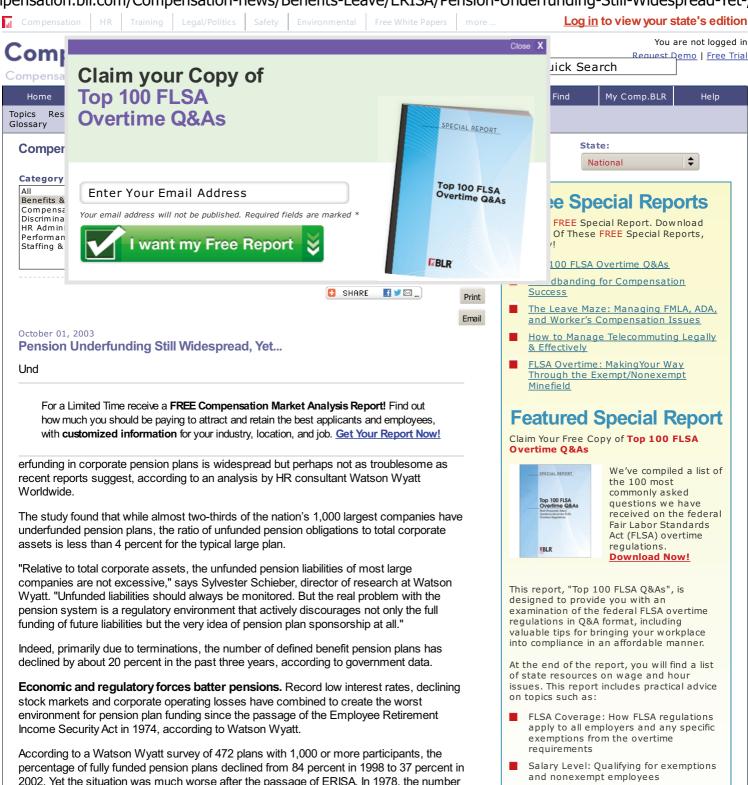
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2002. Yet the situation was much worse after the passage of ERISA. In 1978, the number of fully funded plans was only 25 percent, but by 1985 that number soared to 78 percent.

"This suggests that today's underfunding can be resolved," says Schieber. "However, in the mid-1980s, Congress curtailed tax incentives for pensions, placed new limits on funding and set up other restrictions. As a result, a new round of underfunding began showing up in earnest in the 1990s, although it was masked by the economic boom of the period."

According to Schieber, these short-sighted regulations and historically low 30-year Treasury bond rates – which determine funding requirements – have already played a significant role in the demise of many pension plans. In an attempt to find a replacement for the 30-year Treasury rate, the Senate Finance Committee has recently approved a proposal to use a bond yield curve to calculate pension liabilities. However, the outlook for this proposal is unclear as competing proposals are being considered.

Cash call of about \$80 billion this year and next. During 1999, Fortune 1000 companies contributed \$11 billion to their defined benefit plans. By 2002, this number soared to \$44 billion. Despite this infusion of dollars – more cash than had been contributed over the previous three years combined - plan funding continues to deteriorate.