

ESCHEATMENT OF UNCLAIMED PROPERTY: WHAT IT MEANS TO THE CREDIT PROFESSIONAL

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Firm Profile: Blakeley & Blakeley LLP represents its creditor clients in the areas of creditor rights, commercial litigation and collection, credit documentation, e-commerce, bankruptcy and out-of-court-workouts. B&B's collective experience and legal and practical understanding of vendors' rights results in cost-effective representation and develops solutions to vendors' problems. B&B's attorneys have extensive experience working with vendors. Members of the firm routinely speak to national industry groups and trade associations concerning creditors' rights and frequently publish articles in national and regional publications concerning creditors' rights.

Scott Blakeley is a partner in the California law firm of Blakeley & Blakeley LLP, where he advises companies around the country regarding creditors' rights, commercial law, e-commerce and bankruptcy law. He was selected as one of the 50 most influential people in commercial credit by Credit Today. He is contributing editor for NACM's Credit Manual of Commercial Law, contributing editor for American Bankruptcy Institute's Manual of Reclamation Laws, and author of A History of Bankruptcy Preference Law, published by ABI. Credit Research Foundation has published his manuals entitled The Credit Professional's Guide to Bankruptcy, Serving On a Creditors' Committee and Commencing An Involuntary Bankruptcy Petition. Scott has published dozens of articles and manuals in the area of creditors' rights, commercial law, e-commerce and bankruptcy in such publications as Business Credit, Managing Credit, Receivables & Collections, Norton's Bankruptcy Review and the Practising Law Institute, and speaks frequently to credit industry groups regarding these topics throughout the country. Scott holds a B.S. from Pepperdine University, an M.B.A. from Loyola University and a law degree from Southwestern University. He served as law clerk to Bankruptcy Judge John J. Wilson.

ESCHEATMENT OF UNCLAIMED PROPERTY: WHAT IT MEANS TO THE CREDIT

PROFESSIONAL

I. Overview

A. Definition

1. The vesting in the state property whose owner is unknown, or that a known owner has refused to accept, whether by judicial determination or by operation of law
2. Intangible personal property that has gone unclaimed by its rightful owner (i.e. unclaimed money)
3. Whereabouts of owner are unknown upon expiration of dormancy period
4. Purpose
 - a. Escheatment allows the state to become entitled to the investment, management, disposal, custody or receipt of various unclaimed property

B. All companies have unclaimed property liability

C. Unclaimed property compliance is mandatory

1. All states have unclaimed property laws which requires a holder to remit unclaimed funds to the state
2. Escheatment statutes are based primarily on the concept of state sovereignty
3. In the absence of records, auditors are permitted to use estimation techniques to determine a holder's liability
4. Unclaimed property is one of the most prominent revenue generator for states
5. Bankers Trust case
 - a. Forced to pay \$60 million in fines

- b. Former employees of the bank charged with criminal conspiracy, misapplication of funds, and false record keeping
- D. Escheatable property and the credit department
 - 1. Cash
 - 2. Credits
 - 3. Customer overpayments, and misapplied payments
 - 4. Customer concessions not taken, such as rebates, discounts and allowances
 - 5. Unmatched remittances
 - 6. Credit Memos
 - 7. Equipment and inventory

II. Governmental Attempts to Deal with Escheatment

- A. Historical Overview of Escheatment
 - 1. Escheatment started in America in the days of the colonies and is a concept adopted from English common law
 - 2. The original model of English Escheatment allowed the Sovereign to take title of the real property that usually consisted of land belonging to a tenant that had died without legal heirs
 - 3. Modern escheatment in America allows the states, not the federal government, to take possession of unclaimed property
- B. In 1954, the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws drafted the Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act
 - 1. The main purpose of this Act was to stop multiple state conflicts
 - 2. It also provides guidance for various types of intangible property
 - a. Organized according to the entity holding the property
 - b. Seven-year dormancy period before it can be deemed abandoned for most types of intangible property

C. The 1981 Uniform Unclaimed Property Act (a revision of the 1954 Act)

1. Provides that unclaimed intangible property is payable to the state of the last known address of the owner
2. Shortens the presumption of abandonment from seven to five years
3. Set up the National Association of Unclaimed Property Administrators (“NAUPA”)
 - a. A group of state unclaimed property administrators who meet regularly to discuss issues and changes of escheatment
 - b. A federal attempt to encourage a cooperative exchange of information and even property between states in dealing with escheatment

D. The Business-to-Business Exception

1. Theory is that outstanding balances between two business partners represent a duplicate payment or that the difference has been taken care of in a separate transaction. Under this explanation, companies would have to turn the unclaimed property over to the state
2. Thirteen states have enacted legislation enabling the business-to-business exception: Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Ohio, Virginia, Wisconsin, Michigan, Tennessee, Arizona, and Indiana. Administrative or informal exemptions (not codified) exist in New York and Texas as long as an ongoing relationship is established.
3. Although one state may not require the unclaimed property to be turned over, another state could demand, under its guidelines, that the property to be turned over to it
4. The only time a credit professional can feel safe in not escheating is when the transaction involves two companies in a no-escheat state and neither has responsibilities to escheat to any other state

E. Transaction Rule

1. Some states prefer to look at where the transaction occurred. The unclaimed property goes to that state, not the state of incorporation

F. Escheatment in Delaware

1. Delaware is the home of half of all publicly U.S. listed companies that are incorporated due to their business-friendly legislation.
 - a. The downside is that Delaware is also known as one of the most aggressive states in enforcing escheatment laws
 - i. Escheatable property is Delaware's third largest revenue source, estimated to provide 15% of its \$3.72 billion revenue for 2013
 - b. Companies are often mired in years of audits (costing millions) as while the government pursues "unclaimed property"
2. Spurred by harsh comments from many of the companies buried in paperwork by the government, Delaware instituted a temporary voluntary-disclosure program in the summer of 2012, which is a sort of official pardon that allows companies to calculate themselves what they believe they owe the state, and pay that money back without additional penalties. Deadline to apply: June 30, 2013.
 - a. Since being instituted, three hundred ten (310) companies have registered
 - b. Although the Department of Finance delayed audits for escheatable property from July 2012 - February 2013, any company who received an audit notice after February 2013 is excluded from participating in the voluntary disclosure program.
 - c. Critics proclaim that Department of Finance should have suspended its audit notices until all companies had the opportunity to sign up for the voluntary-disclosure program.
3. Additionally, companies are only liable for properties going back to 1996 instead of 1981, as a result of the disclosure program. The new, more lenient system was instituted the offices of Delaware's Secretary of State instead of the department of finance; the Secretary of State is widely considered to be more business friendly. The voluntary disclosure program will run through the 2015 fiscal year.

