

D R A F T
FOR DISCUSSION ONLY

REVISED UNIFORM UNCLAIMED PROPERTY ACT

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS
ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

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REVISED UNIFORM UNCLAIMED PROPERTY ACT

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS
ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

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June 8, 2015

REVISED UNIFORM UNCLAIMED PROPERTY ACT

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¹ AK, CO, DC, FL, GA, ID, IL, IA, MD, MN, NH, NJ, ND, OK, OR, RI, SC, SD, TN, UT, VA, WA, WS, and WY.

² AL, AZ, AR, IN, KS, LA, MT, MI, NM, NC, and VI.

³ HI, MI, NV, VI, VT, and WV.

⁴ See e.g., Section 23(c) of the 1995 Act which allows a state to maintain an action to enforce the unclaimed property laws of another state against the holder of property “subject to escheat” or a claim of abandonment by the other state, and Section 14 which refers to the laws of another state that do “not provide for the escheat or custodial taking of property.”

⁵ There is little wonder that confusion exists over when an unclaimed property statute is an escheat statute and when it is a custodial statute. The Courts have done little to clarify the situation and in fact have added to the confusion.

1 ownership of the property, which is to say that when property has “escheated,” it has become the
2 property of the state with no obligation to return it to the previous owner or to anyone claiming
3 to have derived title from or through the previous owner. But in the case of unclaimed property,
4 after it is out of the hands of the holder and in the hands of the state, legal title to the unclaimed
5 property remains in the owner, or those deriving title from or through the previous owner; the
6 state merely holds possession of the property indefinitely as custodian for the benefit of the
7 owner or the previous owner’s successors-in-interest or legal heirs.

8
9 The significance of the distinction between property that has escheated, and unclaimed
10 property held in custody, is illustrated in the case of *Treasurer of New Jersey vs. United States*
11 *Treasury*, 684 F.3d 382 (3d Cir. 2012), where the Court held that United States Savings Bonds
12 are not subject to a state’s unclaimed property laws. By federal statute the United States holds
13 unclaimed United States Savings Bonds as custodian for the owners; thus Federal custodial
14 holding preempts state custodial taking of United States Savings Bonds as unclaimed property.
15 However, the Court, citing United States Treasury Regulations, observed that the United States
16 Treasury recognizes escheat statutes that provide that when a state has become the legal owner of
17 bonds by escheat, payment of the bonds to the state as the owner results in a full discharge of the
18 Treasury’s obligation with respect to the bonds. But payment of bonds to a state as a custodian
19 for the owner only substitutes one obligor, the Department of the Treasury, for another, the state.

20
21 Under the common law of escheat as codified into state law, if an owner of property dies
22 intestate without “legal heirs” entitled to inherit the property, the property escheats to the state
23 and the state takes title to the property as its owner.⁶ Whether there are any “legal heirs” of the
24 decedent is determined under the laws of each state. Some state statutes refer to heirs as next-of-
25 kin, or closest relatives by blood or marriage, which theoretically could mean every decedent has
26 one or more heirs, no matter how many generations one has to go back to find them. However,
27 the laws of intestacy of many states, Tennessee for example, define “heirs” entitled to take the
28 property of an intestate decedent as the grandparents or a grandparent of the decedent or the
29 descendants of the grandparents or a grandparent of the decedent. (Tenn. Code Ann. Section 31-
30 2-104). If there are no living heirs of the intestate decedent found within the requisite degree of
31 kinship, the decedent’s property escheats to the state, even if there are kin of a more remote
32 degree.⁷

For example, in his majority opinion in *Delaware v. New York*, 507 U.S. 490 (1992), Justice Thomas starts his opinion reciting that it is another dispute among states over unclaimed securities held for owners who cannot be located and holds that the state in which the intermediary is incorporated has the right to “escheat” funds belonging to individual owners who cannot be located. However, further on in the opinion the Court says that “States as sovereigns may take custody of or *assume title* to abandoned personal property as *bona vacantia* [vacant goods]” a process commonly (though somewhat erroneously) called escheat. In Justice Brennan’s majority opinion of the Court in *Pennsylvania v. New York*, 407 U.S. 206 (1972), in the first paragraph he says this case is an action brought to determine the authority of states to *escheat, or take custody of*, unclaimed funds for the purchase of money orders. And in an effort to clear up the confusion, the opinion of the 3d Circuit Court of Appeals in *Treasurer of New Jersey v. United States Dept. of the Treasury*, 689 F.3d. 382 (3d Cir. 2012) refers to the unclaimed property act at issue in that case as a “custody escheat” statute rather than a “title escheat” statute.

⁶ “Escheat - Reversion of property (esp. real estate) to the state upon the death of an owner who has neither a will nor any legal heirs.” *Black’s Law Dictionary*, 10th ed. (2012) at p. 661.

⁷ An example is a recent case in Florida where an elderly widow died intestate without issue. She had been born in Sweden and when her estate was administered in Florida, no one knew or thought to look for her relatives in Sweden and the state administrator took the net proceeds from sale of her house as unclaimed property. An unclaimed

1 The rules by which a state may escheat abandoned property are outside the scope of this
2 revised act. While the ULC cannot expect to clear up the confusion with this act, it is well to
3 keep in mind the distinction between a state taking title to property as the owner of the property
4 through escheat, and the custodial taking of unclaimed property by the state to hold for the
5 benefit of its owner. To that end this act avoids the use of the term “escheat” to refer to the
6 process by which a state takes custody of, but not title to, unclaimed property for the benefit of
7 its owner.
8

9 The process by which “unclaimed” property⁸ comes into the custody of a state
10 administrator of unclaimed property is as follows: (1) businesses which have possession or
11 control of property that does not belong to them, hold it for the benefit of the owners of the
12 property, thus they are called “holders.” If the status of the property is in question as to whether
13 or not it is “unclaimed” property being held for owners, they are referred to as “putative holders”
14 until there has been a determination of the status of the property, i.e., they are persons who are
15 said to be but have not yet been determined to be holders as a result of an examination.
16 “Owners” are the people who own property which is in the possession of another. During a
17 specified holding period (the “Holding Period”), which under the various acts varies from one to
18 15 years for different categories of property, the holder is required to attempt to notify the owner
19 to claim his or her property. After unsuccessful attempts at notification, at the end of the holding
20 period, the property is deemed to have been abandoned and the holder is required to file a report
21 with the unclaimed property administrator in the appropriate state and remit or deliver the
22 property into the custody of the administrator.
23

24 There is a rule to determine which state has the priority right to take custody of
25 unclaimed property. The priority rules were set out by the *U. S. Supreme Court in Texas v. New*
26 *Jersey*, 379 U.S. 674 (1985)⁹, and incorporated into the 1981 Act. The first priority state is the
27 state of the residence of the owner if it is known or can be determined from the records of the
28 holder. How much information is required to establish the state of the owner’s residence is in
29 dispute, with some states asserting that only an address sufficient for mailing notice to the owner
30 is sufficient to establish that there is a state with first priority. Absent being able to determine
31 the state of the owner’s residence, the second priority state is the state of incorporation of an
32 incorporated holder. For businesses which are not corporations, such as sole proprietorships,
33 partnerships, and limited liability companies, the second priority state is the state in which the
34 unincorporated holder’s principle place of business is located. Some states have gone further
35 and created a “third priority,” asserting that if neither the first nor the second priority state
36 provides for taking custody of the property, the state in which the transaction which gave rise to
37 the property took place is entitled to take custody of the property.
38

property locator later found her heirs in Sweden and asserted a claim on their behalf. The Florida Administrator denied the locator’s claim made on behalf of the Swedish heirs despite the fact that the Florida probate court had modified the final probate order to establish them as her heirs. The matter is still being litigated.

⁸ Some confusion arises out of the casual and undifferentiated use of the terms “unclaimed” and “abandoned” property. When property is in the hands of a holder who is not its owner, and the owner is either not known or is not presently asserting his rights of ownership, the property is said to be “unclaimed.” Under the act, after the passage of a set amount of time that can vary from one to 15 years, the property is deemed to have been abandoned and becomes subject to being turned over to the custody of the state administrator of unclaimed property.

⁹ This holding was reexamined and affirmed by the Court in *Delaware v. New York*, 509 U.S. 470 (1993).

1 A holder that does not timely file and deliver unclaimed property is subject to being
2 examined to determine if the holder has a liability for unremitted unclaimed property. If a
3 liability is determined to exist, the holder can be required to turn the unremitted property over to
4 the administrator together with applicable penalties and interest. A holder who has filed and
5 remitted as required, nevertheless may be examined to verify or confirm the accuracy and
6 completeness of its filings, unless it had filed under an amnesty or voluntary disclosure program.
7 However, holders who have timely filed as required are not often a target for examination by
8 contingent fee examiners.
9

10 Over the past 60 years, as the body of unclaimed property law has matured, five
11 significant sets of economic interests have evolved, each with its own, often conflicting,
12 concerns. In the process of preparing this revised act significant effort has been made to include
13 and involve parties with a significant stake in the results of the revision; and there are many and
14 they have become very involved.¹⁰
15

16 First, the states. In 1954 when the Uniform Law Commission undertook to create the
17 first Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act, unclaimed property taken into custody was
18 not initially intended to be a significant source of state revenue, but rather was intended to create
19 uniformity in the means by which states could provide protection of the unclaimed property of
20 consumers and residents. Nevertheless, when the state becomes the custodian of unclaimed
21 property, regardless of how diligently and effectively the administrator acts to return the property
22 to the owner, it will always be the case that a significant portion, if not the majority of the funds
23 held in the custodial account, will never be returned to an owner. There are two reasons. One is
24 that a significant portion of the funds are turned over with no identification of the owner, thus
25 there is no possibility of its return to the owner. Second, states vary significantly in the diligence
26 and effectiveness of an administrator's efforts to locate the owner, even where the name of the
27 owner is known. The extent to which administrative barriers are imposed which limit the ability
28 of owners to recover their property also varies.
29

30 It has been estimated that in 2011 states collectively held more than \$40 billion in
31 unclaimed property, a figure nearly double the figure of \$22.8 billion reported by NAUPA¹¹ in
32 2003. This property does not lie fallow in the hands of the administrators. States use that
33 portion of the funds that they estimate will never be returned to the owners for purposes ranging
34 from supplementing educational funds to helping fund Medicaid obligations. It involves a lot of
35 money. Delaware, by far the largest custodian of unclaimed property, brought in over \$600
36 million in 2014.¹² A substantial majority of unclaimed property turned over to Delaware is

¹⁰ The organizations that have participated in the drafting meetings through representatives and by written submissions to the Committee are: the National Association of Unclaimed Property Administrators (NAUPA); the American Council of Life Insurers (ACLI); the Council on State Taxation (COST); the Investment Company Institute (ICI); the Securities Transfer Association (STA); the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA); Shareholder Services Association (SSA); the American Bar Association's Business Section (ABA); the Unclaimed Property Professionals Association (UPPO); and the U. S. Chamber Institute for Legal Reform (US Chamber). Drafting committee meetings have been attended by upwards of 100 observers and more than 2,000 pages of written materials have been submitted by interested parties.

¹¹ National Association of Unclaimed Property Administrators. <https://www.unclaimed.org>.

¹² Reportedly it is Delaware's third largest source of state revenue. See Del. S. Com. Res. 59, 147th Gen. Assem. (2014).

1 second priority funds with no identified owner and no viable address, and thus it will never be
2 returned to an owner.

3
4 Administrators have been represented in the drafting process by NAUPA. Administrators
5 are sincere when they say the principal focus of their office is to reconnect unclaimed property
6 with owners. But the hard reality is that in the current economic climate, all states are looking
7 for more money, and legislators and governors are squeezed between the demands of
8 constituents for services and the resistance of voters to tax increases. For some states unclaimed
9 property is an irresistible pool of money to tap into to make up revenue shortfalls.¹³ It can be
10 anticipated that states will oppose enactment of the provisions of this revised act which have the
11 potential of decreasing the amount of money that will come into state coffers as unclaimed
12 property that will never be returned to owners. It can be anticipated that significant fiscal notes
13 will be attached to introductions of the revised act.

14
15 Unclaimed property funds are not tax revenues. Nevertheless, some state courts have
16 accepted assertions by states that they have the right to expand unclaimed property claims as a
17 means of augmenting state revenues.¹⁴ However, it is well to keep in mind the fundamental
18 constitutional relationship between states and their citizens. A state, acting through the people's
19 elected representatives, may impose taxes for the purpose of raising revenues and may exact fees
20 for certain services. Otherwise a state is without legal authority to seize and take title to property
21 belonging to a citizen other than by condemnation or seizure for public use for which it must pay
22 fair compensation, forfeiture for wrongdoing, or by escheat. That funds from unclaimed
23 property held in custody for owners may be available for public use should be a byproduct and
24 not the object or purpose of a state's unclaimed property laws. Administrators are under a duty
25 to seek to locate owners. Putting up unnecessary obstacles that frustrate or delay the return of
26 unclaimed property to owners has no place in the context of a custodial unclaimed property act.¹⁵
27

¹³ The states' use of the funds is outside of the control of the administrators. A recent article in the Charleston (WV) Gazette (2/19/15) reported on that state's unclaimed property administrator's complaint that the Governor had taken \$15 million out of the state's unclaimed property fund to help balance the state's 2015-16 budget, saying it would cripple the division's ability to pay the rightful owners of lost assets. "This is the people's money. This is not taxpayer's money" the administrator told the Senate Finance Committee.

¹⁴ The Court in *Treasurer of New Jersey v. United States Dept. of the Treasury*, 684 F.3d 382 (3d Cir. 2012) observed that the case was not really about how to return the bond proceeds to the owner, but was about whether the United States or the State of New Jersey would be able to hold and keep unclaimed bonds for its own uses. The Court pointed out that although the practical effect of the Unclaimed Property Act is to prevent unclaimed property from being eventually appropriated by the holders, it is sometimes admitted that unclaimed property statutes "are also a means of raising revenue, citing *Louisiana Health Serv. & Indem. v. McNarmara*, 561 So.2d 712, 716 (Ca. 1990) and *Clymer v. Summit Bancorp*, 771 N.J. 57, 292 A.2d 396, 400 (2002); noting that 75% of the funds New Jersey collects under its Uniform Unclaimed Property Act is transferred to the General State Fund. See also *American Express Travel Related Services v. Kentucky*, 641 F.3d 685 (6th Cir. 2011) where the Court specifically held that revenue raising is a legitimate purpose and a state may use its legislative power to dispose of property within its reach belonging to unknown persons, because doing so prevents the property from being seized by "would-be possessors" and can be "used for the general good rather than by the chance enrichment of particular individuals or organizations."

¹⁵ See the holding of a federal court in California which reminded the California unclaimed property officials that "If the purpose of the [unclaimed property] law is . . . to reunite owners with their lost or forgotten property, its ultimate goal should be to generate little or no revenue at all for the state." Order re Preliminary Injunction. Case 2:01-CV-02407-WBS-GGH, June 1, 2007.

1 The second group with a significant stake in the outcome of this effort is an industry
2 which has grown up alongside the growth of receipts from unclaimed property laws. This group
3 is composed of private firms organized to examine the records of holders to find unreported
4 unclaimed property. Depending on the decisions made by the Uniform Law Commission with
5 respect to these proposed revisions, these firms stand to gain or lose millions of dollars in fees
6 paid to them by administrators for services in connection with examinations of records of holders
7 believed to have unremitted unclaimed and abandoned property on their books. These
8 examinations are usually performed on a contingency fee basis where the firms performing the
9 examinations receive an agreed percentage of between 10% and 15% of the monies recovered in
10 the process of examining the books and records of the companies under examination.¹⁶ It is big
11 business. Recently, in the course of a review of its practices by officials in Delaware, it was
12 revealed that one private company had been awarded substantially all of the private examinations
13 performed on behalf of the Delaware Escheator, and had been paid over \$200 million in
14 contingent fees over a period of 10 years.¹⁷

15
16 It also came to light that an official responsible for awarding these contracts had retired
17 from state service to join the company as an employee. Contingent fee examinations have
18 recently come under scrutiny in North Carolina with the result that legislation was enacted
19 banning, as a general practice, the use of contingent fee examiners, other than in examinations of
20 life insurance companies, on the basis that the “fee may impair an auditor’s independence, or the
21 perception of the auditor’s independence by the public.” N.C. Gen. Stat. Section 116B-8.
22 NAUPA representatives have said to the Drafting Committee that they do not have sufficient
23 resources and the use of contingent fee examiners is necessary to enable most states to examine
24 holders and enforce compliance with their unclaimed property laws.

25
26 The third group with an economic interest at stake is the cadre of professionals who have
27 developed the expertise needed to service the needs of businesses who as putative holders of
28 unclaimed property are the targets of unclaimed property examinations. The two organizations
29 whose members have been most affected and who have been most involved in the drafting
30 process are the Unclaimed Property Professionals Organization (UPPO) and the Business section
31 of the ABA; both of which have advanced substantial arguments and documentation in support
32 of their constituents’ interests.

33
34 The fourth group is composed of various industries and industry groups¹⁸ whose
35 members will be substantially impacted, for good or ill, by the revised act. These groups have
36 participated in the drafting process through their representatives. Their insight into the problems
37 the current acts cause or contribute to, and their suggestions of how the act can be improved have
38 been very helpful to the Drafting Committee.

39
40 The fifth group with an economic stake in this effort is composed of individuals and
41 companies who specialize in assisting owners in finding and recovering unclaimed property.

¹⁶ Another less significant source of revenue is a service offered to holders who have not been examined where for a fee the firm helps them prepare returns and voluntarily remit the unclaimed property on their books.

¹⁷ Contingent fees for the most part do not receive much scrutiny because they are usually netted out of the recoveries and are rarely reflected in the state’s records outside of the administrator’s office.

¹⁸ See list in footnote 9.

1 They report anecdotal instances in which rules and rulings by administrators have created
2 substantial, unnecessary procedural roadblocks that make it difficult for them to learn about
3 property held by administrators for owners, or to pursue claims effectively on behalf of owners
4 for which they expect to receive a percentage of any recovery as a contingent fee.
5

6 There are three broad categories of disputes that most often arise between the holders and
7 the examiners. The first category has to do with how far back in time the examiner may go in
8 looking for unclaimed property, what records the holders are required to maintain, and for how
9 long.¹⁹ The 1981 Act provides an absolute 10 year statute of repose. The 1995 Act does not, and
10 takes the position that no statute of limitations on examinations begins to run until a report is
11 filed. The revised act reverts to the 1981 Act and provides a 10 year time bar on how far back of
12 the end of the holding period an examiner can go, as well as specifies a 10 year record retention
13 rule.
14

15 The second category has to do with whether or not the examiner may use estimation
16 methods when records are not available or are incomplete, and the permissible use and scope of
17 statistical sampling as a technique for estimation.
18

19 The third category concerns the doctrine of “derivative rights” and how it applies in the
20 context of unclaimed property. In essence the “derivative rights” doctrine is a position taken by
21 holders that vis-à-vis the holder of property, the state steps into the shoes of the owner as
22 custodian, and the state’s right to unclaimed property, being derived from the owner, can be no
23 greater than the rights the owner had with respect to the property. States do not agree that the
24 “derivative rights” doctrine should apply to limit their right to take custody of unclaimed
25 property. They assert instead that their right to unclaimed property cannot be limited to the
26 rights of the owner because some limitations placed on owners are beyond the state’s ability to
27 perform, and as the sovereign with the ultimate and superior right to the benefit of property
28 which has been permanently lost or abandoned by its lawful owner, its rights are superior to the
29 rights of the holder.²⁰
30

31 Two situations illustrate the problem. If a person whose life has been insured by an
32 insurance company dies, the insurer’s obligation to pay the death benefit does not mature until a
33 claim has been filed by the beneficiary with proof of the decedent’s death under circumstances
34 that do not preclude payment of the claim, such as a death by suicide. When death benefits
35 otherwise payable by reason of the death of an insured are not claimed during the requisite
36 holding period, states have successfully maintained their right to take custody of the funds
37 without having to submit a claim on behalf of the owner, even though the owner would have
38 been required to file a claim.²¹ Another example arises when the owner of a claim does not file
39 suit to recover on the claim before the applicable statute of limitations has run and the owner’s
40 claim has become time-barred. States have asserted that their right to take custody of the funds
41 survives the running of the statute of limitations, because it is the state, not the holder, that

¹⁹ Some states, Delaware for example, assert the right to go back as far as 1981 in an examination in its search for unreported and unremitted unclaimed property. This practice is currently undergoing a constitutional challenge in the Delaware Federal District Court. *Temple-Inland, Inc. v. Cook*, Civ. No. 14-6-54-SLR (D. Del. Mar. 11, 2015).

