FIRST REGULAR SESSION

[TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED]

SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

HOUSE BILL NO. 754

103RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1499S.05T 2025

AN ACT

To repeal sections 32.115, 143.081, 143.121, 143.341, 361.909, 362.020, 362.247, 362.275, 362.295, 362.490, 381.410, 408.010, 427.300, 447.200, 456.1-108, and 456.10-1005, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof thirty-two new sections relating to certain financial organizations, with penalty provisions.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Sections 32.115, 143.081, 143.121, 143.341, 361.909, 362.020, 362.247,

- 2 362.275, 362.295, 362.490, 381.410, 408.010, 427.300, 447.200, 456.1-108, and 456.10-
- 3 1005, RSMo, are repealed and thirty-two new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as
- 4 sections 32.115, 143.081, 143.121, 143.341, 361.909, 361.1100, 362.020, 362.247, 362.275,
- 5 362.295, 362.424, 362.490, 370.245, 381.410, 408.010, 427.300, 456.1-108, 456.10-1005,
- 6 474.540, 474.542, 474.544, 474.546, 474.548, 474.550, 474.552, 474.554, 474.556, 474.558,
- 7 474.560, 474.562, 474.564, and 474.600, to read as follows:
- 32.115. 1. The department of revenue shall grant a tax credit, to be applied in the
- 2 following order until used, against:

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- (1) The annual tax on gross premium receipts of insurance companies in chapter 148;
- 4 (2) The tax on banks determined pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection 2 of section 5 148.030:
- 6 (3) The tax on banks determined in subdivision (1) of subsection 2 of section 7 148.030;
- 8 (4) The tax on other financial institutions in chapter 148;

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

- 9 (5) The corporation franchise tax in chapter 147;
- 10 (6) The state income tax in chapter 143; and
- 11 (7) The annual tax on gross receipts of express companies in chapter 153.
- 12 2. For proposals approved pursuant to section 32.110:
- 13 (1) The amount of the tax credit shall not exceed fifty percent of the total amount 14 contributed during the taxable year by the business firm or, in the case of a financial 15 institution, where applicable, during the relevant income period in programs approved 16 pursuant to section 32.110;
 - (2) Except as provided in subsection 2 or 5 of this section, a tax credit of up to seventy percent may be allowed for contributions to programs where activities fall within the scope of special program priorities as defined with the approval of the governor in regulations promulgated by the director of the department of economic development;
 - (3) Except as provided in subsection 2 or 5 of this section, the tax credit allowed for contributions to programs located in any community shall be equal to seventy percent of the total amount contributed where such community is a city, town or village which has fifteen thousand or less inhabitants as of the last decennial census and is located in a county which is either located in:
 - (a) An area that is not part of a standard metropolitan statistical area;
 - (b) A standard metropolitan statistical area but such county has only one city, town or village which has more than fifteen thousand inhabitants; or
 - (c) A standard metropolitan statistical area and a substantial number of persons in such county derive their income from agriculture.

Such community may also be in an unincorporated area in such county as provided in subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of this subsection. Except in no case shall the total economic benefit of the combined federal and state tax savings to the taxpayer exceed the amount contributed by the taxpayer during the tax year;

(4) Such tax credit allocation, equal to seventy percent of the total amount contributed, shall not exceed four million dollars in fiscal year 1999 and six million dollars in fiscal year 2000 and any subsequent fiscal year. When the maximum dollar limit on the seventy percent tax credit allocation is committed, the tax credit allocation for such programs shall then be equal to fifty percent credit of the total amount contributed. Regulations establishing special program priorities are to be promulgated during the first month of each fiscal year and at such times during the year as the public interest dictates. Such credit shall not exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually except as provided in subdivision (5) of this subsection. No tax credit shall be approved for any bank, bank and trust company, insurance company, trust company, national bank, savings association, or building and loan

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association for activities that are a part of its normal course of business. Any tax credit not used in the period the contribution was made may be carried over the next five succeeding calendar or fiscal years until the full credit has been claimed. Except as otherwise provided for proposals approved pursuant to section 32.111, 32.112 or 32.117, in no event shall the total amount of all other tax credits allowed pursuant to sections 32.100 to 32.125 exceed 50 thirty-two million dollars in any one fiscal year, of which six million shall be credits allowed pursuant to section 135.460. If six million dollars in credits are not approved, then the remaining credits may be used for programs approved pursuant to sections 32.100 to 32.125;

- (5) The credit may exceed two hundred fifty thousand dollars annually and shall not be limited if community services, crime prevention, education, job training, physical revitalization or economic development, as defined by section 32.105, is rendered in an area defined by federal or state law as an impoverished, economically distressed, or blighted area or as a neighborhood experiencing problems endangering its existence as a viable and stable neighborhood, or if the community services, crime prevention, education, job training, physical revitalization or economic development is limited to impoverished persons.
 - 3. For proposals approved pursuant to section 32.111:
- (1) The amount of the tax credit shall not exceed fifty-five percent of the total amount invested in affordable housing assistance activities or market rate housing in distressed communities as defined in section 135.530 by a business firm. Whenever such investment is made in the form of an equity investment or a loan, as opposed to a donation alone, tax credits may be claimed only where the loan or equity investment is accompanied by a donation which is eligible for federal income tax charitable deduction, and where the total value of the tax credits herein plus the value of the federal income tax charitable deduction is less than or equal to the value of the donation. Any tax credit not used in the period for which the credit was approved may be carried over the next ten succeeding calendar or fiscal years until the full credit has been allowed. If the affordable housing units or market rate housing units in distressed communities for which a tax is claimed are within a larger structure, parts of which are not the subject of a tax credit claim, then expenditures applicable to the entire structure shall be reduced on a prorated basis in proportion to the ratio of the number of square feet devoted to the affordable housing units or market rate housing units in distressed communities, for purposes of determining the amount of the tax credit. The total amount of tax credit granted for programs approved pursuant to section 32.111 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1991, shall not exceed two million dollars, to be increased by no more than two million dollars each succeeding fiscal year, until the total tax credits that may be approved reaches ten million dollars in any fiscal year;
- (2) For any year during the compliance period indicated in the land use restriction agreement, the owner of the affordable housing rental units for which a credit is being

claimed shall certify to the commission that all tenants renting claimed units are income eligible for affordable housing units and that the rentals for each claimed unit are in compliance with the provisions of sections 32.100 to 32.125. The commission is authorized, in its discretion, to audit the records and accounts of the owner to verify such certification;

- (3) In the case of owner-occupied affordable housing units, the qualifying owner occupant shall, before the end of the first year in which credits are claimed, certify to the commission that the occupant is income eligible during the preceding two years, and at the time of the initial purchase contract, but not thereafter. The qualifying owner occupant shall further certify to the commission, before the end of the first year in which credits are claimed, that during the compliance period indicated in the land use restriction agreement, the cost of the affordable housing unit to the occupant for the claimed unit can reasonably be projected to be in compliance with the provisions of sections 32.100 to 32.125. Any succeeding owner occupant acquiring the affordable housing unit during the compliance period indicated in the land use restriction agreement shall make the same certification;
- (4) If at any time during the compliance period the commission determines a project for which a proposal has been approved is not in compliance with the applicable provisions of sections 32.100 to 32.125 or rules promulgated therefor, the commission may within one hundred fifty days of notice to the owner either seek injunctive enforcement action against the owner, or seek legal damages against the owner representing the value of the tax credits, or foreclose on the lien in the land use restriction agreement, selling the project at a public sale, and paying to the owner the proceeds of the sale, less the costs of the sale and less the value of all tax credits allowed herein. The commission shall remit to the director of revenue the portion of the legal damages collected or the sale proceeds representing the value of the tax credits. However, except in the event of intentional fraud by the taxpayer, the proposal's certificate of eligibility for tax credits shall not be revoked.
- 4. For proposals approved pursuant to section 32.112, the amount of the tax credit shall not exceed fifty-five percent of the total amount contributed to a neighborhood organization by business firms. Any tax credit not used in the period for which the credit was approved may be carried over the next ten succeeding calendar or fiscal years until the full credit has been allowed. The total amount of tax credit granted for programs approved pursuant to section 32.112 shall not exceed one million dollars for each fiscal year. For any fiscal year in which the total amount of tax credits authorized for programs approved pursuant to section 32.111 is less than ten million dollars, such amount not authorized may be authorized for programs approved pursuant to section 32.112 during the same fiscal year, provided that the total combined amount of tax credits for programs approved pursuant to sections 32.111 and 32.112 during the fiscal year does not exceed eleven million dollars.

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- 5. The total amount of tax credits used for market rate housing in distressed communities pursuant to sections 32.100 to 32.125 shall not exceed thirty percent of the total amount of all tax credits authorized pursuant to sections 32.111 and 32.112.
 - 143.081. 1. A resident individual, resident estate, and resident trust shall be allowed a credit against the tax otherwise due pursuant to sections 143.005 to 143.998 for the amount of any income tax imposed for the taxable year by another state of the United States (or a political subdivision thereof) or the District of Columbia on income derived from sources therein and which is also subject to tax pursuant to sections 143.005 to 143.998. For purposes of this subsection, the phrase "income tax imposed" shall be that amount of tax before any income tax credit allowed by such other state or the District of Columbia if the other state or the District of Columbia authorizes a reciprocal benefit for residents of this state.
- 9 2. The credit provided pursuant to this section shall not exceed an amount which bears the same ratio to the tax otherwise due pursuant to sections 143.005 to 143.998 as the 10 amount of the taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income derived from sources in the other 12 jurisdiction bears to the taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income derived from all sources. 13 In applying the limitation of the previous sentence to an estate or trust, Missouri taxable income shall be substituted for Missouri adjusted gross income. If the tax of more than one 14 15 other jurisdiction is imposed on the same item of income, the credit shall not exceed the limitation that would result if the taxes of all the other jurisdictions applicable to the item 17 were deemed to be of a single jurisdiction. The provisions of this subsection shall apply to any credit allowed under this section, provided that such credit shall be allowed under this 19 section with respect to any estate or trust to the extent its Missouri adjusted gross 20 income is excluded from Missouri taxable income pursuant to the subtraction set forth 21 in subsection 3 of section 143.341.
 - 3. (1) For the purposes of this section, in the case of an S corporation, each resident S shareholder shall be considered to have paid a tax imposed on the shareholder in an amount equal to the shareholder's pro rata share of any net income tax paid by the S corporation to a state which does not measure the income of shareholders on an S corporation by reference to the income of the S corporation or where a composite return and composite payments are made in such state on behalf of the S shareholders by the S corporation.
 - (2) A resident S shareholder shall be eligible for a credit issued pursuant to this section in an amount equal to the individual income tax imposed pursuant to this chapter on such shareholder's share of the S corporation's income derived from sources in another state of the United States or the District of Columbia, and which is subject to income tax pursuant to this chapter but is not subject to income tax in such other jurisdiction or a political subdivision thereof.

