

SECOND REGULAR SESSION
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
SENATE BILL NO. 895
91ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Reported from the Committee on Banks and Financial Institutions, April 30, 2002, with recommendation that the House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 895 Do Pass.

TED WEDEL, Chief Clerk

3624L.04C

AN ACT

To repeal sections 30.270, 143.081, 148.020, 148.610, 301.560, 301.600, 301.610, 301.620, 301.630, 301.640, 301.660, 306.400, 306.405, 306.410, 306.420, 306.430, 361.700, 362.020, 362.106, 362.117, 362.170, 362.245, 362.270, 362.275, 362.335, 365.100, 367.031, 367.055, 367.518, 400.9-303, 408.140, 408.556, 408.557, 409.204, 409.402, 454.516, 525.070, 700.350, 700.355, 700.360, 700.370, 700.380, RSMo, sections 375.018 and 375.065 as enacted by house committee substitute for senate substitute for senate bill no. 193, ninety-first general assembly, first regular session and section 375.065 as enacted by conference committee substitute for house substitute for house committee substitute for senate bill no. 896, ninetieth general assembly, second regular session, and to enact in lieu thereof forty-four new sections relating to financial services, with penalty provisions and an effective date for certain sections.

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

Section A. Sections 30.270, 143.081, 148.020, 148.610, 301.560, 301.600, 301.610, 301.620, 301.630, 301.640, 301.660, 306.400, 306.405, 306.410, 306.420, 306.430, 361.700, 362.020, 362.106, 362.117, 362.170, 362.245, 362.270, 362.275, 362.335, 365.100, 367.031, 367.055, 367.518, 400.9-303, 408.140, 408.556, 408.557, 409.204, 409.402, 454.516, 525.070, 700.350, 700.355, 700.360, 700.370, 700.380, RSMo, sections 375.018 and 375.065 as enacted by house committee substitute for senate substitute for senate bill no. 193, ninety-first general assembly, first regular

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold faced brackets [thus] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

session and section 375.065 as enacted by conference committee substitute for house substitute for house committee substitute for senate bill no. 896, ninetieth general assembly, second regular session, are repealed and forty-four new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 30.270, 143.081, 148.020, 148.610, 301.560, 301.600, 301.610, 301.620, 301.630, 301.640, 301.660, 306.400, 306.405, 306.410, 306.420, 306.430, 361.700, 362.020, 362.106, 362.117, 362.170, 362.245, 362.270, 362.275, 362.335, 365.100, 367.031, 367.055, 367.518, 375.018, 375.065, 400.9-303, 408.140, 408.556, 408.557, 409.204, 409.402, 454.516, 525.070, 700.350, 700.355, 700.360, 700.370, and 700.380, to read as follows:

30.270. 1. For the security of the moneys deposited by the state treasurer pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, the state treasurer shall, from time to time, submit a list of acceptable securities to be approved by the governor and state auditor if satisfactory to them, and the state treasurer shall require of the selected and approved banks or financial institutions as security for the safekeeping and payment of deposits, securities from the list provided for in this section, which list may include only securities of the following kind and character:

- (1) Bonds or other obligations of the United States;
- (2) Bonds or other obligations of the state of Missouri including revenue bonds issued by state agencies or by state authorities created by legislative enactment;
- (3) Bonds of any city in this state having a population of not less than two thousand;
- (4) Bonds of any county in this state;
- (5) Approved registered bonds of any school district situated in this state;
- (6) Approved registered bonds of any special road district in this state;
- (7) State bonds of any state;
- (8) Notes, bonds, debentures or other similar obligations issued by the federal land banks, federal intermediate credit banks, or banks for cooperatives or any other obligations issued pursuant to the provisions of an act of the Congress of the United States known as the Farm Credit Act of 1971, and acts amendatory thereto;
- (9) Bonds of the federal home loan banks;
- (10) Any bonds or other obligations guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by the government of the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof;
- (11) Bonds of any political subdivision established pursuant to the provisions of section 30, article VI, of the Constitution of Missouri;
- (12) Tax anticipation notes issued by any county of the first classification;
- (13) A surety bond issued by an insurance company licensed pursuant to the laws of the state of Missouri whose claims-paying ability is rated in the highest category by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating agency. The face amount of such surety bond shall be at least equal to the portion of the deposit to be secured by the surety bond;

(14) An irrevocable standby letter of credit issued by a Federal Home Loan Bank possessing the highest rating issued by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating agency;

(15) Out-of-state municipal bonds of any political subdivision in adjoining counties of any contiguous states provided such bonds are rated in the highest category by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating agency.

2. Securities deposited shall be in an amount valued at market equal at least to one hundred percent of the aggregate amount on time deposit as well as on demand deposit with the particular financial institution less the amount, if any, which is insured either by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation or by the National Credit Unions Share Insurance Fund.

3. The securities or book entry receipts shall be delivered to the state treasurer and receipted for by the state treasurer and retained by the treasurer or by financial institutions that the governor, state auditor and treasurer agree upon. The state treasurer shall from time to time inspect the securities and book entry receipts and see that they are actually held by the state treasury or by the financial institutions selected as the state depositories. The governor and the state auditor may inspect or request an accounting of the securities or book entry receipts, and if in any case, or at any time, the securities are not satisfactory security for deposits made as provided by law, they may require additional security to be given that is satisfactory to them.

4. Any securities deposited pursuant to this section may from time to time be withdrawn and other securities described in the list provided for in subsection 1 of this section may be substituted in lieu of the withdrawn securities with the consent of the treasurer; but a sufficient amount of securities to secure the deposits shall always be held by the treasury or in the selected depositories.

5. If a financial institution of deposit fails to pay a deposit, or any part thereof, pursuant to the terms of its contract with the state treasurer, the state treasurer shall forthwith convert the securities into money and disburse the same according to law.

6. Any financial institution making deposits of bonds with the state treasurer pursuant to the provisions of this chapter may cause the bonds to be endorsed or stamped as it deems proper, so as to show that they are deposited as collateral and are not transferable except upon the conditions of this chapter or upon the release by the state treasurer.

143.081. 1. A resident individual, resident estate, and resident trust shall be allowed a credit against the tax otherwise due [under] **pursuant to** sections 143.005 to 143.998 for the amount of any income tax imposed [on him] 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 [under] **pursuant to** sections 143.005 to 143.998. Solely for purposes of this subsection, the phrase "income tax imposed" shall include any income tax credit allowed by such other state or the District of Columbia the basis for which is a charitable contribution which qualifies as a charitable deduction

from income pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended if the other state or the District of Columbia authorizes a reciprocal benefit for residents of this state.

2. The credit provided [under] **pursuant to** this section shall not exceed an amount which bears the same ratio to the tax otherwise due [under] **pursuant to** sections 143.005 to 143.998 as the amount of the taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income derived from sources in the other taxing jurisdiction bears to [his] **the taxpayer's** Missouri adjusted gross income derived from all sources. 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 other taxing 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 were deemed to be of a single jurisdiction.

3. 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.

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.

148.020. For the purposes of this law the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(1) The term "banking institution" means every bank and every trust company organized under any general or special law of this state and every national banking association located in this state and any branch or office physically located in this state of any commercial bank or trust company;

(2) The term "director" means the director of revenue in charge of the state department of revenue;

(3) The term "director of finance" means the chief officer of the present state division of finance, or of such agency of the state of Missouri as may hereafter have by law the supervisory duties of the present state division of finance pertaining to banks and trust companies incorporated under the laws of this state;

(4) The term "income period" means the calendar year or relevant portion thereof next preceding the taxable year;

(5) The term "lease or rental of tangible personal property" means the lease or rental of tangible personal property under the exclusive control of the lessee and neither attached to nor functionally a part of a taxpayer's building or buildings or any part thereof;

(6) The term "taxable year" means the calendar year in which the tax is payable;

[(6)] (7) The term "taxpayer" means any banking institution subject to any tax imposed by this law.

