SENATE BILL 414

48TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - SECOND SESSION, 2008

INTRODUCED BY

Timothy Z. Jennings

RELATING TO BUSINESS; SPECIFYING EXPIRATION DATES FOR GIFT CERTIFICATES; AMENDING THE UNIFORM UNCLAIMED PROPERTY ACT (1995); CREATING A FUND; PROVIDING FOR A SUPPLEMENTAL ASSESSMENT UNDER THE MEDICAL INSURANCE POOL ACT; PROVIDING FOR A CREDIT AGAINST THE PREMIUM TAX; MAKING AN APPROPRIATION.

AN ACT

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

Section 1. A new section of the Tax Administration Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] DISTRIBUTION--MEDICAL INSURANCE POOL ENHANCEMENT FUND. -- A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to the medical insurance pool enhancement fund from the amount deposited pursuant to the provisions of the Uniform Unclaimed Property Act (1995) that is attributable to the proceeds received pursuant to that act from .171316.2

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unredeemed gift certificates as provided in Paragraph (7) of Subsection A of Section 7-8A-2 NMSA 1978."

Section 2. Section 7-8A-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1997, Chapter 25, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-8A-2. PRESUMPTIONS OF ABANDONMENT.--

- Property is presumed abandoned if it is unclaimed by the apparent owner during the time set forth below for the particular property:
- (1) traveler's check, fifteen years after issuance;
 - (2) money order, seven years after issuance;
- stock or other equity interest in a (3) business association or financial organization, including a security entitlement under Article 8 of the Uniform Commercial Code, five years after the earlier of:
- (a) the date of the most recent dividend, stock split or other distribution unclaimed by the apparent owner; or
- (b) the date of the second mailing of a statement of account or other notification or communication that was returned as undeliverable or after the holder discontinued mailings, notifications or communications to the apparent owner;
- debt of a business association or (4) financial organization, other than a bearer bond or an original .171316.2

issue discount bond, five years after the date of the most recent interest payment unclaimed by the apparent owner;

- (5) a demand, savings or time deposit, including a deposit that is automatically renewable, five years after the earlier of maturity or the date of the last indication by the owner of interest in the property; but a deposit that is automatically renewable is deemed matured for purposes of this section upon its initial date of maturity, unless the owner has consented to a renewal at or about the time of the renewal and the consent is in writing or is evidenced by a memorandum or other record on file with the holder;
- (6) money or credits owed to a customer as a result of a retail business transaction, three years after the obligation accrued;
- (7) gift certificate, [five] two years after December 31 of the year in which the certificate was sold if a gift certificate is not redeemed in full by that date, but if redeemable in merchandise only, the amount abandoned is deemed to be [sixty] ninety percent of the certificate's face value;
- (8) amount owed by an insurer on a life or endowment insurance policy or an annuity that has matured or terminated, three years after the obligation to pay arose or, in the case of a policy or annuity payable upon proof of death, three years after the insured has attained, or would have

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attained if living, the limiting age under the mortality table ve is based:

- property distributable by a business nancial organization in a course of rear after the property becomes distributable;
- 10) property received by a court as proceeds and not distributed pursuant to the judgment, e distribution date;
- 11) property held by a court, government, ivision, agency or instrumentality, one year becomes distributable;
- 12) wages or other compensation for personal after the compensation becomes payable;
- deposit or refund owed to a subscriber by ar after the deposit or refund becomes
- 14) property in an individual retirement penefit plan or other account or plan that is deferral under the income tax laws of the ee years after the earliest of the date of or attempted distribution of the property, the date of the required distribution as stated in the plan or trust agreement governing the plan or the date, if determinable by the holder, specified in the income tax laws of the United States by which distribution of the property must begin in

order to avoid a tax penalty; and

- (15) all other property, five years after the owner's right to demand the property or after the obligation to pay or distribute the property arises, whichever first occurs.
- B. At the time that an interest is presumed abandoned under Subsection A of this section, any other property right accrued or accruing to the owner as a result of the interest, and not previously presumed abandoned, is also presumed abandoned.
- C. Property is unclaimed if, for the applicable period set forth in Subsection A of this section, the apparent owner has not communicated, in writing or by other means reflected in a contemporaneous record prepared by or on behalf of the holder, with the holder concerning the property or the account in which the property is held and has not otherwise indicated an interest in the property. A communication with an owner by a person other than the holder or its representative who has not in writing identified the property to the owner is not an indication of interest in the property by the owner.
- D. An indication of an owner's interest in property includes:
- (1) the presentment of a check or other instrument of payment of a dividend or other distribution made with respect to an account or underlying stock or other interest in a business association or financial organization .171316.2