²⁰ See *American Travel Related Services, supra*, at note 14.

²¹ See *Connecticut Mut. Life Ins. Co. v. Moore*, 333 U.S. 541 (1948).

1 should receive the benefit of the windfall, if there is one. The problem is that the claim may be
2 disputed or the holder may have offsetting claims. Should the holder be entitled to litigate those
3 issues in defense of a state's custody claim? Conversely, should the owner be able to get around
4 the statute of limitations having barred his claim against the holder by waiting until the funds
5 have been turned over to the state and then asserting his claim against the administrator?
6 Representatives of the ABA and the Holders Coalition are adamant that since the derivative
7 rights doctrine has been recognized by the Supreme Court²² as the basis for custodial taking of
8 property, it should apply as a limitation on the obligations of holders to turn over property to the
9 administrator.

10
11 Probably the two most contentious issues that come up in any discussion of the extent
12 and reach of the derivative rights doctrine arise in two contexts, one of which involves freedom
13 of contract and the rights of parties to limit their liability by contract that waives potential claims.
14 The other is the issue of uncompensated taking of property.

15
16 The first arises in the context of the "gift card" issue. Traditionally a retail merchant or
17 purveyor of goods and services offers a "gift card"—originally a paper card or gift certificate, but
18 more recently an electronically loaded plastic card—which a customer may buy to use, or to
19 present to another as a gift. By its express terms, the card is only redeemable for merchandise or
20 services from the retail seller up to the limit of the amount of the value printed or loaded into the
21 card. When the value within the "gift card" has not been fully utilized within the holding period,
22 the remaining unused amount is subject to a claim by some states²³ that cash in the amount of the
23 unused portion²⁴ is due to be turned over to the custody of the state. On the other hand retailers²⁵
24 point out that the terms of the gift card contracts with their customers do not provide for cash
25 refunds, but rather only allow redemption in the form of merchandise or services priced at their
26 retail value. In making their argument the retailers point out that they incur incremental costs in
27 selling the card, not the least of which may be the credit card transaction fee if the purchaser
28 pays with a credit card, and that when forced to pay off in cash rather than goods or services,
29 they lose the gross profit²⁶ earned at the time of the initial purchase of the gift card which
30 properly would have been included in the seller's income and subjected to taxation.²⁷

31
32 It is an issue that is at the heart of the arguments made to the Drafting Committee on
33 behalf of the retailers. Thirty-one states have enacted some version of a "gift card" exemption.
34 But the twenty-two states that do not exempt gift cards say the loss of the ability to recover
35 unclaimed gift card proceeds will result in a loss of funds that probably will never be claimed by

²² *Delaware v. New York*, 507 U.S. 490, 503 (1991).

²³ Thirty-one states have enacted one version or another of an unclaimed property exemption for "gift cards" and other forms of stored value cards.

²⁴ Some states have claimed a right to receive the original face amount of the card.

²⁵ Through the representatives of their associations such as the Retail Industry Leaders Association.

²⁶ The margin between the amount paid for the gift card and the retailer's average cost of goods or services delivered to the bearer of the gift card.

²⁷ One state trial court has held that a state's requirement that the value remaining in unclaimed gift cards be turned over to the state in cash violates both the "takings" provision of the Due Process Clause and the impairment of contract provision of the Constitution. *Service Merchandise Co., Inc. v. Adams, Treasurer*, Chancery Court of Davidson County, Tennessee, # 97-2782-III, 2001. To avoid "taking" the gross profits some states that claim gift cards only require that the retailer remit 60% of the unclaimed value in the card.

1 owners and will be fully usable by the state because by their nature gift cards are issued in a form
2 which allows them to be redeemed by the bearer of the card and only rarely is the owner's name
3 and address associated with or attached to the card. States say they, not the holder, should
4 receive the benefit of any windfall.

5
6 The other context in which the issue arises is the "business to business" or "B2B"
7 exemption. Fifteen states have adopted some form of a B2B exemption from their unclaimed
8 property laws which in essence recognizes that businesses, particularly those in an ongoing,
9 continuing business relationship with each other, are in the best position to determine whether
10 their unclaimed property is being held by the other business. These businesses say that they are
11 not likely to lose track of their respective claims and obligations, and do not need or want the
12 assistance of states in making such determinations. Moreover, they say that they should be
13 allowed to enter into arm's length agreements by which each party affirms that they keep track of
14 their accounts and agree to waive any entitlement on the part of either party to recover
15 "unclaimed" property or obligation to turn over such "unclaimed" property to the state. A
16 particular concern of businesses is the practice of examiners to use a statistical sample of a
17 company's commercial accounts for a specified period of time to identify outstanding credit
18 balances, then extrapolate the results back to a point in time which in states with no statute of
19 repose can be as far back as 1981, well beyond any company's normal record retention policy.
20 Businesses point out that frequently business credits are only promised or offered purchase price
21 discounts which remain in the businesses' books premised upon there being future purchases,
22 and remain uncollected or unredeemed if such future purchases are never made. Records rarely
23 exist by which business can refute or rebut a presumption that commercial credit accounts
24 represent real debts owed by the business to its business customers. The result of allowing states
25 to assert an unclaimed property deficiency, not based on actual records, but on no more than a
26 statistical sample relating back before the time where records still exist, often may be nothing
27 more than a true windfall derived by the state at the expense of a holder who may not in fact
28 have owed the extrapolated liability to any owner.

29
30 On the other side, administrators say that in their experience it is not at all that clear that
31 businesses, even large businesses with sophisticated accounting systems, are always careful to
32 keep track of credit balances and other obligations owed to them by businesses they regularly do
33 business with. This is especially true where there is a significant disparity in the size,
34 sophistication, and bargaining power of the two businesses. States say that they see many
35 instances in which businesses, particularly small businesses, lose track of the claims they have
36 against other businesses. Many never realize they have a claim against another party until their
37 property is turned over to the State, and are pleasantly surprised to learn that they are the owners
38 of unclaimed property being held by the state for their benefit. Achieving the proper balance
39 between these competing interests will be difficult. The B2B provisions incorporated into this
40 act are intended to provoke discussion which hopefully will result in an acceptable solution.

41
42 The revised act also addresses less controversial issues such as procedural and process
43 changes designed to make the system work better and more efficiently for all parties. These
44 include administrative and judicial remedies for resolution of disputes, protection of confidential
45 information, and procedures for interaction by state administrators with their counterparts in
46 other states.

During the drafting process seventy-seven discrete issues were identified from a review of the literature or brought to the Drafting Committee's attention by stakeholders and observers. This draft is the result of the Committee having worked through and resolved in one fashion or another all of these issues. The Committee recognizes that this effort so far has not yet produced a finished product and that it is still a work-in-progress. It is our hope that this draft focuses the issues in a way that will allow full participation by the Commissioners acting as the Committee of the Whole and enable them to bring their collective wisdom to bear on the goal of a fair, balanced, and enactable Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act.

Charles A. Trost
Reporter

1 **REVISED UNIFORM UNCLAIMED PROPERTY ACT**

2 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.** This [act] may be cited as the Revised Uniform
3 Unclaimed Property Act.

4 **SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS.** In this [act]:

5 (1) “Address” means for the purpose of giving notice by United States Mail to an
6 apparent owner the location of the owner sufficient to direct the delivery of first class United
7 States Mail to the apparent owner; however, for the purpose of determining the first priority state
8 of property held for an apparent owner under Section 5 of this [act], “address” means and
9 includes any description, code, or indication of the location of the apparent owner that identifies
10 the state that was the last known address of the apparent owner, regardless of whether such
11 description, code or indication of location is sufficient to direct the delivery of first class, United
12 States Mail to the apparent owner. The state associated with a United States postal zip code
13 associated with the apparent owner is deemed to be the state of residence of the apparent owner
14 unless other records associated with the apparent owner specifically identify a physical address
15 of the apparent owner to be in a different state. If the records of the holder reflect two or more
16 addresses for the apparent owner, the most recently recorded address governs, or if recorded
17 simultaneously, the address that is the apparent owner’s principal or permanent address governs.
18 The address of the apparent owner of a life insurance policy or annuity is presumed to be the
19 address of the insured or annuitant if a person other than the insured or annuitant is entitled to the
20 amount owed under the policy or contract and the address of the person entitled to the amount
21 owed is not known by the insurer or is not definite and certain in the records of the insurer.

22 **Comment**
23

24 This draft act provides for the first time a definition of “address.” It is a two part
25 definition. One is the address sufficient to direct the delivery of mail to the apparent owner for

1 the purpose of providing notice to the apparent owner. The second defines “address” as any
2 indication of the state of residence of the apparent owner sufficient for purposes of establishing
3 which state has priority. Its advantage over the alternate state of domicile of the holder that
4 would otherwise have priority if the state of the owner’s residence is not known, is that the
5 owner is more likely to see notice of unclaimed property being held in his or her name when it is
6 published in his or her state of residence even if his or her partial known address is not sufficient
7 to give him or her notice by United States Mail.

8 Some state examiners have asserted in the examination process that only an address
9 sufficient to direct the delivery of United States Mail to the owner and only a complete mailing
10 address is sufficient to establish the state with first priority. But in establishing the first priority
11 rule, the Court in *Texas v. New Jersey*, 379 U.S. 674 (1963), merely assigns it to the state of the
12 creditor’s (owner’s) “last known address” as shown on the books and records of the debtor
13 (holder). It appears that the Court was looking for a simple, easy to apply rule of first priority
14 and intended it to be the state in which the creditor resided as evidenced by his last known
15 address on the records of the holder. If I am the creditor and all the holder’s records reveal is
16 that my address was in Nashville, Tennessee, or maybe only somewhere in Tennessee, or merely
17 showed that the postal service zip code of my address was a number which uniquely identifies a
18 mailing address located in Nashville Tennessee, then the inquiry into what was my state of
19 residence is ended—it is Tennessee. A house number and street name may be required to deliver
20 mail to me, but that additional information adds nothing to an inquiry undertaken to determine
21 the state of my residence. Indicating that this is the correct interpretation of what the Court
22 intended is how the Court phrases the question of what is to be done with property “owned by
23 persons. . . as to whom there is no record of any address at all?” From that language we can
24 easily reach the conclusion that if the holder had some record of the owner’s address that was
25 sufficient to identify the state of the owner’s residence, that state would be the first priority state
26 entitled to receive and hold the property for the owner without regard for whether that much of
27 this owner’s address was of itself sufficient to direct the delivery of United States Mail to the
28 owner. Of like import is the language used by the Court in *Delaware v. New York*, *supra*, “if the
29 primary rule fails because the debtor’s records disclose no address for a creditor” the secondary
30 rule applies. There the Court also said that “the primary rule permits the escheating state to
31 protect the interest of a creditor last known to have resided there.”

32 The last sentence of this definition reenacts provisions found in Section 3(a) of the 1966
33 version of the Uniform Unclaimed Property Act and Section 7(b) of the 1981 version of the
34 Uniform Act that remain in effect in a substantial number of states. It is appropriate to rely on
35 the last known address of the insured or annuitant where the address of a beneficiary is unknown
36 because the insured or annuitant qualifies as “owner,” i.e., “a person who has a legal or equitable
37 interest in property” regardless of whether the insured or annuitant is entitled to policy or
38 contract proceeds. Prior to and during the February 2015 Drafting Committee Meeting, the
39 reenactment of provisions found in the 1981 Uniform Act had been recommended to the Drafting
40 Committee by representatives of unclaimed property administrators and by certain insurance
41 industry representatives.

42 (2) “Administrator” means [insert name of appropriate officer with responsibility for the
43 administration of the agency of the state that takes custody of unclaimed property and maintains

1 the records required herein.]

2 (3) “Apparent owner” means a person whose name appears on the records of a holder as
3 the person entitled to property held, issued, or owing by the holder.

4 (4) “Business association” means a corporation, joint stock company, investment
5 company, partnership, unincorporated association, joint venture, limited liability company,
6 business trust, trust company, [land bank], safe deposit company, [safekeeping depository],
7 financial organization, insurance company, federally chartered entity, utility, sole proprietorship,
8 or other business entity consisting of one or more persons, whether or not for profit.

9 (5) “Domicile” means the state of incorporation of a corporation; [the state of formation
10 of a limited partnership, limited liability company, business trust or other limited liability entity
11 authorized or created by state statute], the state of the home office of an entity that is federally
12 chartered or federally registered, and unless otherwise provided, the principal place of business
13 of a [partnership, limited partnership, limited liability company, business trust or] sole
14 proprietorship or other entity whose owners do not have limited liability [other than a limited
15 liability company which has adopted an obligated member amendment].

16 **Comment**

17
18 The definition of “domicile” in the 1995 Act is the state of incorporation of a corporate
19 holder. For other types of businesses their “domicile” is where their principal place of business
20 is located. This definition was brought into the 1981 Act from the decision of the Supreme Court
21 in *Texas v. New Jersey*, 379 U.S. 674 (1965) which concluded that for reasons of certainty of
22 location the place of incorporation of an incorporated holder would be its domicile for unclaimed
23 property purposes. In 1965, limited liability companies did not exist, and in 1981 they only
24 existed by virtue of a statute enacted in Wyoming in 1977. The situation today is entirely
25 different and the limited liability company is by far the more prevalent business form,
26 particularly in smaller, privately held enterprises. Defining domicile as the state in which a
27 limited liability entity is created or organized would make sense in today’s legal climate and
28 would be consistent with the rationale of the Court behind using the state of incorporation as
29 domicile in *Texas v. New Jersey*. However, the Court said in *Delaware v. New York*, 509 U.S.
30 470 (1993) that no state may supersede the Court’s priority rules by seeking to establish different
31 priorities under state law. So changing the Court made rule in a uniform act may be problematic,

1 hence the language in brackets.

2
3 (6) “Face value” means the original purchase price or original issued value of a stored-
4 value card if unused, plus any amounts subsequently loaded into the card or otherwise added to
5 its original value which remain unused, or, if only partially used, the remaining balance before
6 the deduction of any service charge, fee or dormancy charge when not prohibited by other law.

7 **Comment**
8

9 A definition of “face value” has been added to the act. This provision makes it clear that
10 the amount of value in a stored value card subject to becoming “unclaimed property” is the
11 original maximum amount of value in the card, less any amounts used or withdrawn from the
12 card, prior to reduction for service or dormancy fees, and includes additional amounts
13 subsequently loaded into the card which have not been withdrawn.

14 (7) “Financial organization” means a savings and loan association, [building and loan
15 association, savings bank, industrial bank,] bank, banking organization, or credit union.

16 (8) “529 Plan” means a tax advantaged account established under Section 529 of the
17 Internal Revenue Code and includes 529A or ABLE accounts.

18 (9) “Game-related digital content” means digital content that appears in a video game and
19 on a video game platform as a virtual item that is a licensed element of a video game or game
20 platform. The term includes game play currencies such as virtual wallets, even if denominated in
21 United States currency, and points sometimes referred to as gems, tokens, gold, and similar
22 names, and digital codes that can be redeemed only for digital items or points. The term does not
23 include items that may be redeemed for money or otherwise monetized.

24 (10) “Gift card” means a record containing a stated monetary value that may be redeemed
25 only to its stated value for merchandise, goods, or services, the value of which may not be
26 decreased other than by the value of merchandise, goods, or services for which it has been
27 redeemed, the obligation for which does not expire, and which may not be redeemed for money

1 or monetized unless required by law. The term includes prepaid commercial mobile radio
2 services, as defined in 47 CFR 20.3, but does not include game-related digital content or loyalty
3 cards.

4 **Comment**

5
6 It was the consensus of the Drafting Committee that a clear and comprehensive definition
7 of a gift card should be included in the revised act to take into account the various ways in which
8 a gift card can be issued and used. It is to be distinguished from a stored value card in that unlike
9 other stored value cards, a gift card is only redeemable in merchandise, goods, and services
10 provided or sold by the issuer, and is not redeemable for money or otherwise monetized.

11
12 (11) “Holder” means a person obligated to hold for the account of, or deliver or pay to,
13 the owner property that is subject to this [act]; provided, however, except as otherwise
14 specifically provided in this [act], a person is not a holder with respect to property for which the
15 person is not a debtor or for which the person has no obligation to the owner, and such person
16 may not be required to report or remit any such property to the state. For purposes of property
17 consisting of a securities distribution or a security [as defined by Article 8 of the Uniform
18 Commercial Code] that is not held in the name of the owner on the records of the issuer, a
19 financial intermediary that holds the property in the name of the owner is deemed the holder for
20 purposes of this [act].

21 **Comment**

22
23 The language used in the revised act is intended to limit who may be considered a
24 “holder” to only one person to avoid the confusion of having it appear that there are two
25 “holders” of the same property. The last sentence is intended to address the concern of the
26 securities industry that securities might be said to have multiple potential “holders” where the
27 securities are held in a “street name.” It is in accord with the decision in *Delaware v. New York*
28 which held that intermediaries who hold securities and securities distributions in their own
29 names are the relevant “debtors” (i.e., holders). Once the issuer has distributed the property to
30 intermediaries who are the record owners, the issuer can no longer be considered to be the
31 holder. It also addresses who should be the “holder” of value contained in a payroll card, by
32 making it the bank or other holder of the funds in the account and not the employer who has
33 discharged its obligation to the employee by depositing money due the employee into a payroll
34 card.

1 (12) “Insurance company” means an association, corporation, or fraternal or mutual
2 benefit organization, whether or not for profit, engaged in the business of providing life
3 endowments, annuities, or insurance, including accident, burial, casualty, credit life, contract
4 performance, dental, disability, fidelity, fire, health, hospitalization, illness, life, malpractice,
5 marine, mortgage, surety, wage protection, and workers’ compensation insurance.

6 (13) “Loyalty card” means a record issued by a provider or seller of goods or services
7 given for no [or reduced] monetary consideration to a customer or potential customer under an
8 awards, rewards, loyalty, incentive, rebate, or promotional program which may be used or
9 redeemed only to obtain goods or services from the issuer at no [or reduced] cost to the customer
10 or potential customer. The term does not include a record that may be redeemed for money or
11 may otherwise be monetized.

12 (14) “Mineral” means gas; oil; coal; other gaseous, liquid, and solid hydrocarbons; oil
13 shale; cement material; sand and gravel; road material; building stone; chemical raw material;
14 gemstone; fissionable and nonfissionable ores; colloidal and other clay; steam and other
15 geothermal resource; or any other substance defined as a mineral by the law of this state.

16 (15) “Mineral proceeds” means amounts payable for the extraction, production, or sale of
17 minerals, or, on the abandonment of those payments, all payments that become payable
18 thereafter. The term includes amounts payable:

19 (i) for the acquisition and retention of a mineral lease, including bonuses,
20 royalties, compensatory royalties, shut-in royalties, minimum royalties, and delay rentals;

21 (ii) for the extraction, production, or sale of minerals, including net revenue
22 interests, royalties, overriding royalties, extraction payments, and production payments; and

23 (iii) under an agreement or option, including a joint operating agreement, unit

1 agreement, pooling agreement, and farm-out agreement.

2 (16) “Money order” means an express money order and a personal money order
3 purchased by an individual. The term does not include a bank money order or any other
4 instrument sold by a financial organization and any instrument on which a business association,
5 financial organization, insurance company is the remitter.

6 **Comment**

7
8 The changes to the definition of “money order” were suggested by NAUPA to prevent
9 sophisticated issuers from creating instruments that technically fit the 1995 definition of a
10 “money order” to allow a longer seven year dormancy period.

11
12 (17) “Municipal bond” means a bond or evidence of indebtedness issued by a
13 municipality, [county], [parish], or other political subdivision of a state.

14 **Comment**

15
16 A definition of municipal bond is included to differentiate municipal bonds from United States
17 issued bonds, and relates to abandonment of unclaimed bonds other than United States issued
18 bonds.

19
20 [(18) “Non-freely transferable securities” means securities which cannot be delivered to
21 the state via The Depository Trust Clearing Corporation or a similar custodian, or because there
22 is no agent to effect transfer. The term also includes unpriced and worthless securities.]

23 (19) “Owner” means a person who has a legal or equitable interest in property subject to
24 this [act] or the person’s legal representative. The term includes a depositor in the case of a
25 deposit, a beneficiary in the case of a trust other than a deposit in trust, and a creditor, claimant,
26 or payee in the case of other property.

27 (20) “Payroll card” means a stored-value card issued to an employee by or at the
28 direction of the employer into which monetary value is loaded to discharge the employer’s legal
29 obligation to pay wages, commissions, bonuses, or reimbursements to the employee.

1 **Comment**

2
3 A payroll card is a stored value card used to pay wages or other monetary amounts owed
4 to an employee who may not have a bank account. Its use discharges the employer's obligations
5 in the same way that making a direct deposit into the employee's bank account does.

6 (21) "Person" means an individual, estate, business or nonprofit entity, [public
7 corporation, government or governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality,] or other legal
8 entity.

9 (22) "Property" means tangible property described in Section 3, or a fixed and certain
10 interest in intangible property that is held, issued, or owed in the course of a holder's business, or
11 by a government, governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, and all income or
12 increments therefrom.

13 (a) The term includes property referred to as or evidenced by:

14 (i) money, a check, draft, deposit, interest, or dividend;

15 (ii) a credit balance, customer's overpayment, stored-value card, [other
16 than a gift card], security deposit, refund, credit memorandum, unpaid wage, unused ticket,
17 mineral proceeds, or unidentified remittance, [but does not include game-related digital content,
18 [and] loyalty cards, [and] virtual currency [and] [gift cards];

19 **Comment**

20
21 Presently 31 states exempt "gift cards" from the definition of reportable unclaimed
22 property, but 22 states do not exempt "gift cards." The preference of the Drafting Committee is
23 to exempt them all together because including them conflicts with the "derivative rights
24 doctrine" and arguably violates federal constitutional provisions, and to achieve uniformity. The
25 Committee realizes, however, that all states may not choose to do so. Consequently, the
26 applicable language is presented in brackets so that a state that wants to exempt gift cards from
27 being unclaimed property subject to this act may delete bracketed language "gift cards" where it
28 first appears and remove the brackets and include the language "gift cards" where it appears in
29 the phrase beginning "but does not include." On the other hand, a state that does not want to
30 exempt gift cards should do the reverse—retain the words "gift card" where they first appear and
31 delete them where they appear second.

32
33 (iii) stock or other evidence of ownership of an interest in a business

1 association or financial organization and any security as defined by [Article 8 of the Uniform
2 Commercial Code]; provided that the ownership interest has an ascertainable market value and is
3 free from any lien, legal hold, or restriction which is evidenced on the records of the holder, or
4 imposed by operation of federal law and which limits the owner's ability to legally receive,
5 transfer, sell, or otherwise negotiate the ownership interest;

6 (iv) a bond, debenture, note, or other evidence of indebtedness; [but does
7 not include a United States Savings Bond or other bond issued by the United States
8 Government.]

9 **Comment**

10
11 This definition treats corporate and municipal bonds alike. The exclusion of United
12 States Bonds is consistent with the decision of the *Third Circuit in Treasurer of New Jersey v.*
13 *United States Dept. of the Treasury*, 684 F.3d 382 (3d Cir. 2012) which held that custodial taking
14 of United States Bonds is preempted by federal law, but recognizes that if a state has taken title
15 to the bonds under provisions of an escheat law then it is entitled to redeem the bonds as the
16 owner, but may not do under a custodial taking law.

17
18 (v) money deposited to redeem stocks, bonds, coupons, or other securities
19 or to make distributions;

20 (vi) an amount due and payable under the terms of an annuity or insurance
21 policy, including policies providing life insurance, property and casualty insurance, workers'
22 compensation insurance, or health and disability insurance; and

23 (vii) an amount distributable from a trust or custodial fund established
24 under a plan to provide health, welfare, pension, vacation, severance, retirement, death, stock
25 purchase, profit sharing, employee savings, supplemental unemployment insurance, or similar
26 benefits.

27 [(b) The term does not include property owed to a person whose last address
28 shown on the records of the holder is in a foreign country or location outside the jurisdiction of

1 the United States [or an army, air or fleet post office], unless the holder voluntarily remits the
2 property to the custody of the state under Section 5(4).]

3 **Comment**
4

5 The revised act does not retain the provision in the 1995 Act that allows the state of the
6 holder's domicile or residence to take custody of foreign addressed unclaimed property.
7 NAUPA recommended leaving it as is. UPPO recommended that it be amended. The consensus
8 of the committee was to accept UPPO's recommendation.
9

10 (23) "Putative holder" means a person believed by the administrator to be a holder until
11 the person has delivered or paid to the administrator property subject to this act, or until the
12 determination that such person is a holder has become final.

13 **Comment**
14

15 Other amended provisions dealing with remedies make it necessary to distinguish
16 between persons who acknowledge or have been determined to be "holders" and persons an
17 examiner or the administrator merely asserted are holders, but the assertion is contested and has
18 not yet been finally determined. This definition establishes a "putative holder" as one who may
19 or may not be a holder, but at the present is merely said to be a holder.
20

21 (24) "Record" means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored
22 in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.

23 **Comment**
24

25 This is a standard definition used in ULC Acts to replace the terms "writing" or
26 "written."
27

28 (25) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the
29 Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular
30 possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

31 (26) "Stored-value card" means a record evidencing a promise, made for consideration,
32 by the seller or issuer of the record that goods, services, or money will be provided to the owner
33 of the record to the value shown in the record. The term includes a record that contains a

1 microprocessor chip, magnetic stripe, or other means for the storage of information, which is
2 prefunded and for which the value is decreased on each use, or may be increased by payment of
3 additional consideration, and includes [gift cards and] payroll cards. The term does not include
4 loyalty cards or game-related digital content.

5 **Comment**

6 Stored value cards are property subject to being turned over to the state if they are
7 unclaimed. The definition includes payroll cards and gift cards, but gift cards are a subset of
8 stored value cards that can only be used to purchase goods or services. A gift card evidences that
9 the owner has a credit which can be used to make a purchase of merchandise, goods, or services,
10 but may not be redeemed for money. States that currently exempt gift cards may continue to do
11 so by deleting the bracketed “gift card” portion of the definition of stored value cards. States that
12 do not exempt gift cards will want to leave it in.

13
14 (27) “The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation” is a United States-based central
15 custodian of securities, providing post trade, clearing and settlement services to the financial
16 markets.

17 (28) “Under protest” means a notation on the face of a record of payment or delivery of
18 unclaimed property, or in the body of a record transmitting or delivering the payment or delivery
19 that it is paid or delivered “under protest.”

20 (29) “Unpriced securities” means illiquid securities for which no market valuation is
21 available.

22 (30) “Utility” means [a person who owns or operates for public use any plant, equipment,
23 real property, franchise, or license for the transmission of communications or information, or the
24 production, storage, transmission, sale, delivery, or furnishing of electricity, water, steam, or gas]
25 [insert cross reference to statute defining public utility].

26 (31) “Virtual currency” means electronically stored and denominated value such as
27 Bitcoin and similar payment media which are not measured or denominated in United States

1 currency or currency convertible into United States dollars, and which may be used to trade for
2 or purchase or exchange for things of value including United States currency or currency
3 convertible into United States currency.

4 **Comment**

5 The Drafting Committee is concerned that exempting “virtual currency” from the
6 definition of property subject to this act may leave a wide loophole. But this means of
7 denominating exchangeable value is of relatively recent origin, and it has not been demonstrated
8 that administrators want to or have been successful in capturing this value as unclaimed property.
9 The Internal Revenue Service and the New York Department of Finance and Revenue (and
10 possibly other states) have issued revenue rulings that take the position that if a United States or
11 state taxpayer uses Bitcoin or other virtual currency in exchange for or to buy goods or services
12 or United States currency, the gain or loss realized in the transaction by the taxpayer will be
13 treated as gain or loss from the sale or exchange of property. In this regard the tax treatment of
14 the transactions is no different than if the taxpayer had used Krugerrands or Canadian “Loonies”
15 to exchange for or buy goods or services or other property. Since it is possible for a United
16 States citizen to hold value in a Bitcoin account in a foreign country, gaining nexus or practical
17 access to that value is at best problematic for administrators. Accordingly, the Drafting
18 Committee has elected to define and exempt virtual currency in this draft.

19
20 (32) “Worthless securities” means securities of a defunct, bankrupt, or delisted issuer, or
21 securities for which the cost of liquidation and delivery would exceed their value on the date a
22 report is due under this act.

23 **SECTION 3. PRESUMPTIONS OF ABANDONMENT.**

24 (a) Property is presumed abandoned if it is unclaimed by the apparent owner during the
25 time set forth below for the particular property:

26 (1) a traveler’s check, fifteen years after issuance;

27 (2) a money order, seven years after issuance;

28 (3) any security, other than a debt obligation, three years after the date of a second
29 consecutive first class mailing to the owner was returned as undelivered by the United States
30 Post Office, unless a subsequent first class mailing to the owner was not returned as
31 undeliverable.

(4) a state or municipal bond or the debt of a business association, non-profit organization, or financial organization, other than a bearer bond or an original issue discount bond, three years after the date of when the bond matured or was called;

Comment

This change puts state and municipal bonds on the same footing as corporate bonds, and includes bonds issued by non-profits such as churches and schools. The principal obligation of the obligor on the bond is not accelerated by an interest payment not being claimed. An uncashed check in payment of an interest installment is treated like any other uncashed check. See Section 3(e)(iii).

(5) a demand, savings, or time deposit, including a deposit that is automatically renewable, and amounts remaining in a payroll card, five years after the [earlier of] maturity or the date of the last indication by the owner of interest in the property. A deposit that is automatically renewable is deemed matured on its initial date of maturity, unless the owner has consented in a record on file with the holder to a renewal at or about the time of the renewal;

(6) money or credits owed to a customer as a result of a retail business transaction, three years after the obligation accrued;

(7) a stored-value card, [other than a gift card], the later of five years after (i) December 31 of the year in which the card was issued, or additional funds were deposited into it; (ii) the most recent indication by the owner of an interest in the card; or (iii) any verification or review of the balance; the amount abandoned by the owner being the value remaining at the time it is presumed abandoned; [except for gift cards with respect to which the amount abandoned is [60%] of the value remaining at the time it is presumed abandoned];

Comment

This section is changed to extend the time for presuming a stored value card to be abandoned from three to five years to put them on the same footing as demand, savings, and time deposits. If gift cards are exempt then the first bracketed language would remain. If gift cards are not exempt and the value deemed abandoned is 60% of the value remaining, then the second

1 bracketed language would be included.

2
3 (8) an amount owed by an insurance company on a life or endowment insurance
4 policy or an annuity contract that has matured or terminated, three years after the obligation to
5 pay arose or, in the case of a policy or contract not matured by actual proof of the death of the
6 insured or annuitant, three years after the insured has attained, or would have attained if living,
7 the limiting age under the mortality table on which the reserve is based;

8 (9) property distributable by a business association or financial organization in the
9 course of dissolution, one year after the property becomes distributable;

10 (10) property received by a court as proceeds of a class action, and not distributed
11 under the judgment, one year after the distribution date established by the court;

12 (11) property held by a court, government, governmental subdivision, agency, or
13 instrumentality, one year after the property becomes distributable;

14 (12) wages or other compensation for personal services, one year after the
15 compensation becomes payable, except amounts paid to or for the benefit of an employee and
16 held in a payroll card;

17 (13) deposit or refund owed to a subscriber by a utility, one year after the deposit
18 or refund becomes payable;

19 (14) notwithstanding any other provision of this [act], property held in an account
20 or plan that qualifies for tax deferral under the income tax laws of the United States, as well as
21 property held in custodial accounts for the benefit of minors, including those created pursuant to
22 the Uniform Gifts for Minors Act and Uniform Transfers to Minors Act, as follows:

23 (A) property in an individual retirement account or any retirement health
24 savings account, three years from the later of

1 (i) the date of a second consecutive first class mailing to the owner
2 was returned as undeliverable by the United States Post Office (unless a subsequent first class
3 mailing to the owner was not returned as undeliverable); and

4 (ii) the date the owner has attained the age of 70.5, if determinable
5 by the holder, or two years after the date the holder has received proof of death of the owner in
6 the form of a claimant's presentation of a certified death certificate, but only if the death of the
7 owner results in a mandatory distribution under the Internal Revenue Code. This paragraph shall
8 not be construed to require the holder to solicit a death certificate or otherwise attempt to confirm
9 whether the owner is deceased.

10 (B) property in any other such account or plan, three years from the later
11 of (i) the date of a second consecutive first class mailing to the owner was returned as
12 undeliverable by the United States Post Office (unless a subsequent first class mailing to the
13 owner was not returned undeliverable); and (ii) thirty years have elapsed from the date the
14 account was opened.

15 **Comment**

16
17 The Drafting Committee decided that the standard for presumption of abandonment for
18 tax deferred accounts or similar plans should be permutations of the standard proposed by the
19 ABA, with some modifications suggested by NAUPA.

20
21 (15) all other property, five years after the owner's right to demand the property
22 or after the obligation to pay or distribute the property arises, whichever first occurs.

23 (b) At the time that an interest is presumed abandoned under subsection (a), any other
24 property right accrued or accruing to the owner as a result of the interest, and not previously
25 presumed abandoned, is also presumed abandoned.

Alternative A

[(c) Notwithstanding any provision of this [act] to the contrary, any outstanding check, draft, credit balance, customer's overpayment or unidentified remittance issued to or credited to or associated with a business association [or its predecessor-in-interest] as part of a commercial transaction in the ordinary course of a business association's regular business is not presumed abandoned [if the holder and the other business association have an ongoing business relationship]. [An ongoing business relationship exists if the holder has engaged in a commercial, business, or professional transaction involving the sale, lease, license, or purchase of goods or services with the business entity or association or a predecessor-in-interest of the business entity or association within the dormancy period immediately following the date of the check, draft, credit balance, customer's overpayment, or unidentified remittance giving rise to the unclaimed property interest]. [In this section "dormancy period" means the time during which the holder may hold the property interest before it is presumed to be abandoned.] [A transaction between a business association that is the insured or a third party beneficiary of an insurance policy and the insurer or insurance company is a commercial transaction which constitutes a business relationship between the insured or third party beneficiary and the insurer. A "predecessor-in-interest" is a person or entity whose interest in a business entity or association was acquired by its successor-in-interest, whether by purchase of the business ownership interest, purchase of business assets, statutory merger or consolidation, and includes successive acquisitions by whatever means accomplished.] [Unclaimed property arising from transactions in consumer goods between businesses are not exempt unless the total dollar amount of such transactions between the businesses in any one calendar year does not exceed \$[100,000]].

1 **Comment**

2
3 Fifteen states presently have some form of “business to business” exemption; most, if not
4 all of which are the result of intensive lobbying efforts on behalf of businesses, for the most part
5 undertaken on their behalf by the Council on State Taxation (COST), a business association
6 whose membership includes most if not all, of the Fortune 500 companies. It is a topic near and
7 dear to the hearts of these businesses which collectively bear the major portion of the brunt of the
8 financial cost of compliance with unclaimed property laws in the other 35 states that do not have
9 the exemption. In the COST Scorecard on state Unclaimed Property Statutes titled “*The Best*
10 *and Worst of State Unclaimed Property Laws*” authored by the Executive Director of COST and
11 his associate counsel in October 2013, the statement is made that “[e]limination of business-to-
12 business transactions from the definition of unclaimed property is the single most important issue
13 for the holder community.” It is bracketed in recognition that the B2B exemption has only been
14 adopted by a minority of states and not putting it in brackets would likely create enactability
15 problems in states that currently do not provide the exemption and do not wish to change in order
16 to do so. Those who wish to do so can include the bracketed language or substitute the language
17 of their own or another state’s B2B exemption. The final bracketed language regarding
18 consumer transactions that do not in total exceed \$100,000 in any year is intended to provide
19 consumer protection for small business owners who may need it more than large businesses. The
20 amount is bracketed to allow states who wish to do so to increase or decrease the threshold
21 amount.

22 **Alternative B**

23
24 [(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this [act], any property due or owing from a
25 business association to another business association, including, but not limited to, checks, drafts
26 or similar instruments, credit memoranda, overpayments, credit balances, deposits, unidentified
27 remittances, nonrefunded overcharges, discounts, refunds and rebates, shall not constitute
28 unclaimed property this [act]. This section also applies to all amounts due or owing from a
29 business association to another business association that, on the effective date of this section, are
30 in the possession, custody, or control of a business association.]

31 **Comment**

32
33 Alternative B which would create an exemption for B2B transactions was suggested by
34 the Holders’ Coalition and represents an example of the most expansive B2B exemptions and is
35 in brackets if a state elects to use this broader form of B2B exemption.

36 [(d)] Except as otherwise provided in this section for specific property, property is
37 unclaimed if, for the applicable period set forth in subsection (a), the apparent owner has not

1 communicated in a record or by other means reflected in a contemporaneous record prepared by
2 or on behalf of the holder, with the holder concerning the property or the account in which the
3 property is held, and has not otherwise indicated an interest in the property. A communication
4 with an owner by a person other than the holder or its representative which is not in a record that
5 identified the property to the owner is not an indication of interest in the property by the owner.

6 [(e)] An indication of an owner's interest in property includes:

7 (i) a written communication or record, including any electronic communication,
8 by the owner to the holder or agent of the holder concerning the property or the account in which
9 the property is held;

10 (ii) an oral communication by the owner to the holder or agent of the holder
11 concerning the property or the account in which the property is held, if the holder or its agent
12 makes and preserves a contemporaneous record of the owner's communication;

13 (iii) presentment of a check or other instrument of payment of a dividend, interest
14 payment or other distribution made with respect to an account or underlying stock, bond, debt, or
15 other interest in a business association, non-profit organization, or financial organization or, in
16 the case of a distribution made by electronic or similar means, electronic or other evidence that
17 the distribution has been received;

18 (iv) owner-directed activity in the account in which the property is held, including
19 accessing the account or a direction by the owner to increase, decrease, or otherwise change the
20 amount or type of property held in the account;

21 (v) making a deposit or withdrawal from an account in which the property is held,
22 [including automatic deposits or withdrawals previously authorized by the owner and] [any
23 automatic reinvestment of dividends or interest];

(vi) payment of a premium with respect to an interest in an insurance policy, but the application of an automatic premium loan provision or other nonforfeiture provision contained in an insurance policy does not prevent a policy from maturing or terminating if the insured has died or the insured or the beneficiary of the policy has otherwise become entitled to the proceeds before depletion of the cash surrender value of a policy by the application of those provisions;

(vii) any other action by the owner that demonstrates to the holder that the owner is aware that the property exists;

(viii) any action by an agent or other representative of an owner is presumed to have been done on behalf of the owner, and is considered an action by the owner.

Comment

It has been argued by holders that the owner's interest in property should not be deemed abandoned if there have been any indications that the owner is aware of the existence of his claim and it is not in fact abandoned property. The revision expands the ways in which such continuing interest may be indicated, and makes clear that an owner may act through an agent or representative.

(f) A holder may contract with a third party to report unclaimed property, provided that the holder remains responsible to the administrator for the complete, accurate and timely reporting of property and liable for paying or remitting the property to the administrator.

Comment

This provision has been added to make it clear that while a holder may contract with another to carry out its reporting and remitting obligations under the [act], the holder remains responsible for the completeness, timeliness and accuracy of the report and payment or remission of the property.

[(g) Property is payable or distributable for purposes of this [act] notwithstanding the owner's failure to make demand or present an instrument or document otherwise required to obtain payment.]

1 **Comment**

2
3 This provision is in brackets until the arguments made by holders concerning the
4 derivative rights doctrine are resolved. This is an example where courts have made an exception
5 and allowed the unclaimed property administrator to take custody of assets even though the
6 owner would have had to make a demand or present an instrument to obtain payment. This
7 reflects the reality that the administrator virtually never will have access to the instrument or an
8 opportunity to make a demand.

9 (h) With respect to an amount owed by an insurance company on a life or endowment
10 insurance policy:

11 (1) A policy or contract that provides benefits upon the death of an insured or
12 annuitant is matured for purposes of this [act] when the insurer has notice of death of the insured
13 or annuitant and the insurance company is able through reasonable efforts to obtain proof of
14 death from publicly available records, and determine that an amount is owed on the policy or
15 contract.

16 (2) An insurance company that conducts a death master file comparison in the
17 manner [provided by paragraphs (3) and (4)] [required by law] shall only be deemed to have
18 notice of death of an insured or annuitant based on:

19 (A) a death master file match; or

20 (B) notice provided to the insurance company in a record by a beneficiary,
21 policy owner, or other apparent owner of the policy or contract, or its benefits.

22 [(3) A death master file match for purposes of paragraph (2)(A) occurs when an
23 insurance company can reasonably determine based on records of death contained in an officially
24 recognized death master file that an insured or annuitant has died, provided comparisons are
25 conducted at least biennially between the names of all insureds or annuitants covered by policies
26 or contracts in force, or terminated, during the year for which a report is due under Section 8(d)
27 and for which any amounts due are subject to the custody of this State under section 5.

1 (4) The [state insurance commissioner] shall, in cooperation with the [state
2 unclaimed property administrator], adopt regulations regarding the conduct of death master file
3 comparisons and the manner in which insurance companies may reasonably obtain proof of
4 death of insureds and annuitants and make determinations that amounts are owed on policies
5 covering such insureds or annuitants. Death master file comparisons shall not be required for:

6 (A) any contract or policy used to fund an employment-based retirement
7 or benefit plan or program unless the insurance company has agreed to be responsible for
8 obtaining, maintaining and administering information about each individual insured, or is
9 required by terms of an annuity contract to pay death benefits of specific plan participants;

10 (B) any policy or certificate of life insurance that provides a death benefit
11 under an employee benefit plan subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of
12 1974, 29 U.S.C. § 1001, et seq.;

13 (C) any policy or certificate of life insurance that provides a death benefit
14 under a governmental plan as defined by 25 U.S.C. § 1002(32);

15 (D) any policy or certificate of life insurance that is used to fund a preneed
16 funeral contract of prearrangement; or

17 (E) any policy or certificate of credit life or accidental death insurance.

18 (5) For purposes of this subsection, and subsection (a)(8), a life or endowment
19 insurance policy or annuity contract includes a retained asset account into which the proceeds
20 payable under a policy or contract are deposited into an account with check or draft writing
21 privileges for the beneficiary of the contract or policy, where those proceeds are retained by the
22 insurance company or its agent pursuant to a supplementary contract not involving annuity
23 benefits other than death benefits.]

Comment

Paragraph (2) provides bright line rules an insurance company may exclusively rely upon to determine whether it has notice of the death of an insured or annuitant. The procedures established by these paragraphs are consistent with a Model Act adopted by the National Conference of Insurance Legislators that has been generally endorsed both by unclaimed property administrators and by many insurance industry representatives. These procedures are also consistent with settlement agreements between a substantial number of States and many large life insurance companies. The settlement agreements resolved claims made by state unclaimed property administrators in multistate audits in which administrators alleged that insurers that conducted Social Security Administration Master Death File comparisons for purposes of terminating annuity payments had constructive notice of the deaths of individuals covered by policies or contracts providing death benefits because the information was contained in the Death Master File. The administrators claimed that such information was sufficient to commence the running of deemed abandonment periods, but insurers had elected to either intentionally disregard or ignore the information in a manner that constituted willful blindness so as to delay the commencement of deemed abandonment periods transfer of policy proceeds to states until insureds or annuitants, if alive, had attained the limiting age upon which policy reserves were based (i.e., after the time at which an insured or annuitant would have attained 100 years of age)..

Suggestions have been made by insurance industry representatives that the manner in which death master file comparisons should be conducted as set forth in paragraphs (3), (4) and (5) should not be included in state unclaimed property laws, but instead should be exclusively determined by state insurance laws. The Drafting Committee has strong preference for the inclusion of these principles in state unclaimed property laws to preserve the integrity and completeness of unclaimed property laws, but enactment of these provisions in separate states will not undermine the objectives of achieving uniformity if done substantially in compliance with the principles set forth in paragraphs (3), (4), and (5). For this reason, paragraphs (3), (4) and (5) are bracketed, indicating that states adopting laws regarding death master file comparisons need not adopt these provisions.

The act does not require an insurance company to perform a master death file match, but if an insurance company does so in accordance with the requirements established by state insurance regulators or as otherwise required by law, and also conducts due diligence to investigate claims submitted by beneficiaries but not subsequently pursued, it is not required to investigate or take action upon other events that may provide notice of death of an insured or annuitant.

An insurance company that fails to rely on the bright line rules set forth in paragraph (2) may be subject to examination by State unclaimed property administrators to determine if it had actual or constructive knowledge of the death of an insured.

A death master file match under these rules does not constitute proof of death. Instead, policy or contract proceeds are subject to custodial claims of the State only if the insurance company is able after a reasonable effort to obtain proof of death from publicly available records and determine that policy or contract proceeds are owed to beneficiaries.

1 Procedures for conducting master death file matches, including what types of master
2 death files may be utilized, as set forth in paragraphs (3), (4) and (5) are to be determined by
3 rules adopted by State insurance regulators or may be otherwise established by laws similar to
4 those that have been enacted in several States. Similarly, what constitutes reasonable efforts to
5 obtain proof of death of an insured or annuitant and to determine whether policy or contract
6 proceeds are owed is to be determined either by rules adopted by State insurance regulators or as
7 otherwise provided by law.

8 Paragraph (4) requires regulations regarding master death file requirements to be adopted
9 by State insurance regulators in consultation with unclaimed property administrators. Other
10 options considered by the Drafting Committee are to require the rules to be adopted by
11 unclaimed property administrators in consultation with insurance regulators or to be the
12 exclusive responsibility of one of the two regulatory authorities. Any such regulations should be
13 adopted in a manner to promote uniformity among the States and should take into consideration
14 recommendations of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

15 (6) The three year period provided by subsection (a)(8) during which an amount
16 owed by an insurance company on a life or endowment insurance policy or an annuity contract is
17 presumed unclaimed and abandoned is measured from the later of events described in subsection
18 (a)(8), or any subsequent indication of interest in the policy or contract by the insured or
19 annuitant, the policy or contract owner, a beneficiary, or other apparent owner of the policy or
20 contract, in the manner provided by subsections (d) and (e).

21 **Comment**

22
23 This paragraph clarifies how the rules established by subsections (d) and (e) apply to
24 amounts owed on life insurance policies and annuity contracts by clarifying that an expression of
25 interest that tolls running of the three year dormancy period may be made by the insured or
26 annuitant, a policy owner, a beneficiary, or other apparent owner of the policy or contract,
27 including its benefits, such as a representative of the estate of an insured, annuitant, or
28 beneficiary.

29 (7) Nothing in this [act] affects the extent to which an insurance company was or was not
30 deemed to have knowledge of the death of an insured or annuitant or was required to conduct a
31 death master file comparison to determine whether amounts owed by the insurance company on
32 a life or endowment insurance policy or an annuity contract were presumed abandoned or
33 unclaimed prior to the effective date of this [act].

1 **Comment**

2
3 This paragraph provides that to the extent it amends or revises prior law, enactment of
4 this Act should not be construed as either endorsing or rejecting claims made by parties to
5 ongoing examinations in which many states have alleged that amounts owed under policies or
6 contracts are subject to unclaimed property reporting and remittance requirements when
7 insurance companies have actual or constructive knowledge of the death of insureds and
8 annuitants have not paid the proceeds to the owners.

9 **SECTION 4. CONTENTS OF SAFE DEPOSIT BOX OR OTHER**

10 **SAFEKEEPING DEPOSITORY.** Tangible property held in a safe deposit box; self-storage
11 facility; airport, train, or bus station storage locker; or other safekeeping depository or private
12 mailbox available for use by the public in this state in the ordinary course of the holder's
13 business, and proceeds resulting from the sale of the property by the holder permitted by other
14 law, are presumed abandoned if the property remains unclaimed by the apparent owner for more
15 than five years after

16 (i) the earlier of the expiration of the lease or rental period on the box, mail box, or other
17 depository, or

18 (ii) the earliest date when the apparent owner of the storage facility is authorized by law
19 to enter a unit of its facility and remove or dispose of the contents without consent or
20 authorization of the lessee or renter.

21 **Comment**

22
23 This revision puts the contents of all safekeeping depositories on equal footing with safe
24 deposit boxes usually associated with banks.

25 **SECTION 5. RULES FOR TAKING CUSTODY.** Except as otherwise provided in
26 this [act] or by other statute of this state, property that is presumed abandoned, whether located
27 in this or another state, is subject to the custody of this state if:

28 (1) the last known address of the apparent owner of the property, as shown on the records
29 of the holder, is in this state;

1 (2) the records of the holder do not reflect the identity of the apparent owner of the
2 property, but it is established that the last known address of the apparent owner of the property is
3 in this state;

4 (3) the records of the holder do not reflect the last known address of the apparent owner,
5 but it is otherwise established that:

6 (i) the last known address of the apparent owner of the property is in this State; or

7 (ii) the holder is domiciled in this state or is a government or governmental
8 subdivision, agency, or instrumentality of this state and has not previously paid or delivered the
9 property to the state of the last known address of the apparent owner or other person entitled to
10 the property, and is not obligated to pay or deliver the property to that state; provided, however,
11 that if the state of domicile of the holder has changed, the holder's state of domicile shall be the
12 state where the holder was domiciled at the time the property was deemed abandoned;

13 (4) the holder, at its option, voluntarily remits property for which the last known address
14 of the apparent owner, as shown on the records of the holder, is a foreign country or is in a state
15 that does not provide custodial taking of the property, and the holder is domiciled in this state or
16 is a government or governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality of this state;

17 **Comment**

18
19 This change to allow voluntary remission of foreign held property presumes that the act
20 will not require remission of property where the apparent owner's address is in a foreign country.

21 (5) the last known address of the apparent owner, as shown on the records of the holder,
22 is in a state that does not provide for the custodial taking of unclaimed property, [or in a foreign
23 country] and the holder is domiciled in this state or is a government or governmental subdivision,
24 agency, or instrumentality of this state; provided, that property that is specifically exempt from
25 custodial taking under the laws of the state of the last known address of the apparent owner, if

1 applicable, or if not, the state of domicile of the holder, if applicable, is not subject to the custody
2 of any state;

3 **Comment**

4
5 This revision recognizes a limited third-priority rule. The Court in *Texas v. New Jersey*,
6 379 U.S. 674 (1965) only established the priority between the state of residence of the owner and
7 the domicile of the holder and did not address the situation where neither state provides for
8 custodial taking. Providing a third priority rule avoids the situation of a holder getting a windfall
9 where neither the first nor the second priority state is entitled to take custody of the property.
10 However, the situation is different if the lack of a custodial provision is not an oversight and
11 therefore is not a “windfall” but results from the state’s deliberate decision to exempt a class or
12 type of property from its unclaimed property laws. For example, if the law of the state of
13 residence of the owner expressly exempts gift cards, or the law of the state of domicile of the
14 holder expressly exempts gift cards, to allow the state where the transaction took place
15 (assuming it is a third state) to take custody of gift cards would not give the laws of the other
16 states full faith and credit. See *American Express, etc. v. Sidamon-Eristoff*, 755 F.Supp. 2d 556,
17 604-05 (D.C.N.J. 2011).

18 (6) the transaction out of which the property arose occurred in this state, the holder is
19 domiciled in a state that does not provide for the custodial taking of the property, and the last
20 known address of the apparent owner or other person entitled to the property is unknown or is in
21 a state that does not provide for the custodial taking of the property, unless the property is
22 expressly exempt from custodial taking under the laws of that state; or

23 (7) the property is a traveler’s check or money order purchased in this State, or the issuer
24 of the traveler’s check or money order has its principal place of business in this state and the
25 issuer’s records show that the instrument was purchased in a state that does not provide for the
26 custodial taking of the property, or do not show the state in which the instrument was purchased;
27 and

28 (8) the property is the proceeds of life insurance or an annuity, and a person other than
29 the insured or annuitant is entitled to the funds and an address of that person is not known to the
30 insurance or annuity company, or it is not definite or certain from the records of the company

1 who is entitled to the funds, it is presumed that the last known address of the person entitled to
2 the funds is the same as the last known address of the insured or annuitant as reflected or
3 indicated in the records of the company.

4 **Comment**

5
6 This provision was added at the suggestion of NAUPA to provide that when proceeds of
7 life insurance or an annuity are payable to a person other than the insured or annuitant, and the
8 records of the holder do not indicate the address of the owner, the holder will presume that the
9 state of residence of the owner is the same as that of the insured or annuitant. This presumption
10 will make it more likely that the owner will receive notice of the abandoned property.

11 **SECTION 6. DORMANCY CHARGE.** A holder may deduct from property presumed
12 abandoned a charge imposed by reason of the owner's failure to claim the property within a
13 specified time if there is a valid and enforceable written contract between the holder and the
14 owner under which the holder may impose the charge and the holder regularly imposes the
15 charge, which is not regularly reversed or otherwise canceled. The amount of the deduction is
16 limited to an amount that is not unconscionable.

17 **SECTION 7. BURDEN OF PROOF AS TO UNPAID DEBTS OR** 18 **UNDISCHARGED OBLIGATIONS EVIDENCED BY RECORDS OF A HOLDER.**

19 (a) An unpaid debt or undischarged obligation, including an uncashed check, draft, or
20 similar instrument reflected in the records of the holder is prima facie evidence of an obligation.

21 (b) In asserting a right to take custody of property from a putative holder who is also the
22 issuer, the administrator has the burden of proving the existence and amount of the property and
23 its abandonment. The burden is satisfied by showing issuance of the instrument and passage of
24 the requisite period of abandonment.

25 (c) The putative holder may establish that there is no unpaid debt or unsatisfied obligation
26 with respect to the record under subparagraph (b) or otherwise show that it never was or no
27 longer remains a fixed and certain obligation of the putative holder by presentation of evidence

1 sufficient to overcome the presumption in subsection (a) to the reasonable satisfaction of the trier
2 of fact. Evidence that tends to disprove a prima facie case includes evidence that the check, draft
3 or similar instrument was issued;

4 (1) as an unaccepted offer in settlement of an unliquidated amount;

5 (2) to replace a lost check;

6 (3) to a governmental entity, charitable organization, or party affiliated with the
7 issuer;

8 (4) but was voided within 90 days of issuance;

9 (5) but was never delivered to the third party payee;

10 (6) was paid, satisfied, or discharged; or

11 (7) that there was a lack of consideration or a failure of consideration.

12 (d) A putative holder may establish a defense to an assertion by the administrator to a
13 right to take custody of property under subsection (b) by showing proof of evidence of custom
14 and practice and course of [prior] dealings between the putative holder and the apparent owner.

15 **Comment**

16
17 In establishing the rules for determining the first and second priority states, the rationale
18 used by the Court in *Delaware v. New York*, 507 U.S. 490, 501 (1993) was to analyze the
19 relationship between the debtor who owed an unpaid obligation and was therefore the “holder”
20 of the property, and the creditor—the person to whom the debt was owed was the owner. Since
21 the obligation is intangible personal property, it followed that the situs of the debt was the
22 location of the creditor. From that it was resolved that the situs of the property was the
23 creditor/owner’s state of residence as indicated by the address of the owner reflected on the
24 books and records of the holder.

25 In its analysis the Court said: “In framing a State’s power of escheat, we must first look
26 to the law that creates property and binds persons to honor property rights. . . First we must
27 determine the precise debtor-creditor relationship as defined by the law that creates the property
28 at issue. . . ‘[P]roperty and interest in property are creatures of state law. [The] law that creates
29 property necessarily defines the legal relationships under which certain parties (“debtors”) must
30 discharge obligations to others [creditors].”