148.610. For the purposes of sections 148.610 to 148.700, providing for the taxation of credit unions and savings and loan associations, the following terms mean:

(1) "Association", a savings and loan association or building and loan association organized under the laws of this state, any other state, or under the laws of the United States and having an office in this state;

(2) "Credit union", a credit union organized under section 370.010, RSMo, of the laws of this state or the United States and located within this state, the principal business of which, during the taxable year, consisted of receiving the savings of members and making loans to members;

(3) "Director", the director of revenue;

(4) "Income period", the calendar year or relevant portion thereof next preceding the taxable year;

(5) **The term "lease or rental of tangible personal property" means the lease or rental of tangible personal property under the exclusive control of the lessee and neither attached to nor functionally a part of a taxpayer's building or buildings or any part thereof;**

(6) "Taxable in another state", a taxpayer is taxable in another state if, by reason of business activity in another state, it is subject to and did pay one of the types of taxes specified: a net income tax, a franchise tax measured by net income, a franchise tax for the privilege of doing business, or a corporate stock tax. The taxpayer must carry on business activities in another state. If the taxpayer voluntarily files and pays one or more of such taxes when not required to do so by the laws of that state or pays a minimal fee for qualification, organization or for the privilege of doing business in that state, but does not actually engage in business activities in that state, and does not have business facilities in that state or does actually engage in some activity, not sufficient for nexus, and the minimum tax bears no relation to the taxpayer's activities with such state, the taxpayer is not taxable in another state;

[(6)] (7) "Taxable year", the calendar year in which the tax is payable;

[(7)] (8) "Taxpayer", any credit union or savings and loan association subject to any tax imposed by sections 148.600 to 148.710.

301.560. 1. In addition to the application forms prescribed by the department, each applicant shall submit the following to the department:

(1) When the application is being made for licensure as a manufacturer, boat manufacturer, motor vehicle dealer, boat dealer, wholesale motor vehicle dealer, wholesale motor vehicle auction or a public motor vehicle auction, a certification by a uniformed member of the Missouri state highway patrol stationed in the troop area in which the applicant's place of business is located; except, that in counties of the first classification, certification may be authorized by an officer of a metropolitan police department when the applicant's established place of business of distributing or selling motor vehicles or trailers is in the

metropolitan area where the certifying metropolitan police officer is employed, that the applicant has a bona fide established place of business. A bona fide established place of business for any new motor vehicle franchise dealer or used motor vehicle dealer shall include a permanent enclosed building or structure, either owned in fee or leased and actually occupied as a place of business by the applicant for the selling, bartering, trading or exchanging of motor vehicles or trailers and wherein the public may contact the owner or operator at any reasonable time, and wherein shall be kept and maintained the books, records, files and other matters required and necessary to conduct the business. The applicant's place of business shall contain a working telephone which shall be maintained during the entire registration year. In order to qualify as a bona fide established place of business for all applicants licensed pursuant to this section there shall be an exterior sign displayed carrying the name [and class] of **the** business [conducted] **set forth** in letters at least six inches in height and clearly visible to the public and there shall be an area or lot which shall not be a public street on which one or more vehicles may be displayed, except when licensure is for a wholesale motor vehicle dealer, a lot and sign shall not be required. **The sign shall contain the name of the dealership by which it is known to the public through advertising or otherwise, which need not be identical to the name appearing on the dealership's license so long as such name is registered as a fictitious name with the secretary of state, has been approved by its line-make manufacturer in writing in the case of a new motor vehicle franchise dealer and a copy of such fictitious name registration has been provided to the department.** When licensure is for a boat dealer, a lot shall not be required. In the case of new motor vehicle franchise dealers, the bona fide established place of business shall include adequate facilities, tools and personnel necessary to properly service and repair motor vehicles and trailers under their franchisor's warranty;

(2) If the application is for licensure as a manufacturer, boat manufacturer, new motor vehicle franchise dealer, used motor vehicle dealer, wholesale motor vehicle auction, boat dealer or a public motor vehicle auction, a photograph, not to exceed eight inches by ten inches, showing the business building and sign shall accompany the initial application. In the case of a manufacturer, new motor vehicle franchise dealer or used motor vehicle dealer, the photograph shall include the lot of the business. A new motor vehicle franchise dealer applicant who has purchased a currently licensed new motor vehicle franchised dealership shall be allowed to submit a photograph of the existing dealership building, lot and sign but shall be required to submit a new photograph upon the installation of the new dealership sign as required by sections 301.550 to 301.573. Applicants shall not be required to submit a photograph annually unless the business has moved from its previously licensed location, or unless the name of the business or address has changed, or unless the class of business has changed;

(3) If the application is for licensure as a wholesale motor vehicle dealer or as a boat dealer, the application shall contain the business address, not a post office box, and telephone number of the place where the books, records, files and other matters required and necessary to conduct the business are located and where the same may be inspected during normal daytime business hours. Wholesale motor

vehicle dealers and boat dealers shall file reports as required of new franchised motor vehicle dealers and used motor vehicle dealers;

(4) Every applicant as a new motor vehicle franchise dealer, a used motor vehicle dealer, a wholesale motor vehicle dealer, or boat dealer shall furnish with the application a corporate surety bond or an irrevocable letter of credit as defined in section 400.5-103, RSMo, issued by any state or federal financial institution in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars on a form approved by the department. The bond or irrevocable letter of credit shall be conditioned upon the dealer complying with the provisions of the statutes applicable to new motor vehicle franchise dealers, used motor vehicle dealers, wholesale motor vehicle dealers and boat dealers, and the bond shall be an indemnity for any loss sustained by reason of the acts of the person bonded when such acts constitute grounds for the suspension or revocation of the dealer's license. The bond shall be executed in the name of the state of Missouri for the benefit of all aggrieved parties or the irrevocable letter of credit shall name the state of Missouri as the beneficiary; except, that the aggregate liability of the surety or financial institution to the aggrieved parties shall, in no event, exceed the amount of the bond or irrevocable letter of credit. The proceeds of the bond or irrevocable letter of credit shall be paid upon receipt by the department of a final judgment from a Missouri court of competent jurisdiction against the principal and in favor of an aggrieved party;

(5) Payment of all necessary license fees as established by the department. In establishing the amount of the annual license fees, the department shall, as near as possible, produce sufficient total income to offset operational expenses of the department relating to the administration of sections 301.550 to 301.573. All fees payable pursuant to the provisions of sections 301.550 to 301.573, other than those fees collected for the issuance of dealer plates or certificates of number collected pursuant to subsection 6 of this section, shall be collected by the department for deposit in the state treasury to the credit of the "Motor Vehicle Commission Fund", which is hereby created. The motor vehicle commission fund shall be administered by the Missouri department of revenue. The provisions of section 33.080, RSMo, to the contrary notwithstanding, money in such fund shall not be transferred and placed to the credit of the general revenue fund until the amount in the motor vehicle commission fund at the end of the biennium exceeds two times the amount of the appropriation from such fund for the preceding fiscal year or, if the department requires permit renewal less frequently than yearly, then three times the appropriation from such fund for the preceding fiscal year. The amount, if any, in the fund which shall lapse is that amount in the fund which exceeds the multiple of the appropriation from such fund for the preceding fiscal year.

