

28 above the amounts paid in Social Security taxes, escaping Social Security dependence, but modest
29 income workers cannot, the system creates disproportionate dependence on the system by low and
30 middle-income workers;

31 WHEREAS, for many lower income American workers, the Social Security retirement tax
32 represents virtually all of the monthly retirement savings they assemble;

33 WHEREAS, with the individual retirement benefit currently ranging from a low of just a
34 few dollars per month to a high of approximately \$1,400 per month, and the average monthly
35 retirement benefit currently at about \$845 per month, Social Security retirement benefits amount
36 to a below poverty level subsistence for many retirees;

37 WHEREAS, although Social Security was originally intended to merely supplement other
38 core retirement income sources, the high tax rate prohibits many workers from ever adequately
39 saving and investing, and as a consequence, Social Security has become the core retirement income
40 source for many Americans;

41 WHEREAS, national demographics have shifted significantly since the system was created
42 as a part of President Roosevelt's New Deal policies;

43 WHEREAS, in 1945, 41.9 workers supported each retiree, and today just 3.3 workers
44 support each retiree;

45 WHEREAS, the ratio is expected to dwindle to 2 workers per retiree within the next 30
46 years, making the current system unsustainable;

47 WHEREAS, tax receipts currently exceed benefit payments, yet, Social Security Trustees
48 estimate that benefit payments will exceed tax receipts, producing annual deficits, beginning in
49 approximately 15 years, or the year 2015;

50 WHEREAS, the Social Security Trustees estimate the cumulative annual deficits for years
51 2015 through 2075 to reach \$21.6 trillion;

52 WHEREAS, it is unethical to perpetuate a system that accrues benefits for a current
53 generation of retirees at the expense of younger workers who will likely never collect benefits but
54 will inherit the mounting debt;

55 WHEREAS, the current system is unfair to future retirees because after a lifetime of paying
56 into the system, a worker retains no legal right nor claim to any amount or benefit, but is subject
57 to future congresses who will set the benefit rates;

58 WHEREAS, the current system is unfair to those who die prematurely because it is possible

59 to pay for a lifetime into the system yet draw only minimal benefit or even no benefit prior to death
60 and leave no residual value to any heir;

61 WHEREAS, the current system is unfair to widows ~~§ [-because they may not claim all of~~
61a ~~their~~
62 ~~deceased husband's benefit, but only half of it, and only after attaining qualification age~~
63 ~~themselves;]~~ AND WIDOWERS BECAUSE THEY MUST FOREGO EITHER THEIR OWN BENEFIT OR
63a THEIR DECEASED SPOUSE'S BENEFIT ("WIDOW(ER)" BENEFIT), AND MAY CLAIM THE WIDOW(ER)
63b BENEFIT ONLY AFTER ATTAINING QUALIFICATION AGE THEMSELVES REGARDLESS OF THE AGE
63c OF THE DECEASED SPOUSE; §

64 WHEREAS, the current system is unfair to women who leave employment to raise families
65 because many women in Utah and throughout the United States work and pay retirement taxes into
66 the system for many years but never complete the required 10 years or 40 quarters, before leaving
67 employment, making them ineligible for retirement benefits;

68 WHEREAS, the system is unfair to some ethnic minorities, including African-Americans,
69 whose life expectancies are shorter and will typically collect benefits for a shorter time period;

70 WHEREAS, retirement security is best achieved by regularly saving and investing one's
71 own money over a lifetime of work, and public policy regarding Social Security should support,
72 facilitate, and encourage saving rather than discourage or deter it;

73 WHEREAS, the objective of Social Security privatization is for individual workers to have
74 legal ownership in a retirement asset that can be used and ultimately passed on to heirs;

75 WHEREAS, even with modest return assumptions, the private, individually owned account
76 can be expected to produce a significantly enhanced retirement income;

77 WHEREAS, private, individually owned accounts accrue value and future benefits to the
78 workers regardless of future congressional actions;

79 WHEREAS, private, individually owned accounts grow on behalf of the worker whether
80 or not the worker completes 40 quarters of contributions;

81 WHEREAS, private, individually owned accounts can be passed on by inheritance to
82 spouses, children, or grandchildren, affording an opportunity for long-term inter-generational
83 wealth accumulation;

84 WHEREAS, a national system of private, individual accounts can be perpetuated without
85 end and without concern for projected dates of insolvency;

86 WHEREAS, private, individual accounts afford workers the opportunity to select from
87 among multiple investment options, including government bonds or prudent, diversified
88 investment models like those used by large pension or endowment funds;

89 WHEREAS, workers around the world are embracing privatized systems as a workable

90 solution to an overburdened government Social Security program;

91 WHEREAS, the successful pioneer Chilean model was commenced 20 years ago with at
92 least seven other Latin American countries following suit;

93 WHEREAS, Great Britain, Australia, and Singapore have also adopted private options,
94 similar reforms are underway in Russia, Hungary, Poland, and Kazakhstan, and the People's
95 Republic of China have embraced a private option with workers contributing one-half of their
96 retirement funds into an individual account system since 1996;

97 WHEREAS, some U. S. workers have enjoyed a private account system as certain
98 municipalities, including Galveston, Texas were allowed to opt out of Social Security in favor of
99 a privatized system prior to 1981; and

100 WHEREAS, since many Americans are unable to save and invest for retirement beyond
101 the 12.4% payroll tax, a privatized Social Security option may be the only hope for many lower
102 income or economically disadvantaged Americans to achieve financial empowerment and
103 retirement security:

104 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Legislature of the state of Utah urge the
105 United States Congress to enact legislation to allow individual workers to choose to remain in the
106 current system or to select a private account option.

107 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Legislature urge that the legislation not disrupt the
108 benefits paid to existing Social Security recipients.

109 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the legislation create private accounts to be owned and
110 controlled by individual employees or workers, allow the individual employee or worker discretion
111 to invest among multiple prudent and diversified investment options, and create minimum
112 guaranteed income, disability, and death benefits in the private account.

113 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Speaker of the
114 United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, and the
115 members of Utah's congressional delegation.

Legislative Review Note
as of 1-11-01 8:43 AM

A limited legal review of this legislation raises no obvious constitutional or statutory concerns.

Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel