742.21	696.64	2,438.85	2,319.64	6,869.93
2028	8,246.33	168.29	1,807.30	709.60	2,516.90	2,348.61	9,218.54
2029	10,911.25	222.68	1,872.29	690.82	2,563.11	2,340.43	11,558.97
2030	13,857.65	282.81	2,049.22	677.74	2,726.96	2,444.15	14,003.12
2031	17,111.16	349.21	2,118.45	678.51	2,796.96	2,447.75	16,450.87
2032	20,698.68	422.42	2,187.37	664.31	2,851.68	2,429.26	18,880.13
2033	24,647.25	503.01	2,255.45	644.45	2,899.90	2,396.89	21,277.02
2034	28,981.45	591.46	2,320.99	653.59	2,974.58	2,383.12	23,660.14
2035	33,729.79	688.36	2,444.22	636.72	3,080.94	2,392.58	26,052.72
2036	38,928.62	794.46	2,509.40	638.74	3,148.14	2,353.68	28,406.40
2037	44,620.01	910.61	2,573.42	637.91	3,211.33	2,300.72	30,707.11
2038	50,844.82	1,037.65	2,637.88	610.44	3,248.32	2,210.67	32,917.78
2039	57,644.71	1,176.42	2,700.29	606.89	3,307.18	2,130.76	35,048.55

Table A.5 – Continued from previous page...

Year	Ending FAST Balance	FAST Charge	Social Security Commitment Net FAST	New Healthcare Borrowing	Total Annual PFA Borrowing	Total Annual PFA Borrowing Net FAST Charge	Cumulative Net FAST Borrowing
2040	65,064.72	1,327.85	2,759.74	607.54	3,367.28	2,039.43	37,087.97
2041	73,150.77	1,492.87	2,814.67	607.36	3,422.03	1,929.16	39,017.13
2042	81,943.57	1,672.32	2,861.63	605.96	3,467.59	1,795.27	40,812.40
2043	91,501.88	1,867.39	2,897.59	575.61	3,473.20	1,605.81	42,418.21
2044	101,871.50	2,079.01	2,929.41	571.16	3,500.57	1,421.56	43,839.77
2045	113,102.57	2,308.22	2,958.48	563.66	3,522.14	1,213.92	45,053.69
2046	125,254.82	2,556.22	2,972.41	549.38	3,521.79	965.57	46,019.26
2047	138,391.72	2,824.32	2,974.37	539.24	3,513.61	689.29	46,708.55
2048	152,575.32	3,113.78	2,961.92	513.32	3,475.24	361.46	47,070.01
2049	167,874.32	3,426.01	2,922.53	521.87	3,444.40	18.39	47,088.40
2050	184,348.00	3,762.20	2,873.68	502.94	3,376.62	-385.58	46,702.82
2051	202,088.35	4,124.25	2,812.80	488.50	3,301.30	-822.95	45,879.88
2052	221,161.02	4,513.49	2,722.40	478.98	3,201.38	-1,312.11	44,567.76
2053	241,641.79	4,931.47	2,604.75	458.05	3,062.80	-1,868.67	42,699.10
2054	263,608.52	5,379.77	2,459.94	436.90	2,896.84	-2,482.93	40,216.16
2055	287,129.39	5,859.78	2,061.78	441.79	2,503.57	-3,356.21	36,859.95
2056	312,291.45	6,373.29	1,834.41	418.80	2,253.21	-4,120.08	32,739.87
2057	339,199.96	6,922.45	1,577.95	392.07	1,970.02	-4,952.43	27,787.43
2058	367,943.71	7,509.06	1,280.50	373.38	1,653.88	-5,855.18	21,932.26
2059	398,655.76	8,135.83	956.91	350.45	1,307.36	-6,828.47	15,103.79
2060	431,433.11	8,804.76	538.03	359.12	897.15	-7,907.61	7,196.18
2061	466,390.94	9,518.18	113.26	319.82	433.08	-9,085.10	-1,888.92
2062	503,628.43	10,278.13	-381.02	286.41	-94.61	-10,372.74	-12,261.66

Table A.5 – Continued from previous page...

