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staffing issues--but they do periodically audit businesses that would be subject to the unclaimed property laws. So they don't just get to keep it. They have to turn it in to the state as unclaimed property, just as a bank would or anybody else that might have somebody else's money.

SENATOR STUTHMAN: But that unclaimed property, then, that \$20 or \$100 or \$200, whatever it is that's turned over to the state, the state has no record of whose \$20 that is, because there's no name on that gift certificate.

SENATOR BOURNE: Yes.

SENATOR STUTHMAN: That would be the property of the state, then, in other words?

SENATOR BOURNE: That is...the statute is silent in terms of requiring a merchant to document who that gift certificate was sold to. But the...so it would go to the state, and you're right. You know, those ads that the Treasurer puts out periodically where, you know, Mr. Joe Smith has money coming, it would just go into the state coffers, or it might go to the Education Fund. We'll find out. Regardless of whether or not the name is known, that money has to come, under law, to the state.

SENATOR STUTHMAN: So in other words, the establishment just can't keep those \$20 and put it in their fund and never provide anything for it?

SENATOR BOURNE: That's correct. The law requires them to turn that money over, after three years, as unclaimed property. It's not the establishment's money. If it's unclaimed after three years, it has to go to the state, under the current law.

SENATOR STUTHMAN: Even if the certificate is expired in six months?

SENATOR SCHIMEK: One minute.

SENATOR STUTHMAN: But they still have to wait the three-year