- 4. For purposes of subsection 3 of this section, in the case of an S corporation that is a bank chartered by a state, the Office of Thrift Supervision, or the comptroller of currency, each Missouri resident S shareholder of such out-of-state bank shall qualify for the shareholder's pro rata share of any net tax paid, including a bank franchise tax based on the income of the bank, by such S corporation where bank payment of taxes are made in such state on behalf of the S shareholders by the S bank to the extent of the tax paid.
 - 143.121. 1. The Missouri adjusted gross income of a resident individual shall be the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income subject to the modifications in this section.
 - 2. There shall be added to the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income:
 - (1) The amount of any federal income tax refund received for a prior year which resulted in a Missouri income tax benefit. The amount added pursuant to this subdivision shall not include any amount of a federal income tax refund attributable to a tax credit reducing a taxpayer's federal tax liability pursuant to Public Law 116-136 or 116-260, enacted by the 116th United States Congress, for the tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and ending on or before December 31, 2020, and deducted from Missouri adjusted gross income pursuant to section 143.171. The amount added under this subdivision shall also not include any amount of a federal income tax refund attributable to a tax credit reducing a taxpayer's federal tax liability under any other federal law that provides direct economic impact payments to taxpayers to mitigate financial challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic, and deducted from Missouri adjusted gross income under section 143.171;
 - (2) Interest on certain governmental obligations excluded from federal gross income by 26 U.S.C. Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended. The previous sentence shall not apply to interest on obligations of the state of Missouri or any of its political subdivisions or authorities and shall not apply to the interest described in subdivision (1) of subsection 3 of this section. The amount added pursuant to this subdivision shall be reduced by the amounts applicable to such interest that would have been deductible in computing the taxable income of the taxpayer except only for the application of 26 U.S.C. Section 265 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended. The reduction shall only be made if it is at least five hundred dollars;
 - (3) The amount of any deduction that is included in the computation of federal taxable income pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code as amended by the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002 to the extent the amount deducted relates to property purchased on or after July 1, 2002, but before July 1, 2003, and to the extent the amount deducted exceeds the amount that would have been deductible pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as in effect on January 1, 2002;
- 30 (4) The amount of any deduction that is included in the computation of federal taxable income for net operating loss allowed by 26 U.S.C. Section 172 of the Internal

- Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, other than the deduction allowed by 26 U.S.C. Section 172(b)(1)(G) and 26 U.S.C. Section 172(i) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, for a net operating loss the taxpayer claims in the tax year in which the net operating loss occurred or carries forward for a period of more than twenty years and carries backward for more than two years. Any amount of net operating loss taken against federal taxable income but disallowed for Missouri income tax purposes pursuant to this subdivision after June 18, 2002, may be carried forward and taken against any income on the Missouri income tax return for a period of not more than twenty years from the year of the initial loss; and
 - (5) For nonresident individuals in all taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2006, the amount of any property taxes paid to another state or a political subdivision of another state for which a deduction was allowed on such nonresident's federal return in the taxable year unless such state, political subdivision of a state, or the District of Columbia allows a subtraction from income for property taxes paid to this state for purposes of calculating income for the income tax for such state, political subdivision of a state, or the District of Columbia;
 - (6) For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, any interest expense paid or accrued in a previous taxable year, but allowed as a deduction under 26 U.S.C. Section 163, as amended, in the current taxable year by reason of the carryforward of disallowed business interest provisions of 26 U.S.C. Section 163(j), as amended. For the purposes of this subdivision, an interest expense is considered paid or accrued only in the first taxable year the deduction would have been allowable under 26 U.S.C. Section 163, as amended, if the limitation under 26 U.S.C. Section 163(j), as amended, did not exist.
 - 3. There shall be subtracted from the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income the following amounts to the extent included in federal adjusted gross income:
 - (1) Interest received on deposits held at a federal reserve bank or interest or dividends on obligations of the United States and its territories and possessions or of any authority, commission or instrumentality of the United States to the extent exempt from Missouri income taxes pursuant to the laws of the United States. The amount subtracted pursuant to this subdivision shall be reduced by any interest on indebtedness incurred to carry the described obligations or securities and by any expenses incurred in the production of interest or dividend income described in this subdivision. The reduction in the previous sentence shall only apply to the extent that such expenses including amortizable bond premiums are deducted in determining the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income or included in the taxpayer's Missouri itemized deduction. The reduction shall only be made if the expenses total at least five hundred dollars;

- (2) The portion of any gain, from the sale or other disposition of property having a higher adjusted basis to the taxpayer for Missouri income tax purposes than for federal income tax purposes on December 31, 1972, that does not exceed such difference in basis. If a gain is considered a long-term capital gain for federal income tax purposes, the modification shall be limited to one-half of such portion of the gain;
 - (3) The amount necessary to prevent the taxation pursuant to this chapter of any annuity or other amount of income or gain which was properly included in income or gain and was taxed pursuant to the laws of Missouri for a taxable year prior to January 1, 1973, to the taxpayer, or to a decedent by reason of whose death the taxpayer acquired the right to receive the income or gain, or to a trust or estate from which the taxpayer received the income or gain;
 - (4) Accumulation distributions received by a taxpayer as a beneficiary of a trust to the extent that the same are included in federal adjusted gross income;
 - (5) The amount of any state income tax refund for a prior year which was included in the federal adjusted gross income;
 - (6) The portion of capital gain specified in section 135.357 that would otherwise be included in federal adjusted gross income;
 - (7) The amount that would have been deducted in the computation of federal taxable income pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code as in effect on January 1, 2002, to the extent that amount relates to property purchased on or after July 1, 2002, but before July 1, 2003, and to the extent that amount exceeds the amount actually deducted pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code as amended by the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002;
 - (8) For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2005, the amount of any income received for military service while the taxpayer serves in a combat zone which is included in federal adjusted gross income and not otherwise excluded therefrom. As used in this section, "combat zone" means any area which the President of the United States by Executive Order designates as an area in which Armed Forces of the United States are or have engaged in combat. Service is performed in a combat zone only if performed on or after the date designated by the President by Executive Order as the date of the commencing of combat activities in such zone, and on or before the date designated by the President by Executive Order as the date of the termination of combatant activities in such zone;
 - (9) For all tax years ending on or after July 1, 2002, with respect to qualified property that is sold or otherwise disposed of during a taxable year by a taxpayer and for which an additional modification was made under subdivision (3) of subsection 2 of this section, the amount by which additional modification made under subdivision (3) of subsection 2 of this

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- section on qualified property has not been recovered through the additional subtractions provided in subdivision (7) of this subsection;
- 106 (10) For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, the amount of any 107 income received as payment from any program which provides compensation to agricultural 108 producers who have suffered a loss as the result of a disaster or emergency, including the:
 - (a) Livestock Forage Disaster Program;
- (b) Livestock Indemnity Program;
- 111 (c) Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish;
- (d) Emergency Conservation Program;
- (e) Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program;
- (f) Pasture, Rangeland, Forage Pilot Insurance Program;
- (g) Annual Forage Pilot Program;
- (h) Livestock Risk Protection Insurance Plan;
- (i) Livestock Gross Margin Insurance Plan;
- 118 (11) For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, any interest expense paid 119 or accrued in the current taxable year, but not deducted as a result of the limitation imposed 120 under 26 U.S.C. Section 163(j), as amended. For the purposes of this subdivision, an interest 121 expense is considered paid or accrued only in the first taxable year the deduction would have 122 been allowable under 26 U.S.C. Section 163, as amended, if the limitation under 26 U.S.C. 123 Section 163(j), as amended, did not exist;
 - (12) One hundred percent of any retirement benefits received by any taxpayer as a result of the taxpayer's service in the Armed Forces of the United States, including reserve components and the National Guard of this state, as defined in 32 U.S.C. Sections 101(3) and 109, and any other military force organized under the laws of this state; [and]
 - (13) For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, one hundred percent of any federal, state, or local grant moneys received by the taxpayer if the grant money was disbursed for the express purpose of providing or expanding access to broadband internet to areas of the state deemed to be lacking such access; and
 - (14) For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, the portion of capital gain on the sale or exchange of specie, as that term is defined in section 408.010, that are otherwise included in the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income.
 - 4. There shall be added to or subtracted from the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income the taxpayer's share of the Missouri fiduciary adjustment provided in section 143.351.
- 5. There shall be added to or subtracted from the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income the modifications provided in section 143.411.
- 6. In addition to the modifications to a taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income in this section, to calculate Missouri adjusted gross income there shall be subtracted from the

- taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income any gain recognized pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Section 142 1033 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, arising from compulsory or 143 involuntary conversion of property as a result of condemnation or the imminence thereof.
 - 7. (1) As used in this subsection, "qualified health insurance premium" means the amount paid during the tax year by such taxpayer for any insurance policy primarily providing health care coverage for the taxpayer, the taxpayer's spouse, or the taxpayer's dependents.
 - (2) In addition to the subtractions in subsection 3 of this section, one hundred percent of the amount of qualified health insurance premiums shall be subtracted from the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income to the extent the amount paid for such premiums is included in federal taxable income. The taxpayer shall provide the department of revenue with proof of the amount of qualified health insurance premiums paid.
 - 8. (1) Beginning January 1, 2014, in addition to the subtractions provided in this section, one hundred percent of the cost incurred by a taxpayer for a home energy audit conducted by an entity certified by the department of natural resources under section 640.153 or the implementation of any energy efficiency recommendations made in such an audit shall be subtracted from the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income to the extent the amount paid for any such activity is included in federal taxable income. The taxpayer shall provide the department of revenue with a summary of any recommendations made in a qualified home energy audit, the name and certification number of the qualified home energy auditor who conducted the audit, and proof of the amount paid for any activities under this subsection for which a deduction is claimed. The taxpayer shall also provide a copy of the summary of any recommendations made in a qualified home energy audit to the department of natural resources.
 - (2) At no time shall a deduction claimed under this subsection by an individual taxpayer or taxpayers filing combined returns exceed one thousand dollars per year for individual taxpayers or cumulatively exceed two thousand dollars per year for taxpayers filing combined returns.
 - (3) Any deduction claimed under this subsection shall be claimed for the tax year in which the qualified home energy audit was conducted or in which the implementation of the energy efficiency recommendations occurred. If implementation of the energy efficiency recommendations occurred during more than one year, the deduction may be claimed in more than one year, subject to the limitations provided under subdivision (2) of this subsection.
 - (4) A deduction shall not be claimed for any otherwise eligible activity under this subsection if such activity qualified for and received any rebate or other incentive through a state-sponsored energy program or through an electric corporation, gas corporation, electric cooperative, or municipally owned utility.

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- 9. The provisions of subsection 8 of this section shall expire on December 31, 2020.
- 179 10. (1) As used in this subsection, the following terms mean:
- 180 (a) "Beginning farmer", a taxpayer who:
- a. Has filed at least one but not more than ten Internal Revenue Service Schedule F
- 182 (Form 1040) Profit or Loss From Farming forms since turning eighteen years of age;
- b. Is approved for a beginning farmer loan through the USDA Farm Service Agency Beginning Farmer direct or guaranteed loan program;
- 185 c. Has a farming operation that is determined by the department of agriculture to be 186 new production agriculture but is the principal operator of a farm and has substantial farming 187 knowledge; or
- d. Has been determined by the department of agriculture to be a qualified family member;
 - (b) "Farm owner", an individual who owns farmland and disposes of or relinquishes use of all or some portion of such farmland as follows:
 - a. A sale to a beginning farmer;
 - b. A lease or rental agreement not exceeding ten years with a beginning farmer; or
- 194 c. A crop-share arrangement not exceeding ten years with a beginning farmer;
 - (c) "Qualified family member", an individual who is related to a farm owner within the fourth degree by blood, marriage, or adoption and who is purchasing or leasing or is in a crop-share arrangement for land from all or a portion of such farm owner's farming operation.
 - (2) (a) In addition to all other subtractions authorized in this section, a taxpayer who is a farm owner who sells all or a portion of such farmland to a beginning farmer may subtract from such taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income an amount to the extent included in federal adjusted gross income as provided in this subdivision.
 - (b) Subject to the limitations in paragraph (c) of this subdivision, the amount that may be subtracted shall be equal to the portion of capital gains received from the sale of such farmland that such taxpayer receives in the tax year for which such taxpayer subtracts such capital gain.
 - (c) A taxpayer may subtract the following amounts and percentages per tax year in total capital gains received from the sale of such farmland under this subdivision:
 - a. For the first two million dollars received, one hundred percent;
- b. For the next one million dollars received, eighty percent;
- 210 c. For the next one million dollars received, sixty percent;
- d. For the next one million dollars received, forty percent; and
- e. For the next one million dollars received, twenty percent.
- 213 (d) The department of revenue shall prepare an annual report reviewing the costs and 214 benefits and containing statistical information regarding the subtraction of capital gains

authorized under this subdivision for the previous tax year including, but not limited to, the total amount of all capital gains subtracted and the number of taxpayers subtracting such capital gains. Such report shall be submitted before February first of each year to the committee on agriculture policy of the Missouri house of representatives and the committee on agriculture, food production and outdoor resources of the Missouri senate, or the successor committees.