Year	Ending FAST Balance	FAST Charge	Social Security Commitment Net FAST	New Healthcare Borrowing	Total Annual PFA Borrowing	Total Annual PFA Borrowing Net FAST Charge	Cumulative Net FAST Borrowing
2063	543,254.92	11,086.84	-949.05	264.46	-684.59	-11,771.43	-24,033.08
2064	585,399.37	11,946.93	-1,574.94	238.58	-1,336.36	-13,283.29	-37,316.37
2065	630,166.65	12,860.54	-2,297.49	207.50	-2,089.99	-14,950.53	-52,266.90
2066	677,656.52	13,829.72	-3,184.37	231.91	-2,952.46	-16,782.18	-69,049.08
2067	727,975.92	14,856.65	-4,090.93	170.25	-3,920.68	-18,777.33	-87,826.41
2068	781,233.26	15,943.54	-5,119.18	132.86	-4,986.32	-20,929.86	-108,756.27
2069	837,525.19	17,092.35	-6,278.90	93.63	-6,185.27	-23,277.62	-132,033.89
2070	897,004.26	18,306.21	-7,533.20	56.20	-7,477.00	-25,783.21	-157,817.10
2071	959,761.88	19,586.98	-8,944.38	16.63	-8,927.75	-28,514.73	-186,331.83
2072	1,025,900.10	20,936.74	-10,604.31	67.49	-10,536.82	-31,473.56	-217,805.40
2073	1,095,629.93	22,359.79	-12,176.78	-6.12	-12,182.90	-34,542.69	-252,348.08
2074	1,169,123.13	23,859.66	-13,891.39	-46.04	-13,937.43	-37,797.09	-290,145.17
2075	1,246,689.02	25,442.63	-15,624.64	-89.63	-15,714.27	-41,156.90	-331,302.07
2076	1,328,530.29	27,112.86	-17,492.94	-119.68	-17,612.62	-44,725.48	-376,027.54
2077	1,414,855.66	28,874.61	-19,478.89	-162.54	-19,641.43	-48,516.04	-424,543.58
2078	1,505,898.22	30,732.62	-21,752.61	-42.09	-21,794.70	-52,527.32	-477,070.90
2079	1,601,900.63	32,691.85	-23,925.93	-137.24	-24,063.17	-56,755.02	-533,825.92
2080	1,703,109.89	34,757.34	-26,279.35	-199.68	-26,479.03	-61,236.37	-595,062.29
2081	1,809,763.52	36,933.95	-28,817.27	-242.17	-29,059.44	-65,993.39	-661,055.68
2082	1,922,155.72	39,227.67	-31,507.77	-295.39	-31,803.16	-71,030.83	-732,086.52
2083	2,040,541.58	41,643.71	-34,380.65	-341.99	-34,722.64	-76,366.35	-808,452.87
2084	2,165,196.56	44,187.68	-37,688.06	-150.32	-37,838.38	-82,026.06	-890,478.93
2085	2,296,436.71	46,866.06	-40,838.94	-291.36	-41,130.30	-87,996.36	-978,475.29

Table A.5 – Continued from previous page...

Year	Ending FAST Balance	FAST Charge	Social Security Commitment Net FAST	New Healthcare Borrowing	Total Annual PFA Borrowing	Total Annual PFA Borrowing Net FAST Charge	Cumulative Net FAST Borrowing
2086	2,434,586.71	49,685.44	-44,256.84	-366.89	-44,623.73	-94,309.17	-1,072,784.46
2087	2,580,012.92	52,653.32	-47,875.93	-434.02	-48,309.95	-100,963.27	-1,173,747.73
2088	2,732,939.95	55,774.28	-51,808.45	-487.20	-52,295.65	-108,069.93	-1,281,817.66
2089	2,893,796.09	59,057.06	-56,268.32	-214.51	-56,482.83	-115,539.89	-1,397,357.54
2090	3,062,942.44	62,509.03	-60,532.46	-387.19	-60,919.65	-123,428.68	-1,520,786.22
2091	3,240,834.00	66,139.47	-65,128.66	-446.49	-65,575.15	-131,714.62	-1,652,500.84
2092	3,427,853.71	69,956.20	-70,065.49	-459.95	-70,525.44	-140,481.64	-1,792,982.48
2093	3,624,478.74	73,968.95	-75,265.59	-469.28	-75,734.87	-149,703.82	-1,942,686.30
2094	3,831,231.11	78,188.39	-80,718.72	-461.87	-81,180.59	-159,368.98	-2,102,055.28
2095	4,048,624.64	82,624.99	-86,711.13	-219.14	-86,930.27	-169,555.26	-2,271,610.54
2096	4,277,023.25	87,286.19	-92,759.07	-354.00	-93,113.07	-180,399.26	-2,452,009.79
2097	4,516,977.95	92,183.22	-99,235.20	-388.55	-99,623.75	-191,806.97	-2,643,816.76
2098	4,769,086.71	97,328.30	-106,064.45	-390.78	-106,455.23	-203,783.53	-2,847,600.29
2099	5,033,968.41	102,734.05	-113,254.70	-386.52	-113,641.22	-216,375.27	-3,063,975.56
2100	5,312,217.68	108,412.61	-120,849.86	-387.17	-121,237.03	-229,649.64	-3,293,625.20