31 From that language the Holders Coalition advances the argument that Section 7 should be

1 drafted to establish that a state's burden of proof matches that of a creditor in a creditor-debtor
2 relationship. They argue that in taking custody of property the state steps into the shoes of the
3 owners and has no greater right to the property than does the owner. A creditor asserting a claim
4 against a debtor has the burden of proving the existence and amount of the debt he is owed, and
5 the mere existence of a record on the holder's books of a credit or an unpaid debt or
6 undischarged obligation such as an accrual for an estimated or contingent liability (which GAAP
7 rules may require to be recorded) should not be sufficient to satisfy the State's obligation to
8 establish a *prima facie* case that a fixed and certain liability or obligation exists, or to shift to the
9 holder the burden of establishing that such entries do not represent abandoned property.

10 But the Holders' argument skirts the fact that the relationship between the debtor and the
11 creditor is a two party transaction in which both parties are assumed to have equal access to and
12 knowledge concerning the facts and circumstances underlying why the record reflects a credit or
13 accrual, and while the burden of establishing the fact of the obligation is on the creditor, unless
14 he is absent or has lost his memory, or copies of the record of the transaction, or both, he should
15 have no trouble meeting that burden. What the position of the Holders Coalition fails to address
16 is that in the context of unclaimed property, the administrator is a third party stranger to the
17 transaction, and absent being able to locate the missing owner, has no means of establishing
18 anything more than what the examination has revealed on the debtor/holder's books.

19 So the practical consequence were the Drafting Committee to accept this argument would
20 be to eliminate an entire category of property from ever being turned over to the administrator,
21 without regard for whether or not the debt exists.

22 On the other hand, being one of the parties to the transaction, the holder at one point
23 would have had access to the records and memories of the event or transaction which underlies
24 the existence of the credit balance or accrual reflected on its books.

25 The problem, of course, is that when most of these situations surface on examination
26 years later, the holder's records either no longer exist or are incomplete, and the employees of
27 the holders who were involved in the underlying transaction may either have moved on or cannot
28 now recall the event or its details.

29 Thus the real problems for the Holders Coalition are exacerbated by the lack of a statute
30 of repose in the 1995 Act and some states' ability to use extrapolation from a small sample to go
31 back up to 35 years. Hopefully, the inclusion in this act of a 10 years statute of repose and a 10
32 year record retention requirement will go a long way towards ameliorating the situation, as will
33 having a clear and certain access to an impartial judicial resolution of disputes.

34 Provisions have been added to this section of the act based on recommendations of the
35 Holders Coalition intended to give greater clarity to the kinds of evidence which the holder can
36 use to rebut the presumption if such evidence is still available to him.

37 **SECTION 8. CONTENTS OF REPORT OF ABANDONED PROPERTY.**

38 (a) A holder of property presumed abandoned shall make a report in a record to the

1 administrator concerning the property by a means and in a format approved by the administrator.
2 The format must be designed to protect the confidentiality of the owner's information contained
3 in the report, to the extent it is required to be protected under Section 27.

4 **Comment**

5
6 One of the concerns of holders such as banks and securities brokers is that they are under
7 very strict rules regarding maintenance of the confidentiality of their client's/customer's
8 financial records. New Section 27 of this act provides the requirement that the administrator
9 maintain that same degree of confidentiality of owner's records. This revision implements the
10 requirements of new Section 27 in the process by which these holders may report this
11 information to the administrator.

12 (b) The report under subsection (a) must be signed by the holder under the penalties of
13 perjury or verified by the holder as to its completeness and accuracy. The administrator may
14 accept an electronic signature or waive verification. The report may not include any sensitive
15 non-public personal information of the owner or the owner's property and must contain:

16 (1) a description of the property;

17 (2) except with respect to a traveler's check or money order, the name, if known,
18 and last known address, if any, and the social security number or taxpayer identification number,
19 if readily ascertainable, of the apparent owner of property with a value of \$50 or more;

20 (3) an aggregated amount of items valued less than \$50 each;

21 (4) in the case of an amount held or owing under an annuity or a life or
22 endowment insurance policy, the full name and last known address of the annuitant or insured
23 and of the beneficiary;

24 (5) in the case of property held in a safe deposit box or other safekeeping
25 depository, an indication of the place where it is held and where it may be inspected by the
26 administrator, and any amounts owing to the holder;

27 (6) the date, if any, on which the property became payable, demandable, or

1 returnable, and the date of the last transaction with the apparent owner with respect to the
2 property;

3 (7) a statement that the holder has complied with the owner notification
4 requirements of subsection (e) of this section, and of Section 9;

5 (8) other information that the administrator by rule prescribes as necessary for the
6 administration of this [act]; and

7 (9) an indication that the property is not freely transferable, if applicable under
8 Section 2.

9 (c) If a holder of property presumed abandoned is a successor to another person who
10 previously held the property for the apparent owner or the holder has changed its name while
11 holding the property, the holder shall file with the report its former names, if any, and the known
12 names and addresses of all previous holders of the property.

13 (d) The report must be filed before November 1 of each year and cover the 12 months
14 next preceding July 1 of that year; provided, however, that a report to be filed by an insurance
15 company must be filed before May 1 of each year for the calendar year next preceding.

16 (e) Before the date for filing the report, the holder of property presumed abandoned may
17 request the administrator to extend the time for filing the report. The administrator may grant the
18 extension for good cause. The holder, on receipt of the extension, may make an interim payment
19 on the amount the holder estimates will ultimately be due, which terminates the accrual of
20 additional interest on the amount paid.

21 (f) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the holder of property presumed
22 abandoned shall send notice in a record that complies with Section 10(a) by first class United
23 States Mail to the apparent owner, not more than 120 days nor less than 60 days before filing the

1 report. The holder may also send the notice earlier and as often as it chooses to do so, stating
2 that the holder is in possession of property subject to this [act], if:

3 (1) the holder has in its records an address for the apparent owner which the
4 holder's records do not disclose to be inaccurate;

5 (2) the claim of the apparent owner is not barred by a statute of limitations; and

6 (3) the value of the property is \$50 or more.

7 (g) If the owner has previously consented to electronic delivery of information from the
8 holder, the notice under this section may be sent by electronic delivery in lieu of first class
9 United States Mail if the holder does not have reason to believe that the owner's electronic mail
10 address is not valid. If the holder sends the required notice to the owner electronically and
11 receives information indicating that the owner's electronic address is not valid, the holder shall
12 send the required notice by first class United States Mail to the owner's last known mailing
13 address. A holder is not required to send any notice required by this section to any address that
14 the holder has reason to believe is not a valid address for the owner.

15 (h) In lieu of the requirements set forth in subsection (e), the holder of securities shall
16 perform the following due diligence with respect to such property:

17 (1) For any apparent owner of a security who does not otherwise receive
18 communications from the holder by United States Mail, the holder shall send a communication
19 electronically that complies with Section 10 within two years after the owner's last indication of
20 interest in the property. If the holder receives notification that the electronic communication was
21 not received, or if the owner does not respond to the electronic communication, the holder shall
22 send the owner by first class United States Mail a written notice which complies with Section
23 10(a), unless the owner otherwise indicates an interest in the security after the electronic

1 communication.

2 (2) For any apparent owner of a security who receives communications from the
3 holder by United States Mail, if a second consecutive first class mailing to the apparent owner
4 was returned to the holder as undeliverable by the United States Post Office (unless a subsequent
5 first class mailing to the owner was not returned as undeliverable) and the value of the property
6 is \$50 or more, the holder shall:

7 (A) send by first class United States Mail to the apparent owner a written
8 notice that complies with Section 10(a) within two years after the date the second consecutive
9 first class mailing was returned to the holder as undeliverable;

10 (B) send by first class U. S. Mail to the apparent owner a written notice
11 that complies with Section 10(a) not less than 90 days before filing the report. There is no limit
12 as to the number of notices that a holder may send to an apparent owner.

13 (3) A holder is not required to send any notice required under this Section to any
14 address that the holder has reason to believe is not a valid address for the owner.

15 (i) The holder of property presumed abandoned shall file with the report an affidavit or
16 verification under the penalties of perjury that the holder has complied with the requirements of
17 subsections (f), (g), and (h).

18 **SECTION 9. PAYMENT OR DELIVERY OF ABANDONED PROPERTY.**

19 (a) Except for property held in a safe deposit box or other safekeeping depository, and for
20 property described in subsections (d) and (3), on filing the report required by Section 8, the
21 holder of property presumed abandoned shall pay, deliver, or cause to be paid or delivered to the
22 administrator the property described in the report as unclaimed.

23 (b) If the property is an automatically renewable deposit, and a penalty or forfeiture in the

1 payment of interest would result, the time for compliance is extended until a penalty or forfeiture
2 would no longer result.

3 (c) Tangible property held in a safe deposit box or other safekeeping depository may not
4 be delivered to the administrator until [120] days after filing the report required by Section 8.

5 (d) If the property reported to the administrator is a security or security entitlement under
6 [Article 8 of the Uniform Commercial Code], the administrator is an appropriate person to make
7 an endorsement, instruction, or entitlement order on behalf of the apparent owner to invoke the
8 duty of the issuer or its transfer agent or the securities intermediary to transfer or dispose of the
9 security or the security entitlement in accordance with [Article 8 of the Uniform Commercial
10 Code].

11 (e) If the holder of property reported to the administrator is the issuer of a certificated
12 security, the administrator may obtain a replacement certificate in physical or book entry form
13 pursuant to [Section 8-405 of the Uniform Commercial Code], but an indemnity bond is not
14 required.

15 (f) The administrator shall adopt by rule procedures for the registration and issuance,
16 method of delivery, transfer and maintenance of unclaimed securities and security entitlements.

17 (g) An issuer, the holder, and any transfer agent or other person acting pursuant to the
18 instructions of and on behalf of the issuer or holder in accordance with this section is not liable to
19 the apparent owner and shall be indemnified by the administrator against claims of any person
20 under Section 10.

21 (h) A holder of a security that the holder has determined in good faith is non-freely
22 transferable is not required to deliver the security to the administrator if the holder has so

1 indicated in the report required pursuant to Section 8. Within 10 days following a determination
2 by the administrator or the holder that the security is freely transferable or is no longer worthless,
3 the security shall be delivered to the administrator.

4 **Comment**

5
6 This new provision is intended to spell out when and how the holder of a security
7 believed or determined to be worthless should deal with it and what the administrator may do
8 with it.

9 **SECTION 10. NOTICE TO OWNER.**

10 (a) (1) A holder of property that is presumed abandoned, or that may become abandoned,
11 shall send notice to the apparent owner, as required by Section 8(f), in a format acceptable to the
12 administrator, not less than 60 days before filing the report, and may send such additional
13 notices.

14 (2) The notice shall contain a heading that reads as follows: "THE state OF [_____]]
15 REQUIRES US TO NOTIFY YOU THAT YOUR UNCLAIMED PROPERTY MAY BE
16 TRANSFERRED TO THE STATE IF YOU DO NOT CONTACT US BEFORE [insert date the
17 report is due to be filed]," or substantially similar language.

18 (3) The notice shall specify the date that the property will be turned over to the state, and
19 explain the necessity of filing a claim for the return of the property following receipt by the state;
20 identify the nature and amount of the property that is the subject of the notice; and provide
21 instructions that the apparent owner must follow to prevent the property from being reported and
22 turned over to the state.

23 (4) The holder is not required to send a notice if the records of the holder indicate the
24 address of the apparent owner is incorrect, if the total value of the property is less than \$50, or if
25 the property consists of non-freely transferable securities.

1 **Comment**

2
3 Section 10 has been substantially rewritten to deal with the separate but different
4 obligations that holders and administrators have with respect to giving notification to owners that
5 their property will be or has been turned over to an unclaimed property administrator. Paragraph
6 (a) deals with the holder's obligations and is cross-referenced to the notice required by Section
7 7(e). Paragraph (b) establishes for the first time the administrator's duties. Both are intended to
8 further the primary goal of this [act] which is to protect unclaimed property and reunite it with its
9 owners.

10 (b) The administrator shall maintain a program to give notice to owners of the possible
11 existence of unclaimed property held by the state under this [act]. The program shall include, but
12 not be limited to:

13 (1) the sending of a written notice by first class United States Mail to apparent
14 owners of unclaimed property presumed abandoned and held by the state, and in the case of
15 property in the form of securities held in electronic form, electronic notice if the electronic
16 address of the apparent owner is known to the administrator and the administrator has been
17 advised that the apparent owner has consented to receive electronic notification in lieu of
18 notification by mail. If the administrator does not have a valid postal mailing address for an
19 apparent owner, but has an electronic mailing address which it does not know to be invalid,
20 notice shall be sent to the owner's electronic address. The administrator, in that person's
21 discretion, may elect not to send written notices by first class United States Mail to an apparent
22 owner if the administrator determines that such mailing would not be received by the apparent
23 owner.

24 (2) publication of notice, every six months in a newspaper or newspapers of wide
25 general circulation in the state, of unclaimed property received by the state. Such publication
26 shall include the following information:

27 (A) the total number and value of abandoned accounts received by the
28 state during the preceding six-month period.

1 (B) the total number and value of claims to abandoned accounts paid by
2 the state during the preceding six-month period.

3 (C) the web address of the unclaimed property website maintained by the
4 administrator.

5 (D) a telephone number by which persons wishing to contact the
6 administrator for purposes of inquiring about or claiming abandoned property may do so.

7 (E) a statement that anyone interested in searching for unclaimed property
8 may access the Internet by use of a computer, and that computers are usually provided as a
9 service to the public at a local public library.

10 (3) the maintenance of an Internet website or database accessible by the public
11 which sets forth in an electronically searchable manner the names of all apparent owners
12 reported to the state in an approved electronic format for whom unclaimed property is being held
13 by the state. The Internet database shall include instructions for filing a claim to abandoned
14 property with the administrator, and a printable form of claim with instructions for its use.

15 (c) Notwithstanding the foregoing, this section does not apply to property that has been
16 reported as a non-freely transferable security.

17 (d) The administrator is authorized to undertake additional notification efforts through
18 printed publication, telecommunication, the Internet, or other media in an effort to apprise the
19 public of the existence of unclaimed property and the state's unclaimed property program.

20 **Comment**

21
22 Paragraph (b) of Section 10 sets out the requirements imposed on administrators to make
23 reasonable, good faith efforts to notify owners of unclaimed property being held for them in
24 furtherance of the goal of reuniting owners with their property. Exactly how it is done is left to
25 the discretion of the administrators, but at a minimum they are required to send written notices
26 by first class United States Mail to apparent owners, except for the use of electronic mail in some
27 limited circumstances. In addition, publication of newspaper notices are required each six

1 months with the understanding that what is intended is that the broadest possible circulation of
2 the notice within the state is expected given the size and population of the state. It also calls for
3 the maintenance of an electronically searchable website accessible to the public from which
4 unclaimed property information can be obtained, and authorizes use of additional means of
5 apprising the public of unclaimed property rights.

6 (e) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, all officers, agencies, boards,
7 commissions, divisions, and departments of the state, including any body politic and corporate
8 created by the state for public purposes, and every political subdivision of the state shall, on the
9 request of the administrator, make its books and records available and cooperate with the
10 administrator to determine the current whereabouts of an apparent owner of unclaimed property.
11 Subject to the provisions of Section 27, the administrator, or an employee or agent of the
12 administrator may not use or disclose such information or record obtained except as may be
13 useful and appropriate to locate the apparent owner of unclaimed property.

14 **Comment**

15
16 This new provision is intended to allow for interagency cooperation between other
17 agencies and subordinate governments of the state and the administrator for the purpose of
18 locating apparent owners of unclaimed property. Because the administrator is under the duty of
19 confidentiality, it would authorize Departments of Revenue and other agencies to disclose to the
20 administrator information about taxpayers that might otherwise not be available due to
21 confidentiality requirements.

22 **SECTION 11. CUSTODY BY STATE; RECOVERY BY HOLDER; DEFENSE OF**

23 **HOLDER.**

24 (a) On payment or delivery of property to the administrator, the state assumes custody
25 and responsibility for the safekeeping of the property. A holder who pays or delivers property to
26 the administrator in good faith is relieved of all liability arising thereafter with respect to the
27 property. If the holder's records contain an address for the apparent owner which the holder's
28 records do not disclose to be inaccurate, and the holder has made reasonable efforts to notify the
29 owner by mail or in substantial compliance with Section 10, the holder is relieved of all liability

1 arising thereafter with respect to the property to the extent of the amount of money or value of
2 property so paid or delivered.

3 (b) In this section, payment or delivery is made in “good faith” if:

4 (1)(i) payment or delivery was made in a reasonable attempt to comply with this
5 [act];

6 (ii) the holder was not then in breach of a fiduciary obligation with respect to the
7 property and had a reasonable basis for believing, based on the facts then known, that the
8 property was presumed abandoned; and

9 (iii) there is no showing that the records under which the payment or delivery was
10 made did not meet reasonable commercial standards of practice; or

11 (2) payment or delivery of the property was made by the holder

12 (i) in response to a demand by the administrator or an agent of the administrator;
13 or

14 (ii) pursuant to private or public guidance or ruling by the administrator or an
15 agent of the administrator which the holder reasonably believes requires the property to be
16 reported and remitted.

17 **Comment**
18

19 These new revisions expand the circumstances under which a holder may turn over
20 unclaimed property to the administrator for safekeeping and avoid any further liability or
21 responsibility for it to the owner or anyone claiming to be the owner.

22 (c) A holder who has made a payment to the administrator pursuant to this [act] may
23 subsequently make payment to a person reasonably believed by the holder to be the owner of the
24 property, and may claim reimbursement from the administrator, or may deduct the amount of

1 such payment from its next subsequent unclaimed property due to be paid to the state, if

2 (1) the deduction is supported by proof of payment; and

3 (2) proof that the person to whom the payment was made was the owner entitled
4 to the payment previously made to the administrator.

5 (d) If a deduction under (c) is taken for a payment made on a negotiable instrument,
6 including a traveler's check or money order, the holder must file proof that the instrument was
7 duly presented and that payment was made to a person reasonably believed to be entitled to
8 payment. [The holder may deduct for payment made, even if the payment was made to a person
9 whose claim was barred by the expiration of a period of limitation on the owner's right to receive
10 or recover property.]

11 **Comment**

12
13 Even though a holder has turned over abandoned property to the administrator, it may
14 subsequently elect to honor a claim made by the owner to the holder for the property. In that
15 case, rather than seek and wait to be reimbursed by the administrator, the holder may offset its
16 future obligations to the administrator pro tanto with an explanation and proof of payment
17 provided to the administrator. Whether or not the bracketed last sentence should be included will
18 depend on what decision the Conference makes with respect to the reach of the derivative rights
19 doctrine in the context of obligations of the holder which are barred from collection by the
20 running of the applicable statute of limitations.

21 (e) A holder who has delivered property other than money to the administrator pursuant
22 to this [act] may reclaim the property still in the possession of the administrator, without paying
23 any fee or other charge, on filing proof that the owner has claimed the property from the holder.

24 (f) The administrator may accept a holder's affidavit as sufficient proof of the holder's
25 right to recover money and property under this section.

26 (g) If a holder pays or delivers property to the administrator in good faith and thereafter
27 another person claims the property from the holder, or another state or foreign government
28 claims the money or property under its laws relating to unclaimed property, the administrator, on

1 written notice of the claim, shall defend the holder against the claim and indemnify the holder
2 against any liability on the claim resulting from payment or delivery of the property to the
3 administrator.

