



CLEAR VIEW WEALTH ADVISORS, LLC
Plan Well Invest Smart Live Better.

Your Social Security Timing Report

~~Prepared for: [REDACTED]~~

Prepared by: Steve Stanganelli, CFP(R), CRPC(R) CERTIFIED FINANCIAL

On: Wednesday, May 27, 2015



Assumptions

Divorcee

Name Barry

Date of Birth 5/15/1953

Gender M

Spousal Benefit if elected at FRA (or soonest available) 1,700

ex-spouse's Assumed Life Expectancy 90 years

ex-spouse's Assumed Retirement Claim Age 66 years

Assumed Inflation 2.80 %

Real Rate of Return 0.71 %

Full Retirement Age (FRA) for Retirement Benefit 66 years

Income Need \$8,400

Estimated Monthly Benefits

Age	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
Retirement Benefit	\$1,835	\$2,024	\$2,278	\$2,547	\$2,806	\$3,115	\$3,440	\$3,780	\$4,137
Spousal Benefit	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,846	\$1,898	\$1,951	\$2,006	\$2,062

Why are the estimated benefits different from my Social Security Statement?

Your Social Security Statement makes certain assumptions that differ from the assumptions we make in preparing your analysis.

First, Social Security assumes that the average wages will not increase in the future. Average wage statistics are used to index your past earnings to equal today's dollars, and to adjust formulas in the benefit calculation. We assume that the average wage will increase at the same pace as inflation, and we adjust your earnings as well as the formulas for future election years based on this assumption.

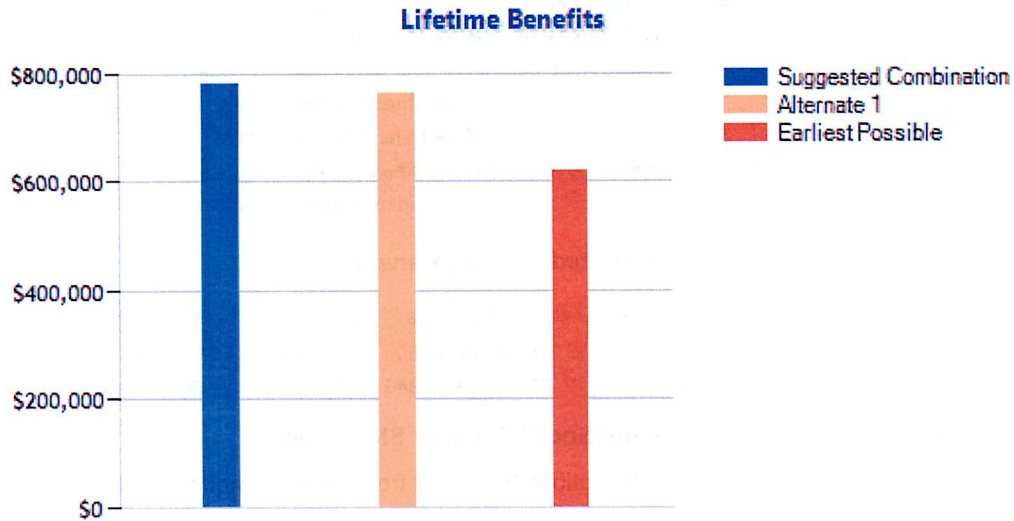
Second, your Social Security Statement does not include cost of living adjustments. Historically, cost of living adjustments have occurred regularly and a recent Social Security Trustees report (<http://www.ssa.gov/oact/tr/2014/>) assumes long term Cost of Living Adjustments to be between 1.8% and 3.8% per year with the most likely average being 2.8% per year. The benefit amounts above include Cost of Living adjustments based on the 2.80 % inflation assumption per year that you entered.