Table A.6: PFA Impact on the Government Assuming 10.2% Market Return

This table contains the projected PFA impact on the Federal Government of the United State of America. “Year” indicates the year to which the data correspond. “Federal Deficit” is the projected Federal Deficit under current environment. “Total Federal Surplus (PFA)” represents the amount of surplus the Federal Government would run if PFA were enacted and fully implemented, including interest on any debt issued to support PFA and benefit once the FAST Charge can be distributed to the government. “Total Federal Surplus (PFA with Excess FAST Charge)” represents the Federal Surplus when the FAST Charge is applied back to the Federal Government budget after it has completely covered all borrowing of the plan. “Federal Debt Held by the Public” is the amount of debt the Federal Government is expected to carry under the current environment. “FAST Charge” is the annual 2% management charge. “Total PFA Borrowing Net Fast Charge” is the amount of PFA borrowing that would need to be funded by outside sources after using the Fast charge as a source of capital. See section 2.1 for a discussion on the jagged nature of these projections. All values are reported in billions of dollars.

Year	Total Federal Surplus	Federal Debt Held by the Public	Total Federal Surplus (PFA)	Total Federal Surplus (PFA with Excess FAST Charge)	FAST Charge	Total PFA Borrowing Net FAST Charge
2025	-1,771.47	29,751.40	-1,069.03	-1,069.03	35.45	2,230.54
2026	-1,623.09	31,517.19	-771.43	-771.43	75.05	4,550.29
2027	-1,689.72	33,235.19	-803.10	-803.10	119.21	6,869.93
2028	-1,758.22	35,143.31	-835.66	-835.66	168.29	9,218.54
2029	-1,829.08	36,918.47	-869.34	-869.34	222.68	11,558.97
2030	-2,065.75	38,870.76	-789.98	-789.98	282.81	14,003.12
2031	-2,147.28	40,947.31	-821.16	-821.16	349.21	16,450.87
2032	-2,231.24	43,203.50	-853.27	-853.27	422.42	18,880.13
2033	-2,317.75	45,741.44	-886.35	-886.35	503.01	21,277.02
2034	-2,406.70	48,302.76	-920.37	-920.37	591.46	23,660.14
2035	-3,024.92	51,000.04	-1,090.58	-1,090.58	688.36	26,052.72
2036	-3,138.54	53,858.86	-1,131.54	-1,131.54	794.46	28,406.40
2037	-3,255.73	56,895.79	-1,173.79	-1,173.79	910.61	30,707.11
2038	-3,376.72	60,124.18	-1,217.41	-1,217.41	1,037.65	32,917.78
2039	-3,501.35	63,553.72	-1,262.35	-1,262.35	1,176.42	35,048.55
2040	-3,629.60	67,193.22	-1,308.58	-1,308.58	1,327.85	37,087.97
2041	-3,761.70	71,053.55	-1,356.21	-1,356.21	1,492.87	39,017.13
2042	-3,897.83	75,153.19	-1,405.29	-1,405.29	1,672.32	40,812.40
2043	-4,038.54	79,498.36	-1,456.02	-1,456.02	1,867.39	42,418.21
2044	-4,184.18	84,085.92	-1,508.53	-1,508.53	2,079.01	43,839.77
2045	-5,279.69	88,926.53	-2,127.86	-2,127.86	2,308.22	45,053.69
2046	-5,470.03	94,037.98	-2,204.57	-2,204.57	2,556.22	46,019.26

Table A.6 – Continued from previous page...