III. Complying with the State's Unclaimed Property Requirements

- A. Any legal entity, whether for profit or non-profit is required to report unclaimed property
- B. Vendor responsibilities
 - 1. Duty to perform due diligence
 - 2. Duty to file a report
 - 3. Duty to remit the property
 - 4. Duty to maintain copies of the reports and supporting information
 - 5. Vendor may seek unclaimed property owner
 - a. Vendor typically has a three to five year window before having to turn over money from dormant accounts to the state
 - b. Vendors hire third party locator companies to find owners of dormant accounts.
 - c. Vendors usually require a high fee, based on a percentage of the unknown value of the dormant account, in return for providing information to the unclaimed property owner.
 - d. Owners should enter such arrangements with caution. Most owners are already aware of dormant accounts and would not consider those accounts "unclaimed". However, owners will still be required to pay the vendor's fee for providing information on the account.
- C. Compliance
 - 1. Records review
 - a. Appropriate accounts and ledgers must be reviewed and collected including credit memos and balances, vendor checks and payments

- b. Evaluate the validity of the credit to determine whether the credit was issued in error, inaccurately reported, or not really unclaimed property
 - c. Consider the offsets and whether the customer has past due invoices or outstanding balances
2. Due diligence/Owner contact
- a. Notify the owner prior to reporting by sending a letter to the owner at the last known address.
 - b. State laws assign time periods within which the due diligence must be performed, the method, content of the notification, and what circumstances automatically waive the due diligence requirement
 - c. Under the 1995 Uniform Act, the letter must state that the holder is in possession of the property subject to the unclaimed property law; that the amount of the property exceeds \$50; that the property will be delivered to the state if no action is taken; and that the state will be the custodian of the property
 - d. In California, for accounts greater than \$50, notice must be sent not more than 6 to 12 months prior to the reporting deadline
 - e. After sending the due diligence letter, the holder of the unclaimed property must make one last attempt at contacting the owner prior to remitting
 - f. Vendor should keep all due diligence letters and those returned
3. Reporting and remitting
- a. Before reporting to the state, consider:
 - i. Is the credit owed? Is the credit a result of inaccurate record keeping? Can the credit be offset?
 - ii. Is the owner really lost? Has there been owner-generated activity? Is the owner a familiar company or name?

- iii. To which state would the property be reported?
- iv. What is the dormancy period for this type of property in the state to which the property would be reported?
- b. Prior to delivery, the holder must furnish notice to the state's controller. The notice must include:
 - i. The amount of cash, or nature or description of other personal property
 - ii. The name and last known address of the party entitled to the property
 - iii. And any other identifying information from the holder's records
- c. The Report
 - i. Most states require electronic reporting if there are more than 25 items to report
 - ii. Negative reporting is required by 31 states
 - iii. Deadline varies among states, but November 1 is a common deadline
 - iv. Aggregate limits
 - a.) Most states have a limit under which the property does not have to be reported with the name and address detail. These items are lumped together by property type and reported in the aggregate sum
- d. Remittance
 - i. Usually a check written to the state official or agency
 - ii. All unclaimed property should either be delivered to the state treasurer or controller. When the unclaimed property is cash, delivery is to the state treasury; all other types of personal property go to the controller

- iii. The individual delivering the property is held harmless by the state from all claims
 - iv. The United States Supreme Court issued three rules determining which state's unclaimed property law applies (based on Texas vs. New Jersey):
 - 1) The Primary Rule: The state in which the payee's last known address is located is the state to which unclaimed property must be reported
 - 2) The Secondary Rule: When there is no sufficient address or the owner is unknown the property must be reported and to the state of incorporation of the holder
 - 3) The Third Rule: If the state of the last known address of the owner does not have an applicable law, the state of incorporation of the holder controls; and the property must be reported and remitted to that state. However, the USSC noted that with both the Secondary and Third rule, the state of incorporation could retain the property but must relinquish it to another state if that state could demonstrate a superior right to the property
4. Record retention
- a. Time period
 - i. Uniform Act: Maintain the records for 10 years after the report is filed
 - ii. States may vary from seven to ten years
5. Non-compliance triggers that will likely lead to an audit
- a. Failure to file report
 - b. Filing a negative or zero claims report
 - c. Filing incomplete reports – missing property types specific to your industry

- d. Filing securities-related property through third-party agents, but not in the general ledger (i.e. outside firm who does payroll). Make sure to have all documents, even from third-parties and file all documents together.
- e. Filing in the incorrect State
- f. Property filed late
- g. Reports and remittances do not match up or reconcile

D. Controller in control

- 1. Dispose of the property
- 2. Proceeds from the property are deposited in the general fund for the benefit of those entitled to claim the property held

E. Sarbanes Oxley and escheatment

- 1. Unremitted and unreported unclaimed property could be considered a risk with a material impact to financial statements. Cash balances may be overstated and liabilities may be understated if unclaimed property is not properly accounted for
- 2. Conduct a 404 review to assess the adequacy of unclaimed property record-keeping
- 3. Set up procedures to ensure employees can report potential control weaknesses relating to unclaimed property
- 4. Utilize technology, such as setting up a company intranet site to manage unclaimed property and house state reporting laws

F. Penalties

- 1. Interest and/or penalties imposed for non-compliance
 - a. Failure to report or remit the property in a timely manner may result in:
 - i. Interest applied at a rate of 10% to 25% per annum of the property valued (12% in California)

- ii. Civil and/or criminal penalties for failure to report, remit, deliver, or for filing a fraudulent report
- iii. \$100 to \$200 per day for a \$5,000 maximum
- iv. \$1,000 to \$25,000 fine plus 25% of the value of the property

G. Enforcement Mechanisms

1. Audits

- a. Audits generally handled by State Treasurer or Controller
- b. Scope typically a ten year cycle
- c. Records Requested

H. What do Auditors Look For?

- a. What is actively reflected in aging reports – i.e. oldest dates, gaps in data, and continuity between parent and subsidiary,
- b. For how many years was the older system used,
- c. Is the prior system still assessable and understandable,
- d. How was activity carried over from the old system to the new system,
- e. How are credit balances handled now? How were they handled 5-10 years ago?

I. Accounts Receivable Review

1. Reconcile AR accounts

- a. Offset accounts where available. If you have a credit balance, you can offset a debt with said positive balance to bring accounts current as long as it is with the same client. This includes Parent and subsidiary corporations. Keep documents in support of.