- (3) (a) In addition to all other subtractions authorized in this section, a taxpayer who is a farm owner who enters a lease or rental agreement for all or a portion of such farmland with a beginning farmer may subtract from such taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income an amount to the extent included in federal adjusted gross income as provided in this subdivision.
- (b) Subject to the limitation in paragraph (c) of this subdivision, the amount that may be subtracted shall be equal to the portion of cash rent income received from the lease or rental of such farmland that such taxpayer receives in the tax year for which such taxpayer subtracts such income.
- (c) No taxpayer shall subtract more than twenty-five thousand dollars per tax year in total cash rent income received from the lease or rental of such farmland under this subdivision.
- (4) (a) In addition to all other subtractions authorized in this section, a taxpayer who is a farm owner who enters a crop-share arrangement on all or a portion of such farmland with a beginning farmer may subtract from such taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income an amount to the extent included in federal adjusted gross income as provided in this subdivision.
- (b) Subject to the limitation in paragraph (c) of this subdivision, the amount that may be subtracted shall be equal to the portion of income received from the crop-share arrangement on such farmland that such taxpayer receives in the tax year for which such taxpayer subtracts such income.
- (c) No taxpayer shall subtract more than twenty-five thousand dollars per tax year in total income received from the lease or rental of such farmland under this subdivision.
- (5) The department of agriculture shall, by rule, establish a process to verify that a taxpayer is a beginning farmer for purposes of this section and shall provide verification to the beginning farmer and farm seller of such farmer's and seller's certification and qualification for the exemption provided in this subsection.
- 143.341. 1. The Missouri taxable income of a resident estate or trust means its 2 federal taxable income subject to the modifications in this section.

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- 2. There shall be subtracted the amount if any that the federal personal exemption 3 deduction allowable to the estate or trust exceeds its federal taxable income without its personal exemption deduction.
- 3. For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, there shall be 7 subtracted that amount included in Missouri taxable income of the estate or trust that would not be included as Missouri taxable income if said estate or trust were considered a nonresident estate or trust as defined in section 143.371. This subtraction shall only apply to the extent it is not a determinant of the federal distributable net income of the estate or trust.
 - [3.] 4. There shall be added or subtracted, as the case may be, the modifications described in sections 143.121 and 143.141, and there shall be subtracted the federal income tax deduction provided in section 143.171. These additions and subtractions shall only apply to the extent that they are not determinants of the federal distributable net income of the estate or trust.
 - [4.] 5. There shall be added or subtracted, as the case may be, the share of the estate or trust in the fiduciary adjustment determined under section 143.351.

361.909. Sections 361.900 to 361.1035 shall not apply to:

- 2 (1) An operator of a payment system to the extent that it provides processing, clearing, or settlement services between or among persons exempted under this section or licensees in connection with wire transfers, credit card transactions, debit card transactions, 5 stored value transactions, automated clearinghouse transfers, or similar funds transfers;
 - (2) A person appointed as an agent of a payee to collect and process a payment from a payer to the payee for goods or services, other than money transmission itself, provided to the payer by the payee, provided that:
- 9 (a) There exists a written agreement between the payee and the agent directing the agent to collect and process payments from a payer on the payee's behalf; 10
- 11 (b) The payee holds the agent out to the public as accepting payments for goods or 12 services on the payee's behalf; and
- 13 (c) Payment for the goods and services is treated as received by the payee upon receipt by the agent so that the payer's obligation is extinguished and there is no risk of loss to the payer if the agent fails to remit the funds to the payee; 15
- 16 (3) A person that acts as an intermediary by processing payments between an entity that has directly incurred an outstanding money transmission obligation to a sender and the 17 sender's designated recipient, provided that the entity: 18
- 19 (a) Is properly licensed or exempt from licensing requirements under sections 361.900 to 361.1035; 20

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- 21 (b) Provides a receipt, electronic record, or other written confirmation to the sender 22 identifying the entity as the provider of money transmission in the transaction; and
 - (c) Bears sole responsibility to satisfy the outstanding money transmission obligation to the sender, including the obligation to make the sender whole in connection with any failure to transmit the funds to the sender's designated recipient;
 - (4) The United States or a department, agency, or instrumentality thereof, or its agent;
 - (5) Money transmission by the United States Postal Service or by an agent of the United States Postal Service;
- 29 (6) A state, county, city, or any other governmental agency or governmental 30 subdivision or instrumentality of a state, or its agent;
 - (7) A federally insured depository financial institution; bank holding company; office of an international banking corporation; foreign bank that establishes a federal branch under the International Bank Act, 12 U.S.C. Section 3102, as amended or recodified from time to time; corporation organized under the Bank Service Corporation Act, 12 U.S.C. Sections 1861-1867, as amended or recodified from time to time; or corporation organized under the Edge Act, 12 U.S.C. Sections 611-633, as amended or recodified from time to time, under the laws of a state or the United States;
 - (8) Electronic funds transfer of governmental benefits for a federal, state, county, or governmental agency by a contractor on behalf of the United States or a department, agency, or instrumentality thereof, or on behalf of a state or governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof;
 - (9) A board of trade designated as a contract market under the federal Commodity Exchange Act, 7 U.S.C. Sections 1-25, as amended or recodified from time to time, or a person that, in the ordinary course of business, provides clearance and settlement services for a board of trade to the extent of its operation as or for such a board;
 - (10) A registered futures commission merchant under the federal commodities laws to the extent of its operation as such a merchant;
- 48 (11) A person registered as a securities broker-dealer under federal or state securities 49 laws to the extent of its operation as such a broker-dealer;
- 50 (12) An individual employed by a licensee, authorized delegate, or any person 51 exempted from the licensing requirements under sections 361.900 to 361.1035 if acting 52 within the scope of employment and under the supervision of the licensee, authorized 53 delegate, or exempted person as an employee and not as an independent contractor;
- 54 (13) A person expressly appointed as a third-party service provider to or agent of an 55 entity exempt under subdivision (7) of this section solely to the extent that:

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- 56 (a) Such service provider or agent is engaging in money transmission on behalf of and under a written agreement with the exempt entity that sets forth the specific functions that the 57 58 service provider or agent is to perform; and
 - (b) The exempt entity assumes all risk of loss and all legal responsibility for satisfying the outstanding money transmission obligations owed to purchasers and holders of the outstanding money transmission obligations upon receipt of the purchaser's or holder's money or monetary value by the service provider or agent;
 - (14) A person appointed as an agent of a payor for purposes of providing payroll processing services for which the agent would otherwise need to be licensed, provided all of the following apply:
 - (a) There is a written agreement between the payor and the agent that directs the agent to provide payroll processing services on the payor's behalf;
 - (b) The payor holds the agent out to employees and other payees as providing payroll processing services on the payor's behalf;
 - (c) The payor's obligation to a payee, including an employee or any other party entitled to receive funds via the payroll processing services provided by the agent, shall not be extinguished if the agent fails to remit the funds to the payee.
 - 361.1100. 1. This section shall be known and may be cited as the "Virtual **Currency Kiosk Consumer Protection Act".**
 - 2. For purposes of this section, the following terms and phrases mean:
 - (1) "Bank Secrecy Act", the federal Bank Secrecy Act, 31 U.S.C. Section 5311, et seq., and its implementing rules and regulations, as amended and recodified from time to time;
 - (2) "Blockchain", a distributed digital ledger or database that is chronological, consensus-based, decentralized, and mathematically verified in nature;
- "Blockchain analytics", a software service that uses data from various virtual currencies and their applicable blockchains to provide a risk rating specific to 10 digital wallet addresses from users of virtual currency kiosks;
- 12 (4) "Digital wallet", hardware or software that enables individuals to store and use virtual currency; 13
- 14 "Digital wallet address", an alphanumeric identifier representing a destination on a blockchain for a virtual currency transfer that is associated with a 16 digital wallet;
 - (6) "Director", the director of the division;
- 18 (7) "Division", the division of finance within the department of commerce and 19 insurance;

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- 20 (8) "Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or Securities Investor Protection 21 Corporation", a bank, credit union, savings and loan association, trust company, savings association, savings bank, industrial bank, or industrial loan company 23 organized under the laws of the United States or any state of the United States, if the 24 bank, credit union, savings and loan association, trust company, savings association, savings bank, industrial bank, or industrial loan company has federally insured 25 26 deposits;
 - (9) "Fiat currency", a medium of exchange that is authorized or adopted by the United States government as part of its currency and is not backed by a commodity;
 - (10) "Individual", a natural person;
 - "NMLS", the Nationwide Multistate Licensing System and Registry developed by the Conference of State Bank Supervisors and the American Association of Residential Mortgage Regulators and owned and operated by the State Regulatory Registry, LLC, or any successor or affiliated entity, for the licensing and registration of persons in financial services industries;
- 35 (12) "United States PATRIOT Act", the federal Uniting and Strengthening 36 America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism 37 Act of 2001 and its implementing rules and regulations, as amended and recodified from 38 time to time;
 - (13) "Virtual currency",
 - (a) Any type of digital unit that is used as a medium of exchange or a form of digitally stored value or that is incorporated into payment system technology. Virtual currency shall be construed to include digital units of exchange that:
 - a. Have a centralized repository or administrator;
 - b. Are decentralized and have no centralized repository or administrator; or
 - c. May be created or obtained by computing or manufacturing effort;
 - (b) Virtual currency shall not be construed to include digital units that are used:
 - a. Solely within online gaming platforms with no market or application outside such gaming platforms; or
- 49 b. Exclusively as part of a consumer affinity or rewards program, and can be applied solely as payment for purchases with the issuer or other designated merchants, 50 but cannot be converted into or redeemed for fiat currency;
- 52 (14) "Virtual currency kiosk", an electronic terminal of the virtual currency 53 kiosk operator that enables the owner or operator to facilitate the exchange of fiat currency for virtual currency or virtual currency for fiat currency or other virtual currency, including, but not limited to: 55

- 56 (a) Connecting directly to a separate virtual currency exchange that performs 57 the actual virtual currency transmission; or
 - (b) Drawing upon the virtual currency in the possession of the owner or operator of the electronic terminal;
 - (15) "Virtual currency kiosk operator", a corporation, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, or foreign entity qualified to do business in this state that operates a virtual currency kiosk within this state.
 - 3. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, all information or reports obtained by the division from a virtual currency kiosk operator, and all information contained in or related to an examination, investigation, operating report, or condition report prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of the division in relation to a virtual currency kiosk operator, are confidential and are not subject to disclosure under chapter 610.
 - (2) Information contained in the records of the division that is not confidential and may be available to the public either on the division's website, upon receipt by the division of a written request, or in NMLS shall include:
 - (a) The name, business address, telephone number, and unique identifier of a virtual currency kiosk operator;
 - (b) The business address of a virtual currency kiosk operator's registered agent for service; and
 - (c) Copies of any final orders of the division relating to any violation of this section or regulations implementing this section.
 - 4. If any provision of this section is inconsistent with any federal law, including but not limited to the Bank Secrecy Act or the United States PATRIOT Act, the applicable federal law shall govern to the extent of any inconsistency.
 - 5. (1) The director may request evidence of compliance with this section or a rule adopted or order issued pursuant to this section as reasonably necessary or appropriate to administer and enforce this section, and other applicable law, including the Bank Secrecy Act and the United States PATRIOT Act.
 - (2) A virtual currency kiosk operator shall provide the director all records the director may reasonably require to ensure compliance with this section.
 - 6. As part of establishing a relationship with a customer, and prior to entering into an initial transaction for, on behalf of, or with such customer, each virtual currency kiosk operator shall disclose in clear, conspicuous, and legible writing in the English language, whether in accessible terms of service or elsewhere, all material risks associated with its products, services, and activities and virtual currency generally, including disclosures substantially similar to the following:

- 93 (1) Virtual currency is not legal tender, is not backed by the government, and 94 accounts and value balances are not subject to Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation 95 or Securities Investor Protection Corporation protections;
 - (2) Legislative and regulatory changes or actions at the state, federal, or international level may adversely affect the use, transfer, exchange, and value of virtual currency;
 - (3) Transactions in virtual currency may be irreversible, and, accordingly, losses due to fraudulent or accidental transactions may not be recoverable;
 - (4) Some virtual currency transactions shall be deemed to be made when recorded on a public ledger, which is not necessarily the date or time that the customer initiates the transaction;
 - (5) The value of virtual currency may be derived from the continued willingness of market participants to exchange fiat currency for virtual currency, which may result in the potential for permanent and total loss of value of a particular virtual currency should the market for that virtual currency disappear;
- 108 (6) There is no assurance that a person who accepts a virtual currency as 109 payment today will continue to do so in the future;
 - (7) The volatility and unpredictability of the price of virtual currency relative to fiat currency may result in significant loss over a short period of time;
 - (8) The nature of virtual currency may lead to an increased risk of fraud or cyber attack;
 - (9) The nature of virtual currency means that any technological difficulties experienced by the virtual currency kiosk operator may prevent the access or use of a customer's virtual currency; and
 - (10) Any bond or trust account maintained by the virtual currency kiosk operator for the benefit of its customers may not be sufficient to cover all losses incurred by customers.
 - 7. When opening an account for a new customer, and prior to entering into an initial transaction for, on behalf of, or with such customer, each virtual currency kiosk operator shall disclose in clear, conspicuous, and legible writing in the English language, whether in accessible terms of service or elsewhere, all relevant terms and conditions associated with its products, services, and activities and virtual currency generally, including disclosures substantially similar to the following:
 - (1) The customer's liability for unauthorized virtual currency transactions;
 - (2) Under what circumstances the virtual currency kiosk operator will, absent a court or government order, disclose information concerning the customer's account to third parties;

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- 130 (3) The customer's right to receive periodic account statements and valuations 131 from the virtual currency kiosk operator;
- 132 (4) The customer's right to receive a receipt, trade ticket, or other evidence of a transaction:
- 134 (5) The customer's right to prior notice of a change in the virtual currency kiosk 135 operator's rules or policies; and
- 136 **(6)** Such other disclosures as are customarily given in connection with the 137 opening of customer accounts.
 - 8. Prior to entering into a virtual currency transaction with a customer, each virtual currency kiosk operator shall ensure a warning is disclosed to a customer substantially similar to the following:
- 141 Customer Notice. Please Read Carefully.
- Did you receive a phone call from your bank, software provider, the
- police, or were you directed to make a payment for Social Security,
- utility bill, investment, warrants, or bail money at this kiosk? STOP
- Is anyone on the phone pressuring you to make a payment of any
- 146 kind? STOP
- I understand that the purchase and sale of cryptocurrency is a final
- irreversible and non-refundable transaction.
- I confirm I am sending funds to a wallet I own or directly have control
- over. I confirm that I am using funds gained from my own initiative
- to make my transaction.
- 9. Upon completion of any virtual currency kiosk transaction, each virtual currency kiosk operator shall provide to a customer a digital or physical receipt containing the following information:
 - (1) The name and contact information of the virtual currency kiosk operator, including a telephone number established by the virtual currency kiosk operator to answer questions and register complaints;
- 158 (2) The type, value, date, and precise time of the transaction in the local time 159 zone;
 - (3) The fee charged;
 - (4) The exchange rate, if applicable;
- 162 (5) A statement of the liability of the virtual currency kiosk operator for non-163 delivery or delayed delivery; and
 - (6) A statement of the refund policy of the virtual currency kiosk operator.
- 165 **10.** All virtual currency kiosk operators shall use blockchain analytics software to assist in the prevention of sending purchased virtual currency from a virtual currency

- kiosk operator to a digital wallet known to be affiliated with fraudulent activity at the time of a transaction. The division may request evidence from any virtual currency kiosk operator of current use of blockchain analytics.
 - 11. All virtual currency kiosk operators performing business in this state shall provide live customer service at a minimum on Monday through Friday between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. The customer service toll-free number shall be displayed on the virtual currency kiosk or the virtual currency kiosk screens.
 - 12. All virtual currency kiosk operators shall take reasonable steps to detect and prevent fraud, including establishing and maintaining a written anti-fraud policy. The anti-fraud policy shall, at a minimum, include:
 - (1) The identification and assessment of fraud-related risk areas;
 - (2) Procedures and controls to protect against identified risks;
 - (3) Allocation of responsibility for monitoring risks; and
- 180 (4) Procedures for the periodic evaluation and revision of the anti-fraud procedures, controls, and monitoring mechanisms.
 - 13. (1) Each virtual currency kiosk operator shall maintain, implement, and enforce a written "Enhanced Due Diligence Policy". Such a policy shall be reviewed and approved by the virtual currency kiosk operator's board of directors or an equivalent governing body of the virtual currency kiosk operator.
 - (2) The "Enhanced Due Diligence Policy" shall identify, at minimum, individuals who are at risk of fraud based on age or mental capacity.
 - 14. (1) Each virtual currency kiosk operator shall comply with the provisions of this section, any lawful order, rule, or regulation made or issued under the provisions of this section, and all applicable federal and state laws, rules, and regulations.
 - (2) Each virtual currency kiosk shall maintain, implement, and enforce written compliance policies and procedures. Such policies and procedures shall be reviewed and approved by the virtual currency kiosk operator's board of directors or an equivalent governing body of the virtual currency kiosk operator.
 - 15. (1) Each virtual currency kiosk operator shall designate and employ a compliance officer with the following requirements:
 - (a) The individual shall be qualified to coordinate and monitor compliance with this section and all other applicable federal and state laws, rules, and regulations;
- **(b)** The individual shall be employed full-time by the virtual currency kiosk 200 operator; and
- 201 (c) The designated compliance officer cannot be any individual who owns more 202 than twenty percent of the virtual currency kiosk operator by whom the individual is 203 employed.

- **(2)** Compliance responsibilities required under federal and state laws, rules, and 205 regulations shall be completed by full-time employees of the virtual currency kiosk 206 operator.
 - 16. Each virtual currency kiosk operator shall designate and employ a consumer protection officer with each of the following requirements:
- 209 (1) The individual shall be qualified to coordinate and monitor compliance with 210 this section and all other applicable federal and state laws, rules, and regulations;
 - (2) The individual shall be employed full-time by the virtual currency kiosk operators; and
 - (3) The designated consumer protection officer cannot be an individual who owns more than twenty percent of the virtual currency kiosk operator by whom the individual is employed.
 - 17. (1) Each virtual currency kiosk operator shall submit a report to the division of the location of each virtual currency kiosk located within this state within forty-five days of the end of the calendar quarter. The director shall formulate a system for virtual currency kiosk operators to submit such locations that is consistent with the requirements of this section.
- **(2)** The location report shall include, at a minimum, the following information regarding the location where a virtual currency kiosk is located:
 - (a) Company legal name;
 - (b) Any fictitious or trade name;
 - (c) Physical address;
 - (d) Start date of operation of virtual currency kiosk at location; and
- (e) End date of operation of virtual currency kiosk at location, if applicable.
- 18. (1) Any virtual currency kiosk operator who owns, operates, solicits, markets, advertises, or facilitates virtual currency kiosks in this state shall be deemed to be engaged in money transmission and require licensure pursuant to sections 361.900 to 361.1035.
 - (2) All unlicensed virtual currency kiosk operators shall apply for a money transmitter license within sixty days after this section goes into effect. Virtual currency kiosk operators who apply within this time will be allowed to continue operations while the division reviews the application. Any virtual currency kiosk operators whose application is denied by the division shall cease operations until granted a money transmitter license.
- 238 19. The division of finance may promulgate rules for the purpose of 239 implementing the provisions of this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that 240 term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this

- section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2025, shall be invalid and void.
 - 362.020. 1. The articles of agreement mentioned in this chapter shall set out:
 - (1) The corporate name of the proposed corporation. The corporate name shall not be a name, or an imitation of a name, used within the preceding fifty years as a corporate title of a bank or trust company incorporated in this state;
 - 5 (2) The name of the city or town and county in this state in which the corporation is to 6 be located;
 - (3) The amount of the capital stock of the corporation, the number of shares into which it is divided, and the par value thereof; that the same has been subscribed in good faith and all thereof actually paid up in lawful money of the United States and is in the custody of the persons named as the first board of directors or managers;
 - 11 (4) The names and places of residences of the several shareholders and number of 12 shares subscribed by each;
 - (5) The number and the names of the first directors;
 - (6) The purposes for which the corporation is formed;
 - 15 (7) Any provisions relating to the preemptive rights of a shareholder as provided in section 351.305.

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The articles of agreement may provide for the issuance of additional shares of capital stock or other classes of stock pursuant to the same procedures and conditions as provided under section 351.180, provided that such terms and procedures are acceptable to the director of finance and, provided that any notice or other approval required to be given or obtained from the state of Missouri shall be given or obtained from the director of the division of finance.

- 2. The articles of agreement may designate the number of directors necessary to constitute a quorum, and may provide for the number of years the corporation is to continue, or may provide that the existence of the corporation shall continue until the corporation shall be dissolved by consent of the stockholders or by proceedings instituted by the state under any statute now in force or hereafter enacted.
- 362.247. 1. A majority of the full board of directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business unless another number is required by the articles of agreement, the bylaws or by law. The act of a majority of the directors present at a meeting at which a

- quorum is present shall be the act of the board of directors unless the act of a greater number is required by the articles of agreement, the bylaws or by law.
 - 2. Unless otherwise prohibited by statute or [regulation,] an order or memorandum of understanding entered into with the director of finance related to bank safety and soundness, directors may attend board meetings by telephonic conference call or video conferencing, and the bank or trust company may include in a quorum directors who are not physically present but are allowed to vote[, provided the bank or trust company has a composite rating of 1 or 2 under the Uniform Financial Institutions Rating System of the Federal Financial Institution Examination Counsel (FFIEC)].
 - 3. Any director remotely attending a board meeting via telephone or video conferencing may be counted toward a quorum for such meeting and, if the director is not otherwise prohibited, may vote on matters before the bank or trust company's board so long as the meeting minutes identify the director appearing remotely and reflect that the remote director:
 - (1) Received formal notice of the board meeting for which he or she is attending or waived such notice as otherwise provided by law;
 - (2) Received the board meeting information required for each board of director's meeting as provided by section 362.275;
 - (3) Was alone when participating in such board meeting or was in the physical presence of no one not a director of such bank or trust company; and
 - (4) Was able to clearly hear such board meeting discussion from its beginning to end.
 - 4. The director of the division of finance may promulgate additional regulations, reasonable in scope, to provide for the integrity of the board of directors' operations when directors attend board meetings remotely, the safety and soundness of the bank or trust company's operation, and the bank or trust company's interest in minimizing the cost of compliance with such regulation.
- 362.275. 1. The board of directors of every bank and trust company organized or doing business pursuant to this chapter shall hold a regular meeting at least once each month, or, upon application to and acceptance by the director of finance, at such other times, not less frequently than once each calendar quarter as the director of finance shall approve, which approval may be rescinded at any time. There shall be submitted to the meeting a list giving the aggregate of loans, discounts, acceptances and advances, including overdrafts, to each individual, partnership, corporation or person whose liability to the bank or trust company has been created, extended, renewed or increased since the cut-off date prior to the regular meeting by more than an amount to be determined by the board of directors, which minimum amount shall not exceed five percent of the bank's legal loan limit, except the minimum amount shall in no case be less than ten thousand dollars; a second list of the aggregate