2. In the event a new manufacturer, boat manufacturer, motor vehicle dealer, wholesale motor vehicle dealer, boat dealer, wholesale motor vehicle auction or a public motor vehicle auction submits an application for a license for a new business and the applicant has complied with all the provisions of this section, the department shall make a decision to grant or deny the license to the applicant within eight working hours after receipt of the dealer's application, notwithstanding any rule of the department.

3. Upon the initial issuance of a license by the department, the department shall assign a distinctive

dealer license number or certificate of number to the applicant and the department shall issue one number plate or certificate bearing the distinctive dealer license number or certificate of number within eight working hours after presentment of the application. Upon the renewal of a boat dealer, boat manufacturer, manufacturer, motor vehicle dealer, public motor vehicle auction, wholesale motor vehicle dealer or wholesale motor vehicle auction, the department shall issue the distinctive dealer license number or certificate of number as quickly as possible. The issuance of such distinctive dealer license number or certificate of number shall be in lieu of registering each motor vehicle, trailer, vessel or vessel trailer dealt with by a boat dealer, boat manufacturer, manufacturer, public motor vehicle auction, wholesale motor vehicle dealer, wholesale motor vehicle auction or motor vehicle dealer.

4. Notwithstanding any other provision of the law to the contrary, the department shall assign the following distinctive dealer license numbers to:

New motor vehicle franchise dealers	D-0 through D-999
New motor vehicle franchise and commercial motor vehicle dealers	D-1000 through D-1999
Used motor vehicle dealers	D-2000 through D-5399 and D-6000 through D-9999
Wholesale motor vehicle dealers	W-1000 through W-1999
Wholesale motor vehicle auctions	W-2000 through W-2999
Trailer dealers	T-0 through T-9999
Motor vehicle and trailer manufacturers	M-0 through M-9999
Motorcycle dealers	D-5400 through D-5999
Public motor vehicle auctions	A-1000 through A-1999
Boat dealers and boat manufacturers	B-0 through B-9999

5. Upon the sale of a currently licensed new motor vehicle franchise dealership the department shall, upon request, authorize the new approved dealer applicant to retain the selling dealer's license number and shall cause the new dealer's records to indicate such transfer.

6. In the case of manufacturers and motor vehicle dealers, the department shall also issue one number plate bearing the distinctive dealer license number to the applicant upon payment by the manufacturer or dealer of a fifty-dollar fee. Such license plates shall be made with fully reflective material with a common color scheme and design, shall be clearly visible at night, and shall be aesthetically attractive, as prescribed by section 301.130. Boat dealers and boat manufacturers shall be entitled to one certificate of number bearing such number upon the payment of a fifty-dollar fee. As many additional number plates as may be desired by manufacturers and motor vehicle dealers and as many additional certificates of number as may be desired by boat dealers and boat manufacturers may be obtained upon payment of a fee of ten dollars and fifty cents for each additional plate or certificate. A motor vehicle dealer, boat dealer, manufacturer, boat manufacturer, public motor vehicle auction, wholesale motor vehicle dealer or wholesale motor vehicle auction obtaining a dealer license plate or certificate of number or

additional license plate or additional certificate of number, throughout the calendar year, shall be required to pay a fee for such license plates or certificates of number computed on the basis of one-twelfth of the full fee prescribed for the original and duplicate number plates or certificates of number for such dealers' licenses, multiplied by the number of months remaining in the licensing period for which the dealer or manufacturers shall be required to be licensed. In the event of a renewing dealer, the fee due at the time of renewal shall not be prorated.

7. The plates issued pursuant to subsection 3 or 6 of this section may be displayed on any motor vehicle owned and held for resale by the motor vehicle dealer or manufacturer, and used by a customer who is test driving the motor vehicle, or is used by an employee or officer, but shall not be displayed on any motor vehicle or trailer hired or loaned to others or upon any regularly used service or wrecker vehicle. Motor vehicle dealers may display their dealer plates on a tractor, truck or trailer to demonstrate a vehicle under a loaded condition.

8. The certificates of number issued pursuant to subsection 3 or 6 of this section may be displayed on any vessel or vessel trailer owned and held for resale by a boat manufacturer or a boat dealer, and used by a customer who is test driving the vessel or vessel trailer, or is used by an employee or officer, but shall not be displayed on any vessel or vessel trailer hired or loaned to others or upon any regularly used service vessel or vessel trailer. Boat dealers and manufacturers may display their certificate of number on a vessel or vessel trailer which is being transported to an exhibit or show.

301.600. 1. Unless excepted by section 301.650, a lien or encumbrance on a motor vehicle or trailer, as defined by section 301.010, is not valid against subsequent transferees or lienholders of the motor vehicle or trailer who took without knowledge of the lien or encumbrance unless the lien or encumbrance is perfected as provided in sections 301.600 to 301.660.

2. Subject to the provisions of section 301.620, a lien or encumbrance on a motor vehicle or trailer is perfected by the delivery to the director of revenue of a notice of a lien in a format as prescribed by the director of revenue. To perfect a subordinate lien, the notice of lien must be accompanied by the documents required to be delivered to the director pursuant to subdivision (3) of section 301.620. The notice of lien is perfected as of the time of its creation if the delivery of such notice to the director of revenue is completed within thirty days thereafter, otherwise as of the time of the delivery. A notice of lien shall contain the name and address of the owner of the motor vehicle or trailer and the secured party, a description of the motor vehicle or trailer, including the vehicle identification number, and such other information as the department of revenue may prescribe. A notice of lien substantially complying with the requirements of this section is effective even though it contains minor errors which are not seriously misleading. **Provided the lienholder submits complete and legible documents, the director of revenue shall mail confirmation or electronically confirm receipt of such notice of lien to the lienholder as soon as possible, but no later than fifteen business days after the filing of the notice of lien.**

3. Liens may secure future advances. The future advances may be evidenced by one or more notes or other documents evidencing indebtedness and shall not be required to be executed or delivered prior to the date of the future advance lien securing them. The fact that a lien may secure future advances shall be clearly stated on the security agreement and noted as "subject to future advances" on the notice of lien and noted on the certificate of ownership if the motor vehicle or trailer is subject to only one notice of lien. To secure future advances when an existing lien on a motor vehicle or trailer does not secure future advances, the lienholder shall file a notice of lien reflecting the lien to secure future advances. A lien to secure future advances is perfected in the same time and manner as any other lien, except as follows: proof of the lien for future advances is maintained by the department of revenue; however, there shall be additional proof of such lien when the notice of lien reflects such lien for future advances, is receipted for by the department of revenue, and returned to the lienholder.

4. If a motor vehicle or trailer is subject to a lien or encumbrance when brought into this state, the validity and effect of the lien or encumbrance is determined by the law of the jurisdiction where the motor vehicle or trailer was when the lien or encumbrance attached, subject to the following:

(1) If the parties understood at the time the lien or encumbrance attached that the motor vehicle or trailer would be kept in this state and it was brought into this state within thirty days thereafter for purposes other than transportation through this state, the validity and effect of the lien or encumbrance in this state is determined by the law of this state;

(2) If the lien or encumbrance was perfected pursuant to the law of the jurisdiction where the motor vehicle or trailer was when the lien or encumbrance attached, the following rules apply:

(a) If the name of the lienholder is shown on an existing certificate of title or ownership issued by that jurisdiction, the lien or encumbrance continues perfected in this state;

(b) If the name of the lienholder is not shown on an existing certificate of title or ownership issued by that jurisdiction, the lien or encumbrance continues perfected in this state three months after a first certificate of ownership of the motor vehicle or trailer is issued in this state, and also thereafter if, within the three-month period, it is perfected in this state. The lien or encumbrance may also be perfected in this state after the expiration of the three-month period; in that case perfection dates from the time of perfection in this state;

(3) If the lien or encumbrance was not perfected pursuant to the law of the jurisdiction where the motor vehicle or trailer was when the lien or encumbrance attached, it may be perfected in this state; in that case perfection dates from the time of perfection in this state;

(4) A lien or encumbrance may be perfected pursuant to paragraph (b) of subdivision (2) or subdivision (3) of this subsection either as provided in subsection 2 or 3 of this section or by the lienholder delivering to the director of revenue a notice of lien or encumbrance in the form the director of revenue prescribes and the required fee.