J. Accounts Receivable Best Practices

1. Ensure Practices are in place to discourage fraud

- a. Segregate AR duties
- b. Establish written practices and procedures in order to ensure unclaimed balances are addressed regularly,
- c. Update Last Activity Dates to accurately reflect current activity,
- d. Follow-up on credit balances as they are created – contact clients immediately,
 - 1. If the State contacts your client first, they may feel offended that your company did not reach out beforehand,
- e. Include credit balances in all invoices,
- f. Set up procedures to create automatic correspondences with customers regarding balances on a regular and consistent basis,

K. Support Examples for Disbursement

- 1. Keep documentation if:
 - a. Check eventually clears,
 - b. Wrong payee or amount,
 - c. Voided or reissued check,
 - d. Duplicate payments,

L. Remediation Facts

- a. Burden of Proof,
 - a. Holder must overcome the presumption of abandonment,
 - b. Documentation is critical – show a line-by-line analysis,

- c. Documentation in support of remediation with an audit,
 - i. Proof that funds were returned to rightful owner,
 - ii. Company record retention policy
- b. Ensure that remediation is done within six (6) months. Waiting a year or longer will allow you and the client to fall out of contact,
- c. Identify appropriate data necessary for an audit – you don't want the auditor exceeding its scope and pulling in other accounts,
- d. Involve the right people. Make sure problems go up the chain of command so upper management is aware of the goings on.

IV. Escheat Proceedings

- A. With the exception of specified property distributed directly to the state, all money or other property deposited in the state treasury, if not claimed by the person entitled to it within five years, it becomes state property
- B. At the request of the Controller, the Attorney General must commence a proceeding to vest title to the property in the state. The Attorney General will commence proceedings to secure a judgment in Superior Court
 - 1. Order requires that appearance is not less than 60 but no more than 90 days to show cause why title should not vest in the state

V. Escheat Policy

- A. Develop comprehensive policy for dealing with abandoned property in the credit department
- B. Define internal policy or legal opinion of escheatable property in the credit department
 - 1. Cash
 - 2. Credits
 - 3. Customer overpayments and misapplied payments

4. Customer concessions not taken, such as rebates, discounts and allowances
 5. Unmatched remittances
 6. Credit memos
 7. Equipment and inventory
- C. Form an unclaimed property group responsible for compliance
- D. Credit application
1. Inactivity fee provision
- E. Maintain detailed processes and procedures for tracking and reporting unclaimed property, including internal audits of unclaimed property
- F. Overall Best Practices
- a. Establish and test internal policies and procedures,
 - b. Early remediation – 6 month window,
 - c. Make sure to employ internal communication and external communication efforts and document those efforts (save emails, copies of letters, memos summarizing phone calls, etc.),
 - d. Reconcile and update vendor and customer files regularly,
 - e. Motivate staff to consistently engage in remediation efforts – remember staying constant is easier than catching up,
 - f. Maintain documentation,
 - g. Be proactive in due diligence efforts,
 - h. Periodically identify and remedy potential exposure areas,
 - i. Consider voluntary compliance agreements in places where exposure exists rather than waiting for an audit to arise,
 - j. Have clear and concise policies written out for unclaimed property procedures,

1. Maintaining relations with each state to facilitate filings and the mediation of disagreements

VI. In-House vs. Outsourcing

- A. In-House: The company takes responsibility of unclaimed property
 1. Why companies keep unclaimed property in-house
 - a. Expertise in the field
 - b. Filed before
 - c. Company policy regarding outsourcing
 - d. Company policy on data control
 2. Advantages
 - a. Control over costs
 - b. Control over the duration of project
 - c. Customer service
 - i. Some companies try and contact those with property around 6 months after it is outstanding within the company
 3. Disadvantages
 - a. Lack of expertise
 - b. Strain on employees
 - c. On-going administrative costs
- B. Outsourcing: Seeking outside help with unclaimed property
 1. Why companies consider outsourcing
 - a. Limited resources
 - b. Never filed before

2. Advantages
 - a. Several possible departments to take on the job
 - b. Guidance
 - c. Capital costs reduced
3. Disadvantages
 - a. Lack of communication
 - b. Variable costs
 - c. Full control lost
4. What can be outsourced
 - a. Due diligence letters
 - b. Reporting
 - c. Research of legislative changes

Exhibit "A"

**ESCHEATMENT OF UNCLAIMED PROPERTY
APPROACH**

Step One: Determine the Situation

- Review past compliance. Has the company ever reported unclaimed property? If so, what, when, where, and how?
- Has the company even been subject to an escheatment audit? If so, what were the results?
- Are there any subsidiaries to be included? Has the company made any recent acquisitions that should be included?

Step Two: Determine Eligible Property

- Does your company have some of the property types covered by most states? For the credit professional these include:
 - Vendor checks
 - Payroll checks
 - Customer credits
 - Refunds
- What state are represented among the names and addresses to be reported? Is this an initial filing, what about years that may not be on the books?

Step Three: Perform the Due Diligence

- What due diligence is required by state? Specifically focus on:
 - the minimum dollar amount
 - timing and method
 - content notice
- What about operational due diligence letter. This should include:
 - Response deadline
 - Identification number and among
 - Property type/reason
 - Instructions for claiming.

Step Four: Prepare Reports and Remittances

- Identify due dates for states
- Prepare a cover sheet with signature
- Use the proper media, paper, diskette, etc.
- Use the proper report format

Include the remittance, which might be a check, wire transfer etc.

Step Five: Filing Reports and Remittances

- File on time to avoid penalties and interest

If you get an extension, get it in writing. Only some states will grant them.

Step Six: Follow up...Reconcilement

- Reconcile general ledger to detail
- Reconcile paid items to appropriate accounts/divisions
- File any necessary holder reimbursement claims with the states

Establish a filing system for reports and work papers.

Exhibit "B"

It is important to understand the basic nomenclature used in the unclaimed property industry. The terms below are the most commonly used.

Holder – The business or any other entity which "holds" inactive property that belongs to another and is deemed to be presumptively abandoned under state law. (In some case law, the holder is the "debtor".) In accounts receivable terms this is the business that records a credit on a customer account and in accounts payable terms, this is the entity that issues a payment to liquidate a liability.

Owner – The person or entity to which the property belongs. (Sometimes this is the "creditor".) In accounts receivable, this is the business or individual to which a credit is issued and in the accounts payable realm, this is the check "payee".

Escheat – In the unclaimed property arena this means delivering, transferring or otherwise remitting property to the applicable state.

Last Activity Date – The date of last "owner-generated activity". In accounts receivable, this is the date the credit was issued. In accounts payable, the last activity date is the check date. This date is used to determine "dormancy" and correspondingly, when property is due for reporting and remitting to states.

