§ 4050.5

Unloaded designated benefit means the designated benefit reduced by $300; except that the reduction does not apply in the case of a designated benefit determined using the missing participant annuity assumptions without adding the $300 load described in paragraph (5) of the definition of “missing participant annuity assumptions.”


§ 4050.3 Method of distribution for missing participants.

The plan administrator of a terminating plan must distribute benefits for each missing participant by—

(a) Purchasing from an insurer an irrevocable commitment that satisfies the requirements of §4041.28(c) or §4041.50 of this chapter (whichever is applicable); or

(b) Paying the PBGC a designated benefit in accordance with §§4050.4 through 4050.6 (subject to the special rules in §4050.12).

§ 4050.4 Diligent search.

(a) Search required. A diligent search must be made for each missing participant before information about the missing participant or payment is submitted to the PBGC pursuant to §4050.6.

(b) Diligence. A search is a diligent search only if the search—

(1) Begins not more than 6 months before notices of intent to terminate are issued and is carried on in such a manner that if the individual is found, distribution to the individual can reasonably be expected to be made on or before the deemed distribution date;

(2) Includes inquiry of any plan beneficiaries (including alternate payees) of the missing participant whose names and addresses are known to the plan administrator; and

(3) Includes use of a commercial locator service to search for the missing participant (without charge to the missing participant or reduction of the missing participant’s plan benefit).

§ 4050.5 Designated benefit.

(a) Amount of designated benefit. The amount of the designated benefit is the

Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation

whom the plan administrator has not located as of the date when the plan administrator pays the individual’s designated benefit to the PBGC (or distributes the individual’s benefit by purchasing an irrevocable commitment from an insurer). In the absence of proof of death, individuals not located are presumed living.

Missing participant annuity assumptions means the interest rate assumptions and actuarial methods for valuing benefits under §4044.52 of this chapter applied—

(1) As if the deemed distribution date were the termination date;

(2) Using mortality rates that are a fixed blend of 50 percent of the healthy male mortality rates in §4044.53(c)(1) of this chapter and 50 percent of the healthy female mortality rates in §4044.53(c)(2) of this chapter;

(3) Without using the expected retirement age assumptions in §§4044.55 through 4044.57 of this chapter;

(4) Without making the adjustment for expenses provided for in §4044.52(d) of this chapter; and

(5) By adding $300, as an adjustment (loading) for expenses, for each missing participant whose designated benefit without such adjustment would be greater than $5,000.

Missing participant forms and instructions means PBGC Forms 501 and 602, Schedule MP thereto, and related forms, and their instructions.

Missing participant lump sum assumptions means the interest rate and mortality assumptions and actuarial methods for determining the lump sum value of a benefit under §4022.7(d) of this chapter applied—

(1) As if the deemed distribution date were the termination date; and

(2) Without using the expected retirement age assumptions in §§4044.55 through 4044.57 of this chapter.

Pay status means, with respect to a benefit under a plan, that the plan administrator has made or (except for administrative delay or a waiting period) would have made one or more benefit payments.

Post-distribution certification means the post-distribution certification required by §4041.29 or §4041.50 of this chapter.
amount determined under paragraph (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), or (a)(4) of this section (whichever is applicable) or, if less, the maximum amount that could be provided under the plan to the missing participant in the form of a single sum in accordance with section 415 of the Code.

(1) Mandatory lump sum. The designated benefit of a missing participant required under a plan to receive a mandatory lump sum as of the deemed distribution date is the lump sum payment that the plan administrator would have distributed to the missing participant as of the deemed distribution date.

(2) De minimis lump sum. The designated benefit of a missing participant not described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section whose benefit is not in pay status as of the deemed distribution date and whose benefit has a de minimis actuarial present value ($5,000 or less) as of the deemed distribution date under the missing participant lump sum assumptions is such value.

(3) No lump sum. The designated benefit of a missing participant not described in paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this section who, as of the deemed distribution date, cannot elect an immediate lump sum under the plan is the actuarial present value of the missing participant’s benefit as of the deemed distribution date under the missing participant annuity assumptions.

(4) Elective lump sum. The designated benefit of a missing participant not described in paragraph (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) of this section is the greater of the amounts determined under the methodologies of paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(3) of this section.

(b) Assumptions. When the plan administrator uses the missing participant annuity assumptions or the missing participant lump sum assumptions for purposes of determining the designated benefit under paragraph (a) of this section, the plan administrator must value the most valuable benefit, as determined under paragraph (b)(1) of this section, using the assumptions described in paragraph (b)(2) or (b)(3) of this section (whichever is applicable).