5. By rules and regulations, the director of revenue shall establish a security procedure for the

purpose of verifying that an electronic notice of lien or notice of satisfaction of a lien on a motor vehicle or trailer given as permitted in sections 301.600 to 301.640 is that of the lienholder, verifying that an electronic notice of confirmation of ownership and perfection of a lien given as required in section 301.610 is that of the director of revenue, and detecting error in the transmission or the content of any such notice. A security procedure may require the use of algorithms or other codes, identifying words or numbers, encryption, callback procedures or similar security devices. Comparison of a signature on a communication with an authorized specimen signature shall not by itself be a security procedure.

301.610. 1. A certificate of ownership of a motor vehicle or trailer when issued by the director of revenue shall be mailed or confirmation of such ownership shall be electronically transmitted or mailed to the [first lienholder named in such certificate; and if no lienholder is shown, then the certificate of ownership shall be mailed to the] owner shown on the face of the title of such motor vehicle or trailer.

2. A lienholder may elect that the director of revenue retain possession of an electronic certificate of ownership, and the director shall issue regulations to cover the procedure by which such election is made. Each such certificate of ownership shall require a separate election, unless the director provides otherwise by regulation. A subordinate lienholder shall be bound by the election of the superior lienholder with respect to the certificate involved.

3. "Electronic certificate of ownership" means any electronic record of ownership, including a lien or liens that may be recorded.

301.620. If an owner creates a lien or encumbrance on a motor vehicle or trailer:

(1) The owner shall immediately execute the application, in the space provided therefor on the certificate of ownership or on a separate form the director of revenue prescribes, to name the lienholder on the certificate, showing the name and address of the lienholder and the date of the lienholder's security agreement, and cause the certificate, application and the required fee to be delivered to the director of revenue;

(2) The lienholder or an authorized agent licensed pursuant to sections 301.112 to 301.119 shall deliver to the director of revenue a notice of lien as prescribed by the director accompanied by all other necessary documentation to perfect a lien as provided in section 301.600;

(3) [Upon request of the owner or subordinate lienholder, a lienholder in possession of the certificate of ownership shall either mail or deliver the certificate to the subordinate lienholder for delivery to the director of revenue or, upon receipt from the subordinate lienholder of the owner's application, the certificate and the required fee, mail or deliver them to the director of revenue with the certificate. The delivery of the certificate does not affect the rights of the first lienholder under the security agreement] **To perfect a lien for a subordinate lienholder when a transfer of ownership occurs, the subordinate lienholder shall either mail or deliver or cause to be mailed or delivered, a completed notice of lien to the department of revenue, accompanied by authorization from the first lienholder. The owner shall ensure the subordinate lienholder is recorded on the application for title at the time**

the application is made to the department of revenue. To perfect a lien for a subordinate lienholder when there is no transfer of ownership, the owner or lienholder in possession of the certificate, shall either mail or deliver or cause to be mailed or delivered, the owner's application for title, certificate, notice of lien, authorization from the first lienholder and title fee to the department of revenue. The delivery of the certificate and executing a notice of authorization to add a subordinate lien does not affect the rights of the first lienholder under the security agreement;

(4) Upon receipt of the [certificate, application and the required fee] **documents and fee required in subdivision (3) of this section**, the director of revenue shall issue a new certificate of ownership containing the name and address of the new lienholder, and shall mail the certificate as prescribed in section 301.610 or if a lienholder who has elected for the director of revenue to retain possession of an electronic certificate of ownership the lienholder shall either mail or deliver to the director a notice of authorization for the director to add a subordinate lienholder to the existing certificate. Upon receipt of such authorization [and], a notice of lien **and required documents and title fee, if applicable**, from a subordinate lienholder, the director shall add the subordinate lienholder to the certificate of ownership being electronically retained by the director and provide confirmation of the addition to both lienholders;

(5) Failure of the owner to name the lienholder in the application for title, as provided in this section is a class A misdemeanor.

301.630. 1. A lienholder may assign, absolutely or otherwise, his or her lien or encumbrance in the motor vehicle or trailer to a person other than the owner without affecting the interest of the owner or the validity or effect of the lien or encumbrance, but any person without notice of the assignment is protected in dealing with the lienholder as the holder of the lien or encumbrance and the lienholder remains liable for any obligations as lienholder until the assignee is named as lienholder on the certificate.

2. The assignee may, but need not [to] perfect the assignment, have the certificate of ownership endorsed or issued with the assignee named as lienholder, upon delivering to the director of revenue the certificate and an assignment by the lienholder named in the certificate in the form the director of revenue prescribes the application and the required fee.

3. If the certificate of ownership is being electronically retained by the director of revenue, the original lienholder may mail or deliver a notice of assignment of a lien to the director in a form prescribed by the director. Upon receipt of notice of assignment the director shall update the electronic certificate of ownership to reflect the assignment of the lien and lienholder.

301.640. 1. Upon the satisfaction of any lien or encumbrance of a motor vehicle or trailer [for which the certificate of ownership is in possession of the lienholder], the lienholder shall, within ten business days release the lien or encumbrance on the certificate **or a separate document**, and mail or deliver the certificate [to the next lienholder named therein, or, if none,] **or a separate document** to the owner or any

person who delivers to the lienholder an authorization from the owner to receive the certificate **or such documentation. The release on the certificate or separate document shall be notarized. Each perfected subordinate lienholder if any, shall release such lien or encumbrance as provided in this section for the first lienholder.** The owner may cause the certificate to be mailed or delivered to the director of revenue, who shall issue a new certificate of ownership upon application and payment of the required fee. A lien or encumbrance shall be satisfied for the purposes of this section when a lienholder receives payment in full in the form of certified funds, as defined in section 381.410, RSMo.

2. If the electronic certificate of ownership is in the possession of the director of revenue, the lienholder shall notify the director within ten business days of any release of a lien and provide the director with the most current address of the owner. The director shall note such release on the electronic certificate and if no other lien exists the director shall mail or deliver the certificate free of any lien to the owner.

3. [Upon the satisfaction of any lien or encumbrance in a motor vehicle or trailer for which a certificate is in possession of a prior lienholder, the lienholder whose lien or encumbrance is satisfied shall within ten business days release the lien or encumbrance on the certificate and deliver the certificate to the owner or any person who delivers to the lienholder an authorization from the owner to receive it. The lienholder in possession of the certificate shall at the request of the owner and upon surrender of the certificate of title by the owner and receipt of the required fee, either mail or deliver the certificate of ownership to the director of revenue, or deliver the certificate to the owner, or the person authorized by the owner, for delivery to the director of revenue, who shall issue a new certificate.

4.] If the purchase price of a motor vehicle or trailer did not exceed six thousand dollars at the time of purchase, a lien or encumbrance which was not perfected by a motor vehicle financing corporation whose net worth exceeds one hundred million dollars, or a depository institution, shall be considered satisfied within six years from the date the lien or encumbrance was originally perfected unless a new lien or encumbrance has been perfected as provided in section 301.600. This subsection does not apply to motor vehicles or trailers for which the certificate of ownership has recorded in the second lienholder portion the words "subject to future advances".