Dormancy Period – The period of time property remains inactive before it is presumed abandoned by state law. Dormancy periods differ by property type and state. In accounts receivable, most credit memos or credit balances have a 3 or 5-year dormancy period and in accounts payable, most uncashed checks have a 3 or 5-year dormancy period.

NAUPA – This refers to the National Association of Unclaimed Property Administrators' (NAUPA), which is an association of state government officials charged with the responsibility for administering state unclaimed property laws.

NAUPA Standard Property Type Codes – NAUPA has issued standard property type codes that a majority of the states have adopted. Note, however, that many of the states that have adopted these codes have modified some of them or added additional codes applicable only to their individual states. For the purposes of this article, a NAUPA standard property type code will be listed next to a property type when that property is being discussed or used as an example. For a copy of the NAUPA Standard Property Codes please see www.wagers.net under "NAUPA Standard".

Exhibit "C"

Sample Audit Letter

John Doe
1234 Main St.
Anywhere, USA 12345

Dear Customer:

[Vendor] is conducting an internal audit of all accounts which have not had activity in the last year. Your account is being reviewed in this audit to confirm accuracy of our records.

Currently, you have a credit balance with [Vendor].

Date of last account activity:	
[Vendor] customer credit balance:	\$ _____

Please update the following page with any new contact information and return to [Vendor].

A prompt reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

[Vendor]

Exhibit "D"

[Vendor] Customer Information Update

	Current Customer Information	New Customer Information
Name:	John Doe	
Mailing Address:	1234 Main St.	
City	Anywhere	
State	USA	
Zip	12345	
Telephone Number:		
Email Address:		

Exhibit "E"

[Company Name] Due Diligence Letter

Date [Month Day, Year]

[Property Owner's Name]
[Address]
[City State Zip]

Account Number: [number]

Dear:

California Unclaimed Property Law requires XYZ Company to transfer funds from deposit, account, shares, or other interest to the State Controller's Office (SCO) if the account has been inactive for three years. According to our records, there has been no customer activity on your account for more than two years. Therefore, your property is in danger of escheating to the state unless you contact us or respond by completing, signing, and returning this notice to:

[Company Name]
[Address]
[City State Zip]
Email Address: [email address]
TEL. [phone number] FAX [fax number]

If your account is transferred to the SCO, you will be required to submit a claim to the SCO in accordance with the provisions of the California Code of Civil Procedure in order to recover it.

Please check the appropriate box, sign in the space provided below, and return to us as soon as possible to avoid having your account escheated to the SCO.

- I wish to maintain this account; by signing and returning this notice, I am satisfying the requirements of the Code of Civil Procedure by indicating an interest in the account and my desire that XYZ Bank maintain this account on my behalf.

- Please update my address(es) as follows:

- I wish to close the account. Please send a check for the closeout amount.

(Signature)

(Date)

We appreciate your assistance in this matter. Please contact our office if you have any questions or if we can be of assistance to you in any way.

Sincerely,
[Name]

[Title]
[Company Name]

Exhibit "F"

States Allowing Dormancy Fees Deducted From Inactive Accounts

State	Filing Date	Dormancy Period Credit Accounts	Aggregate Amount	Dormancy Fees Policy/Negative Report Requirement
Arkansas:	November 1	5 years	\$50	<p>A holder may deduct from property presumed abandoned a charge imposed by reason of the owner's failure to claim the property within a specified time only if there is a valid and enforceable written contract between the holder and the owner under which the holder may impose the charge and the holder regularly imposes the charge, which is not regularly reversed or otherwise canceled. The amount of the deduction is limited to an amount that is not unconscionable.</p> <p>Negative report not required</p>
Colorado	March 31	5 years	\$25	<p>Except for aggregated amounts, you may, by law, voluntarily deduct and retain from each item remitted you may deduct and retain 2% or \$25.00, whichever is more</p> <p>Negative report not required</p>
Illinois	<p>May 1</p> <p>Cutoff date is December 31</p>	5 years	\$25	<p>There must be a valid, enforceable, written contract between the holder and the customer to permit the lawful withholding.</p> <p>Negative report required</p>

State	Filing Date	Dormancy Period Credit Accounts	Aggregate Amount	Dormancy Fees Policy/Negative Report Requirement
Iowa	November 1 Cutoff date is June 30	1 year	\$25	<p>Dormancy fees may be deducted if there is a valid and enforceable written contract between the holder and the owner that allows such charges or fees, then service charges or fees may be deducted. Also, when reporting, include a copy of the contract in with the report.</p> <p>Negative report not required</p>
Indiana	November 1	3 years	\$50	<p>A holder may not deduct a charge from property that is presumed abandoned if the charge is imposed because the owner failed to claim the property within a specified time unless:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. there is a valid and enforceable written contract between the holder and the owner that allows the holder to impose the charge; and 2. the holder regularly imposes the charge, and the charge is not regularly reversed or otherwise canceled. <p>Negative report not required</p>
Kansas	November 1 Cutoff date is July 1	7 years	\$100	<p>Dormancy or inactivity charges may be imposed; however there must be a written contract authorizing the charges and they can only be imposed for 5 years; the owner must be notified before charges begin.</p> <p>Negative report required</p>

State	Filing Date	Dormancy Period Credit Accounts	Aggregate Amount	Dormancy Fees Policy/Negative Report Requirement
Louisiana	November 1 Cutoff date is July 1	3 years	\$50	<p>A holder may deduct from property presumed abandoned a charge imposed by reason of the owner's failure to claim the property within a specified time only if there is a valid and enforceable written contract between the holder and the owner pursuant to which the holder may impose the charge and the holder regularly imposes the charge, which is not regularly reversed or otherwise canceled. The amount of the deduction is limited to an amount that is not unconscionable.</p> <p>Negative report required</p>
Maine	November 1 Cutoff date is July 1	3 years	\$50	<p>A holder may deduct from property presumed abandoned a charge imposed by reason of the owner's failure to claim the property within a specified time only if there is a valid and enforceable written contract between the holder and the owner under which the holder may impose the charge and the holder regularly imposes the charge, which is not regularly reversed or otherwise canceled. The amount of the deduction is limited to an amount that is not unconscionable. Nothing in this section prevents the holder from deducting fees or charges in lieu of those fees or charges related to the owner's failure to claim the property within a specified period of time when such fees or charges are deducted from the property before the date the property is presumed abandoned.</p> <p>Negative report not required</p>