(1) Most valuable benefit. For a missing participant whose benefit is in pay status as of the deemed distribution date, the most valuable benefit is the pay status benefit. For a missing participant whose benefit is not in pay status as of the deemed distribution date, the most valuable benefit is the benefit payable at the age on or after the deemed distribution date (beginning with the participant’s earliest early retirement age and ending with the participant’s normal retirement age) for which the present value as of the deemed distribution date is the greatest. The present value as of the deemed distribution date with respect to any age is determined by multiplying:

(i) The monthly (or other periodic) benefit payable under the plan; by

(ii) The present value (determined as of the deemed distribution date using the missing participant annuity assumptions) of a $1 monthly (or other periodic) annuity beginning at the applicable age.

(2) Participant. A missing participant who is a participant, and whose benefit is not in pay status as of the deemed distribution date, is assumed to be married to a spouse the same age, and the form of benefit that must be valued is the qualified joint and survivor annuity benefit that would be payable under the plan. If the participant’s benefit is in pay status as of the deemed distribution date, the form and beneficiary of the participant’s benefit are the form of benefit and beneficiary of the pay status benefit.

(3) Beneficiary. A missing participant who is a beneficiary, and whose benefit is not in pay status as of the deemed distribution date, is assumed not to be married, and the form of benefit that must be valued is the survivor benefit that would be payable under the plan. If the beneficiary’s benefit is in pay status as of the deemed distribution date, the form and beneficiary of the beneficiary’s benefit are the form of benefit and beneficiary of the pay status benefit.

(4) Examples. See Appendix A to this part for examples illustrating the provisions of this section.

(c) Missed payments. In determining the designated benefit, the plan administrator must include the value of any payments that were due before the
deemed distribution date but that were not made.

(d) Payment of designated benefits. Payment of designated benefits must be made in accordance with §4050.6 and will be deemed made on the deemed distribution date.


§4050.6 Payment and required documentation.

(a) Time of payment and filing. The plan administrator must pay designated benefits, and file the information and certifications (of the plan administrator and the plan’s enrolled actuary) specified in the missing participant forms and instructions, by the time the post-distribution certification is due. Except as otherwise provided in the missing participant forms and instructions, the plan administrator must submit the designated benefits, information, and certifications with the post-distribution certification.

(b) Late charges—(1) Interest on late payments. Except as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, if the plan administrator does not pay a designated benefit by the time specified in paragraph (a) of this section, the plan administrator must pay interest as assessed by the PBGC for the period beginning on the deemed distribution date and ending on the date when the payment is received by the PBGC. Interest will be assessed at the rate provided for late premium payments in §4007.7 of this chapter. Interest assessed under this paragraph will be deemed paid in full if payment of the amount assessed is received by the PBGC within 30 days after the date of a PBGC bill for such amount.

(2) Assessment of interest and penalties. The PBGC will assess interest for late payment of a designated benefit or a penalty for late filing of information only to the extent paid or filed beyond the time provided in §4041.29(b).

(c) Supplemental information. Within 30 days after the date of a written request from the PBGC, a plan administrator required to provide the information and certifications described in paragraph (a) of this section must file supplemental information, as requested, for the purpose of verifying designated benefits, determining benefits to be paid by the PBGC under this part, and substantiating diligent searches.

(d) Filing with the PBGC—(1) Method and date of filing. The PBGC applies the rules in subpart A of part 4000 of this chapter to determine permissible methods of filing with the PBGC under this part. The PBGC applies the rules in subpart C of part 4000 of this chapter to determine the date that a submission under this part was filed with the PBGC.

(2) Where to file. See §4000.4 of this chapter for information on where to file.

(3) Computation of time. The PBGC applies the rules in subpart D of part 4000 of this chapter to compute any time period for filing under this part. However, for purposes of determining the amount of an interest charge under §4050.6(b) or §4050.12(c)(2)(iii), the rule in §4000.43(a) of this chapter governing periods ending on weekends or Federal holidays does not apply.


§4050.7 Benefits of missing participants—in general.

(a) If annuity purchased. If a plan administrator distributes a missing participant’s benefit by purchasing an irrevocable commitment from an insurer, and the missing participant (or his or her beneficiary or estate) later contacts the PBGC, the PBGC will inform the person of the identity of the insurer, the relevant policy number, and (to the extent known) the amount or value of the benefit.

(b) If designated benefit paid. If the PBGC locates or is contacted by a missing participant (or his or her beneficiary or estate) for whom a plan administrator paid a designated benefit to the PBGC, the PBGC will inform the person of the identity of the insurer, the relevant policy number, and (to the extent known) the amount or value of the benefit.

§4050.8 Automatic lump sum.

This section applies to a missing participant whose designated benefit was