[5.] **4.** Any lienholder who fails to comply with subsection 1[,] **or 2** [or 3] of this section shall pay to the person or persons satisfying the lien or encumbrance twenty-five dollars for the first ten business days after expiration of the time period prescribed in subsection 1[,] **or 2** [or 3] of this section, and such payment shall double for each ten days thereafter in which there is continued noncompliance, up to a maximum of five hundred dollars for each lien. If delivery of the certificate **or other lien release** is made by mail, the delivery date is the date of the postmark for purposes of this subsection.

301.660. All transactions involving liens or encumbrances on motor vehicles or trailers entered into before [July 1, 1991] **August 28, 2002**, and the rights, duties and interests flowing from them remain valid thereafter and may be terminated, completed, consummated or enforced as required or permitted by any statute or other law amended or repealed by sections 301.600 to 301.660 as though the repeal or

amendment had not occurred.

306.400. 1. As used in sections 306.400 to 306.440, the terms "motorboat", "vessel", and "watercraft" shall have the same meanings given them in section 306.010, and the term "outboard motor" shall include outboard motors governed by section 306.530.

2. Unless excepted by section 306.425, a lien or encumbrance on an outboard motor, motorboat, vessel, or watercraft shall not be valid against subsequent transferees or lienholders of the outboard motor, motorboat, vessel or watercraft, who took without knowledge of the lien or encumbrance unless the lien or encumbrance is perfected as provided in sections 306.400 to 306.430.

3. A lien or encumbrance on an outboard motor, motorboat, vessel or watercraft is perfected by the delivery to the director of revenue of a notice of lien in a format as prescribed by the director. Such lien or encumbrance shall be perfected as of the time of its creation if the delivery of the items required in this subsection to the director of revenue is completed within thirty days thereafter, otherwise such lien or encumbrance shall be perfected as of the time of the delivery. A notice of lien shall contain the name and address of the owner of the outboard motor, motorboat, vessel or watercraft and the secured party, a description of the outboard motor, motorboat, vessel or watercraft motor, including any identification number, and such other information as the department of revenue may prescribe. A notice of lien substantially complying with the requirements of this section is effective even though it contains minor errors which are not seriously misleading. **Provided the lienholder submits complete and legible documents, the director of revenue shall mail confirmation or electronically confirm receipt of each notice of lien to the lienholder as soon as possible, but no later than fifteen business days after the filing of the notice of lien.**

4. Liens may secure future advances. The future advances may be evidenced by one or more notes or other documents evidencing indebtedness and shall not be required to be executed or delivered prior to the date of the future advance lien securing them. The fact that a lien may secure future advances shall be clearly stated on the security agreement and noted as "subject to future advances" in the second lienholder's portion of the notice of lien. To secure future advances when an existing lien on an outboard motor, motorboat, vessel or watercraft does not secure future advances, the lienholder shall file a notice of lien reflecting the lien to secure future advances. A lien to secure future advances is perfected in the same time and manner as any other lien, except as follows. Proof of the lien for future advances is maintained by the department of revenue; however, there shall be additional proof of such lien when the notice of lien reflects such lien for future advances, is receipted for by the department of revenue, and returned to the lienholder.

5. Whether an outboard motor, motorboat, vessel, or watercraft is subject to a lien or encumbrance shall be determined by the laws of the jurisdiction where the outboard motor, motorboat, vessel, or watercraft was when the lien or encumbrance attached, subject to the following:

(1) If the parties understood at the time the lien or encumbrances attached that the outboard motor,

motorboat, vessel, or watercraft would be kept in this state and it is brought into this state within thirty days thereafter for purposes other than transportation through this state, the validity and effect of the lien or encumbrance in this state shall be determined by the laws of this state;

(2) If the lien or encumbrance was perfected pursuant to the laws of the jurisdiction where the outboard motor, motorboat, vessel, or watercraft was when the lien or encumbrance attached, the following rules apply:

(a) If the name of the lienholder is shown on an existing certificate of title or ownership issued by that jurisdiction, his or her lien or encumbrance continues perfected in this state;

(b) If the name of the lienholder is not shown on an existing certificate of title or ownership issued by the jurisdiction, the lien or encumbrance continues perfected in this state for three months after the first certificate of title of the outboard motor, motorboat, vessel, or watercraft is issued in this state, and also thereafter if, within the three-month period, it is perfected in this state. The lien or encumbrance may also be perfected in this state after the expiration of the three-month period, in which case perfection dates from the time of perfection in this state;

(3) If the lien or encumbrance was not perfected pursuant to the laws of the jurisdiction where the outboard motor, motorboat, vessel, or watercraft was when the lien or encumbrance attached, it may be perfected in this state, in which case perfection dates from the time of perfection in this state;

(4) A lien or encumbrance may be perfected pursuant to paragraph (b) of subdivision (2) or subdivision (3) of this subsection in the same manner as provided in subsection 3 of this section.

6. The director of revenue shall by rules and regulations establish a security procedure to verify that an electronic notice or lien or notice of satisfaction of a lien on an outboard motor, motorboat, vessel or watercraft given pursuant to sections 306.400 to 306.440 is that of the lienholder, to verify that an electronic notice of confirmation of ownership and perfection of a lien given pursuant to section 306.410 is that of the director of revenue and to detect error in the transmission or the content of any such notice. Such a security procedure may require the use of algorithms or other codes, identifying words or numbers, encryption, callback procedures or similar security devices. Comparison of a signature on a communication with an authorized specimen signature shall not by itself constitute a security procedure.

306.405. 1. All certificates of title of an outboard motor, motorboat, vessel, or watercraft issued by the director of revenue shall be mailed or confirmation of such ownership shall be electronically transmitted [or mailed to the first lienholder named in such certificate or, if no lienholder is named,] to the owner named therein.

2. A lienholder may elect to have the director of revenue retain possession of an electronic certificate of title and the director shall issue regulations to govern the procedure for making such an election. Each such certificate of title shall require a separate election unless the director provides otherwise by regulation. A subordinate lienholder shall be bound by the election of the superior lienholder with respect to the certificate involved.

3. "Electronic certificate of title" means any electronic record of ownership, including liens that may be recorded.

306.410. If an owner creates a lien or encumbrance on an outboard motor, motorboat, vessel, or watercraft:

(1) The owner shall immediately execute the application, either in the space provided therefor on the certificate of title or on a separate form the director of revenue prescribes, to name the lienholder on the certificate of title, showing the name and address of the lienholder and the date of his or her security agreement, and shall cause the certificate of title, the application and the required fee to be mailed or delivered to the director of revenue. Failure of the owner to do so is a class A misdemeanor;

(2) The lienholder or an authorized agent licensed pursuant to sections 301.112 to 301.119, RSMo, shall deliver to the director of revenue a notice of lien as prescribed by the director accompanied by all other necessary documentation to perfect a lien pursuant to section 306.400;

(3) [Upon request of the owner or subordinate lienholder, a lienholder in possession of the certificate of title who receives the owner's application and required fee shall mail or deliver the certificate of title, application, and fee to the director of revenue, unless such certificate of title secures future advance liens. The delivery of the certificate of title to the director of revenue shall not affect the rights of the first lienholder under his or her security agreement] **to perfect a lien for a subordinate lienholder when a transfer or ownership occurs, the subordinate lienholder shall either mail or deliver or cause to be mailed or delivered, a completed notice of lien to the department or revenue, accompanied by authorization from the first lienholder. The owner shall ensure the subordinate lienholder is recorded on the application for title at the time the application is made to the department of revenue. To perfect a lien for a subordinate lienholder when there is no transfer of ownership, the owner or lienholder in possession of the certificate, shall either mail or deliver or cause to be mailed or delivered, the owner's application for title, certificate, notice of lien, authorization from the first lienholder and title fee to the department of revenue. The delivery of the certificate and executing a notice of authorization to add a subordinate lien does not affect the rights of the first lienholder under the security agreement;**

(4) Upon receipt of the [certificate of title, application and the required fee] **documents and fee required in subdivision (3) of this section,** the director of revenue shall issue a new certificate of title containing the name and address of the new lienholder, and mail the certificate of title to the first lienholder named in it or if a lienholder has elected to have the director of revenue retain possession of an electronic certificate of title, the lienholder shall either mail or deliver to the director a notice of authorization for the director to add a subordinate lienholder to the existing certificate **as prescribed in section 306.405.** Upon receipt of such authorization and a notice of lien from a subordinate lienholder, the director shall add the subordinate lienholder to the certificate of title being electronically retained by the director and provide confirmation of the addition to both lienholders.