State	Filing Date	Dormancy Period Credit Accounts	Aggregate Amount	Dormancy Fees Policy/Negative Report Requirement
New Jersey	November 1	3 years	\$25	<p>Prohibits dormancy or inactivity fees on unclaimed property unless there is an enforceable written contract between the holder and the owner of the property permitting the holder to impose a charge; and the holder regularly imposes charges and does not regularly reverse or otherwise cancel those charges, the amount of any charges is not unconscionable.</p> <p>Negative report required</p>
New Mexico	November 1	5 years	\$50	<p>A holder may not deduct a charge from property that is presumed abandoned if the charge is imposed because the owner failed to claim the property within a specified time unless:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. there is a valid and enforceable written contract between the holder and the owner that allows the holder to impose the charge; and 2. the holder regularly imposes the charge, and the charge is not regularly reversed or otherwise canceled. <p>Negative report required</p>
North Carolina	November 1	3 years	\$50	<p>A holder may deduct from property presumed abandoned a reasonable charge imposed by reason of the owner's failure to claim the property within a specified time only if there is a valid and enforceable written contract between the holder and the owner under which the holder may impose the charge and the holder regularly imposes the charge, which is not regularly reversed or otherwise canceled.</p> <p>Negative report not required</p>
Ohio	November 1	3 years	\$50	<p>5% administrative fee to be assessed to each claimed account.</p> <p>Negative report required</p>

State	Filing Date	Dormancy Period Credit Accounts	Aggregate Amount	Dormancy Fees Policy/Negative Report Requirement
Tennessee	May 1	5 years	\$50	<p>Charges or deductions shall be deemed "lawful" if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The holder has given prior constructive or actual notice to the owner that such charges or deductions may be imposed. Actual notice is given if the holder obtained written consent to the charges or deductions from the owner. Constructive notice is given if the holder implements a new charge or deduction policy or increases the amount of the charge or deduction after the holder takes possession of the owner's property and the holder sent correspondence in writing to the owner by first class or superior mailing disclosing the new charge or deduction policy or increase, and such correspondence was not returned by the post office; 2. The charges or deductions are not imposed retroactively in order to reduce the value of or eliminate the property after the property is presumed abandoned; and 3. The charges or deductions are not routinely refunded or cancelled when the property is claimed by the owner. <p>Negative report required</p>
Texas	November 1	3 years	\$50	<p>A handling fee may be deducted from the amount of the claim payment if the payment is at least \$100.</p> <p>Negative report not required</p>

State	Filing Date	Dormancy Period Credit Accounts	Aggregate Amount	Dormancy Fees Policy/Negative Report Requirement
Virginia	November 1	3 years	\$50	<p>When dormancy charges are deducted, the holder shall report the value or amount of each item of property prior to deduction of the dormancy charges and the amount of the dormancy charges in the remittance report filed with the administrator.</p> <p>Negative report required</p>
Washington	November 1	3 years	\$50	<p>Inactivity-Based Fees</p> <p>Generally, holders cannot deduct inactivity-based charges from amounts reported. If there is a legal contract allowing inactivity charges, submit a copy with your report.</p>
West Virginia	November 1	5 years	\$50	<p>A holder may deduct from property presumed abandoned a charge imposed by reason of the owner's failure to claim the property within a specified time only if there is a valid and enforceable written contract between the holder and the owner under which the holder may impose the charge and the holder regularly imposes the charge, which is not regularly reversed or otherwise canceled. The amount of the deduction is limited to an amount that is not unconscionable.</p> <p>Negative report required</p>

Exhibit "G"

State Unclaimed Property Contacts

<i>Alabama 334-242-9614</i>	<i>Montana 866-859-2254</i>
<i>Alaska 907-465-3726</i>	<i>Nebraska 402-471-2455</i>
<i>Arizona 602-364-0380</i>	<i>Nevada 702-486-4140</i>
<i>Arkansas 501-682-6030</i>	<i>New Hampshire 603-271-2649</i>
<i>California 916-445-2636</i>	<i>New Jersey 609-292-9200</i>
<i>Colorado 303-866-6070</i>	<i>New Mexico 505-827-0700</i>
<i>Connecticut 860-702-3125</i>	<i>New York 800-221-9311</i>
<i>Delaware 302-577-8220</i>	<i>North Carolina 919-508-5939</i>
<i>District of Columbia 202-442-8181</i>	<i>North Dakota 701-328-2805</i>
<i>Florida 850-413-5555</i>	<i>Ohio 614-752-5078</i>
<i>Georgia 855-329-9863</i>	<i>Oklahoma 405-521-4273</i>
<i>Hawaii 808-586-1589</i>	<i>Oregon 503-986-5200</i>
<i>Idaho 208-332-2942</i>	<i>Pennsylvania 800-222-2046/800-379-3999</i>
<i>Illinois 217-785-6998</i>	<i>Rhode Island 401-462-7698</i>
<i>Indiana 866-462-5246</i>	<i>South Carolina 803-737-4771</i>
<i>Iowa 515-281-5367</i>	<i>South Dakota 605-773-3379</i>
<i>Kansas 785-296-4165</i>	<i>Tennessee 615-741-6499/615-253-5362</i>
<i>Kentucky 502-564-4722</i>	<i>Texas 800-654-3463</i>
<i>Louisiana 225-219-9400</i>	<i>Utah 801-715-3300/888-217-1203</i>
<i>Maine 207-624-7477</i>	<i>Vermont 802-828-2407</i>
<i>Maryland 410-767-1700</i>	<i>Virginia 804-225-2142/800-468-1088</i>
<i>Massachusetts 617-367-0400</i>	<i>Washington 360-705-6706/800-435-2429</i>
<i>Michigan 517-636-5320</i>	<i>West Virginia 360-586-2937/800-642-8687</i>
<i>Minnesota 651-296-2568</i>	<i>Wisconsin 608-267-7977/877-699-9211</i>
<i>Mississippi 601-359-3534</i>	<i>Wyoming 307-777-5590</i>
<i>Missouri 573-751-0123</i>	

Canadian Province Unclaimed Property Contacts

<i>Alberta 780-427-3044</i>	<i>Quebec 866-840-6939</i>
<i>British Columbia 604-662-3518/888-662-2877</i>	

Exhibit "H"

Reciprocal States for Which California is Currently Acting as Agent

State	Filing Date	Dormancy Period Credit Accounts	Aggregate Amount	Dormancy Charges Policy/Misc.
Arkansas:	November 1	5 years	\$50	A holder may deduct from property presumed abandoned a charge imposed by reason of the owner's failure to claim the property within a specified time only if there is a valid and enforceable written contract between the holder and the owner under which the holder may impose the charge and the holder regularly imposes the charge, which is not regularly reversed or otherwise canceled. The amount of the deduction is limited to an amount that is not unconscionable. Negative report not required
California	November 1 Cutoff is June 30	3 years	\$50	Dormancy charges not allowed. Negative report not required
Florida	April 30	5 years	\$50	Florida law provides that contract provisions cannot be used to defeat its escheat statute. Negative report required
Idaho	November 1	5 years	No provision	Dormancy fees not allowed. Negative report required

