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No. 1843

H.P. 1369

House of Representatives, February 5, 2004

An Act To Require Surety Bonding by Payroll Processing Companies

(AFTER DEADLINE)

(EMERGENCY)

Approved for introduction by a majority of the Legislative Council pursuant to Joint Rule 205.

Reference to the Committee on Business, Research and Economic Development suggested and ordered printed.

Millicent M. Mag Jailand

MILLICENT M. MacFARLAND Clerk

Presented by Representative DUNLAP of Old Town.

Cosponsored by Senator TREAT of Kennebec, Senator HALL of Lincoln and Representatives: BENNETT of Caribou, BREAULT of Buxton, FINCH of Fairfield, GROSE of Woolwich, MOODY of Manchester, PERRY of Calais, THOMPSON of China, WOTTON of Littleton. Emergency preamble. Whereas, Acts of the Legislature do not become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted as emergencies; and

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Whereas, payroll processing companies handle millions of dollars belonging to Maine businesses and residents, the State of Maine and the Federal Government; and

Whereas, although these payroll processing companies have a fiduciary duty to the employers from whom the payroll processing companies receive this money, the business of payroll processing is relatively unregulated; and

14 Whereas, this lack of regulation occasionally leads to the loss of large amounts of money through unscrupulous acts, the 16 remedy for which is deficient; and ł

18 Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature, these facts create an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution of 20 Maine and require the following legislation as immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and 22 safety; now, therefore,

24 Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

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Sec. 1. 10 MRSA §1495-A, as enacted by PL 1999, c. 172, §1 and affected by §2, is amended to read:

§1495-A. Registration required

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Generally. A payroll processor that conducts business
 in this State must register annually with the State-Tax-Assesser
 Department of Professional and Financial Regulation by January
 30th on a form designed and furnished by the assessor.

36 2. Information required. The information required of a registrant must include the name and mailing address of the
 38 payroll processor, the physical location or locations where payroll processing services are performed, a list of the services
 40 performed for clients by the payroll processor and any other information the State-Tax-Assesser Department of Professional and
 42 Financial Regulation determines to be necessary.

44 3.-- Proof - of - liability - insurance. -- Each - registrant -- shall provide to the State Tax - Assessor - proof of one of the following, 46 at - the - registrant's - option, - in - an - amount -2 - times - the - highest weekly - payroll - processed - by - the - registrant - in - the - preceding - year 48 or - \$5,000,000, - whichever - is - less +

50 A---Fidelity-bond;

- 2
- B---Employee-dishonesty-bond;
- 4 C.--Third-party-fidelity-coverage;-or
- 6 D---Liability-insurance--including-crime-coverage-

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 8 4. Proof of surety bond. A registrant under subsection 1 shall provide to the Department of Professional and Financial
 10 Regulation proof of the surety bond required pursuant to section 1495-D.

Sec. 2. 10 MRSA §1495-B, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 1997, c. 14 495, §1, is amended to read:

16 Except as provided by subsection 2, a 1. Generally. payroll processor shall provide a disclosure statement at the time of contracting and by September 1st of each even-numbered 18 year to each employer for which it provides payroll processing 20 services. The statement must be made on a form designed jointly by the-State-Tax-Assesser; the Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security; and the Department of Professional 22 and Financial Regulation, Office of Consumer Credit Regulation. The 24 disclosure statement form must be provided by the assessor to payroll processors and must include at a minimum the following: 26

- A. The length of time in which the payroll processor has
 been in the business of providing payroll processing services; and
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B. A statement as to whether any payroll processing services are contracted out to others and, if so, which services are contracted out and to whom.

- Sec. 3. 10 MRSA §1495-C, sub-§1, ¶B, as enacted by PL 1997, c. 495, §1, is amended to read:
- B. A payroll processor that conducts business in this State and fails to register with the State-Tax-Assessor Department
 of Professional and Financial Regulation as required by section 1495-A commits a civil violation for which a penalty
 of not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,500 may be adjudged.
- 44 Sec. 4. 10 MRSA §1495-C, sub-§1, ¶¶C and D are enacted to read:
- 46 C. A payroll processor that fails to maintain the surety bond required by section 1495-D or to provide proof of the
 48 surety bond to the Department of Professional and Financial Regulation as required by section 1495-A commits a civil

- violation for which a fine of up to \$1,000 per day may be
 adjudged for each day that the payroll p ocessor is in violation of the requirements of section 1495-A or 1495-D.
 D. A payroll processor who violates the provisions of
 section 1495-E commits a civil violation for which a fine up to or equal to the amount invested in violation of section
 1495-E may be adjudged.
- 10 Sec. 5. 10 MRSA §§1495-D, 1495-E, 1495-F and 1495-G are enacted to read:
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<u>§1495-D. Surety bonding</u>

 Bond required: duration. Prior to commencing business
 in this State, a payroll processor shall obtain a surety bond in favor of the Treasurer of State for the benefit of persons as
 their interest may appear, executed by a surety company authorized to do business in this State and payable to any party
 injured under the terms of the bond. The payroll processor shall maintain the bond in full force while the payroll processor does
 business in this State and for a period of one year following the cessation of business in this State by that payroll processor.

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- 2. Minimum amount of bond. The amount of the surety bond
 required pursuant to this section must be at least equal to the
 4-year aggregate of all employer and employee taxes handled by
 the payroll processor. If a payroll processor does not have a
 4-year history, the amount of the bond must be at least \$100,000.
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 3. Cancellation notification. A surety company insuring a
 32 surety bond pursuant to this section shall immediately notify the Department of Professional and Financial Regulation when that
 34 bond is canceled or terminated or lapses. The notice must be in writing and must be transmitted by the surety company by
 36 electronic means as prescribed by the department The notice must include the name and address of the payroll processor and
 38 the amount of the bond.