The raw dollar amount of your future benefit is of interest to most of our clients and as a result, we present that information above and through this report when potential benefit amounts are referenced. As a result, the monthly benefit amounts above and through the remainder of this report represent your benefits in future dollars. We have taken substantial care to utilize the lifetime values of different benefit elections in today's dollars, using a real rate of return of 0.71 %. Lifetime benefit values throughout this report represent the present value of benefits based on the estimated cashflows on the respective strategy cashflow tables. Cashflow tables are annual cashflows. "Strategy" in this report is used to denote a set of Social Security claiming ages and techniques, not an investment strategy.

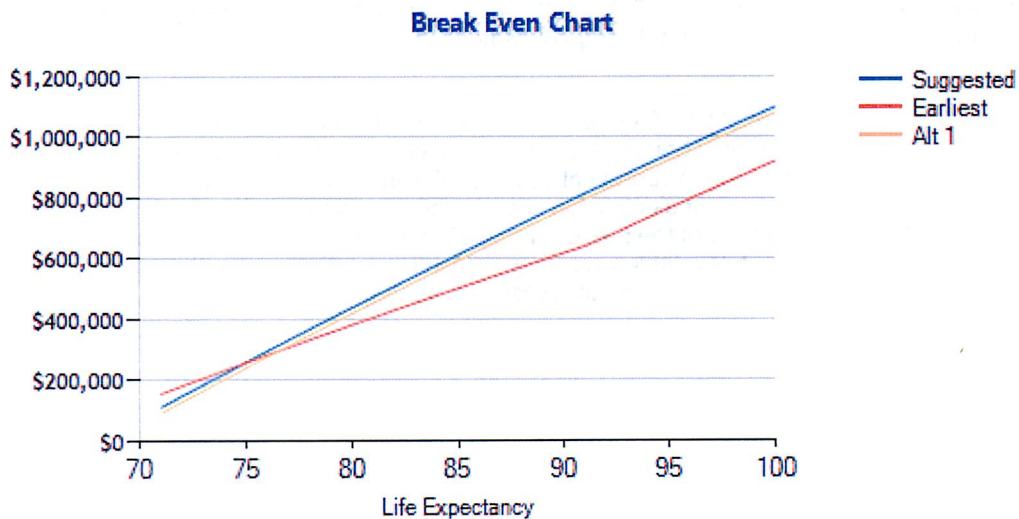
Strategy Comparison

The expected lifetime benefit using the **best** strategy is: **\$780,791**

- The expected lifetime benefit for the **first alternate** is: **\$761,537**
- The expected lifetime benefit if benefits are elected as **early** as possible is: **\$618,424**



Graph Represents Present Value of Lifetime Benefits. The break even point is the point at which the strategy offering the highest lifetime benefits changes, and is the point where two lines cross. The preceding chart and comparisons assume that Barry dies at age 90 years and their ex-spouse claims Retirement Benefits age 66 years, and dies at age 90 years



Your Suggested Social Security Strategy

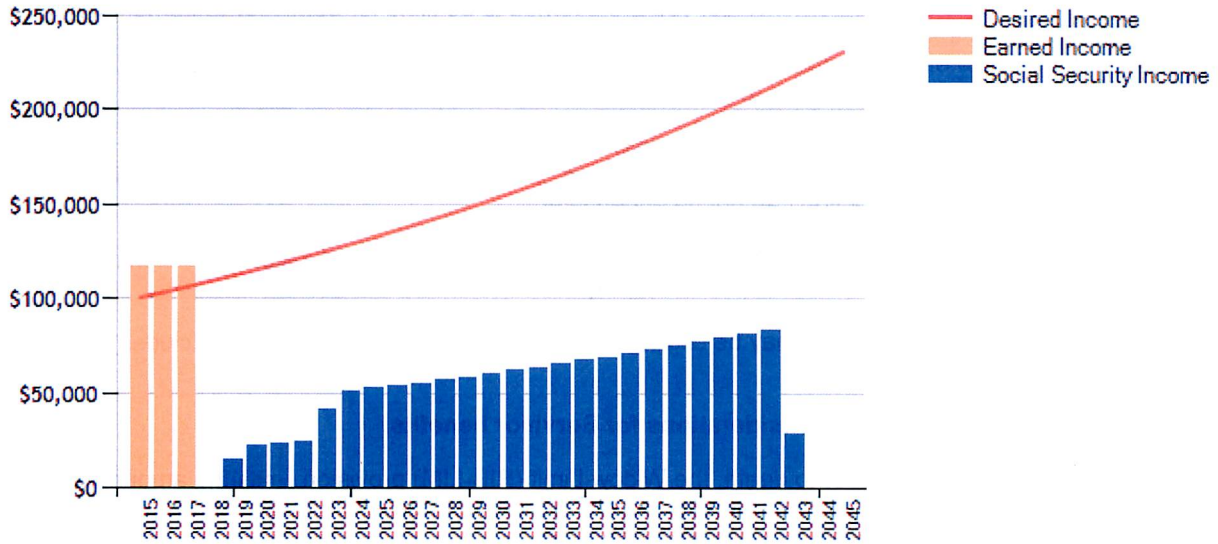
Assuming the ex-spouse elects at age 66 years