State	Filing Date	Dormancy Period Credit Accounts	Aggregate Amount	Dormancy Charges Policy/Misc.
Illinois	May 1 Activity cutoff date is 12/31	5 years	\$25	There must be a valid, enforceable, written contract between the holder and the customer to permit the lawful withholding. Negative report required
Kansas	November 1 Cut off date is July 1	7 years	\$100	Dormancy or inactivity charges may be imposed; however there must be a written contract authorizing the charges and they can only be imposed for 5 years; the owner must be notified before charges begin. Negative report required
Kentucky	August 1	7 years In 2004, 3 years	\$100	Dormancy fees not allowed. Negative report required
Louisiana	November 1 Cut off date is July 1	3 years	\$50	A holder may deduct from property presumed abandoned a charge imposed by reason of the owner's failure to claim the property within a specified time only if there is a valid and enforceable written contract between the holder and the owner pursuant to which the holder may impose the charge and the holder regularly imposes the charge, which is not regularly reversed or otherwise canceled. The amount of the deduction is limited to an amount that is not unconscionable. Negative report required

State	Filing Date	Dormancy Period Credit Accounts	Aggregate Amount	Dormancy Charges Policy/Misc.
Maine	November 1 Cut off date is July 1	3 years	\$50	<p>Dormancy charge</p> <p>A holder may deduct from property presumed abandoned a charge imposed by reason of the owner's failure to claim the property within a specified time only if there is a valid and enforceable written contract between the holder and the owner under which the holder may impose the charge and the holder regularly imposes the charge, which is not regularly reversed or otherwise canceled. The amount of the deduction is limited to an amount that is not unconscionable. Nothing in this section prevents the holder from deducting fees or charges in lieu of those fees or charges related to the owner's failure to claim the property within a specified period of time when such fees or charges are deducted from the property before the date the property is presumed abandoned.</p> <p>Negative report not required.</p>
Maryland	October 31	3 years	\$100	<p>Dormancy fees not allowed.</p> <p>Negative report required</p>
Massachusetts	November 1	3 years	\$100	<p>Dormancy fees apply only to banking and financial institutions</p> <p>Negative report required</p>
Minnesota	October 31	3 years	\$100	<p>Dormancy fees not allowed.</p> <p>Negative report required</p>

State	Filing Date	Dormancy Period Credit Accounts	Aggregate Amount	Dormancy Charges Policy/Misc.
Mississippi	November 1	5 years	\$100	Dormancy fees not allowed. Negative report required
Missouri	November 1	5 years	\$50	Dormancy fees not allowed. Negative report not required
Nebraska	November 1	3 years	\$25	Dormancy fees not allowed. Negative report not required
Nevada	November 1	3 years	\$50	Dormancy fees not allowed. Negative report required
New Jersey	November 1	3 years	\$25	Prohibits dormancy or inactivity fees on unclaimed property unless there is an enforceable written contract between the holder and the owner of the property permitting the holder to impose a charge; and the holder regularly imposes charges and does not regularly reverse or otherwise cancel those charges, the amount of any charges is not unconscionable. Negative report required

State	Filing Date	Dormancy Period Credit Accounts	Aggregate Amount	Dormancy Charges Policy/Misc.
North Carolina	November 1	3 years	\$50	A holder may deduct from property presumed abandoned a reasonable charge imposed by reason of the owner's failure to claim the property within a specified time only if there is a valid and enforceable written contract between the holder and the owner under which the holder may impose the charge and the holder regularly imposes the charge, which is not regularly reversed or otherwise canceled. Negative report not required
North Dakota	November 1	3 years	\$50	Dormancy fee only allowed for banking or financial organization Negative report required
Ohio	November 1	3 years	\$50	5% administrative fee to be assessed to each claimed account. Negative report required
Oklahoma	November 1	5 years	\$50	Contract provisions cannot be sued to defeat Oklahoma's escheat laws Negative report required
Oregon	November 1	5 years	\$50	Contract provisions cannot be sued to defeat Oregon's escheat laws Negative report not required
Pennsylvania	April 1	7 years	\$25	Dormancy fees not allowed. Negative report not required

State	Filing Date	Dormancy Period Credit Accounts	Aggregate Amount	Dormancy Charges Policy/Misc.
Rhode Island	November 1	3 years	\$50	Dormancy fees are not allowed. Negative report required
South Dakota	November 1	3 years	\$50	Dormancy fees not allowed. Negative report not required
Utah	May 1	3 years	\$25	Dormancy fees are not allowed. Negative report not required
Virginia	November 1	3 years	\$50	When dormancy charges are deducted, the holder shall report the value or amount of each item of property prior to deduction of the dormancy charges and the amount of the dormancy charges in the remittance report filed with the administrator. Negative report required
Washington	November 1	5 years	\$25	No deductions may be taken from any funds held by property held by public agencies, authorities, corporations or courts. Negative report required

State	Filing Date	Dormancy Period Credit Accounts	Aggregate Amount	Dormancy Charges Policy/Misc.
West Virginia	November 1	5 years	\$50	<p>A holder may deduct from property presumed abandoned a charge imposed by reason of the owner's failure to claim the property within a specified time only if there is a valid and enforceable written contract between the holder and the owner under which the holder may impose the charge and the holder regularly imposes the charge, which is not regularly reversed or otherwise canceled. The amount of the deduction is limited to an amount that is not unconscionable.</p> <p>Negative report required</p>
Wisconsin	November 1	5 years	\$50	<p>Dormancy fees not allowed.</p> <p>Negative report required</p>
Wyoming	November 1	5 years	\$50	<p>Dormancy fees only allowed for banking and financial institutions.</p> <p>Negative report required</p>

Exhibit "I"

Federal Unclaimed Property Offices

If you had an old FHA mortgage paid off before November 5, 1990, you may be due a refund. For more information, call the FHA Support Service Center at 1-800-697-6967, or write to HUD, Distributive Shares Branch, PO Box 23699, Washington, DC 20026.

If you forgot about a bank account, even one at a bank or savings & loan that went out of business, try calling your state banking commission or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation at 1-800-250-9286. They can help you track down the current location of your bank accounts and reunite you with your funds.

State Unclaimed Property Offices

A list of the state unclaimed property offices follows. If an unclaimed property office maintains a web site, the name of the state is linked to the web site.