4 (h) Property removed from a safe deposit box or other safekeeping depository under
5 Section 3 is received by the administrator subject to the holder's right to be reimbursed for the
6 cost of the opening and to any valid lien or contract providing for the holder to be reimbursed for
7 unpaid rent or storage charges. The administrator shall reimburse the holder out of the proceeds
8 remaining after deducting the expense incurred by the administrator in selling the property.

9 **SECTION 12. CREDITING OF DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND INCREMENTS**
10 **TO OWNER'S ACCOUNT.** If property other than money is delivered to the administrator, the
11 owner is entitled to receive from the administrator any income or gain realized or accrued on the
12 property before liquidation of the property into money. If the property was an interest-bearing
13 demand, savings, or time deposit the administrator shall pay interest at a rate of [insert legal rate]
14 percent a year or any lesser rate the property earned while in the possession of the holder.
15 Interest begins to accrue when the property is delivered to the administrator and ceases on the
16 earlier of the expiration of 10 years after its delivery or the date on which payment is made to the
17 owner. Interest on interest bearing property is not payable for any period before the effective
18 date of this [act], unless authorized by law superseded by this [act].

19 **SECTION 13. PUBLIC SALE OF ABANDONED PROPERTY.**

20 (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, within three years after the receipt of
21 abandoned property, the administrator shall sell it to the highest bidder at public sale at a location
22 in the state which in the judgment of the administrator affords the most favorable market for the
23 property.

1 (b) The administrator may conduct the sale by electronic means on the Internet or any
2 other forum or medium the administrator believes is likely to yield the highest net proceeds of
3 sale.

4 (c) The administrator may decline the highest bid and reoffer the property for sale if the
5 administrator considers the highest bona fide bid to be insufficient.

6 (d) The administrator is not required to offer the property for sale if the administrator
7 considers that the probable cost of sale will exceed the proceeds of the sale. In that case the
8 administrator may destroy or dispose of the property under the provisions of Section 18.

9 (e) A sale held under this section, conducted other than by electronic means, must be
10 preceded by not less than a single publication of notice, at least [three] weeks but not more than
11 [five] weeks before sale, in a newspaper of wide general circulation in the [county] in which the
12 property is to be sold.

13 **Comment**

14
15 The new provisions in this section allow for sale of abandoned property by electronic
16 means rather than by a public auction. It also permits the administrator to exercise discretion to
17 destroy rather than sell low value items.

18 (f) The administrator may not sell or otherwise liquidate securities until three (3) years
19 have passed from receipt of the securities and the administrator has provided the owner with
20 notice of the administrator's possession of the securities, pursuant to Section 10.

21 (g) Securities listed on an established stock exchange may not be sold at prices less than
22 the price prevailing on the exchange at the time of sale. Other securities may be sold over the
23 counter at prices prevailing at the time of sale or by any other reasonable method selected by the
24 administrator.

25 (h) If securities are sold by the administrator before the expiration of six years after their

1 delivery to the administrator, a person making a claim of ownership of the securities determined
2 to be valid under this [act] before the end of the six-year period is entitled, at the option of the
3 state, to an equal number of shares, or to the market value of the securities at the time the claim
4 is made by the owner plus dividends, interest, and other increments thereon up to that time, less
5 any deduction for expenses of sale. The market value of the securities shall be calculated in such
6 a manner as to place the owner in the same, or approximately the same, position as the owner
7 would have been had the securities never been sold, and thus shall take into account any stock
8 splits, reverse stock splits or other transactions that would have impacted the value of the
9 securities. If the securities were acquired by another company in exchange for cash, the owner
10 shall be entitled to the cash that the owner would have received upon exchange of the securities.
11 If the securities were acquired by another company in exchange for other securities, the owner
12 shall be entitled to the shares or market value of the securities that the owner would have
13 received in the exchange.

14 (i) A person making a claim of ownership of securities determined to be valid under this
15 [act] after the expiration of the six-year period is entitled to receive (i) the securities delivered to
16 the administrator by the holder, if they are in the custody of the administrator, plus any
17 dividends, interest, and other increments thereon up to the time the claim is made, or (ii) the net
18 proceeds received from the sale of the securities, plus any dividends, interest and other
19 increments thereon up to the time the property was sold.

20 (j) A purchaser of property at a sale conducted by the administrator pursuant to this [act]
21 takes the property free of all claims of the owner or a previous holder, and of all persons
22 claiming through or under either of them. The administrator shall execute all documents
23 necessary to complete the transfer of ownership.

1 (k) Medals and decorations for military service in the armed forces of the United States
2 may not be sold by the administrator, but in the discretion of the administrator may be delivered
3 to a military veteran's organization qualified under Section 501(c)(19) of the Internal Revenue
4 Code to hold as custodian for the owner.

5 **Comment**
6

7 Military medals are not generally considered to be abandoned property appropriate for
8 custodial taking. An alternate means of handling them is made available.

9 **SECTION 14. DEPOSIT OF FUNDS.**

10 (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the administrator shall deposit in the
11 general fund of this state all funds received under this [act], including the proceeds from the sale
12 of abandoned property under Section 12. The administrator shall maintain an account with funds
13 sufficient to pay claims duly allowed. If the aggregate amount of the owner's claims allowed at
14 any time exceeds the amount held in the account, excess claims shall be paid [as a priority claim]
15 out of the general funds of the state.

16 **Comment**
17

18 This language is added to make it clear that after abandoned funds are received and
19 deposited by the administrator into the general funds of the state, if the administrator does not
20 hold readily available funds sufficient to honor the valid claims by owners, the owners are
21 nevertheless entitled in all events to be paid out of the general funds of the state. *Also see*
22 subsection (d).

23 (b) The administrator shall:

24 (1) record and retain the name and last known address of each person shown on
25 the holders' reports to be the apparent owner entitled to the property;

26 (2) record and retain the name and last known address of each insured person or
27 annuitant and beneficiary shown on the reports; and

(3) with respect to each policy of insurance or annuity listed in the report of an insurance or annuity company, its number, the name of the company, and the amount due.

(c) Before making a deposit of funds received under this act to the general fund, the administrator may deduct:

(1) expenses of sale of abandoned property;

(2) costs of mailing and publication in connection with abandoned property;

(3) reasonable service charges; and

(4) expenses incurred in examining records of holders of property and in collecting the property from those holders determined to hold unremitted property.

(d) Funds received by the administrator and held by the state as unclaimed property under this [act] are custodial funds held for the benefit of owners, are not funds that belong to the state, and are not subject to a claim by the state of sovereign immunity.

Comment

This provision is intended to make it clear that unclaimed property held by the state as custodian under this act for the benefit of the owner is not property of the state and is not subject to a claim of sovereign immunity.

SECTION 15. CLAIM OF ANOTHER STATE TO RECOVER PROPERTY.

(a) If property is received by the administrator and the administrator is aware that the property is subject to the superior claim of another state, the administrator shall:

(1) report and deliver the property to the other state or

(2) return the property to the holder so that the property may be paid or delivered to the other state.

(b) Except for an agreement to indemnify under subsection, no formal agreement shall be

1 required for the administrator to undertake such transfer to the correct state, other than as
2 provided in subsection (e).

3 (c) Property in the custody of the administrator under this act is subject to recovery by
4 another state if:

5 (1) the property was paid or delivered to the custody of this state because the
6 records of the holder did not reflect a last-known address of the apparent owner in the other state:

7 (A) and the other state later establishes that the last-known address of the
8 apparent owner or other person entitled to the property was in the other state;

9 (B) and under the laws of the other state the property has become subject
10 to a claim of abandonment by the other state;

11 [(2) the property was paid or delivered to the custody of this state because the
12 laws of the other state did not provide for a custodial taking of the property, but under laws of the
13 other state subsequently enacted, the property has become subject to a claim of abandonment by
14 that state;]

15 (3) the records of the holder did not accurately identify the owner of the property
16 and the last-known address of the owner was in another state, and under the laws of the other
17 state the property has become subject to a claim of abandonment by the other state;

18 (4) the property was subjected to custody by this state under Section 5(6) and
19 under the laws of the state of domicile of the holder the property has become subject to a claim
20 of abandonment by the state of domicile; or

21 (5) the property is a sum payable on a traveler's check, money order, or similar
22 instrument that was purchased in the other state and delivered into the custody of this state under
23 Section 5(7), and, under the laws of the other state the property has become subject to a claim of

1 abandonment by that state.

2 (d) Unless waived by the administrator, a claim of another state to recover abandoned
3 property must be presented in a form prescribed by the administrator. The administrator shall
4 decide the claim not later than [90] days after it is presented. The administrator shall allow the
5 claim on determining that the other state is entitled to the abandoned property under subsection
6 (a).

7 (e) The administrator may require another state, before recovering property under this
8 section, to agree to indemnify this state and its officers and employees against any liability on a
9 claim to the property.

10 **Comments**

11
12 Section 15 is to be read together with Section 5. Together Sections 5 and 15 are designed
13 to carry out the priority scheme enunciated in *Texas v. New Jersey*, 379 U.S. 674 (1965). In
14 general the state in which the owner had his or her last known address is entitled to claim
15 abandoned property. Where there is insufficient information to permit this assertion of custody,
16 the state of the holder's domicile takes the property subject to a later claim by the state of the
17 owner's last known address.

18 Paragraph (1) of subsection (a) provides that if property was paid to the state of the
19 holder's domicile because the last known address of the owner was unknown and it is later
20 established by another state that the last known address of the person entitled to the property was
21 in the other state, the state of domicile should pay the property over to the other state.

22 Paragraph (2) parallels Section 5, paragraph (4), which permits the state of corporate
23 domicile to take if the state of the last known address has not specifically exempted the property
24 from its unclaimed property laws but simply does not provide for the custodial taking of the
25 property. If the state of the last known address subsequently enacts an unclaimed property law
26 which covers the property, the taking state must turn it over, unless the state of the last known
27 address of the owner exempts it from custodial taking.

28 Paragraph (3) addresses the problem of *Nellius v. Tampax, Inc.*, 394 A.2d 333 (De. Ch.
29 Ct. 1978) in which the holder's records did not reflect the fact that the record owner had sold the
30 property to another. The court concluded, under *Texas v. New Jersey*, that the holder's records
31 were controlling and that it could properly report and deliver the property to the state in which its
32 records showed the owner to be resident. However, as provided in *Texas v. New Jersey* and in
33 paragraph 4, the state of the owner's actual residence could then claim the property from the
34 state to which it was initially reported.

1 Paragraph (4), paralleling Section 5(6), provides that property initially claimed under a
2 “contacts” test because there was no last known address and the state of domicile had no
3 applicable unclaimed property law may be reclaimed by the state of corporate domicile if it
4 enacts an applicable unclaimed property law, unless the first property state specifically exempts
5 the property from custodial taking under its laws.

6 Subsection (d) provides that the state that initially receives property later claimed by
7 another state may require an indemnification agreement from the claiming state.

8 **SECTION 16. FILING CLAIM WITH ADMINISTRATOR; HANDLING OF**
9 **CLAIMS BY ADMINISTRATOR; ACTION TO ESTABLISH CLAIM.**

10 (a) A person, other than another state, claiming to be the owner of property paid or
11 delivered to the administrator may file a claim for the property. The claim must be on a form
12 prescribed by the administrator and verified or signed under the penalty of perjury by the
13 claimant.

14 (b) The administrator may waive the requirement of a claim from being filed and pay
15 property directly to a person if

16 (1) the person receiving payment is the same person as the apparent owner
17 included in a report of unclaimed property;

18 (2) the administrator reasonably believes that the person is entitled to receive the
19 property; and

20 (3) the property has a value of less than \$[250].

21 (c) The administrator may pay or deliver property to a claimant if the administrator has
22 been given proof sufficient to establish to the satisfaction of the administrator that the claimant is
23 the rightful owner of the property

24 (d) Not later than 90 days after a claim is filed, the administrator shall allow or deny the
25 claim and give written notice of the decision to the claimant. If the claim is denied, the
26 administrator shall inform the claimant of the reasons for the denial and specify what additional

evidence, if any, will be required before the claim will be allowed. The claimant may thereafter file an amended claim with the administrator, or maintain an action under subsection (g) of this section. An amended claim shall be treated as an initial claim for purposes of this section.

Comment

A person who claims the right to abandoned property as the owner is entitled to a prompt determination and payment of the claim, and if denied to know the reasons why, and what other information might be required. The claimant then has the option of submitting an amended claim or proceeding to court under Section 16(g), or may abide by the administrator's decision. No limitation is imposed on the number of claims or amended claims that may be filed by the same person with respect to the same property since conceivably additional new information bearing on its ownership may turn up at any time. But an unsuccessful suit under Section 16(g) would bar the plaintiff/claimant from filing further claims absent new evidence. Subsection (b) which allows the administrator to waive the requirement that a claim be filed under certain circumstances was added at the suggestion of NAUPA.

(e) Not less than 30 days after a claim is allowed by the administrator, the administrator must deliver or pay the property or the net proceeds of a sale of the property to the claimant, together with any dividend, interest, or other increment to which the claimant is entitled under Sections 12.

(f) Before making delivery or payment to the owner of a claim allowed by the administrator, the administrator shall:

(1) determine, by making inquiry of appropriate agencies, if there are legally enforceable debts which the claimant owes for

(A) child support arrearages to include child support collection costs and child support arrearages which are combined with maintenance;

(B) civil and criminal fines, court costs, surcharges, or restitution imposed by final court judgment; or

(C) state or local taxes, penalties, and interest which have been determined to be deficient and are delinquent, or as to which notice has been recorded with the [Secretary of

the State] of this state; and

(2) and withhold from delivery or payment to the claimant an amount sufficient to discharge the debts the administrator determines to be owed by the claimant.

Comment

The language added to Subsection (e) requires the administrator to determine if there are certain debts owing by the owner that need to be satisfied before turning the funds or property over to the owner.

(g) A holder who pays the owner for property that has been delivered to this state and which, if claimed from the administrator by the owner, would be subject to an increment under Section 12, may recover from the administrator the amount of the increment.

(h) A claimant whose claim has been denied, or whose claim has not been acted on within [90 days] after its filing, may within a year after filing the claim, maintain an original action to establish the claim in the [appropriate] court, naming the [administrator] as a defendant. [On final determination of a suit brought under this subsection, the court may award the [claimant] [prevailing party] reasonable attorney's fees and expenses of litigation.]

Comment

If the administrator fails to act on an owner's claim within 90 days, or if the claimant is dissatisfied with the administrator's decision, the claimant has a year from the date the claim was filed to file suit to establish the claim.

SECTION 17. ELECTION TO TAKE PAYMENT OR DELIVERY.

(a) The administrator may decline to take custody of property reported under this [act] if the administrator considers the property to have a value less than the estimated expenses of notice and sale.

(b) If a holder has not succeeded in notifying the apparent owner of property under section 10(a), the holder may voluntarily report and deliver to the administrator property that is not yet presumed abandoned. On delivery, to the administrator, the property shall be deemed

1 abandoned.

2 **Comment**

3
4 This change to the act would permit a holder to deliver property voluntarily to the
5 administrator before it has been presumed to be abandoned, which then converts it into
6 abandoned property. The administrator may destroy or dispose of the property if it has no
7 substantial value under Section 18.

8
9 [(c) The following property may not be reported and delivered to the administrator under
10 subsection (b):

11 [(i) tangible property entitlements that are due or deliverable to the owner by the
12 holder in a form other than money; and

13 [(ii) tangible property taken from a safe deposit box or other safekeeping
14 repository under Section 3.]

15 **Comment**

16
17 This bracketed paragraph (c) sets out various types of property it has been suggested
18 should not become abandoned property.
19

20 **SECTION 18. DESTRUCTION OR DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY HAVING NO**
21 **SUBSTANTIAL COMMERCIAL VALUE; IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY.**

22 (a) If the administrator determines that property delivered under this [act] has no
23 substantial commercial value or that the costs of taking custody and disposing of the property
24 will exceed the value of the property, the administrator may disclaim the property or accept it
25 and destroy or otherwise dispose of the property.

26 (b) Except for intentional misconduct or malfeasance, an action or proceeding may not be
27 maintained against the state or any officer or against the holder for or on account of an act of the
28 administrator under this section.

SECTION 19. PERIODS OF LIMITATION AND REPOSE.

(a) Expiration, before, or after the effective date of this [act], of a period of limitation on the owner's right to receive or recover property, whether specified by [contract], statute, or court order, [precludes] [does not preclude] the property from being presumed abandoned [or affect a duty to file a report or to pay or deliver or transfer property to the administrator as required by this [act]].

Comment

The bracketed provisions in this subsection will allow the Conference to make a choice of whether to apply the derivative rights doctrine to preclude a holder having to report and pay to the administrator property the owner of the property would be barred from recovering from the holder by contract, court order, or operation of law, such as the running of a statute of limitations.

(b) No action or proceeding may be maintained by the administrator to enforce this [act] with respect to the reporting, delivery, or payment of property more than five years after the holder specifically identified the property in a report filed with the administrator or gave express notice in a record to the administrator of a dispute regarding specifically identified property. The parties may agree in a record to extend the limitation in this subsection.

Comment

This new provision would establish a statute of limitations on examinations for unclaimed property with respect to which the holder has filed a report or given express notice of a dispute.

(c) No action, proceeding, or examination may be commenced by the administrator with respect to a duty of a holder under this act more than 10 years after the first date the duty arose.

Comment

This new provision returns to the 1981 Act and provides a statute of repose and bar to examination and required payment or delivery of property more than 10 years after a report of such property was due to be filed.

1 **SECTION 20. REQUESTS FOR REPORTS; EXAMINATION OF RECORDS;**
2 **LIMITATIONS ON USE OF INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTS OBTAINED BY THE**
3 **ADMINISTRATOR.**

4 (a) The administrator may require a person who has not filed a report, or a person who
5 the administrator believes may have filed an inaccurate, incomplete, or false report, to file a
6 verified report in a form specified by the administrator. The verified report must state:

7 (1) whether the person is holding property reportable under this [act];

8 (2) describe property not previously reported or as to which the administrator has
9 made inquiry, and

10 (3) specifically identify and state the amounts of property as to which there is a
11 dispute as to whether it is reportable under this [act].

12 (b)(1) The administrator, at reasonable times and on reasonable prior notice, may:

13 (A) examine the records of any person to determine whether the person has
14 complied with this [act];

15 (B) issue an administrative subpoena requiring that such records be made
16 available for examination;

17 (C) bring an action seeking judicial enforcement of the subpoena; and

18 (D) conduct the examination even if the person being examined believes it is not
19 in possession of any property that must be reported, paid, or delivered under this [act].

20 (c)(1) The administrator may contract with another person to conduct an examination
21 under this section. If an individual, the other person may not be a person related to the
22 administrator and if a business entity, the other person may not be owned in whole or in part by
23 the administrator or a [person related to the administrator [by marriage or kinship within the third

1 degree] [a related party under Section 267(c) of the Internal Revenue Code], or by common
2 ownership. [A person “related to the administrator” means the administrator’s spouse, child,
3 stepchild, grandchild, parent, stepparent, sibling, step-sibling, half-sibling, aunt, uncle, niece or
4 nephew, or spouse of any of the foregoing persons, or any other person living in the
5 administrator’s home.]