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or, in the case of a distribution made by electronic or similar means, evidence that the distribution has been received;

- owner-directed activity in the account in (2) which the property is held, including a direction by the owner to increase, decrease or change the amount or type of property held in the account;
- the making of a deposit to or withdrawal (3) from a bank account; and
- the payment of a premium with respect to a (4) property 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 the depletion of the cash surrender value of a policy by the application of those provisions.
- Property is payable or distributable for purposes of the Uniform Unclaimed Property Act (1995) notwithstanding the owner's failure to make demand or present an instrument or document otherwise required to obtain payment."
- Section 3. Section 7-8A-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1997, Chapter 25, Section 4) is amended to read:
- "7-8A-4. RULES FOR TAKING CUSTODY.--Except as otherwise .171316.2

provided in the Uniform Unclaimed Property Act (1995) or by other statute of this state, property that is presumed abandoned, whether located in this or another state, is subject to the custody of this state if:

 $[\frac{(1)}{A}]$ the last known address of the apparent owner, as shown on the records of the holder, is in this state;

 $[\frac{(2)}{B}]$ the records of the holder do not reflect the identity of the person entitled to the property and it is established that the last known address of the person entitled to the property is in this state;

[(3)] <u>C.</u> the records of the holder do not reflect the last known address of the apparent owner and it is established that:

 $[\frac{(i)}{(i)}]$ the last known address of the person entitled to the property is in this state; or

[(ii)] (2) the holder is domiciled in this state or is a government or governmental subdivision, agency or instrumentality of this state and has not previously paid or delivered the property to the state of the last known address of the apparent owner or other person entitled to the property;

[(4)] D. the last known address of the apparent owner, as shown on the records of the holder, is in a state that does not provide for the escheat or custodial taking of the property and the holder is domiciled in this state or is a government or governmental subdivision, agency or

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[(5)] E. the last known address of the apparent owner, as shown on the records of the holder, is in a foreign country and the holder is domiciled in this state or is a government or governmental subdivision, agency or instrumentality of this state;

[(6)] F. the transaction out of which the property arose occurred in this state [the holder is domiciled in a state that does not provide for the escheat or custodial taking of the property] and the last known address of the apparent owner or other person entitled to the property is unknown or is in a state that does not provide for the escheat or custodial taking of the property; or

[(7)] G. the property is a traveler's check or money order purchased in this state or the issuer of the traveler's check or money order has its principal place of business in this state and the issuer's records show that the instrument was purchased in a state that does not provide for the escheat or custodial taking of the property, or does not show the state in which the instrument was purchased."

Section 4. Section 57-12-26 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 125, Section 1) is amended to read:

"57-12-26. GIFT CERTIFICATES--EXPIRATION--FEES-PENALTIES.--

A. As used in this section, "gift certificate" .171316.2

means a writing identified as a gift certificate that is not redeemable in cash and is usable in its face amount in lieu of cash in exchange for goods or services supplied by a seller, but does not include a gift certificate useable with multiple unaffiliated sellers or goods or services. "Gift certificate" includes an electronic card with a banked dollar value, a merchandise credit, a certificate where the issuer has received payment for the full face value for the future purchase or delivery of goods or services and any other medium that evidences the giving of consideration in exchange for the right to redeem the certificate, electronic card or other medium for goods or services of at least an equal value. "Gift certificate" does not include:

- (1) gift certificates, store gift cards or general use prepaid cards distributed to a consumer for promotional, award, incentive, rebate or other similar purposes without any money or other tangible thing of value being given by the consumer in exchange for the gift certificate, store gift card or general use prepaid card;
- (2) gift certificates, store gift cards or general use prepaid cards that are sold below face value or at a volume discount to employers or to nonprofit and charitable organizations for fund-raising purposes;
- (3) written promises, plastic cards or other electronic devices that are:

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(a) used solely for telephone services;

(b) are associated with a deposit, checking, savings or similar account at a banking or other similarly regulated financial institution and that provide payments solely by debiting such account; and

gift certificates issued by banks, savings and loan associations and their affiliates and subsidiaries, licensed money transmitters or credit unions operating pursuant to the laws of the United States or New Mexico.

[B. A gift certificate shall not have an expiration date less than sixty months after the date upon which the gift certificate was issued. If an expiration date is not conspicuously stated on a gift certificate, that gift certificate shall be presumed to have no expiration date and shall be valid until redeemed or replaced.