ALABAMA

Unclaimed Property Division

P.O. Box 302520

Montgomery, AL 36130-2520

(334) 242-9614

<http://www.moneyquestalabama.com/default.aspx>

ALASKA

Alaska Department of Revenue

Treasury Division

Unclaimed Property Unit

P.O. Box 110405

Juneau, AK 99811-0420

(907) 465-3726

<http://treasury.dor.alaska.gov/programs/programs/index.aspx?23050>

ARIZONA

Department of Revenue

Unclaimed Property Unit

P.O. box 29026

Phoenix, AZ 85038-9026

(602) 364-0380

<http://www.azunclaimed.gov/>

ARKANSAS

Auditor of State
Unclaimed Property Division
1401 West Capitol Avenue, Suite 325
Little Rock, AR 72201
(501) 682-6030
<http://auditor.ar.gov/Pages/default.aspx>

CALIFORNIA

Division of Collections
Bureau of Unclaimed Property
P.O. Box 942850
Sacramento, CA 94250-5873
(916) 445-2636
(800) 992-4647 (w/i CA)
<https://scoweb.sco.ca.gov/scoucp/inquiry/>

COLORADO

Office of State Treasurer
The Great Colorado Payback
1580 Logan St., Suite 500
Denver, CO 80203
(303) 866-6070
<http://www.colorado.gov/treasury/gcp/>

CONNECTICUT

Office of State Treasurer
Unclaimed Property Unit
PO Box 5065
Hartford, CT 06102
(860) 702-3125
(800) 833-7318
<http://www.ctbiglist.com/>

DELAWARE

Delaware Bureau of Unclaimed Property
P.O. Box 8931
Wilmington, DE 19899-8931
(302) 577-8220
<http://revenue.delaware.gov/unclaimedproperty.shtml>

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Office of the Chief Financial Officer
District of Columbia Office of Finance and Treasury
Unclaimed Property Unit
1101 4th Street, SW, Suite W800-B
Washington, DC 20024
(202) 442-8181
<http://cfo.washingtondc.gov/cfo/cwp/view,a,1326,q,590614,cfoNav,%7C33208%7C.asp>

FLORIDA

Florida Unclaimed Property
Post Office Box 8599
Tallahassee, FL 32314-8599
(850) 413-5555
<https://www.fltreasurehunt.org/>

GEORGIA

Georgia Department of Revenue
Unclaimed Property Program
4125 Welcome All Road
Atlanta, GA 30349
(855) 329-9863
<https://etax.dor.ga.gov/ptd/ucp/index.aspx>

HAWAII

Unclaimed Property Program
P.O. Box 150
Honolulu, HI 96810
(808) 586-1589
<http://unclaimedproperty.hawaii.gov/>

IDAHO

Unclaimed Property
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-9101
(208) 332-2942
<http://www.sto.idaho.gov/unclaimedproperty/>

ILLINOIS

Office of the Illinois State Treasurer
Unclaimed Property Division
P.O. Box 19495
Springfield, IL

62794-9495
(217) 785-6998
<http://icash.illinois.gov/>

INDIANA

Office of the Indiana Attorney General
Unclaimed Property Division
PO Box 2504
Greenwood, IN 46142
(866) IN-CLAIM
<https://www.indianaunclaimed.com/apps/ag/ucp/index.html>

IOWA

Michael L. Fitzgerald
Great Iowa Treasure Hunt
Lucas State Office Building
321 E. 12th St.
1st Floor
Des Moines, IA 50319
(515) 281-5367
<https://www.greatiowatreasurehunt.com/>

KANSAS

Kansas State Treasurer
Unclaimed Property Division
900 SW Jackson, Suite 201
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1235
(785) 296-4165
<http://www.kansascash.com/prodweb/up/unclaimed-property.php>

KENTUCKY

Unclaimed Property Division
Office of State Treasurer
1050 US Highway 127 South, Suite 100
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
(502) 564-4722
<http://www.kytreasury.com/Unclaimed+Property+Search.htm>

LOUISIANA

John Kennedy, State Treasurer
ATTN: Unclaimed Property Division
One City Plaza
445 North Blvd. (7th Floor)

Baton Rouge, LA. 70802

(225) 219-9400

<http://www.treasury.state.la.us/Home%20Pages/UnclaimedProperty.aspx>

MAINE

State Treasurer's Office
Abandoned Property Division
39 State House Station
Burton M. Cross Office Building, 3rd floor
111 Sewall Street
Augusta, ME 04333-0039
(207) 624-7477
http://www.maine.gov/treasurer/unclaimed_property/

MARYLAND

Unclaimed Property Unit
301 West Preston Street
Baltimore, MD 21201-2385
(800) 782-7383
(410) 767-1700
http://compnet.comp.state.md.us/Compliance_Division/Unclaimed_Property/

MASSACHUSETTS

Department of the State Treasurer
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Unclaimed Property Division
One Ashburton Place, 12th Floor
Boston, MA 02108-1608
(800) 647-2300
(617) 367-0400
<http://www.mass.gov/treasury/unclaimed-prop/contact-us.html>

MICHIGAN

Michigan Department of Treasury
P.O. Box 30756 Lansing, MI 48909
Phone: (517) 636-5320
<http://www.michigan.gov/treasury/0,4679,7-121-44435---,00.html>

MINNESOTA

Minnesota Department of Commerce
Unclaimed Property Unit
85 7th Place East, Suite 600
St. Paul, MN 55101
(800) 925-5668 (MN only)
(651)-296-2568
<http://mn.gov/commerce/topics/Unclaimed-Property/>

MISSISSIPPI

Unclaimed Property Division

P.O. Box 138

Jackson, MS 39205-0138

(601) 359-3534

<http://www.treasury.state.ms.us/Unclaimed/>

MISSOURI

Unclaimed Property Division

P.O. Box 1004

Jefferson City, MO 65102

(573) 751-0123

<http://www.treasurer.mo.gov/content/find-your-property>

MONTANA

Unclaimed Property

PO Box 5805

Helena, MT

59604

(406) 444-6900 (In Helena)

(866) 859-2254

http://revenue.mt.gov/forbusinesses/unclaimed_property/default.mcpix

NEBRASKA

Nebraska State Treasurer

Unclaimed Property Division

809 P St.

Lincoln, NE 68508-1390

(402) 471-8497

(877) 572-9688

<http://www.treasurer.org/up/upsearchprop.asp>

NEVADA

Office of the State Treasurer

Grant Sawyer Building

555 E. Washington Ave., Suite 4200

Las Vegas, NV 89101

(800) 521-0019 (Toll Free-Nevada Only)

(702) 486-4140 (Local)