306.420. 1. Upon the satisfaction of a lien or encumbrance on an outboard motor, motorboat, vessel, or watercraft [for which the certificate of title is in the possession of the lienholder and provided the owner waives any rights to future advances subject to a lien in this chapter], the lienholder shall, within ten days [after demand and, in any event, within thirty days,] execute a release of his or her lien or encumbrance, **on the certificate or separate document**, and mail or deliver the certificate [and release to the next lienholder named therein, or, if no other lienholder is so named,] **or separate document** to the owner or any person who delivers to the lienholder an authorization from the owner to receive the [certificate.] **documentation. The release on the certificate or separate document shall be notarized. Each perfected subordinate lienholder, if any, shall release such lien or encumbrance as provided in this section for the first lienholder.** The owner may cause the certificate of title, the release, and the required fee to be mailed or delivered to the director of revenue, who shall release the lienholder's rights on the certificate and issue a new certificate of title.

2. [Upon the satisfaction of a second or third lien or encumbrance on an outboard motor, motorboat, vessel, or watercraft for which the certificate of title is in the possession of the first lienholder, the lienholder whose lien or encumbrance is satisfied shall, within ten days after demand, and, in any event, within thirty days, execute a release and deliver the release to the owner or any person who delivers to the lienholder an authorization from the owner to receive it. The lienholder in possession of the certificate of title shall, at the request of the owner and upon receipt of the release and the required fee, either mail or deliver the certificate, the release, and the required fee to the director of revenue, or deliver the certificate of title to the owner, or the person authorized by him or her, for delivery of the certificate, the release and required fee to the director of revenue, who shall release the subordinate lienholder's rights on the certificate of title and issue a new certificate of title.

3.] If the electronic certificate of title is in the possession of the director of revenue, the lienholder shall notify the director within ten business days of any release of lien and provide the director with the most current address of the owner. The director shall note such release on the electronic certificate and if no other lien exists, the director shall mail or deliver the certificate free of any lien to the owner.

306.430. All transactions involving liens or encumbrances on outboard motors, motorboats, vessels, or watercraft entered into before [April 1, 1986] **August 28, 2002**, and the rights, duties, and interests flowing from such transactions shall remain valid after [April 1, 1986] **August 28, 2002**, and may be terminated, completed, consummated, or enforced as required or permitted by any statute or other law amended or repealed by sections 306.400 to 306.430 as though such repeal or amendment had not occurred.

361.700. 1. Sections 361.700 to 361.727 shall be known and may be cited as the "Sale of Checks Law".

2. For the purposes of sections 361.700 to 361.727, the following terms mean:

(1) "Check", any instrument for the transmission or payment of money **and shall also include any**

electronic means of transmitting or paying money;

- (2) "Director", the director of the division of finance;
- (3) "Licensee", any person duly licensed by the director pursuant to sections 361.700 to 361.727;
- (4) "Person", any individual, partnership, association, trust or corporation.

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;

(2) The name of the city or town and county in this state in which the corporation is to 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;

(4) The names and places of residences of the several shareholders and number of shares subscribed by each;

(5) The number and the names of the first directors;

(6) The purposes for which the corporation is formed;

(7) Any provisions relating to the preemptive rights of a shareholder as provided in section 351.305, RSMo.

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.

362.106. In addition to the powers authorized by section 362.105:

(1) A bank or trust company may exercise all powers necessary, proper or convenient to effect any of the purposes for which the bank or trust company has been formed and any powers incidental to the business of banking;

(2) A bank or trust company may offer any direct and indirect benefits to a bank customer for the purpose of attracting deposits or making loans, provided said benefit is not otherwise prohibited by law, and the income or expense of such activity is nominal;

(3) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, every bank or trust company created under the laws of this state may, for a fee or other consideration, directly or through a subsidiary company, and upon complying with any applicable licensing statute, acquire and hold the voting stock of one or more corporations the activities of which are managing or owning agricultural property, **owning and leasing governmental structures except as limited by other law**, subdividing and developing real property and

building residential housing or commercial improvements on such property, and owning, renting, leasing, managing, operating for income and selling such property; provided that, the total of all investments, loans and guarantees made pursuant to the authority of this subdivision shall not exceed five percent of the total assets of the bank or trust company as shown on the next preceding published report of such bank or trust company to the director of finance, unless the director of the division of finance approves a higher percentage by regulation, but in no event shall such percentage exceed that allowed national banks by the appropriate regulatory authority, and, in addition to the investments permitted by this subdivision, a bank or trust company may extend credit, not to exceed the lending limits of section 362.170, to each of the corporations in which it has invested. No provision of this section authorizes a bank or trust company to own or operate, directly or through a subsidiary company, a real estate brokerage company;

(4) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary except for bank regulatory powers in chapter 361, RSMo, powers incidental to the business of banking shall include the authority of every Missouri bank, for a fee or other consideration, and upon complying with any applicable licensing and registration law, to conduct any activity that national banks are expressly authorized by federal law to conduct, if such Missouri bank meets the prescribed standards, provided that powers conferred by this subdivision:

(a) Shall always be subject to the same limitations applicable to a national bank for conducting the activity;

(b) Shall be subject to applicable Missouri insurance law;

(c) Shall be subject to applicable Missouri licensing and registration law for the activity;

(d) Shall be subject to the same treatment prescribed by federal law; and any enabling federal law declared invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction or by the responsible federal chartering agency shall be invalid for the purposes of this subdivision; and

(e) May be exercised by a Missouri bank after that institution has notified the director of its intention to exercise such specific power at the close of the notice period and the director, in response, has made a determination that the proposed activity is not an unsafe or unsound practice and such institution meets the prescribed standards required for the activity permitted national banks in the interpretive letter. The director may either take no action or issue an interpretive letter to the institution more specifically describing the activity permitted, and any limitations on such activity. The notice provided by the institution requesting such activity shall include copies of the specific law authorizing the power for national banks, and documentation indicating that such institution meets the prescribed standards. The notice period shall be thirty days but the director may extend it for an additional sixty days. After a determination has been made authorizing any activity pursuant to this subdivision, any Missouri bank may exercise such power as provided in subdivision (5) of this section without giving notice;

(5) When a determination is made pursuant to paragraph (e) of subdivision (4) of this section, the director shall issue a public interpretative letter or statement of no action regarding the specific power authorized pursuant to subdivision (4) of this section; such interpretative letters and statements of no action

shall be made with the name of the specific institution and related identifying facts deleted. Such interpretative letters and statements of no action shall be published on the division of finance public Internet web site, and filed with the office of the secretary of state for ten days prior to effectiveness. Any other Missouri bank may exercise any power approved by interpretative letter or statement of no action of the director pursuant to this subdivision; provided, the institution meets the requirements of the interpretative letter or statement of no action and the prescribed standards required for the activity permitted national banks in the interpretive letter. Such Missouri bank shall not be required to give the notice pursuant to paragraph (e) of subdivision (4) of this section. For the purposes of this subdivision and subdivision (4) of this section, "activity" shall mean the offering of any product or service or the conducting of any other activity; "federal law" shall mean any federal statute or regulation or an interpretive letter issued by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency; "Missouri bank" shall mean any bank or trust company created pursuant to the laws of this state.