B. A gift certificate shall expire twenty-four months after the date upon which the gift certificate was issued, and the time period until expiration shall be conspicuously stated on a gift certificate.

An issuer of a gift certificate shall not charge a fee of any kind in relation to the sale, redemption or replacement of a gift certificate other than an initial charge not exceeding the face value of the gift certificate, nor may a gift certificate be reduced in value by any fee, including a .171316.2

service or dormancy fee.

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A violation of this section shall constitute an unfair or deceptive trade practice and shall be subject to the penalties set forth in the Unfair Practices Act."

Section 5. Section 59A-54-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1987, Chapter 154, Section 10, as amended) is amended to read:

"59A-54-10. ASSESSMENTS.--

Following the close of each fiscal year, the pool administrator shall determine the net premium, being premiums plus the total amount of supplemental assessments less administrative expense allowances, the pool expenses and claim expense losses for the year, taking into account investment income and other appropriate gains and losses. The assessment for each insurer shall be determined by multiplying the total cost of pool operation by a fraction, the numerator of which equals that insurer's premium and subscriber contract charges or their equivalent for health insurance written in the state during the preceding calendar year and the denominator of which equals the total of all premiums and subscriber contract charges written in the state; provided that premium income shall include receipts of medicaid managed care premiums but shall not include any payments by the secretary of [health and] human services pursuant to a contract issued under Section 1876 of the Social Security Act, as amended. The board may adopt other or additional methods of adjusting the formula to achieve

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equity of assessments among pool members, including assessment of health insurers and reinsurers based upon the number of persons they cover through primary, excess and stop-loss insurance in the state.

- B. If assessments exceed actual losses and administrative expenses of the pool, the excess shall be held at interest and used by the board to offset future losses or to reduce pool premiums. As used in this subsection, "future losses" includes reserves for incurred but not reported claims.
- The proportion of participation of each member in the pool shall be determined annually by the board based on annual statements and other reports deemed necessary by the board and filed with it by the member. Any deficit incurred by the pool shall be recouped by assessments apportioned among the members of the pool pursuant to the assessment formula provided by Subsection A of this section; provided that the assessment for any pool member shall be allowed as a fifty-percent credit on the premium tax return for that member and a seventy-fivepercent credit on the premium tax return for that member for the assessments attributable to pool policy holders that receive premiums, in whole or in part, through the federal Ryan White CARE Act, the Ted R. Montoya hemophilia program at the university of New Mexico health sciences center, the children's medical services bureau of the public health division of the department of health or other program receiving state funding

or assistance.

D. The board may abate or defer, in whole or in part, the assessment of a member of the pool if, in the opinion of the board, payment of the assessment would endanger the ability of the member to fulfill its contractual obligation. In the event an assessment against a member of the pool is abated or deferred in whole or in part, the amount by which such assessment is abated or deferred may be assessed against the other members in a manner consistent with the basis for assessments set forth in Subsection A of this section. The member receiving the abatement or deferment shall remain liable to the pool for the deficiency for four years."

Section 6. A new section of the Medical Insurance Pool Act, Section 59A-54-10.1 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:

"59A-54-10.1. [NEW MATERIAL] SUPPLEMENTAL ASSESSMENTS-CREDIT AGAINST PREMIUM TAX.--

A. Following the close of each fiscal year and before calculating assessments pursuant to Section 59A-54-10 NMSA 1978, the pool administrator shall calculate a supplemental assessment to be paid by each insurer. The supplemental assessment for each insurer shall be determined by multiplying the balance of the medical insurance pool enhancement fund at the end of the previous fiscal year by the fraction determined pursuant to the provisions of Subsection A of Section 59A-54-10 NMSA 1978 for that insurer, provided that .171316.2

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the board may adopt other or additional methods of adjusting the formula to achieve equity of the supplemental assessments among pool members, including assessment of health insurers and reinsurers based upon the number of persons they cover through primary, excess and stop-loss insurance in the state.

The full amount of the supplemental assessment paid by a member may be taken as a credit against the premium tax due by that member."

Section 7. A new section of the Medical Insurance Pool Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] MEDICAL INSURANCE POOL ENHANCEMENT FUND. -- The "medical insurance pool enhancement fund" is created in the state treasury. The fund shall consist of distributions, transfers, appropriations, gifts, grants, donations and bequests made to the fund. Each year, after supplemental assessments have been determined pursuant to Section 59A-54-10.1 NMSA 1978, the state treasurer shall transfer an amount equal to the balance existing in the medical insurance pool enhancement fund at the end of the previous fiscal year from that fund to the general fund."

Section 8. EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2008.

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