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indebtedness of each borrower whose aggregate indebtedness exceeds five times such 13 minimum amount, except the aggregate indebtedness shall in no case be less than fifty thousand dollars; and a third list showing all paper past due thirty days or more or alternatively, the third list shall report the total past-due ratio for loans thirty days or more 15 past due, nonaccrual loans divided by total loans, and a listing of past-due loans in excess of the minimum amount to be determined by the board of directors, which minimum amount 17 18 shall not exceed five percent of the bank's legal loan limit, except the minimum amount shall 19 in no case be less than ten thousand dollars [; and a fourth list showing the aggregate of the 20 then-existing indebtedness and liability to the bank or trust company of each of the directors, 21 officers, and employees thereof]. The information called for in the second[,] and third[, and fourth lists shall be submitted as of the date of the regular meeting or as of a reasonable date 22 prior thereto. No bills payable shall be made, and no bills shall be rediscounted by the bank 24 or trust company except with the consent or ratification of the board of directors; provided, 25 however, that if the bank or trust company is a member of the federal reserve system, rediscounts may be made to it by the officers in accordance with its rules, a list of all 26 27 rediscounts to be submitted to the next regular meeting of the board. The director of finance 28 may require, by order, that the board of directors of a bank or trust company approve or 29 disapprove every purchase or sale of securities and every discount, loan, acceptance, renewal or other advance including every overdraft over an amount to be specified in the director's 30 31 order and may also require that the board of directors review, at each monthly meeting, a list 32 of the aggregate indebtedness of each borrower whose aggregate indebtedness exceeds an 33 amount to be specified in the director's order. The minutes of the meeting shall indicate the compliance with the requirements of this section. Furthermore, the debtor's identity on the 34 information required in this subsection may be masked by code to conceal the actual debtor's 35 identity only for information mailed to or otherwise provided directors who are not physically 36 37 present at the board meeting. The code used shall be revealed to all directors at the beginning of each board meeting for which this procedure is used. 38 39

2. For any issue in need of immediate action, the board of directors or the executive committee of the board as defined in section 362.253 may enter into a unanimous consent agreement as permitted by subsection 2 of section 351.340. Such consent may be communicated by facsimile transmission or by other authenticated record, separately by each director, provided each consent is signed by the director and the bank has no indication such signature is not the director's valid consent. When the bank or trust company has received unanimous consent from the board or executive committee, the action voted on shall be considered approved.

362.295. 1. Within ten days after service upon it of the notice provided for by section 2 361.130, every bank and trust company shall make a written report to the director, which

- report shall be in the form and shall contain the matters prescribed by the director and shall specifically state the items of capital, deposits, specie and cash items, public securities and private securities, real estate and real estate securities, and such other items as may be necessary to inform the public as to the financial condition and solvency of the bank or trust company, or which the director may deem proper to include therein. In lieu of requiring direct filing of reports of condition, the director may accept reports of condition or their equivalent as filed with federal regulatory agencies and may require verification and the filing of supplemental information as the director deems necessary.
 - 2. Every report shall be verified by the oaths of the president or vice president and cashier or secretary or assistant cashier or assistant secretary, and the verification shall state that the report is true and correct in all respects to the best of the knowledge and belief of the persons verifying it, and the report shall be attested by three directors, and shall be a report of the actual condition of the bank or trust company at the close of business on the day designated and which day shall be prior to the call. If the director of finance obtains the data pursuant to subsection 3 of section 361.130, the director may rely on the verification provided to the federal regulatory agency.
 - 3. [Every report, exclusive of the verification, shall, within thirty days after it shall have been filed with the director, be published by the bank or trust company in one newspaper of the place where its place of business is located, or if no newspaper is published there, in a newspaper of general circulation in the town and community in which the bank or trust company is located; the newspaper to be designated by the board of directors and a copy of the publication, with the affidavit of the publisher thereto, shall be attached to the report; provided, if the bank or trust company is located in a town or city having a population exceeding ten thousand inhabitants, then the publication must be in a daily newspaper, if published in that city; but if the bank or trust company is located in a town or city having a population of ten thousand inhabitants or less, then the publication may be in either a daily or weekly newspaper published in the town or city as aforesaid; and in all cases a copy of the statement shall be posted in the banking house accessible to all.
 - 4.] The bank and trust company shall also make such other special reports to the director as he may from time to time require, in such form and at such date as may be prescribed by him, and the report shall, if required by him, be verified in such manner as he may prescribe.
 - [5.] 4. If the bank or trust company shall fail to make any report required by this section on or before the day designated for the making thereof, or shall fail to include therein any matter required by the director, the bank or trust company shall forfeit to the state the sum of one hundred dollars for every day that the report shall be delayed or withheld, and for every day that it shall fail to report any omitted matter, unless the time therefor shall have

been extended by the director. Should any president, cashier or secretary of the bank or trust company or any director thereof fail to make the statement so required of him or them, or willfully and corruptly make a false statement, he or they, and each of them, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, upon information, punished by a fine for each offense not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not less than one or more than twelve months in the city or county jail, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

[6.] 5. A bank or trust company [may provide each written] shall provide a paper or electronic copy of any regular periodic report required to be [published free of charge to the public; and when each bank or trust company notifies their customers that such information is available; and when one copy of such information is available] filed under section 361.130 to each [person] customer that requests it[, the newspaper publication provisions of this section shall not be enforced against such bank or trust company].

362.424. 1. For purposes of this section, the following terms mean:

- (1) "Bank", includes any state or federally chartered bank, savings bank, or savings and loan association providing banking services to customers;
- (2) "Trusted contact", any adult person designated by a bank customer that a bank may contact in the event of an emergency or loss of contact with the customer, or suspected third-party fraud or financial exploitation targeting the customer.
- 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, any bank may report suspected fraudulent activity or financial exploitation targeting any of its customers to a federal, state, county, or municipal law enforcement agency or any appropriate public protective agency and shall be immune from civil liability in doing so.
- 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, any bank, on a voluntary basis, may offer a trusted contact program to customers who may designate one or more trusted contacts for the bank to contact in the event a customer is not responsive to bank communications, the bank is presented with an urgent matter or emergency involving the customer and the bank is unable to locate the customer, or the bank suspects fraudulent activity or financial exploitation targeting the customer or the account has been deemed dormant and the bank is attempting to verify the status and location of the customer. The bank may establish such procedures, requirements, and forms as it deems appropriate and necessary should the bank decide to implement a trusted contact program.
- 4. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, any bank may voluntarily offer customers an account with convenience and security features that set

- transaction limits and permit limited access to view account activity for one or more trusted contacts designated by the customer.
 - 5. No bank shall be liable for the actions of a trusted contact.
 - 6. No bank shall be liable for declining to interact with a trusted contact when the bank, in good faith and exercising reasonable care, determines that a trusted contact is not acting in the best interests of the customer.
 - 7. A person designated by a customer as a trusted contact who acts in good faith and exercises reasonable care shall be immune from liability.
 - 8. A customer may withdraw any appointment of a person as a trusted contact at any time and any trusted contact may withdraw from status as a trusted contact at any time. The bank may require such documentation or verification as it deems necessary to establish the withdrawal or termination of a trusted contact.
 - 9. No bank shall be civilly liable for implementing or not implementing or for actions or omissions related to providing or administering a trusted contact program.
- 362.490. **1.** Notwithstanding any provision of law of this state or of any political subdivision thereof requiring security for deposits in the form of collateral, surety bond or in any other form, security for such deposits shall not be required to the extent said deposits are insured under the provisions of an act of congress creating and establishing the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or similar agency created and established by the Congress of the United States.
 - 2. (1) As an alternative to the requirements for direct pledging of security for deposit of public funds in excess of the amount that is federally insured or guaranteed pursuant to sections 110.010, 110.020, and 110.060, a banking institution authorized as legal depositary for public funds may secure the deposits of any governmental entity by granting a security interest in a single pool of securities to secure the repayment of all public funds deposited in the banking institution by such governmental entities and not otherwise federally insured or secured pursuant to law.
 - (2) A banking institution may secure the deposit of public funds using the direct method as provided in chapter 110, or the single bank pooled method provided in this section, or may elect to offer government entities the choice of either method to secure the deposit of public funds.
 - (3) Under the direct method a banking institution may secure the deposit of public funds of each government entity separately by furnishing securities pursuant to sections 110.010, 110.020, and 110.060.
 - (4) Under the single bank pooled method a banking institution may secure the deposit of public funds of one or more government entities through a pool of eligible securities held in custody and safekeeping with one or more other banking institutions

or safe depositaries, to be held subject to the order of the director of the division of finance or the administrator appointed pursuant to subsection 3 of this section for the benefit of the government entities having public funds deposited with such banking institution as set forth in this section.

- 3. (1) The director of the division of finance shall have exclusive authority to appoint a bank, trust company, or association for Missouri banks which is chartered or incorporated in Missouri, to serve as the administrator with respect to a single bank pooled method. The administrator shall act as an agent for banking institutions and as the nominee of the government entities for purposes of administering the pool of securities pledged to secure uninsured public fund deposits. The fees and expenses of such administrator shall be paid by the banking institutions utilizing the single bank pooled method. The single bank pooled method shall not be utilized by any banking institution unless an administrator has been appointed by the director pursuant to this section and is acting as the administrator. The director may require the administrator to post a surety bond or security to the director in an amount up to one hundred thousand dollars to assure the faithful performance of the duties of the administrator.
- (2) At all times the aggregate market value of the pool of securities so deposited, pledged, or in which a security interest is granted shall be at least equal to one hundred two percent of the amount on deposit which is in excess of the amount so insured.
- (3) Each banking institution shall carry on its accounting records at all times a general ledger or other appropriate account of the total amount of all public funds to be secured by the pool of securities as determined at the opening of business each day, and the aggregate market value of the pool of securities pledged, or in which a security interest is granted to secure such public funds.
- (4) If a banking institution elects to secure the deposit of public funds through the use of the single bank pooled method, such banking institution shall notify the administrator in writing that it has elected to utilize the single bank pooled method and the proposed effective date thereof and enter such agreement as the administrator may require.
- (5) A banking institution may not retain any deposit of public funds which is required to be secured unless it has secured the deposits for the benefit of the government entities having public funds with such banking institution pursuant to this section.
- (6) Only the securities and collateral described or listed pursuant to section 30.270 for the safekeeping and payment of deposits by the state treasurer may be provided and accepted as security for the deposit of public funds and shall be eligible as

60 collateral. The administrator shall not accept any securities which are not described or 61 listed pursuant to section 30.270.

- (7) The administrator may establish such procedures and reporting requirements as necessary for depository banking institutions and their safekeeping banks or depositaries to confirm the amount of insured public fund deposits, the pledge of securities to the administrator to secure the deposit of public funds, as agent for each participating banking institution, and to monitor the market value of pledged securities as reported by the custody agents, and to add, substitute, or remove securities held in the single bank pool as directed by the depository banking institution.
- (8) In the event of the failure and insolvency of a banking institution using the single bank pooled method, subject to any order of the director pursuant to powers vested under chapter 361, the administrator shall direct the safekeeping banks or depositaries to sell the pledged securities and direct proceeds to the payment of the uninsured public fund deposits or to transfer the pledged securities to that banking institution's primary supervisory agency or the duly appointed receiver for the banking institution to be liquidated to pay out the uninsured public fund deposits.
 - 370.245. 1. For purposes of this section, the following terms mean:
- (1) "Credit union", any state or federally chartered credit union providing financial services to members;
- (2) "Trusted contact", any adult person designated by a credit union member that a credit union may contact in the event of an emergency or loss of contact with the member, or suspected third party fraud or financial exploitation targeting the member.
- 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, any credit union may report suspected fraudulent activity or financial exploitation targeting any of its members to a federal, state, county, or municipal law enforcement agency or any appropriate public protective agency and shall be immune from civil liability in doing so.
- 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, any credit union, on a voluntary basis, may offer a trusted contact program to members who may designate one or more trusted contacts for the credit union to contact in the event a member is not responsive to credit union communications, the credit union is presented with an urgent matter or emergency involving the member and the credit union is unable to locate the member, or the credit union suspects fraudulent activity or financial exploitation targeting the member or the account has been deemed dormant and the credit union is attempting to verify the status and location of the member. The credit union may establish such procedures, requirements, and forms as it deems appropriate and necessary should the credit union opt to implement a trusted contact program.