362.117. 1. Any bank may become a trust company with all the powers and subject to all the obligations and duties of trust companies organized under the provisions of this chapter. 2. A bank desiring to become a trust company shall proceed in the following manner:

(1) It shall call a meeting of its stockholders and shall give notice thereof as provided in section 362.044;

(2) At the meeting so called the stockholders of the bank may, by a vote of at least two-thirds of the entire capital stock issued, outstanding and entitled to vote, direct that the bank shall be transformed into a trust company. In the event that such action is taken by the prescribed vote, a resolution may be adopted fixing a future date certain upon which the state bank shall be transformed into a trust company and directing not less than five nor more than thirty of the stockholders of the bank, who shall be designated by name in the resolution, to proceed with the organization of the trust company;

(3) The designated stockholders shall proceed in all respects as is provided by law for other individuals in incorporating a trust company, except that the articles of agreement may provide that instead of the capital stock being paid up in lawful money the same may be paid up by an assignment of the assets of the state bank about to dissolve, the assignment to take effect at the aforesaid future date certain, and the director may allow the assignment to be accepted instead of cash, if the incorporators shall have certified in the articles of agreement that the net value of the assigned assets is equal to at least the full amount of the stock of the proposed trust company, and the director, as the result of an examination by himself, his deputies or his examiners, is satisfied that the assets are of such value, **and except further that the stockholders may request in the resolution referred to in subdivision (2) of subsection 2 of this section that the new charter contain the original incorporation date for such state bank to be dissolved and the director shall grant such request to be included in the new trust company public charter to be issued.**

362.170. 1. As used in this section, the term "unimpaired capital" includes common and preferred

stock, capital notes, the surplus fund, undivided profits and any reserves, not subject to known charges as shown on the next preceding published report of the bank or trust company to the director of finance.

2. No bank or trust company subject to the provisions of this chapter shall:

(1) Directly or indirectly, lend to any individual, partnership, corporation, limited liability company or body politic, either by means of letters of credit, by acceptance of drafts, or by discount or purchase of notes, bills of exchange, or other obligations of the individual, partnership, corporation, limited liability company or body politic an amount or amounts in the aggregate which will exceed [fifteen] **the greater of: (i) twenty-five percent of the unimpaired capital of the bank or trust company, provided such bank or trust company has a composite rating of 1 or 2 under the Capital, Assets, Management, Earnings, Liquidity and Sensitivity (CAMELS) rating system of the Federal Financial Institute Examination Counsel (FFIEC); (ii) fifteen percent of the unimpaired capital of the bank or trust company** if located in a city having a population of one hundred thousand or over; twenty percent of the unimpaired capital of the bank or trust company if located in a city having a population of less than one hundred thousand and over seven thousand; and twenty-five percent of the unimpaired capital of the bank or trust company if located elsewhere in the state, with the following exceptions:

(a) The restrictions in this subdivision shall not apply to:

a. Bonds or other evidences of debt of the government of the United States or its territorial and insular possessions, or of the state of Missouri, or of any city, county, town, village, or political subdivision of this state;

b. Bonds or other evidences of debt, the issuance of which is authorized under the laws of the United States, and as to which the government of the United States has guaranteed or contracted to provide funds to pay both principal and interest;

c. Bonds or other evidences of debt of any state of the United States other than the state of Missouri, or of any county, city or school district of the foreign state, which county, city, or school district shall have a population of fifty thousand or more inhabitants, and which shall not have defaulted for more than one hundred twenty days in the payment of any of its general obligation bonds or other evidences of debt, either principal or interest, for a period of ten years prior to the time of purchase of the investment and provided that the bonds or other evidences of debt shall be a direct general obligation of the county, city, or school district;

d. Loans to the extent that they are insured or covered by guaranties or by commitments or agreements to take over or purchase made by any department, bureau, board, commission, or establishment of the United States or of the state of Missouri, including any corporation, wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by the United States or of the state of Missouri, pursuant to the authority of any act of Congress or the Missouri general assembly heretofore or hereafter adopted or amended or pursuant to the authority of any executive order of the President of the United States or the governor of Missouri heretofore or hereafter made or amended under the authority of any act of Congress heretofore or hereafter

adopted or amended, and the part of the loan not so agreed to be purchased or discounted is within the restrictive provisions of this section;

e. Obligations to any bank or trust company in the form of notes of any person, copartnership, association, corporation or limited liability company, secured by not less than a like amount of direct obligations of the United States which will mature in not exceeding five years from the date the obligations to the bank are entered into;

f. Loans to the extent they are secured by a segregated deposit account in the lending bank if the lending bank has obtained a perfected security interest in such account;

g. Evidences of debt which are direct obligations of, or which are guaranteed by, the Government National Mortgage Association, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Student Loan Marketing Association, the Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal Farm Credit Bank or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, or evidences of debt which are fully collateralized by direct obligations of, and which are issued by, the Government National Mortgage Association, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Student Loan Marketing Association, a Federal Home Loan Bank, the Federal Farm Credit Bank or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation;

(b) The total liabilities to the bank or trust company of any individual, partnership, corporation or limited liability company may equal but not exceed thirty-five percent of the unimpaired capital of the bank or trust company; provided, that all of the total liabilities in excess of the legal loan limit of the bank or trust company as defined in this subdivision are upon paper based upon the collateral security of warehouse receipts covering agricultural products or the manufactured or processed derivatives of agricultural products in public elevators and public warehouses subject to state supervision and regulation in this state or in any other state of the United States, under the following conditions: first, that the actual market value of the property held in store and covered by the receipt shall at all times exceed by at least fifteen percent the amount loaned upon it; and second, that the property covered by the receipts shall be insured to the full market value thereof against loss by fire and lightning, the insurance policies to be issued by corporations or individuals licensed to do business by the state in which the property is located, and when the insurance has been used to the limit that it can be secured, then in corporations or with individuals licensed to do an insurance business by the state or country of their incorporation or residence; and all policies covering property on which the loan is made shall have endorsed thereon, "loss, if any, payable to the holder of the warehouse receipts"; and provided further, that in arriving at the amount that may be loaned by any bank or trust company to any individual, partnership, corporation or limited liability company on elevator or warehouse receipts there shall be deducted from the thirty-five percent of its unimpaired capital the total of all other liabilities of the individual, partnership, corporation or limited liability company to the bank or trust company;

(c) In computing the total liabilities of any individual to a bank or trust company there shall be included all liabilities to the bank or trust company of any partnership of which the individual is a member,

and any loans made for the individual's benefit or for the benefit of the partnership; of any partnership to a bank or trust company there shall be included all liabilities of and all loans made for the benefit of the partnership; of any corporation to a bank or trust company there shall be included all loans made for the benefit of the corporation and of any limited liability company to a bank or trust company there shall be included all loans made for the benefit of the limited liability company;

(d) The purchase or discount of drafts, or bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values, shall not be considered as money borrowed within the meaning of this section; and the purchase or discount of negotiable or nonnegotiable paper which carries the full recourse endorsements or guaranty or agreement to repurchase of the person, copartnership, association, corporation or limited liability company negotiating the same, shall not be considered as money borrowed by the endorser or guarantor or the repurchaser within the meaning of this section, provided that the files of the bank or trust company acquiring the paper contain the written certification by an officer designated for this purpose by its board of directors that the responsibility of the makers has been evaluated and the acquiring bank or trust company is relying primarily upon the makers thereof for the payment of the paper;