40 **§1495-B.** Investment of funds

- 42 <u>A payroll processor may deposit or invest the funds handled</u> by it only as described in this section.
- Deposits in insured institutions. Funds handled by a
 payroll processor may be invested in deposits or share accounts in any financial institution or credit union, as long as deposits
 or shares in the financial institution or credit union are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the
 National Credit Union Administration.

2	2. Legal investments. A payroll processor may invest in the following:
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6	A. Government unit bonds, such as:
8	<u>(1) The bonds and other obligations of the United</u> <u>States or the bonds and other obligations or</u>
10	<u>participation certificates issued by any agency, association, authority or instrumentality created by</u>
12	<u>Congress or any executive order;</u>
	(2) The bonds and other obligations issued or
14	<u>guaranteed by any state or by any instrumentality or</u> agency of any state or by any political subdivision of
16	<u>any state, as long as those securities are rated within</u> the 3 highest grades by a nationally recognized
18	statistical rating organization;
20	(3) The bonds and other obligations issued or
22	<u>guaranteed by this State or issued by an</u> <u>instrumentality or agency of this State or any</u> political subdivision of this State that is not in
24	default on any of its outstanding funded obligations;
26	and (1)
28	(4) The bonds and other obligations issued or guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada or issued or
30	guaranteed by any province or political subdivision of a province of the Dominion of Canada, as long as those
32	securities are rated within the 3 highest grades by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization
34	and are payable in United States funds;
36	B. The bonds and other obligations of any United States corporation, as long as those securities are rated within
38	the 3 highest grades by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Not more than 2% of the annual
40	aggregate of funds handled by the payroll processor may be invested in the securities of any one such corporation, and
42	the total of all such investments may not exceed 20% of the annual aggregate of funds handled by the payroll processor;
44	C. Any of the following:
46	(1) The bonds, debentures, acceptances and commercial
48	paper of a financial institution authorized to do business within this State or incorporated under the
50	<u>laws of this State or the United States or of a</u> financial institution holding company registered under

	Title 9-B, chapter 101. For the purposes of this
2	subsection, an out-of-state owner of a Maine financial
2	institution or financial institution holding company is
4	not considered a Maine financial institution or
.	financial institution holding company;
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0	(2) The bonds deboutures essentiated and compared
8	(2) The bonds, debentures, acceptances and commercial
o	paper of a bank or bank holding company principally
10	domiciled outside the State, as long as the bank's or
10	holding company's bonds and debentures are rated in the
10	<u>3 highest grades by a nationally recognized statistical</u>
12	rating organization. In the case of commercial paper,
	the commercial paper must be rated in the 2 highest
14	grades. In the case of acceptances, the bank's or
	holding company's ratings of its other obligations so
16	listed must be rated in the 2 highest grades. The bank
	must also be insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance
18	Corporation, and the holding company must be registered
	under the federal Bank Holding Company Act of 1956; and
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	(3) Capital notes or debentures issued by a savings
22	bank or savings and loan association chartered under
	the laws of any state or of the United States or of the
24	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, as long as that
	institution is insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance
26	<u>Corporation or Federal Savings and Loan Insurance</u>
	Corporation or issued by a thrift institution holding
28	company registered under the United States Housing Act,
	Section 408. These obligations must be rated in the 3
30	highest grades by a nationally recognized statistical
	<u>rating organization.</u>
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	<u>A payroll processor may not acquire obligations of any one</u>
34	bank or thrift, or bank or thrift holding company, not
	principally domiciled in this State in excess of 5% of the
36	annual aggregate of funds handled by the payroll processor;
38	D. Mutual funds or trusts, as long as all of the
	<u>investments of those mutual funds or trusts are permissible</u>
40	investments under this section; and
42	E. United States or State Government guaranteed loans.
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44	§1495-F. Audits
46	A nauroll processor shall submit to an annual audit to be
10	<u>A payroll processor shall submit to an annual audit to be</u> conducted by the Department of Professional and Financial
48	Regulation.
10	<u>122817001010</u>
50	§1495-G. Rulemaking

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50 **§1495-G. Rulemaking**

2	The Department of Professional and Financial Regulation may adopt routine technical rules pursuant to Title 5, chapter 375,
4	subchapter 2-A to enforce the provisions of this chapter.
6	Emergency clause. In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this Act takes effect when approved.
8	preambre, this Act taxes effect when approved.
10	SUMMARY
12	This bill strengthens the laws regarding payroll processors in the following ways:
14	1 It requires a payroll pressessor to printain a suratu
16	1. It requires a payroll processor to maintain a surety bond equal to the 4-year aggregate of all employer and employee taxes handled by the payroll processor. A new payroll processor
18	or a processor without a 4-year history is required to obtain a bond of at least \$100,000;
20	2. It restricts the use of the funds held by the payroll
22	processor to deposits in insured financial institutions or investments in government bonds or the stocks, bonds or
24	commercial paper of other specific institutions as long as those institutions are highly rated by a nationally recognized
26	statistical rating organization;
28	3. It requires a bonding company to immediately notify the Department of Professional and Financial Regulation of the
30	cancellation, termination or lapse of a surety bond;
32	4. It imposes a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 per day for each day that the payroll processor fails to maintain the
34	required surety bond and a civil penalty up to or equal to the amount illegally invested by the payroll processor;
36	E The monutiness the monutal succession to submit to success
38	5. It requires the payroll processor to submit to annual audits to be conducted by the Department of Professional and Financial Regulation; and
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42	6. It shifts from the State Tax Assessor to the Department of Professional and Financial Regulation oversight and responsibility for payroll processors.