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- 4. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, any credit union may voluntarily offer members an account with convenience and security features that set transaction limits and permit limited access to view account activity for one or more trusted contacts designated by the member.
 - 5. No credit union shall be liable for the actions of a trusted contact.
- 6. No credit union shall be liable for declining to interact with a trusted contact when the credit union, in good faith and exercising reasonable care, determines that a trusted contact is not acting in the best interests of the member.
- 7. A person designated by a member as a trusted contact who acts in good faith and exercises reasonable care shall be immune from liability.
- 8. A member may withdraw any appointment of a person as a trusted contact at any time and any trusted contact may withdraw from status as a trusted contact at any time. The credit union may require such documentation or verification as it deems necessary to establish the withdrawal or termination of a trusted contact.
- 9. No credit union shall be civilly liable for implementing or not implementing or for actions or omissions related to providing or administering a trusted contact program.

381.410. As used in this section and section 381.412, the following terms mean:

- (1) "Cashier's check", a check, however labeled, drawn on the financial institution, 3 which is signed only by an officer or employee of such institution, is a direct obligation of such institution, and is provided to a customer of such institution or acquired from such institution for remittance purposes;
- (2) "Certified funds", United States currency, funds conveyed by a cashier's check, 7 certified check, or teller's check, as defined in Federal Reserve Regulations CC, or funds conveyed by wire transfers [, including] unconditionally received by the settlement agent 9 or the agent's depository, or funds conveyed by a real-time payment system, including, but not limited to, RTP and Fed Now, for which a settlement agent receives written advice from a financial institution that collected funds have been credited to the settlement agent's account;
 - (3) "Director", the director of the department of commerce and insurance, unless the settlement agent's primary regulator is another department. When the settlement agent is regulated by such department, that department shall have jurisdiction over this section and section 381.412:
 - (4) "Financial institution":
- (a) A person or entity doing business under the laws of this state or the United States 19 relating to banks, trust companies, savings and loan associations, credit unions, commercial and consumer finance companies, industrial loan companies, insurance companies, small

- business investment corporations licensed under the Small Business Investment Act of 1958,
- 22 15 U.S.C. Section 661, et seq., as amended, or real estate investment trusts as defined in 26
- 23 U.S.C. Section 856, as amended, or institutions constituting the Farm Credit System under the
- 24 Farm Credit Act of 1971, 12 U.S.C. Section 2000, et seq., as amended; or
 - (b) A mortgage loan company or mortgage banker doing business under the laws of this state or the United States which is subject to licensing, supervision, or auditing by the Federal National Mortgage Association, or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, or the United States Veterans' Administration, or the Government National Mortgage Association, or the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, or a successor of any of the foregoing agencies or entities, as an approved seller or servicer, if their principal place of business is in Missouri or a state which is contiguous to Missouri;
 - (5) "Settlement agent", a person, corporation, partnership, or other business organization which accepts funds and documents as fiduciary for the buyer, seller or lender for the purposes of closing a sale of an interest in real estate located within the state of Missouri, and is not a financial institution, or a member in good standing of the Missouri Bar, or a person licensed under chapter 339.

408.010. [The silver coins of the United States are hereby declared a] 1. This section shall be known and may be cited as the "Constitutional Money Act".

- 2. Electronic specie currency shall be accepted as legal tender[, at their par value, fixed by the laws of the United States, and shall be receivable in] for payment of all public debts[, public or private,] hereafter contracted in the state of Missouri and specie legal tender and electronic specie currency may be accepted as payment for all private debts hereafter contracted in the state of Missouri, in the discretion of the receiving entity; provided, however, that no person shall have the right to pay, upon any one debt, dimes and half dimes to an amount exceeding ten dollars, or of twenty and twenty-five cent pieces exceeding twenty dollars. Upon receiving a request for payment to a public entity using electronic specie, the custody agent, or other entity responsible for transmitting the payment to the public entity shall transmit the funds in United States dollars.
- 3. The director of the department of revenue shall promulgate rules on the methods of acceptance of electronic specie currency as payment for any debt, tax, fee, or obligation owed. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this subsection shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This subsection and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held

unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2025, shall be invalid and void.

- 4. Except as expressly provided by contract, no person or entity shall be required to use specie legal tender or electronic specie currency in the payment of any debt and nothing in this section shall prohibit the use of federal reserve notes in the payment of any debt.
- 5. Any entity doing business in this state may, if requested by an employee, pay compensation to such employee, in full or in part, in the dollar equivalent specie legal tender either in physical or in electronic transfer form. Any entity choosing to compensate its employees in specie legal tender shall be responsible for verifying the weight and purity of any physical specie legal tender before compensating employees.
- 6. Under no circumstance shall the state of Missouri or any department, agency, political subdivision, or instrumentality thereof:
- (1) Seize from any person any specie legal tender or electronic specie currency that is owned by such person, except as otherwise provided in section 513.607. Any person whose specie legal tender or electronic specie currency is seized in violation of this subdivision shall have a cause of action in a court of competent jurisdiction, with any successful such action resulting in the award of attorney's fees;
- (2) Enforce or attempt to enforce any federal acts, laws, executive orders, administrative orders, rules, regulations, statutes, or ordinances infringing on the right of a person to keep and use specie legal tender and electronic specie currency as provided in this section;
- (3) Restrict in any way the ability of a person or financial institution to acquire specie legal tender or electronic specie currency or use specie legal tender or electronic specie currency in transactions; or
- (4) Enact any law discriminating or favoring one means of legal tender in the course of a transaction over another means of legal tender.
 - 7. For purposes of this section, the following terms mean:
- (1) "Bullion", refined precious metal, limited to gold and silver only, in any shape or form, with uniform content and purity, including, but not limited to, coins, rounds, bars, ingots, and any other products, that are:
- 52 (a) Stamped or imprinted with the weight and purity of the precious metal that it 53 contains; and
 - (b) Valued primarily based on its metal content and not on its form and function;
- 56 (2) "Electronic specie currency", a representation of actual gold and silver, specie, and bullion held in an account, which may be transferred by electronic

- 58 instruction. Such representation shall reflect the exact unit of physical specie or gold
- and silver bullion in the account in its fractional troy ounce measurement as provided in
- 60 this section;

- 61 (3) "Legal tender", a recognized medium of exchange for the payment of debts, 62 public charges, taxes, or dues that is:
- 63 (a) Authorized by the United States Congress pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of 64 the United States Constitution; or
- (b) Authorized by Missouri law pursuant to Article I, Section 10 of the United States Constitution;
 - (4) "Precious metal", gold or silver;
- (5) "Specie", bullion fabricated into products of uniform shape, size, design, content, weight, and purity that are suitable for or customarily used as currency, as a medium of exchange, or as the medium for purchase, sale, storage, transfer, or delivery of precious metals in retail or wholesale transactions;
- 72 (6) "Specie legal tender", includes any of the following:
 - (a) Specie coin issued by the federal government at any time; and
- 74 (b) Any other specie, provided such specie does not contain any insignia, 75 symbols, or other recognizable logos of the Nazi Party.
- 427.300. 1. This section shall be known and may be cited as the "Commercial Financing Disclosure Law".
- 3 2. For purposes of this section, the following terms mean:
- 4 (1) "Account":
- 5 (a) Includes:
- a. A right to payment of a monetary obligation, regardless of whether earned by performance, for one of the following:
- 8 (i) Property that has been or is to be sold, leased, licensed, assigned, or otherwise 9 disposed of;
- 10 (ii) Services rendered or to be rendered;
- 11 (iii) A policy of insurance issued or to be issued;
- 12 (iv) A secondary obligation incurred or to be incurred;
- 13 (v) Energy provided or to be provided;
- 14 (vi) The use or hire of a vessel under a charter or other contract;
- 15 (vii) Arising out of the use of a credit or charge card or information contained on or 16 for use with the card; or
- 17 (viii) As winnings in a lottery or other game of chance operated or sponsored by a
- 18 state, governmental unit of a state, or person licensed or authorized to operate the game by a
- 19 state or governmental unit of a state; and

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- 20 b. Health-care-insurance receivables; and
- 21 (b) Does not include:
- 22 a. Rights to payment evidenced by chattel paper or an instrument;
- 23 b. Commercial tort claims;
- 24 c. Deposit accounts;
- 25 d. Investment property;
- 26 e. Letter-of-credit rights or letters of credit; or
 - f. Rights to payment for moneys or funds advanced or sold, other than rights arising out of the use of a credit or charge card or information contained on or for use with the card;
 - (2) "Accounts receivable purchase transaction", any transaction in which the business forwards or otherwise sells to the provider all or a portion of the business's accounts or payment intangibles at a discount to their expected value. The provider's characterization of an accounts receivable purchase transaction as a purchase is conclusive that the accounts receivable purchase transaction is not a loan or a transaction for the use, forbearance, or detention of money;
 - (3) "Broker", any person who, for compensation or the expectation of compensation, obtains a commercial financing transaction or an offer for a commercial financing transaction from a third party that would, if executed, be binding upon that third party and communicates that offer to a business located in this state. The term broker excludes a provider, or any individual or entity whose compensation is not based or dependent on the terms of the specific commercial financing transaction obtained or offered;
 - (4) "Business", an individual or group of individuals, sole proprietorship, corporation, limited liability company, trust, estate, cooperative, association, or limited or general partnership engaged in a business activity;
 - (5) "Business purpose transaction", any transaction where the proceeds are provided to a business or are intended to be used to carry on a business and not for personal, family, or household purposes. For purposes of determining whether a transaction is a business purpose transaction, the provider may rely on any written statement of intended purpose signed by the business. The statement may be a separate statement or may be contained in an application, agreement, or other document signed by the business or the business owner or owners;
- 50 "Commercial financing facility", a provider's plan for purchasing multiple accounts receivable from the recipient over a period of time pursuant to an agreement that sets forth the terms and conditions governing the use of the facility;
 - (7) "Commercial financing transaction", any commercial loan, accounts receivable purchase transaction, commercial open-end credit plan or each to the extent the transaction is a business purpose transaction;
 - (8) "Commercial loan", a loan to a business, whether secured or unsecured;

- 57 (9) "Commercial open-end credit plan", commercial financing extended by any 58 provider under a plan in which:
 - (a) The provider reasonably contemplates repeat transactions; and
- (b) The amount of financing that may be extended to the business during the term of the plan, up to any limit set by the provider, is generally made available to the extent that any outstanding balance is repaid;
 - (10) "Depository institution", any of the following:
 - (a) A bank, trust company, or industrial loan company doing business under the authority of, or in accordance with, a license, certificate, or charter issued by the United States, this state, or any other state, district, territory, or commonwealth of the United States that is authorized to transact business in this state;
 - (b) A federally chartered savings and loan association, federal savings bank, or federal credit union that is authorized to transact business in this state; or
 - (c) A savings and loan association, savings bank, or credit union organized under the laws of this or any other state that is authorized to transact business in this state;
 - (11) "General intangible", any personal property, including things in action, other than accounts, chattel paper, commercial tort claims, deposit accounts, documents, goods, instruments, investment property, letter-of-credit rights, letters of credit, money, and oil, gas, or other minerals before extraction. General intangible also includes payment intangibles and software;
 - (12) "Payment intangible", a general intangible under which the account debtor's principal obligation is a monetary obligation;
 - (13) "Provider", a person who consummates more than five commercial financing transactions to a business located in this state in any calendar year. Provider also includes a person that enters into a written agreement with a depository institution to arrange for the extension of a commercial financing transaction by the depository institution to a business via an online lending platform administered by the person. The fact that a provider extends a specific offer for a commercial financing transaction on behalf of a depository institution shall not be construed to mean that the provider engaged in lending or financing or originated that loan or financing.
 - 3. (1) A provider that consummates a commercial financing transaction shall disclose the terms of the commercial financing transaction as required by this section. The disclosures shall be provided at or before consummation of the transaction. Only one disclosure is required for each commercial financing transaction, and a disclosure is not required as a result of the modification, forbearance, or change to a consummated commercial financing transaction.