6 **Comment**

7
8 That administrators are allowed to enter into contracts to engage outside examiners on a
9 contingent fee basis to conduct unclaimed property examinations is a bone long stuck in the
10 collective craw of the holder community. Without exception, the holders and their
11 representatives, including COST, the U. S. Chamber, the ABA, and the other members of the
12 Holders Coalition have strongly recommended that the revised act prohibit the use of contingent
13 fee examiners and consider placing even more restrictions on the hiring of private contractors on
14 a non-contingent fee basis.
15

16 Were we able to go back in time to 1954, and were we drafting a new 1954 Act, knowing
17 what we now know, it is likely that the Drafting Committee would not allow administrators to
18 contract with independent examiners on any basis, fixed or contingent. However, that does not
19 now appear to be feasible based on NAUPA’s statement that their members would be unable to
20 carry out their responsibilities without being able to contract with independent examiners on a
21 contingent fee basis. The Drafting Committee is unwilling to go so far in this revised act as to
22 impose an absolute prohibition on the use of contingent fee examiners, although individual states
23 that wish to do so may appropriately modify this section of the act.
24

25 It is hoped that the constraints and reporting requirements introduced into this act will
26 serve to ameliorate the worst aspects of the practice. The transparency best practices and
27 contract best practices recommended by the Holders’ Coalition for the most part have been
28 included in this act, to the extent they were thought to be reasonable and appropriate.
29

30 (2) Before authorizing another person to conduct an examination the administrator shall
31 give the person to be examined prior demand, in a record, to file a report and deliver property
32 that may be subject to this [act] not later than [60] days of receipt of the demand.

33 **Comment**

34
35 Before an examination can be commenced by a contractor, the person to be examined
36 must be given notice and an opportunity to report and deliver abandoned property voluntarily.
37

38 (d)(1) If the administrator contracts with another person to conduct an examination on

behalf of the administrator, the terms of the contract may provide for compensation of the person based on a fixed fee, [or] hourly fee, [or contingent fee].

Comment

If a state decides it wants to follow the lead of North Carolina, Illinois, and Virginia and prohibit the use of contingent fees in contracts with the third party examiners, it may do so by deleting the words “contingent fee” at the end of the first sentence of this subsection (4), and deleting everything following in this subsection (4), down to the last sentence and adjusting the following subsection as appropriate to reflect that decision.

(2) No contingent fee arrangement shall provide for a payment in excess of [10] percent of the amount or value of property paid or delivered as a result of an examination.

(3) No contingent fee may be payable with respect to property paid or delivered to the administrator under protest or that is the subject of pending litigation brought by a putative holder until the protest is withdrawn or otherwise resolved, or the litigation has been finally adjudicated in favor of the administrator.

(4) Any fee payable with respect to unreported securities shall be calculated based on the fair market value of the securities as of the date they are turned over to the administrator and shall be payable out of funds available to the administrator.

Comment

Continuing to permit administrators to engage outside examiners to conduct examinations on a contingent fee basis is a compromise between the demands of the holders and the expectations of the administrators. The practice is surprising and disconcerting to most people, particularly lawyers, when they first learn of it. It is hoped that with the new reporting and transparency provisions, over time the administrators will develop the capability and capacity to perform examinations without having to rely on outside examiners, and it will no longer be thought to be necessary to resort to the practice.

(5) Before an examination is commenced by a person with whom the administrator has contracted, the administrator shall deliver to the person to be examined complete unredacted copies of all contracts between the administrator and the examiner, and between all persons

1 participating in conducting the examination and the contractor by whom they are employed or
2 engaged.

3 **Comment**
4

5 A person to be examined by a third party contractor is entitled to be given complete
6 unredacted copies of the contract between the examiner and the administrator and all persons
7 participating in the examination.
8

9 (e) (1) No contract between the administrator and another person which authorizes the
10 other person to conduct an examination under this section may be awarded unless it is awarded
11 pursuant to the provisions of [the code section authorizing the state's competitive procurement of
12 services to be provided by private contractors] [and has been approved by the state Comptroller
13 or other appropriate official].

14 (2) All such contracts shall be [posted without a redaction on a website maintained by the
15 administrator accessible to the public;] or [are subject to public disclosure without redaction
16 pursuant to [the state's Freedom of Information Act;]]

17 (3) Before entering into a contract with another person to conduct an examination under
18 this section, the administrator shall have made a good faith determination that:

19 (A) it is not economically feasible or would not be fiscally responsible to hire as
20 employees of the state a sufficient number of persons who are competent to conduct such
21 examinations to reasonably insure voluntary compliance of this [act]; and

22 (B) it is not economically feasible or would not be fiscally responsible to
23 authorize auditors employed by the [Department of Revenue] of this state to conduct such
24 examinations on behalf of the administrator; and

25 (4) Before entering into a contract with another person to conduct examinations on a
26 contingent fee basis, the administrator shall determine that it is not economically feasible, or

1 would not be fiscally responsible to contract with another person, [including persons who are
2 residents of this state] to conduct such examinations on an hourly or fixed fee basis.

3 (5) [The administrator's determinations under subparts (2) and (3) shall be reviewed by
4 and concurred in by the state [Comptroller] before the contract may be awarded.]

5 **Comment**
6

7 It is the view of the Drafting Committee that the decision by an administrator to use
8 examiners should be subject to independent review by some other responsible state official.
9 States may elect to default to their existing processes for awarding services contracts.
10

11 (f) No later than three months after the end of the fiscal year, the administrator shall
12 compile and submit a report to the [Governor, the Comptroller, the Speaker of the Senate, and
13 the Speaker of the House] which shall contain the following information with respect to the
14 preceding fiscal year:

15 (1) the total amount and value of all property paid or delivered to the
16 administrator, separated into:

17 (A) the portion voluntarily paid or delivered, and

18 (B) the portion paid or delivered as a result of an examination, which
19 amount shall be further separated into the portions recovered as a result of an examination
20 conducted by state employees, and the portion recovered as a result of an examination conducted
21 by outside parties under contract, and further divided between those portions recovered under
22 hourly or fixed fee contracts and those portions recovered under contingent fee contracts;

23 (2) the total amount

24 (A) paid as compensation to state employees who conducted
25 examinations, and the percentage the total compensation paid to them bears to the amount paid
26 or delivered to the administrator as a result of the examinations;

1 (B) the names and amounts paid to all outside contractor examiners on a
2 fixed fee or hourly basis, and the percentage the total compensation paid to them bears to the
3 total amounts paid or delivered to the administrator as a result of the examinations by them; and

4 (C) the names and amounts paid as contingent fees to contract examiners,
5 and the percentage the total compensation paid to them bears to the total amounts paid or
6 delivered to the administrator as a result of the examinations;

7 (3) the total amount and value of all property paid or delivered by the
8 administrator to owners who made claims for property held by the administrator, and the
9 percentage the total payments made or value of property delivered bears to the total amounts
10 paid or value delivered to the administrator; and

11 (4)(A) the total amount of claims made by persons claiming to be owners which
12 were denied;

13 (B) the total amount of funds received that were made available for its use, and

14 (C) the total amount of funds received and value of property held by this state
15 subject to the claims of owners.

16 (g) Reports compiled by the administrator pursuant to subsection (c) are public records
17 [available for inspection on a website maintained by the administrator which is accessible to the
18 public] [subject to public disclosure without redactions pursuant to [the state's Freedom of
19 Information Act]].

20 **Comment**

21
22 Subparagraph (f) establishes reporting requirements intended to better inform the public
23 and other responsible officials of the state with how much net revenue from unclaimed property
24 is being collected through the use of contract examiners and at what cost. The current acts do
25 not require such disclosures and contracts are awarded which often pass outside public notice. It
26 also requires detailed reporting of how much property is returned to owners, how many claims
27 are denied, and how much net revenue is generated for the benefit of the state. This report will

1 allow assessment of how effective the administrator has been in collecting unclaimed property
2 and returning unclaimed property to owners.

3
4 Contingent fee auditors are paid substantial amounts of money and have an economic
5 incentive to recover the greatest amounts possible, which can reasonably be expected to
6 incentivize them to conduct aggressive examinations. It also incentivizes them to be selective of
7 the potential targets in choosing who to examine. This circumstance has recently prompted
8 North Carolina to enact legislation banning as a general matter (except with regard to life
9 insurance companies) the use of contingent fee auditors on the basis that they “may impair an
10 auditor’s independence or the perception of the auditor’s independence by the public.” N.C.
11 Gen. Stat. Section 116B-8. Illinois and Virginia have banned the use of contingent fee
12 examiners for in-state businesses. NAUPA representatives have said in their presentations to the
13 drafting committee that they would be severely constrained in their ability to do the job assigned
14 to them were they not able to use outside examiners and pay them on a contingent fee basis.
15 These new provisions are intended to allow them to continue to do so if it is determined that they
16 are necessary and it is fiscally responsible to do so, but mandates greater transparency and
17 disclosure of the practice to other state authorities and to the public.

18
19 [(g) For a period of [two] years after leaving employment with the state, neither the
20 administrator, nor any persons employed by the administrator who participated in, recommended
21 or approved the award of an unclaimed property examination contract on or after the effective
22 date of this act, may be employed by, contracted with, or compensated in any capacity by the
23 contractor, or an affiliate of the contractor whose contract the administrator or other employee of
24 the administrator participated in, recommended, or approved.]

25 **Comment**

26
27 Developments which have come to light in Delaware have caused that state to enact laws
28 imposing post-employment constraints on administrators who have awarded contingent fee
29 contracts to third party examiners from being able to leave state employment and go to work for
30 the firms to whom they have awarded contingent fee examination contracts.

31
32 (h) The administrator may examine at reasonable times the records of an agent, including
33 a dividend disbursing agent, transfer agent, or tax reporting agent, of the holder of property if the
34 administrator has given the notice required by subsection (b)(3) to both the holder and the agent
35 at least 60 days before the examination.

36 (i) Documents and working papers obtained or compiled by the administrator, or the

1 administrator's agents, employees, designated representatives or contractors, in the course of
2 conducting an examination are subject to the confidentiality provisions of Section 27, and are not
3 public records. However, the documents and papers may be:

4 (1) used by the administrator in the course of an action to collect unclaimed
5 property or otherwise enforce this [act];

6 (2) used in joint examinations conducted with or pursuant to an agreement with
7 another state, the federal government, [a foreign country or subordinate governmental unit of a
8 foreign country] or any other governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality if the other
9 governmental entity is legally bound to maintain the confidentiality of information obtained from
10 persons examined in a manner equivalent to the provisions of Section 27 of this [act];

11 (3) disclosed to the administrator of another state for that state's use in
12 circumstances equivalent to those described in this subdivision, if the other state is legally bound
13 to maintain the confidentiality of information obtained in a manner equivalent to the provisions
14 of Section 27 of this [act]; or

15 (4) produced pursuant to subpoena or court order.

16 (j)(1) The administrator shall issue rules regarding examination procedures and standards
17 to include rules regarding procedures and standards for the use of estimations and statistical
18 sampling in conducting an examination under this [act].

19 (2) All examinations performed by the administrator or his or her duly authorized agents
20 or contractors of the administrator must be performed in accordance with generally accepted
21 examination practices and standards applicable to unclaimed property examinations.

22 (3) At the conclusion of an examination the person whose books and records were
23 examined shall be provided a complete and unredacted copy in printed or printable electronic

1 format of the examination report, which shall identify in detail:

2 (A) the work performed;

3 (B) the property types reviewed;

4 (C) any estimation techniques used in conducting the examination;

5 (D) the methodology of any statistical sampling used in conducting the
6 examination;

7 (E) calculations showing the potential amount of property due; and

8 (F) a statement of the examiner's findings, together with all other correspondence,
9 documentation, or other information which formed a basis for the findings.

10 **Comment**

11
12 In issuing rules under this subsection, administrators are encouraged to do so in a way
13 that promotes the use of relevant national standards and uniformity of practice among the states.

14
15 (k) If the person being examined has not maintained the records required by Section 21 of
16 this [act], the administrator or agents or contractors of the administrator may determine the
17 amount, if any, of unclaimed property due and owing using a reasonable method of estimation
18 based on all information available to the administrator, including the use of statistical sampling
19 when appropriate and necessary, consistent with the examination standards promulgated under
20 subsection (j)(1).

21 (l) If the person being examined has filed all required reports and has maintained the
22 records required by Section 21, then all of the following apply to the examination:

23 (1) The examination shall include a review of the person's books and records;

24 (2) The examination shall not be based on an estimate unless the person being
25 examined expressly consents in a record to the use of an estimate; and

26 (3) The examiner shall consider all evidence presented by the person being

1 examined to remediate the findings.

2 **Comment**

3
4 New paragraphs (h), (i), (j), and (k) were adapted from 2013 Mich. Pub. Acts, 148 (Oct.
5 29, 2013).

6
7 (m) If an examination of the records of a person results in the disclosure or discovery of
8 property reportable under this [act] which has not been reported to the administrator, the
9 administrator may assess the cost of the examination against the holder at the rate of \$[200] a
10 day for the days the examination was conducted, or a greater amount, if it is reasonable and was
11 actually incurred, but the assessment may not exceed the value of the unreported property found
12 to be reportable.

13 (n) If a person being examined believes that the examiner is making unreasonable or
14 unauthorized demands, or is not proceeding expeditiously to complete the examination, the
15 person may request that the administrator intervene and take such remedial actions as the
16 circumstances may require, including countermanding the demands of the examiner, imposing
17 time limits for the completion of the examination, or reassigning the examination to another
18 examiner. The person making the request, or the person's duly authorized agent or attorney,
19 shall be entitled to a conference with the administrator to present the matters that are the basis of
20 the request. The conference may be held in person, telephonically, or by other electronic means.

21 **Comment**

22 Subparagraph (m) has been added to provide a method by which a person being
23 examined may seek timely intervention and redress from the administrator if the putative holder
24 believes he is being treated unfairly by the examiner.

25
26 **SECTION 21. RETENTION OF RECORDS BY HOLDERS.**

27 (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b), a holder required to file a report under
28 Section 8 shall maintain the records containing the information required to be included in the

1 report for 10 years after the earlier of the date the report was filed, or the last date a timely report
2 was due to be filed. The records required shall include:

3 (1) the date, place, and nature of the circumstances which gave rise to the property
4 right;

5 (2) the amount or value of the property; and

6 (3) the last known address of the owner, if known to the holder.

7 (b) If a holder sells, issues, or provides to others for sale or issue in this state, traveler's
8 checks, money orders, or similar instruments, other than third-party bank checks, on which the
9 holder is directly liable, the holder shall maintain a record of the instruments while they remain
10 outstanding, indicating the state and date of issue, for three years after the holder files the report.

11 **SECTION 22. DETERMINATION OF LIABILITY FOR UNREPORTED**
12 **REPORTABLE PROPERTY; [ADMINISTRATIVE AND] JUDICIAL ENFORCEMENT.**

13 (a) If the administrator finds from an examination conducted pursuant to Section 20 that a
14 putative holder has failed or refused to pay or deliver property to the administrator that the
15 administrator believes is reportable under this [act], the administrator shall issue a written
16 determination of the putative holder's liability to pay or deliver, and provide written notice of the
17 determination to the putative holder.

18 (b) If the putative holder does not comply with a determination of the administrator under
19 subsection (a) within [90] days of the mailing of notice of the determination, the administrator
20 may maintain an action in the [court], or in an appropriate court of another state, to enforce the
21 determination and secure payment or delivery of past due unreported unclaimed property; [action
22 must be brought within [one] year of the mailing of notice of the determination.]

1 **Comment**

2
3 As revised, Section 22 provides a legal procedure by which an administrator who has
4 determined that a holder has an unremitted unclaimed property obligation may pursue collection
5 of property determined to be due to be paid to the administrator. When the administrator gives
6 the putative holder written notice of the determination, the notice triggers the running of a 90 day
7 period during which the putative holder may either pay or deliver the property or file suit to
8 dispute the determination in whole or in part. If the putative holder does neither, the
9 administrator has one year from the date of notice to commence an enforcement action against
10 the putative holder. If no timely action is commenced, the administrator is thereafter barred from
11 attempting to enforce his or her determination or collect funds determined to be due.
12

13 **Alternative A**

14 (c) If the putative holder against whom a determination of liability to pay or deliver
15 reportable property believes the determination to be illegal, unjust, incorrect, or in error, in whole
16 or in part, the putative holder:

17 (1) no later than 30 days of the receipt of a notice of determination of liability to
18 pay or turn over reportable property, may request a conference with the administrator. The
19 administrator may designate an employee of the administrator's office to conduct the conference.
20 The conference may be held in person, by telephone, or other electronic means, as determined by
21 the administrator. A timely request for a conference tolls the 90 day period under subsection (b)
22 until the time the notice of the decision of the administrator or the designee has been given to the
23 putative holder, or the request for a conference has been withdrawn.

24 (2) the administrator shall set a time and place for the conference to be held
25 within twenty days from the date of the request, and shall give the person requesting the
26 conference notice of when and where it will be held.

27 (3) The conference may be postponed, adjourned, and reconvened by the
28 administrator or designee. The putative holder shall have an opportunity to confer informally
29 with the administrator or the designee and the examiner to discuss the determination and present

1 such matters for consideration as the putative holder and the examiner may consider informative
2 and relevant to any issues raised by the putative holder concerning the validity of the
3 determination. No oath shall be required and no judicial rules of evidence shall be enforced.

4 (4) the administrator or the designee, with the approval of the administrator, may
5 adjust a determination in part or withdraw it in its entirety.

6 (5) the administrator or the designee shall issue a decision in a record and provide
7 a copy of the record to the putative holder and the examiner not later than twenty days of the
8 conclusion of the conference. A putative holder shall not be prejudiced in any manner by
9 seeking or failing to seek or pursue a conference.

10 (6) a conference shall not be considered an administrative remedy and shall not
11 constitute a contested case subject to the [Administrative Procedures Act of this state].

12 (7) the administrator shall not be prejudiced in any manner by failing to act within
13 the time periods prescribed in subsection (c), except that no interest shall accrue on any amount
14 determined to be reportable property during any period in which the administrator or designee
15 has not acted within the time period prescribed in this subsection (c) until the earlier of such time
16 as a suit is filed by the putative holder or the [90] day period for filing suit under subpart (3) of
17 this subsection (c) has expired.

18 (8) at any time before the filing of suit by the putative holder, the administrator, in
19 the administrator's discretion, may hold a conference with the putative holder without the
20 requirement of timely written request for a conference.

21 **Comment**

22
23 Within the 30 days from the date of receipt of the record of the determination the putative
24 holder has the option to request a conference with the administrator or a designee of the
25 administrator. A timely request for a conference tolls the running of the 90 day period within
26 which to file suit to challenge the determination until after the conference has been held and the

1 administrator or designee has issued conference findings. The conference is informal. It is not
2 an administrative procedure or contested case. No rules of evidence are enforced, no testimony
3 is taken, and no record is created. If the administrator or designee agrees with the holder the
4 determination can be altered or reversed in whole or in part by the administrator or designee.

5
6 (9) may pay the amount or deliver the property determined to be reportable to the
7 administrator under protest, and within one year of payment or delivery, maintain an action
8 against the administrator in the [____] court of this state for a refund of all or a portion of the
9 amount paid or return of all or part of the property delivered; or

10 (10) may file suit against the administrator in the [____] court of this state
11 challenging all or a portion of the administrator's determination of liability and seek a judgment
12 of the court declaring that the determination or the portion thereof being challenged is invalid,
13 unlawful, or unenforceable.