- Barry should file a restricted application for spousal benefits at age **66 years**. Your approximate spousal benefit amount will be **\$1,846**
- At age **70 years**, Barry should file for retirement benefits. Your approximate retirement benefit would be **\$4,137**

The expected lifetime benefit using this strategy is: **\$780,791**

Using the Suggested Election Ages

Estimated vs. Desired Income



The preceding charts demonstrate future value cashflows using the assumptions outlined on the assumptions page of this report, and do not include taxes or any other source of income. The desired income line is generated based on user input and inflated for future value using the same inflation assumptions.

Considerations for Divorced Individuals

Good Social Security planning explores all benefits you may be eligible for under your own earnings as well as the earnings of a spouse or ex-spouse, which may include both a divorced spouse benefit and a potential surviving divorced spouse (widow) benefit if you survive your ex-spouse.

In order to qualify for spousal benefits under an ex-spouse's earnings record, you must have been married for at least 10 years prior to your divorce, and must not be remarried. Once you have been divorced for at least two years, you are "independently entitled" to benefits under your ex-spouse's earnings record, which means that your ex-spouse will not have to claim benefits in order for you to claim spousal benefits based on his or her earnings.

You will need to bring your marriage license and divorce decree to the Social Security Office to substantiate your eligibility.

Considerations for Divorced Spouse's Benefits

If you apply for benefits prior to Full Retirement Age, you are deemed to be filing for both your retirement benefit and any spousal benefits you may be eligible for at the time of your filing. If you wait until full retirement age, you have the option to "restrict" your application to only your divorced spouse benefit, while still collecting delayed retirement credits of 8% per year on your own benefit. You can then switch to your own benefit at some point in the future.

In order to restrict your application to one class of benefits while excluding another class, the claims representative must write specific language on the application. This type of restriction can not be done online, and if the application is processed without a restriction, a restriction can not be added later.

The claimant may restrict the application by completing appropriate blocks on the application or by signing an unequivocal statement that he/she does not wish to file for a specific benefit as follows:

"I filed on (DATE) for all benefits for which I may be eligible except _____"; or "I wish to exclude _____ benefits from the scope of this application."

Considerations for Survivor benefits.

If the deceased had elected benefits prior to death, the Widow Limit (RIB-LIM) provision limits the amount that can be paid to surviving spouses or surviving ex-spouses to the higher of 82.5% of the PIA of the deceased, or the amount the deceased would have actually been receiving were he or she alive.

As a result, whether or not you receive, and how much you receive as a Widow benefit under Social Security often hinges on when your ex-spouse elected to begin his or her own retirement benefit. Since most ex-spouses have little control over when their former spouse elects benefits, we display two strategies for consideration. One strategy assumes the worst - that your ex elected at 62. The other allows you (or your advisor) to enter an assumed age that your spouse would begin benefits.