Year	Total Federal Surplus	Federal Debt Held by the Public	Total Federal Surplus (PFA)	Total Federal Surplus (PFA with Excess FAST Charge)	FAST Charge	Total PFA Borrowing Net FAST Charge
2047	-5,667.37	99,441.29	-2,284.10	-2,284.10	2,824.32	46,708.55
2048	-5,872.03	105,139.21	-2,366.59	-2,366.59	3,113.78	47,070.01
2049	-6,084.20	111,158.92	-2,452.10	-2,452.10	3,426.01	47,088.40
2050	-6,304.21	117,495.90	-2,540.77	-2,540.77	3,762.20	46,702.82
2051	-6,532.12	124,170.80	-2,632.62	-2,632.62	4,124.25	45,879.88
2052	-6,767.81	131,200.96	-2,727.61	-2,727.61	4,513.49	44,567.76
2053	-7,011.92	138,588.05	-2,825.99	-2,825.99	4,931.47	42,699.10
2054	-7,264.56	146,337.79	-2,927.81	-2,927.81	5,379.77	40,216.16
2055	-7,264.56	146,337.79	-2,927.81	-2,927.81	5,859.78	36,859.95
2056	-7,528.16	151,647.89	-3,034.05	-3,034.05	6,373.29	32,739.87
2057	-7,801.33	157,150.67	-3,144.15	-3,144.15	6,922.45	27,787.43
2058	-8,084.42	162,853.13	-3,258.24	-3,258.24	7,509.06	21,932.26
2059	-8,377.77	168,762.51	-3,376.47	-3,376.47	8,135.83	15,103.79
2060	-8,681.77	174,886.32	-3,498.99	-3,498.99	8,804.76	7,196.18
2061	-8,996.80	181,232.34	-3,625.96	5,892.22	9,518.18	-1,888.92
2062	-9,323.27	187,808.64	-3,757.53	6,520.60	10,278.13	-12,261.66
2063	-9,661.58	194,623.56	-3,893.88	7,192.96	11,086.84	-24,033.08
2064	-10,012.16	201,685.78	-4,035.17	7,911.76	11,946.93	-37,316.37
2065	-10,375.47	209,004.27	-4,181.59	8,678.95	12,860.54	-52,266.90
2066	-10,751.96	216,588.31	-4,333.33	9,496.39	13,829.72	-69,049.08
2067	-11,142.11	224,447.55	-4,490.57	10,366.08	14,856.65	-87,826.41
2068	-11,546.42	232,591.98	-4,653.52	11,290.02	15,943.54	-108,756.27
2069	-11,965.40	241,031.95	-4,822.38	12,269.97	17,092.35	-132,033.89
2070	-12,399.58	249,778.17	-4,997.37	13,308.84	18,306.21	-157,817.10
2071	-12,849.52	258,841.76	-5,178.70	14,408.28	19,586.98	-186,331.83
2072	-13,315.78	268,234.23	-5,366.62	15,570.12	20,936.74	-217,805.40
2073	-13,798.97	277,967.53	-5,561.36	16,798.43	22,359.79	-252,348.08
2074	-14,299.69	288,054.01	-5,763.16	18,096.50	23,859.66	-290,145.17
2075	-14,818.57	298,506.50	-5,972.29	19,470.34	25,442.63	-331,302.07
2076	-15,356.29	309,338.27	-6,189.00	20,923.86	27,112.86	-376,027.54
2077	-15,913.51	320,563.09	-6,413.58	22,461.03	28,874.61	-424,543.58
2078	-16,490.96	332,195.23	-6,646.30	24,086.32	30,732.62	-477,070.90
2079	-17,089.36	344,249.45	-6,887.48	25,804.37	32,691.85	-533,825.92

Table A.6 – Continued from previous page...

Year	Total Federal Surplus	Federal Debt Held by the Public	Total Federal Surplus (PFA)	Total Federal Surplus (PFA with Excess FAST Charge)	FAST Charge	Total PFA Borrowing Net FAST Charge
2080	-17,709.47	356,741.07	-7,137.40	27,619.94	34,757.34	-595,062.29
2081	-18,352.09	369,685.98	-7,396.39	29,537.56	36,933.95	-661,055.68
2082	-19,018.02	383,100.61	-7,664.78	31,562.89	39,227.67	-732,086.52
2083	-19,708.12	397,002.01	-7,942.91	33,700.80	41,643.71	-808,452.87
2084	-20,423.26	411,407.85	-8,231.13	35,956.55	44,187.68	-890,478.93
2085	-21,164.35	426,336.42	-8,529.81	38,336.25	46,866.06	-978,475.29
2086	-21,932.33	441,806.70	-8,839.32	40,846.12	49,685.44	-1,072,784.46
2087	-22,728.18	457,838.35	-9,160.07	43,493.25	52,653.32	-1,173,747.73
2088	-23,552.91	474,451.73	-9,492.46	46,281.82	55,774.28	-1,281,817.66
2089	-24,407.56	491,667.95	-9,836.91	49,220.15	59,057.06	-1,397,357.54
2090	-25,293.23	509,508.88	-10,193.86	52,315.17	62,509.03	-1,520,786.22
2091	-26,211.04	527,997.21	-10,563.76	55,575.71	66,139.47	-1,652,500.84
2092	-27,162.14	547,156.41	-10,947.08	59,009.12	69,956.20	-1,792,982.48
2093	-28,147.76	567,010.83	-11,344.31	62,624.64	73,968.95	-1,942,686.30
2094	-29,169.15	587,585.70	-11,755.96	66,432.43	78,188.39	-2,102,055.28
2095	-30,227.60	608,907.16	-12,182.54	70,442.45	82,624.99	-2,271,610.54
2096	-31,324.45	631,002.30	-12,624.60	74,661.59	87,286.19	-2,452,009.79
2097	-32,461.11	653,899.21	-13,082.71	79,100.51	92,183.22	-2,643,816.76
2098	-33,639.01	677,626.96	-13,557.43	83,770.87	97,328.30	-2,847,600.29
2099	-34,859.66	702,215.71	-14,049.39	88,684.66	102,734.05	-3,063,975.56
2100	-36,124.59	727,696.70	-14,559.19	93,853.42	108,412.61	-3,293,625.20

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