<https://nevadatreasurer.gov/UnclaimedProperty.htm>

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Unclaimed Property Division

Treasury Department

25 Capitol Street - Room 205

Concord, NH 03301-6312

(800) 791-0920 (NH only)

(603) 271-2649

<http://www.state.nh.us/treasury/Divisions/AP/APsearch.htm>

NEW JERSEY

Department of the Treasury

Unclaimed Property

P.O. Box 214

Trenton, NJ 08646-0214

(609) 292-9200

<http://www.unclaimedproperty.nj.gov/>

NEW MEXICO

Unclaimed Property

1100 South St. Francis Drive Santa Fe, NM 87504-0630

(505) 827-0700

<http://www.tax.newmexico.gov/Individuals/Unclaimed-Property/Pages/Unclaimed-Property-Search.aspx>

NEW YORK

Office of the State Comptroller

Office of Unclaimed Funds

110 State Street

Albany, New York 12236

(800) 221-9311

<http://www.osc.state.ny.us/ouf/index.htm>

NORTH CAROLINA

Claimant Contact:

Unclaimed Property Division

P.O. Box 20431

Raleigh, NC 27619-0431

Phone: (919) 508-1000

Holder Contact:

325 North Salisbury Street

Raleigh, NC 27603-1385

(919) 508-5939

https://www.nctreasurer.com/Claim-Your-Cash/Claim-Your-NC_Cash/Pages/default.aspx

NORTH DAKOTA

Unclaimed Property Division
State Land Department
P.O. Box 5523
Bismarck, ND 58506-5523
(701) 328-2805
<http://www.land.state.nd.us/abp/abphome.htm>

OHIO

The Ohio Department of Commerce
Division of Unclaimed Funds
77 South High Street, 20th Floor
Columbus, OH 43215-6108
(614) 752-5078
<http://www.com.ohio.gov/unfd/>

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma State Treasurer
Unclaimed Property Division
2401 NW 23rd Street, Suite 42
Oklahoma City, OK 73107
(405) 521-4273
http://www.ok.gov/treasurer/Unclaimed_Property/index.html

OREGON

Division of State Lands
Unclaimed Property Division
775 Summer Street, NE Suite 100
Salem, OR 97301-1279
(503) 986-5200
<http://cms.oregon.gov/DSL/UP/Pages/index.aspx>

PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania Treasury Department
Bureau of Unclaimed Property
P.O. Box 1837
Harrisburg, PA 17105-1837
(800) 222-2046 Owners of Unclaimed Property
(800) 379-3999 Holders of Unclaimed Property
<http://www.patreasury.gov/unclaimedProperty.html>

RHODE ISLAND

Unclaimed Property Division

P.O. Box 1435

Providence, RI 02901-1435

(401) 462-7698

<http://www.treasury.ri.gov/divisions/unclaimedproperty/>

SOUTH CAROLINA

State Treasurers Office Unclaimed Property Program

P.O. Box 11778

Columbia, SC 29211

(803) 737-4771

http://www.treasurer.sc.gov/palmetto_payback_unclaimed_property/Pages/default.aspx

SOUTH DAKOTA

State Treasurer's Office

Unclaimed Property

500 E. Capitol Ave.

Pierre, SD 57501-5070

(605) 773-3379

<https://sdtreasurer.gov/unclaimedproperty>

TENNESSEE

Unclaimed Property Claims:

Unclaimed Property Division

502 Deaderick St

Nashville, TN 37243-0203

(615) 741-6499

Unclaimed Property Reporting:

Unclaimed Property Division

PO Box 198649

Nashville, TN 37219-8649

(615) 253-5362

<http://www.treasury.state.tn.us/unclaim/>

TEXAS

Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

Unclaimed Property Claims Section

P.O. Box 12046

Austin, TX 78711-2046

(800) 654-3463

<http://www.window.state.tx.us/up/>

UTAH

Treasurer's Office
Unclaimed Property Division
168 N. 1950 W. Suite 102
Salt Lake City, UT 84116
(801) 715-3300
(888) 217-1203
<https://www.mine.utah.gov/index.asp>

VERMONT

State Treasurer
Unclaimed Property
109 State Street FL 4
Montpelier, VT 05609-6200
(802) 828-2407
<http://www.vermonttreasurer.gov/unclaimed-property>

VIRGINIA

Virginia Department of the Treasury
Division of Unclaimed Property
P.O. Box 2478
Richmond, VA 23218-2478
(804) 225-2142
(800) 468-1088
<http://www.trs.virginia.gov/ucp/default.aspx>

WASHINGTON

Claims:
Department of Revenue
Unclaimed Property Section
PO Box 47477
Olympia, WA 98504-7477

Business Reporting:
Department of Revenue
Unclaimed Property Section
PO Box 34053
Seattle, WA 98124-1053

(360) 705-6706
(800) 435-2429
<http://ucp.dor.wa.gov/default.aspx>

WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia State Treasurer's Office

Unclaimed Property Division

One Players Club Drive

Charleston, West Virginia 25311

(304) 558-2837

(800) 642-8687

<http://www.wvsto.com/dept/UP/Pages/UnclaimedProperty.aspx>

WISCONSIN

State Treasurer's Office

Unclaimed Property Unit

P.O. Box 2114

Madison, WI 53701-2114

(608) 267-7977

(877) 699-9211

<http://www.statetreasury.wisconsin.gov/section.asp?linkid=1381&locid=155>

WYOMING

Wyoming Unclaimed Property

2515 Warren Avenue, Suite 502

Cheyenne, WY 82002

(307) 777-5590

<http://treasurer.state.wy.us/uphome.asp>

Canadian Province Unclaimed Property Offices

A list of the provinces unclaimed property offices follows. If an unclaimed property office maintains a web site, the name of the province is linked to the web site.

ALBERTA

Tax and Revenue Administration

Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

9811 - 109 Street

Edmonton, AB T5K 2L5

(780) 427-3044

http://www.finance.alberta.ca/business/unclaimed_property/index.html

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC Unclaimed Property Society

Box 12136, Harbour Centre

555 West Hastings Street

Vancouver, BC V6B 4N6

(604) 662-3518

(888) 662-2877

<http://www.unclaimedpropertybc.ca/>

QUEBEC

Direction principale des biens non réclamés

Revenu Québec

500, boulevard René-Lévesque Ouest, bureau 10.00

Montréal (Québec) H2Z 1W7

(866) 840-6939

Other Sources of Information

The National Association of Unclaimed Property Administrators (NAUPA) is a professional association for state unclaimed property administrators. They are working on developing a national unclaimed property database, which will be available for free on the web.

There are other websites:

National Unclaimed Property Database

Missing Money

National Credit Union Administration

Unclaimed Assets

Unclaimed Money