14 **Comment**

15
16 A putative holder who disputes the determination of the administrator has two avenues
17 for judicial review of the determination: (1) to pay or deliver the property and within one year
18 file suit for refund, or (2) not pay and within the 90 day period (plus any period tolled) file a suit
19 challenging the determination by the administrator. During the 90 day period and while a timely
20 filed suit is pending the administrator is not barred from proceeding to collect the amount.

21
22 (d) If the putative holder pays or is required to pay the amount or delivers the property
23 determined to be reportable property to the administrator at any time after filing suit for a
24 declaratory judgment under subsection(c)(3), the suit shall continue as if it had been originally
25 filed as a suit for refund or return of property under subsection (c)(2).

26 **Comment**

27
28 After the putative holder has filed a timely suit challenging the determination it may elect
29 to pay or deliver the property the administrator has determined that the putative holder owes, and
30 the suit will thereafter continue as a suit for refund.

31
32 (e) On the final determination of any suit brought under this section, the court [may]
33 [shall], on application or petition, award to the [plaintiff] [prevailing party] its reasonable

1 attorney's fees and expenses of litigation.

2 (f) A putative holder who is the prevailing party in a suit for refund of money paid to the
3 administrator [shall be entitled to] [may be awarded] interest on the amount recovered from the
4 date paid to the administrator at the same rate a holder is required to pay to the administrator
5 under the provisions of Section 24(a).

6 **Comment**

7
8 This provision would either allow or require the court to award to the prevailing party its
9 reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses of litigation. The foregoing provisions of Section 22
10 were adapted from the Tennessee Tax Procedures Act of 1996, Tenn. Code Ann. Section 67-1-
11 1801, et seq.

12 **Alternative B**

13
14
15 [(c) If the putative holder against whom a determination of liability to pay or deliver
16 unclaimed property has been made believes the determination, in whole or in part, is illegal,
17 unjust, incorrect, or in error, the putative holder not later than ninety days after the mailing of a
18 record of determination of liability to pay or deliver reportable property, may initiate a
19 proceeding for review of the determination under the [State's Administrative Procedures Act].
20 The ruling of the administrative proceeding shall be, in all events, subject to judicial review by
21 the [_____] Court as a matter of right in a de novo proceeding on the record in which either
22 party shall be entitled to introduce evidence in addition to or supplemental to the record.]

23 **End of Alternatives**

24
25 ***Legislative Note:*** Adoption of Alternative B will require that subsections (d) - (f) be deleted.

26 **Comment**

27
28
29 An alternative subsection (c) is provided for those states that may prefer that instead of
30 providing for an informal conference with the administrator or his designee, a person who is
31 dissatisfied with the results of an examination would first have to pursue an intermediate
32 administrative remedy to resolve the dispute before the dispute can be taken to court. In
33 Tennessee, unlike the procedure for going to court without an administrative proceeding used in

1 disputes of taxes administered by the Department of Revenue, the State Board of Equalization
2 procedures for review of property tax assessments mandate a hearing before an administrative
3 judge from which either party may appeal to the Chancery Court for a trial de novo on the
4 record. In the Reporter's experience this is a cumbersome exercise that only causes delay and
5 additional expense. By contrast, experience has shown that more than 80% of the disputed tax
6 assessments which are taken to informal conference in the Tennessee Department of Revenue
7 result in an outcome sufficiently satisfactory to the taxpayer to allow resolution of the issue
8 without suit thereafter being filed in court.

9
10 The Holders' Coalition recommends including in the act an elaborate procedure for
11 administrative review of unclaimed property disputes arising specifically from examinations
12 between the administrator and a putative holder. This five page long procedure, if adopted,
13 would be a sui juris, one of a kind administrative procedure which litigators with experience in
14 trying an administrative appeal under their state's administrative procedures act would have to
15 learn anew in order to handle an unclaimed property administrative appeal. No good reason has
16 been shown why the Drafting Committee should undertake to reinvent this particular new wheel.
17 The Holders Coalition's suggestion that judicial appeal of an administrative procedure should be
18 de novo with the parties being able to introduce additional evidence to supplement the record is a
19 good one and is incorporated into the act.

20
21 **SECTION 23. INTERSTATE AGREEMENTS AND COOPERATION; JOINT**
22 **AND RECIPROCAL ACTIONS WITH OTHER STATES.**

23 (a) The administrator may exchange information with another state [or foreign
24 jurisdiction] relating to abandoned property or its possible existence, and the administrator may
25 in a record authorize another state [or foreign jurisdiction], or a person acting on behalf of
26 another state [or foreign jurisdiction], to examine its records as authorized in Section 20;
27 provided that the other state either has statutory confidentiality requirements comparable to those
28 in Section 27 or agrees in a record to be bound by this state's confidentiality requirements.

29 (b) The administrator may join with one or more other states [or foreign jurisdictions] to
30 examine and seek enforcement of this [act] against any person who is believed to be holding
31 property reportable under this [act].

32 (c) At the request of another state [or foreign jurisdiction], the Attorney General of this
33 state may maintain an action on behalf of the other state [or foreign jurisdiction] to enforce, in

1 this state, the unclaimed property laws of the other state [or foreign jurisdiction] against a holder
2 of property subject to a claim of abandonment by the other state, if the other state [or foreign
3 jurisdiction] has agreed to pay expenses incurred by the Attorney General in maintaining the
4 action.

5 (d) With the approval of the Attorney General of this state, the administrator may request
6 that the Attorney General of another state [or foreign jurisdiction] commence an action in the
7 other state [or foreign jurisdiction] on behalf of the administrator, or with the approval of the
8 Attorney General the administrator may retain any private attorney in this state or another state
9 to commence an action in this state on behalf of the administrator. This state shall pay all
10 expenses, including attorney's fees, in maintaining an action under this subsection. The expenses
11 and attorney's fees may be paid from money received under this [act]. [With the approval of the
12 Attorney General, the administrator may agree to pay attorney's fees based in whole or in part on
13 a percentage of the amount or value of any property recovered in the action.] Any expenses or
14 attorney's fees paid under this subsection to recover unclaimed property may not be deducted
15 from the amount that is subject to the claim by the owner under this [act].

16 **Comment**

17
18 The language "or foreign jurisdiction" in brackets is there to recognize that a significant
19 number of foreign countries or their subordinate jurisdictions have enacted unclaimed property
20 laws which are similar to ours. These countries are Australia, Germany, France, Kenya, New
21 Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the Canadian provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, and
22 Quebec. All are countries with which the United States has friendly commercial relations and
23 treaties, and all but France and Germany are English commonwealth countries or provinces with
24 an English language based common law legal system. No good reason appears why states
25 should require unclaimed property whose owner resides in one of these countries to be turned
26 over to our states rather than their unclaimed property administrators. It equally makes no sense
27 why state administrators would not want to work cooperatively with their counterparts in those
28 jurisdictions to foster and pursue the common goals of protecting abandoned unclaimed property
29 and returning it to the rightful owner.

30
31 There is also no reason why property which falls into the third priority rule with respect

1 to situations where neither the first nor the second priority state claims the property should not
2 just as well apply to property whose residence is in a foreign country that does not provide for
3 custodial taking by the sovereign of abandoned unclaimed property.
4

5 (e) In an action to enforce this act under Section 22, if no court of general jurisdiction in
6 this state has jurisdiction over the defendant, the administrator, with the approval of the Attorney
7 General, may commence an action in a federal court or a court of any other state having
8 jurisdiction over the defendant.

9 [(f) The administrator, for and on behalf of this state, with the approval of the Attorney
10 General, may commence an action against the United States government or any agency or
11 subdivision thereof for an adjudication that the proceeds of United States Savings Bonds subject
12 to the provisions of this act are payable to the state.]

13 **Comment**

14

15 This provision for suit to recover United States Savings Bonds is bracketed until a
16 decision is made with regard to whether United States Savings Bonds may become unclaimed
17 property under this act.
18

19 (g) The administrator is a necessary party to any judicial or administrative proceedings
20 concerning the receipt, recovery, disposition, or handling of unclaimed property that is or may be
21 payable to or distributable into the custody of the administrator. The administrator shall have a
22 right to intervene and participate in any judicial or administrative proceeding when in his or her
23 judgment, to do so will be in the best interest of this state, or of the apparent owner of the
24 unclaimed property, or may be necessary and appropriate to conserve and safeguard the
25 unclaimed property against dissipation, undue diminishment or adverse discriminatory treatment.

26 **SECTION 24. INTEREST AND PENALTIES.**

27 (a) A holder who fails to report, pay, or deliver property within the time prescribed by
28 this [act] shall pay to the administrator interest at [a fixed annual rate of [____]% percent] [two

1 percentage points above the annual rate of discount in effect on the date the property should have
2 been paid or delivered for the most recent issue of 52-week United States Treasury bills] [the
3 interest payable to the Department of Revenue of this state on delinquent taxes] on the property
4 or value thereof from the date the property should have been reported, paid or delivered to the
5 administrator, until paid or delivered to the administrator.

6 (b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c), a holder who fails to report, pay, or
7 deliver property within the time prescribed by this [act], or who fails to perform other duties
8 imposed under this [act], may be required to pay to the administrator, in addition to interest as
9 provided in subsection (a), a civil penalty of \$[200] for each day the report, payment, or delivery
10 is withheld, or the duty is not performed, up to a cumulative maximum amount of \$[5,000].

11 (c) A holder who enters into a contract or other arrangement for the purpose of evading
12 its obligations under this [act] or who willfully fails to report, pay, or deliver property within the
13 time prescribed by this [act], or willfully fails to perform other duties imposed by this [act], may
14 be required to pay to the administrator, in addition to interest as provided in subsection (a), a
15 civil penalty of \$[1,000] for each day the report, payment, or delivery is withheld, or the duty is
16 not performed, up to a cumulative maximum of \$[25,000], plus twenty-five percent of the
17 amount of value of any property that should have been but was not reported.

18 (d) A holder who makes a fraudulent report may be required to pay to the administrator,
19 in addition to interest as provided in subsection (a), a civil penalty of \$[1,000] for each day from
20 the date the report was made, up to a cumulative maximum of \$[25,000], plus twenty-five
21 percent of the amount or value of any property that should have been but was not reported.

22 (e) The administrator for good cause may waive, in whole or in part, [interest under
23 subsection (a) and] penalties under subsections (b) and (c), and shall waive penalties if it is

determined that the holder acted in good faith and without negligence.

SECTION 25. AGREEMENT TO LOCATE PROPERTY.

(a) An agreement by an owner with another person, the primary purpose of which is to locate, deliver, recover, or assist in the recovery of unclaimed property that is presumed abandoned, is void and unenforceable if it was entered into during the period commencing on the date the property was paid or delivered to the administrator and extending to a time that is [24 months] after the date the property was paid or delivered to the administrator. This subsection does not apply to an owner's agreement with an attorney to pursue a claim for recovery of specifically identified unclaimed property in the custody of the administrator, or to contest the administrator's denial of a claim for recovery of unclaimed property held in custody by him or her.

(b) An agreement between an owner and another person, the primary purpose of which is to locate, deliver, recover, or assist in the recovery of property, is enforceable only if the agreement

(1) is in a record which clearly sets forth the nature of the property and the services to be rendered;

(2) is signed by the apparent owner; and

(3) states the amount or value of the property estimated to be recovered both before and after the fee or other compensation has been deducted.

(c) If an agreement in subsection (a) applies to mineral proceeds, and the agreement contains a provision to pay compensation to the locator based in whole or in part on a part of the underlying minerals or any mineral proceeds not then presumed abandoned, the [provision] [entire agreement] is void and unenforceable.

1 (d) An agreement under subsection (a) which provides for compensation in an amount
2 that is unconscionable is unenforceable than the owner. If an owner believes that he or she has
3 agreed to pay compensation that is unconscionable, or the administrator, on behalf of the owner
4 who so believes, may maintain an action to reduce the compensation to the maximum lesser
5 amount that is not unconscionable. [The court may award reasonable attorney's fees and
6 expenses of litigation to the prevailing party in the action.]

7 (e) This section does not preclude an owner from asserting that an agreement covered by
8 this section is invalid on grounds other than it provides for payment of unconscionable
9 compensation.

10 (f) An owner who has contracted with another person to locate, deliver, recover, or assist
11 in the recovery of property of the owner that is in the custody of an administrator may appoint or
12 designate the other person as the owner's agent. The appointment or designation must be in a
13 record signed by the owner. The owner's agent is entitled to receive from the administrator all
14 information concerning the unclaimed property, including information that would otherwise be
15 confidential, that the owner would be entitled to receive. The owner's agent may bring and
16 maintain actions against the administrator on behalf of and in the name of the owner, if the agent
17 is authorized to have that authority.

18 **[SECTION 26. FOREIGN TRANSACTIONS.]**

19 (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), this [act] does not apply to property held, due,
20 and owing to a person whose last known address is in a foreign country or to property arising out
21 of a foreign transaction where the property is held in a foreign country or location outside the
22 United States, if the foreign country, or a subordinate governmental unit of the foreign country,
23 has laws which entitle it to take and hold unclaimed property of its citizens and residents which

1 are comparable to the laws of this state.

2 (b) If the property has been voluntarily turned over to this state by the holder pursuant to
3 Section 4(5), the administrator in whose custody the property has been placed may deliver the
4 property to the foreign country or subordinate government unit of the foreign country on receipt
5 of a record from the other country or unit requesting its payment or delivery.]

6 **Comment**

7
8 This Section is bracketed until there is a decision by the Conference whether property
9 held for the benefit of an owner whose address is outside of the United States is reportable
10 property. Several foreign jurisdictions have unclaimed property laws similar to ours that
11 arguably may be entitled to priority over a claim of the administrator. If this provision is adopted
12 then the bracketed language of “foreign jurisdictions” will come into play in agreements to locate
13 property under Section 26. *Also see* Comment following Section 23(d), *supra*.

14 15 **SECTION 27. CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION.**

16 (a) Except as otherwise provided in this [act], the following are confidential and exempt
17 from public inspection or disclosure:

18 (1) the records of the administrator, and employees, agents, and contractors of the
19 administrator;

20 (2) the reports and books of holders; and

21 (3) the information derived from an examination of the records of a person or
22 otherwise obtained by or communicated to the administrator.

23 (b) Any record or other information that is confidential under the law of this state, of
24 another state where the property is located, or of the United States, when in the possession of any
25 person, shall continue to be confidential when disclosed or delivered to the administrator. Any
26 record or information that is confidential under law of another state [or foreign country] shall
27 continue to be confidential when disclosed or delivered to the administrator by that other state
28 [or foreign government or subordinate unit of the government].

1 (c) Confidential information concerning property presumed abandoned and reported and
2 delivered to this state may be disclosed only to:

3 (1) an apparent owner, the owner's personal representative, next of kin, attorney-
4 at-law, an agent designated in a record under Section 25(f) to have such information, or a person
5 entitled to inherit from the person who was the apparent owner who is now deceased, or that
6 person's personal representative, next-of-kin, attorney-at-law, or agent designated in a record to
7 have such information pursuant to Section 25(f);

8 (2) another department or agency of the state or of the federal government; and

9 (3) the administrator of another state, [or of a foreign country or subordinate
10 governmental unit of the foreign country], if the other state [or a foreign country or subordinate
11 governmental unit of the foreign country] accords substantially reciprocal privileges to the
12 administrator of this state and the administrator reasonably believes that it has and enforces legal
13 requirements of confidentiality of records comparable to those of this state;

14 (d) Except as provided in subsection (b), the administrator shall include in published
15 notices and on the Internet databases provided for in Section 9 (b)(2) and (3) the names of all
16 apparent owners of property presumed abandoned and in the custody of this state, and may
17 include additional information concerning an apparent owner's property on the Internet database
18 if the administrator believes the information will assist in facilitating the identification and return
19 of property to the owner and does not disclose protected confidential information.

20 (e) Each person with whom the administrator contracts to conduct examinations under
21 this [act] on behalf of the administrator, and each affiliate, officer, director, owner, employee and
22 independent contractor of such person is subject to the provisions of this section. Before
23 undergoing an examination conducted by or on behalf of the administrator, the person to be

1 examined may require, as a condition of disclosure of its records, that all persons participating in
2 any way in the examination execute and deliver to the person to be examined a confidentiality
3 agreement in a form reasonably satisfactory to the administrator.

4 (f) Any person subject to this section is subject to the provisions of [the statute of the
5 state imposing criminal penalties for violation of a requirement of maintaining confidentiality of
6 information].

7 **Comment**

8
9 Section 27 is a new provision providing for confidentiality intended to address holders'
10 concerns about possible disclosure of their confidential information, and more importantly
11 concerns that the confidential information of their customers be protected, especially where there
12 are stringent federal requirements of client confidentiality imposed on financial institutions. This
13 provision is adapted from the statutory confidentiality provisions dealing with taxpayer
14 information in the hands of the Tennessee Department of Revenue.

15
16 (g) A holder is not required under this [act] to include any confidential or non-public
17 information or data in any notices it is required to provide under this [act] to an owner of
18 property held by the holder. If a holder is required to include the information or data in a report
19 provided to the administrator, the holder may be required to submit the information or data only
20 in a secure means. The holder must provide the administrator with a means to access the
21 information or data.

22 **Comment**

23
24 Subsection (g) was included at the request of representatives of the securities industry to
25 provide them and their customers additional safeguards for maintaining the confidentiality of
26 their information mandated by federal law. A "secure means" can be such things as a strong
27 password protected website or Internet address, or an encrypted compact disk, thumb drive or
28 similar means.

29 **SECTION 28. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS.**

30
31 (a) An initial report filed under this [act] for property that was not required to be reported
32 before the effective date of this [act], but which is required to be reported under to this [act],

1 must include all items of property that would have been presumed abandoned during the 10-year
2 period next preceding the effective date of this [act] as if this [act] had been in effect during that
3 period.

4 (b) This [act] does not relieve a holder of a duty that arose before the effective date of this
5 [act] to report, pay, or deliver property. Except as otherwise provided in Section 19(b), a holder
6 that did not comply with the law in effect before the effective date of this [act] is subject to the
7 applicable provisions for enforcement and penalties which then existed, which are continued in
8 effect for the purpose of this section.

9 **SECTION 29. RULES.** In addition to the rules the administrator is required to adopt
10 under this act, the administrator may also adopt [pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act
11 of this state] rules necessary to carry out this [act].

12 **SECTION 30. UNIFORMITY OF APPLICATION AND CONSTRUCTION.** In
13 applying and construing this uniform act, consideration must be given to the need to promote
14 uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.

15 **SECTION 31. SEVERABILITY.** If any provision of this [act] or its application to any
16 person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or
17 applications of this [act] which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application,
18 and to this end the provisions of this [act] are severable.

19 ***Legislative Note:*** *Include this section only if this state lacks a general severability statute or a*
20 *decision by the highest court of this state stating a general rule of severability.*

21
22 **SECTION 32. EFFECTIVE DATE.** This [act] takes effect _____.

1 **SECTION 33. REPEALS; CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**

2 (a)

3 (b)

4 (c)