- 93 (2) A provider shall disclose the following in connection with each commercial financing transaction:
 - (a) The total amount of funds provided to the business under the terms of the commercial financing transaction agreement. This disclosure shall be labeled "Total Amount of Funds Provided";
 - (b) The total amount of funds disbursed to the business under the terms of the commercial financing transaction, if less than the total amount of funds provided, as a result of any fees deducted or withheld at disbursement and any amount paid to a third party on behalf of the business. This disclosure shall be labeled "Total Amount of Funds Disbursed";
 - (c) The total amount to be paid to the provider pursuant to the commercial financing transaction agreement. This disclosure shall be labeled "Total of Payments";
 - (d) The total dollar cost of the commercial financing transaction under the terms of the agreement, derived by subtracting the total amount of funds provided from the total of payments. This calculation shall include any fees or charges deducted by the provider from the "Total Amount of Funds Provided". This disclosure shall be labeled "Total Dollar Cost of Financing";
 - (e) The manner, frequency, and amount of each payment. This disclosure shall be labeled "Payments". If the payments may vary, the provider shall instead disclose the manner, frequency, and the estimated amount of the initial payment labeled "Estimated Payments" and the commercial financing transaction agreement shall include a description of the methodology for calculating any variable payment and the circumstances when payments may vary;
 - (f) A statement of whether there are any costs or discounts associated with prepayment of the commercial financing product including a reference to the paragraph in the agreement that creates the contractual rights of the parties related to prepayment. This disclosure shall be labeled "Prepayment"; and
 - (3) A provider that consummates a commercial financing facility may provide disclosures of this subsection which are based on an example of a transaction that could occur under the agreement. The example shall be based on an accounts receivable total face amount owed of ten thousand dollars. Only one disclosure is required for each commercial financing facility, and a disclosure is not required as result of a modification, forbearance, or change to the facility. A new disclosure is not required each time accounts receivable are purchased under the facility.
- 4. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the following:
- (1) A provider that is a depository institution or a subsidiary or affiliate;
- 128 (2) A provider that is a service corporation to a depository institution that is:
- (a) Owned and controlled by a depository institution; and

- (b) Regulated by a federal banking agency;
- 131 (3) A provider that is a lender regulated under the federal Farm Credit Act, 12 U.S.C.
- 132 Section 2001, et seq.;
- 133 (4) A commercial financing transaction that is:
- (a) Secured by real property;
- 135 (b) A lease; or

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- 136 (c) A purchase money obligation that is incurred as all or part of the price of the 137 collateral or for value given to enable the business to acquire rights in or the use of the 138 collateral if the value is in fact so used;
 - (5) A commercial financing transaction in which the recipient is a motor vehicle dealer or an affiliate of such a dealer, or a vehicle rental company, or an affiliate of such a company, pursuant to a commercial loan or commercial open-end credit plan of at least fifty thousand dollars or a commercial financing transaction offered by a person in connection with the sale or lease of products or services that such person manufactures, licenses, or distributes, or whose parent company or any of its directly or indirectly owned and controlled subsidiaries manufactures, licenses, or distributes;
 - (6) A commercial financing transaction that is a factoring transaction, purchase, sale, advance, or similar of accounts receivable owed to a health care provider because of a patient's personal injury treated by the health care provider;
 - (7) A provider that is licensed as a money transmitter in accordance with a license, certificate, or charter issued by this state or any other state, district, territory, or commonwealth of the United States:
 - (8) A provider that consummates no more than five commercial financing transactions in this state in a twelve-month period; [or]
- 154 (9) A commercial financing transaction of more than five hundred thousand dollars; 155 or
 - (10) A commercial financing product that is a premium finance agreement, as defined in subdivision (3) of section 364.100, offered or entered into by a provider that is a registered premium finance company.
- 5. (1) No person shall engage in business as a broker within this state for compensation, unless prior to conducting such business, the person has filed a registration with the division of finance within the department of commerce and insurance and has on file a good and sufficient bond as specified in this subsection. The registration shall be effective upon receipt by the division of finance of a completed registration form and the required registration fee, and shall remain effective until the time of renewal.

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- 165 (2) After filing an initial registration form, a broker shall file, on or before January 166 thirty-first of each year, a renewal registration form along with the required renewal 167 registration fee.
- 168 (3) The broker shall pay a one-hundred-dollar registration fee upon the filing of an 169 initial registration and a fifty-dollar renewal registration fee upon the filing of a renewal 170 registration.
 - (4) The registration form required by this subsection shall include the following:
- 172 (a) The name of the broker;
- 173 (b) The name in which the broker is transacted if different from that stated in 174 paragraph (a) of this subdivision;
 - (c) The address of the broker's principal office, which may be outside this state;
 - (d) Whether any officer, director, manager, operator, or principal of the broker has been convicted of a felony involving an act of fraud, dishonesty, breach of trust, or money laundering; and
 - (e) The name and address in this state of a designated agent upon whom service of process may be made.
 - (5) If information in a registration form changes or otherwise becomes inaccurate after filing, the broker shall not be required to file a further registration form prior to the time of renewal.
 - (6) Every broker shall obtain a surety bond issued by a surety company authorized to do business in this state. The amount of the bond shall be ten thousand dollars. The bond shall be in favor of the state of Missouri. Any person damaged by the broker's breach of contract or of any obligation arising therefrom, or by any violation of this section, may bring an action against the bond to recover damages suffered. The aggregate liability of the surety shall be only for actual damages and in no event shall exceed the amount of the bond.
 - (7) Employees regularly employed by a broker who has complied with this subsection shall not be required to file a registration or obtain a surety bond when acting within the scope of their employment for the broker.
 - 6. (1) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be punished by a fine of five hundred dollars per incident, not to exceed twenty thousand dollars, for all aggregated violations arising from the use of the transaction documentation or materials found to be in violation of this section. Any person who violates any provision of this section after receiving written notice of a prior violation from the attorney general shall be punished by a fine of one thousand dollars per incident, not to exceed fifty thousand dollars, for all aggregated violations arising from the use of the transaction documentation or materials found to be in violation of this section.

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- 201 (2) Violation of any provision of this section shall not affect the enforceability or validity of the underlying agreement. 202
- (3) This section shall not create a private right of action against any person or other 204 entity based upon compliance or noncompliance with its provisions.
- 205 (4) Authority to enforce compliance with this section is vested exclusively in the 206 attorney general of this state.
- 207 7. The requirements of subsections 3 and 5 of this section shall take effect upon 208 either:
- (1) Six months after the division of finance finalizes promulgating rules, if the 209 210 division intends to promulgate rules; or
 - (2) February 28, 2025, if the division does not intend to promulgate rules.
- 212 8. The division of finance may promulgate rules implementing this section. If the 213 division of finance intends to promulgate rules, it shall declare its intent to do so no later than 214 February 28, 2025. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, 215 that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it 216 complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 217 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with 218 the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to 219 disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of 220 rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2024, shall be invalid 221 and void.
 - 456.1-108. 1. Without precluding other means for establishing a sufficient connection with the designated jurisdiction, terms of a trust designating the principal place of administration are valid and controlling if:
 - (1) a trustee's principal place of business is located in or a trustee is a resident of the designated jurisdiction; or
 - (2) all or part of the administration occurs in the designated jurisdiction.
 - 7 2. Without precluding the right of the court to order, approve, or disapprove a transfer, the trustee may transfer the trust's principal place of administration to another state or to a jurisdiction outside of the United States that is appropriate to the trust's purposes, its administration, and the interests of the beneficiaries. 10
 - 3. The trustee shall notify the qualified beneficiaries of a proposed transfer of a trust's 11 12 principal place of administration not less than sixty days before initiating the transfer. The notice of proposed transfer must include: 13
 - 14 (1) the name of the jurisdiction to which the principal place of administration is to be transferred; 15

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- 16 (2) the address and telephone number at the new location at which the trustee can be contacted; 17
- 18 (3) an explanation of the reasons for the proposed transfer;
- (4) a notice that states a change in the place of administration may result in a 20 change of the governing law, which may affect the rights of any beneficiaries in ways that are different from the current governing law;
 - (5) the date on which the proposed transfer is anticipated to occur; and
- 23 [(5)] (6) the date, not less than sixty days after the giving of the notice, by which the 24 qualified beneficiary must notify the trustee of an objection to the proposed transfer.
 - 4. The authority of a trustee under this section to transfer a trust's principal place of administration without an order of a court terminates if a qualified beneficiary notifies the trustee of an objection to the proposed transfer on or before the date specified in the notice.
- 5. In connection with a transfer of the trust's principal place of administration, the trustee may transfer some or all of the trust property to a successor trustee designated in the 29 30 terms of the trust or appointed pursuant to section 456.7-704.
- 456.10-1005. 1. A beneficiary [may] shall not commence a proceeding against a trustee for breach of trust more than one year after the last to occur of the date the beneficiary 3 or a representative of the beneficiary was sent a report that adequately disclosed the existence of a potential claim for breach of trust and the date the trustee informed the beneficiary of the time allowed for commencing a proceeding with respect to any potential claim adequately disclosed on the report.
 - 2. A report adequately discloses the existence of a potential claim for breach of trust if it provides sufficient information so that the beneficiary or representative knows of the potential claim or should have inquired into its existence.
- 10 3. If subsection 1 of this section does not apply, a judicial proceeding by a beneficiary against a trustee for breach of trust [must] shall be commenced within five years after the first to occur of:
 - (1) the removal, resignation, or death of the trustee;
- 14 (2) the occurrence of the event causing a termination of the beneficiary's interest in 15 the trust; or
 - (3) the occurrence of the event causing a termination of the trust.
- 474.540. The provisions of sections 474.540 to 474.564 shall be known and may 2 be cited as the "Missouri Electronic Wills and Electronic Estate Planning Documents 3 Act".
 - 474.542. As used in sections 474.540 to 474.564, the following terms mean:
- 2 "Electronic", technology having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, 3 optical, electromagnetic, or similar capabilities;

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- 4 **(2)** "Electronic presence", the relationship of two or more individuals in different locations in real time using technology enabling live, interactive audio-visual 5 6 communication that allows for observation, direct interaction, and communication between or among the individuals;
- "Electronic will", a will executed electronically in compliance with 8 9 subsection 1 of section 474.548;
 - (4) "Record", information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form;
 - (5) "Security procedure", a procedure to verify that an electronic signature, record, or performance is that of a specific person or to detect a change or error in an electronic record, including a procedure that uses an algorithm, code, identifying word or number, encryption, or callback or other acknowledgment procedure;
 - (6) "Sign", with present intent to authenticate or adopt a record to:
 - (a) Execute or adopt a tangible symbol; or
- 18 (b) Affix to or logically associate with the record an electronic symbol or 19 process;
 - (7) "State", a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, a federally recognized Indian tribe, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States;
- (8) "Will", a codicil and any testamentary instrument that appoints an executor, revokes or revises another will, nominates a guardian, or expressly excludes or limits the right of an individual or class to succeed to property of the decedent passing by intestate 26 succession.
 - 474.544. An electronic will shall be a will for all purposes of the laws of this state. The provisions of law applicable to wills and principles of equity shall apply to an electronic will, except as modified by sections 474.540 to 474.564.
- 474.546. A will executed electronically, but not in compliance with subsection 1 2 of section 474.548, shall be an electronic will under the provisions of sections 474.540 to 474.564 if executed in compliance with the law of the jurisdiction where the testator is: 3
 - (1) Physically located when the will is signed; or
- 5 (2) Domiciled, or where the testator resides, when the will is signed or when the testator dies.

474.548. 1. An electronic will shall be:

- (1) A record that is readable as text at the time of signing as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection and remains accessible as text for later reference;
- 4 (2) Signed by:
- 5 (a) The testator; or

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- 6 (b) Another individual in the testator's name, in the testator's physical presence, 7 and by the testator's direction; and
- 8 (3) Signed in the physical or electronic presence of the testator by at least two 9 individuals after witnessing:
 - (a) The signing of the will pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection; or
- 11 (b) The testator's acknowledgment of the signing of the will pursuant to 12 subdivision (2) of this subsection or acknowledgment of the will.
 - 2. The intent of a testator that the record in subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section be the testator's electronic will may be established by extrinsic evidence.
 - 3. In accordance with the provisions of sections 474.337 or 474.550, a witness to a will shall be a resident of a state and physically located in a state at the time of signing if no self-proving affidavit is signed contemporaneously with the execution of the electronic will.
- 474.550. At the time of its execution or at any subsequent date, an electronic will may be made self-proved in the same manner as specified in section 474.337 or, if fewer than two witnesses are physically present in the same location as the testator at the time of such acknowledgments, before a remote online notary authorized to perform a remote online notarization in this state under the law of any state or the United States, and evidenced by a remote online notarial certificate, in form and content substantially as follows, subject to the additional requirements under section 486.1165:

State of County (and/or City) of I, the undersigned notary, certify that , the testator, and the witnesses, whose names are signed to the attached or foregoing instrument, having personally appeared before me by remote online means, and having been first duly sworn, each then declared to me that the testator signed and executed the instrument as the testator's last will, and that the testator had willingly signed or willingly directed another to sign for the testator, and that the testator executed it as the testator's free and voluntary act for the purposes therein expressed; and that each of the witnesses, in the presence and hearing of the testator, signed the will as witness and that to the best of the witnesses' knowledge the testator was at that time eighteen or more years of age, of sound mind, and under no constraint or undue influence. In witness thereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal this ____ (date). (official signature and seal of notary)

474.552. 1. An electronic will may revoke all or part of a previous will.

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- 2 2. All or part of an electronic will shall be revoked by:
- 3 (1) A subsequent will that revokes all or part of the electronic will expressly or by inconsistency;
 - (2) A written instrument signed by the testator declaring the revocation; or
 - (3) A physical act, if it is established by a preponderance of the evidence that the testator, with the intent of revoking all or part of the will, performed the act or directed another individual who performed the act in the testator's physical presence.
 - 3. If there is evidence that a testator signed an electronic will and neither the electronic will nor a certified paper copy of the electronic will can be located after a testator's death, there shall be a presumption that the testator revoked the electronic will, even if no instrument or later will revoking the electronic will can be located.
- 474.554. Without further notice, at any time during the administration of the 2 estate or, if there is no grant of administration, upon such notice and in such manner as 3 the court directs, the court may issue an order pursuant to sections 472.400 to 472.490 4 for a custodian of an account held under a terms-of-service agreement to disclose digital 5 assets for the purposes of obtaining an electronic will from the account of a deceased 6 user. If there is no grant of administration at the time the court issues the order, the court's order shall grant disclosure to the petitioner who is deemed a personal representative for sections 472.400 to 472.490.
- 474.556. 1. An individual may create a certified paper copy of an electronic will 2 by affirming under penalty of perjury that a paper copy of the electronic will is a complete, true, and accurate copy of the electronic will. If the electronic will is made 4 self-proving, the certified paper copy of the will shall include a self-proving affidavit as provided in sections 474.337 or 474.550.
- 2. If a provision of law or rule of procedure requires a will to be presented or retained in its original form or provides legal consequences for the information not being presented or retained in its original form, that provision or rule shall be satisfied 9 by a certified paper copy of an electronic will.
 - 474.558. In applying and construing the provisions of sections 474.540 to 474.564, consideration shall be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact similar provisions.
- Any written estate planning document may be executed 2 electronically, and no such estate planning document shall be invalid or void solely 3 because it is in electronic form or because it is signed electronically by a settlor, trustee, 4 principal, grantor, declarant, or owner, or by a witness to any such person's signature. 5 For purposes of this section, "estate planning document" shall include, but not be
- 6 limited to:

- 7 (1) A power of attorney or durable power of attorney;
- 8 (2) A health care declaration;
- 9 (3) An advance directive:
- 10 (4) A power of attorney for health care or durable power of attorney for health 11 care;
- **(5)** A revocable trust or amendment thereto, or modification or revocation 13 thereof;
- 14 (6) An irrevocable trust;
- 15 (7) A beneficiary deed;
- 16 (8) A nonprobate transfer; or
- **(9)** A document modifying, amending, correcting, or revoking any written estate planning document.
 - 2. (1) An electronic estate planning document or an electronic signature on such document shall be attributable to a person if it was the act of the person. The act of the person may be shown in any manner, including a showing of the efficacy of a security procedure applied to determine the person to which the electronic record or signature was attributable.
 - (2) The effect of attribution of a document or signature to a person pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection shall be determined from the context and surrounding circumstances at the time of its creation, execution, or adoption and as provided by other provisions of law.
 - 3. (1) Unless otherwise provided under its terms, any electronic estate planning document may be signed in one or more counterparts, and each separate counterpart may be an electronic document or a paper document, provided that all signed counterpart pages of each document are incorporated into, or attached to, the document.
 - (2) An individual may create a certified paper copy of any such electronic estate planning document by affirming under penalty of perjury that a paper copy of the electronic estate planning document is a complete, true, and accurate copy of such document. If a provision of law or rule of procedure requires an estate planning document to be presented or retained in its original form or provides legal consequences for the information not being presented or retained in its original form, such provision or rule shall be satisfied by a certified paper copy of an electronic document.
 - 4. Any written estate planning document, other than a will, that requires one or more witnesses to the signature of a principal may be witnessed by any individual or individuals in the electronic presence of the principal.

- 5. A person who acts in reliance upon an electronically executed written estate planning document shall not be liable to any person for so relying and may assume without inquiry the valid execution of the electronically executed written estate planning document.
- 6. This section does not require a written estate planning document to be electronically signed.
- 7. The laws of this state and principles of equity applicable to any estate planning document shall apply to any electronic estate planning document except as modified by this section.
- 474.562. The provisions of sections 474.540 to 474.564 modify, limit, and supersede the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001, et seq., but do not modify, limit, or supersede Section 101(c) of that act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001(c), or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in Section 103(b) of that act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7003(b).
- 474.564. The provisions of sections 474.540 to 474.564 shall apply to any will of a decedent who dies on or after August 28, 2025, and to each written estate planning document, as that term is defined in section 474.560, signed or remotely witnessed on or after August 28, 2025.

474.600. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:

- 2 (1) "Applicable state of emergency", the period between April 6, 2020, and 3 December 31, 2021, during which a state of emergency existed due to a COVID-19 public health threat, as proclaimed by the governor, and during which executive orders 20-08, 20-10, 20-12, 20-14, 20-19, 21-07, and 21-09 temporarily suspended the physical appearance requirements in this chapter and authorized the use of audio-visual technology to the extent that any Missouri statute required the physical presence of any testator, settlor, principal, witness, notary, or other person necessary for the effective execution of any estate planning document such as a will, trust, or power of attorney, or a self-proving affidavit of the execution of such document, if the conditions set forth in the executive orders were met;
- 12 (2) "Estate planning document", includes, but is not limited to:
- 13 (a) A will;
- 14 **(b)** A codicil;
- 15 (c) A power of attorney or durable power of attorney;
- 16 (d) A health care declaration;
- 17 (e) An advance directive;
- 18 **(f)** A power of attorney for health care or a durable power of attorney for health 19 care;

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- 20 (g) A revocable trust or amendment thereto, or modification or revocation 21 thereof:
- 22 (h) An irrevocable trust;
- 23 (i) A beneficiary deed;
- 24 (i) A nonprobate transfer; or
- 25 (k) A document modifying, amending, correcting, or revoking any written estate 26 planning document;
 - "Necessary person", any testator, settlor, grantor, principal, declarant, witness, notary, or other person required for the effective execution of any estate planning document in this state;
 - "Physical presence requirement", includes, but is not limited to, any requirement of physical presence under section 404.705, 459.015, 474.320, or 474.337, or chapter 486.
 - 2. With respect to the execution of an estate planning document, a necessary person shall be deemed to have satisfied any physical presence requirement under Missouri law during the applicable state of emergency if the following requirements were met:
- 37 (1) The signer affirmatively represented that the signer was physically situated in the state of Missouri; 38
 - (2) The notary was physically located in the state of Missouri and stated in which county the notary was physically located for the jurisdiction on the acknowledgment;
- (3) The notary identified the signers to the satisfaction of the notary and Missouri law; 42
 - (4) Any person whose signature was required appeared using video conference software where live, interactive audio-visual communication between the principal, notary, and other necessary person allowed for observation, direct interaction, and communication at the time of signing; and
 - (5) The notary recorded in the notary's journal the exact time and means used to perform the notarial act, along with all other required information, absent the wet signatures.
- 50 3. The requirements of subdivisions (1) to (5) of subsection 2 of this section shall be deemed satisfied if an attorney who is licensed or authorized to practice law in 51 52 Missouri and who was present at the remote execution signs a written acknowledgment 53 made before an officer authorized to administer oaths under the laws of this state, and 54 evidenced by the officer's certificate, under official seal, affixed to or logically associated 55 with the acknowledgment. The form and content of the acknowledgment shall be 56 substantially as follows:

State of
County of
AFFIDAVIT OF REMOTE EXECUTION OF DOCUMENTS
I,, am an attorney licensed or authorized to practice law in the
state of Missouri.
On (date), I convened with the following individuals via video
conference software that allowed for live, interactive audio-visual
communication between the parties to the conference and that also allowed
for observation, direction, interaction, and communication between:
, the (testator, settlor, grantor, principal, or declarant);
, a witness;
, a second witness; and
, a notary public.
During the conference,, the (testator, settlor, grantor,
principal, or declarant) signed the following estate planning document or
documents: (a will, codicil, power of attorney, durable power of attorney,
health care declaration, advance directive, health care power of attorney,
revocable trust, irrevocable trust, beneficiary deed, nonprobate transfer,
self-proving affidavit of the execution of a will, or a document modifying,
amending, correcting, or revoking one of these estate planning documents).
All the parties to the conference represented that they were physically
located in the state of Missouri at the time of the signing.
I have reviewed and am familiar with the requirements of the applicable
executive order or orders in effect at the time and affirm that the remote
execution of the estate planning document or documents met all the
requirements of the applicable executive order or orders.
In witness whereof I, an officer authorized to administer oaths, have
hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal this
(date).
(Signed)
(SEAL)
(Official capacity of officer)
[447.200. 1. If any consumer deposit account with a banking
organization or financial organization, as such terms are defined in and under
section 447.503, is determined to be or to have been inactive for a period or twelve or more months and if inactivity fees apply to such account, such
banking organization, bank or financial organization shall notify the person or

depositor named on such inactive account of such inactivity. Notice may be delivered by first class mail, with postage prepaid, and marked "Address Correction Requested", or alternatively, the notice may be sent or delivered electronically if the consumer has consented to receiving electronic disclosures in accordance with the federal Truth in Savings Act, 12 U.S.C. Sections 4301 to 4313, and the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.

- 2. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, for any consumer deposit account with a banking organization, bank or financial organization that is or that has been inactive for twelve months or more, such bank or financial organization shall issue annual statements to the person or depositor named on the account. The organization or a bank may charge a service fee of up to five dollars for any statement issued under this subsection, provided that such fee shall be withdrawn from the inactive account.
- 3. If any consumer deposit account with a banking organization, bank or financial organization is determined to be or to have been inactive for a period of five years, the funds from such account shall be remitted to the abandoned fund account established under section 447.543.
- 4. For purposes of this section, the word "inactive" means a prescribed period during which there is no activity or contact initiated by the person or depositor named on the account, which results in an inactivity fee or fees being charged to the account.

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