(e) For the purpose of this section, a loan guaranteed by an individual who does not receive the proceeds of the loan shall not be considered a loan to the guarantor;

(f) Investments in mortgage-related securities, as described in the Secondary Mortgage Market Enhancement Act of 1984, P.L. 98-440, excluding those described in subparagraph g. of paragraph (a) of subdivision (1) of this subsection, shall be subject to the restrictions of this section, provided that a bank or trust company may invest up to two times its legal loan limit in any such securities that are rated in one of the two highest rating categories by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization;

(2) Nor shall any of its directors, officers, agents, or employees, directly or indirectly purchase or be interested in the purchase of any certificate of deposit, pass book, promissory note, or other evidence of debt issued by it, for less than the principal amount of the debt, without interest, for which it was issued. Every bank or trust company or person violating the provisions of this subdivision shall forfeit to the state the face value of the note or other evidence of debt so purchased;

(3) Make any loan or discount on the security of the shares of its own capital stock, or be the purchaser or holder of these shares, unless the security or purchase shall be necessary to prevent loss upon a debt previously contracted in good faith, and stock so purchased or acquired shall be sold at public or private sale, or otherwise disposed of, within six months from the time of its purchase or acquisition unless the time is extended by the finance director. Any bank or trust company violating any of the provisions of this subdivision shall forfeit to the state the amount of the loan or purchase;

(4) Knowingly lend, directly or indirectly, any money or property for the purpose of enabling any person to pay for or hold shares of its stock, unless the loan is made upon security having an ascertained or market value of at least fifteen percent more than the amount of the loan. Any bank or trust company violating the provision of this subdivision shall forfeit to the state the amount of the loan;

(5) No salaried officer of any bank or trust company shall use or borrow for himself or herself, directly or indirectly, any money or other property belonging to any bank or trust company of which the person is an officer, in excess of ten percent of the unimpaired capital of the bank or trust company, nor shall the total amount loaned to all salaried officers of any bank or trust company exceed twenty-five percent of the unimpaired capital of the bank or trust company. Where loans and a line of credit are made to salaried officers, the loans and line of credit shall first be approved by a majority of the board of directors or of the executive or discount committee, the approval to be in writing and the officer to whom the loans are made, not voting. The form of the approval shall be as follows:

We, the undersigned, constituting a majority of the of the (bank or trust company), do hereby approve a loan of \$..... or a line of credit of \$....., or both, to, it appearing that the loan or line of credit, or both, is not more than 10 percent of the unimpaired capital of (bank or trust company); it further appearing that the loan (money actually advanced) will not make the aggregate of loans to salaried officers more than 25 percent of the unimpaired capital of the bank or trust company.

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.....

Dated this day of, 20.... Provided, if the officer owns or controls a majority of the stock of any other corporation, a loan to that corporation shall be considered for the purpose of this subdivision as a loan to the officer. Every bank or trust company or officer thereof knowingly violating the provisions of this subdivision shall, for each offense, forfeit to the state the amount lent;

(6) Invest or keep invested in the stock of any private corporation, **provided however, a bank may invest in equity stock in the Federal Home Loan Bank up to twice the limit described in subdivision (1) of subsection 2 of this section and** except as **otherwise** provided in this chapter.

3. Provided, that the provisions in this section shall not be so construed as in any way to interfere with the rules and regulations of any clearinghouse association in this state in reference to the daily balances; and provided, that this section shall not apply to balances due from any correspondent subject to draft.

4. Provided, that a trust company which does not accept demand deposits shall be permitted to make loans secured by a first mortgage or deed of trust on real estate to any individual, partnership, corporation or limited liability company, and to deal and invest in the interest-bearing obligations of any state, or any city, county, town, village, or political subdivision thereof, in an amount not to exceed its unimpaired capital, the loans on real estate not to exceed sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the appraised value of the real estate.

5. Any officer, director, agent, clerk, or employee of any bank or trust company who willfully and knowingly makes or concurs in making any loan, either directly or indirectly, to any individual, partnership,

corporation or limited liability company or by means of letters of credit, by acceptance of drafts, or by discount or purchase of notes, bills of exchange or other obligation of any person, partnership, corporation or limited liability company, in excess of the amounts set out in this section, shall be deemed guilty of a class C felony.

6. A trust company in existence on October 15, 1967, or a trust company incorporated thereafter which does not accept demand deposits, may invest in but shall not invest or keep invested in the stock of any private corporation an amount in excess of fifteen percent of the capital and surplus fund of the trust company; provided, however, that this limitation shall not apply to the ownership of the capital stock of a safe deposit company as provided in section 362.105; nor to the ownership by a trust company in existence on October 15, 1967, or its stockholders of a part or all of the capital stock of one bank organized under the laws of the United States or of this state, nor to the ownership of a part or all of the capital of one corporation organized under the laws of this state for the principal purpose of receiving savings deposits or issuing debentures or loaning money on real estate or dealing in or guaranteeing the payment of real estate securities, or investing in other securities in which trust companies may invest under this chapter; nor to the continued ownership of stocks lawfully acquired prior to January 1, 1915, and the prohibition for investments in this subsection shall not apply to investments otherwise provided by law other than subdivision (4) of subsection 3 of section 362.105.

7. Any bank or trust company to which the provisions of subsection 2 of this section apply may continue to make loans pursuant to the provisions of subsection 2 of this section for up to five years after the appropriate decennial census indicates that the population of the city in which such bank or trust company is located has exceeded the limits provided in subsection 2 of this section.

362.245. 1. The affairs and business of the corporation shall be managed by a board of directors, consisting of not less than five nor more than thirty-five stockholders who shall be elected annually; except, that trust companies in existence on October 13, 1967, may continue to divide the directors into three classes of equal number, as near as may be, and to elect one class each year for three-year terms. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, a director who is not a stockholder shall have all the rights, privileges, and duties of a director who is a stockholder.

2. Each director shall be a citizen of the United States, and at least a majority of the directors must be residents of this state at the time of their election and during their continuance in office; provided, however, that if a director actually resides within a radius of one hundred miles of the banking house of said bank or trust company, even though his or her residence be in another state adjoining and contiguous to the state of Missouri, he or she shall for the purposes of this section be considered as a resident of this state and in ~~the~~ event such director shall be a nonresident of the state of Missouri he or she shall upon his or her election as a director file with the president of the banking house **or such other chief executive office as otherwise permitted by this chapter** written consent to service of legal process upon him in his or her capacity as a director by service of the legal process upon the president as though the same were

personally served upon the director in Missouri.

3. If at a time when not more than a majority of the directors are residents of this state, any director shall cease to be a resident of this state or adjoining state as defined in subsection 2 of this section, he or she shall forthwith cease to be a director of the bank or trust company and his or her office shall be vacant.

4. No person shall be a director in any bank or trust company against whom such bank or trust company shall hold a judgment.

5. Cumulative voting shall only be permitted at any meeting of the members or stockholders in electing directors when it is provided for in the articles of incorporation or bylaws.

362.270. Within thirty days after the date on which the annual meeting of the stockholders is held the directors elected at such meeting shall, after subscribing the oath required in section 362.250, hold a meeting at which they shall elect a chief executive officer which the board may designate as president or another appropriate title, from their own number, one or more vice presidents, and such other officers as are provided for by the bylaws to be elected annually, **except as otherwise provided by law.**

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, and a second list of the aggregate indebtedness of each borrower whose aggregate indebtedness exceeds five times such 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; and a fourth list showing the aggregate of the then existing indebtedness and liability to the bank or trust company of each of the directors, officers, and employees thereof. The information called for in the second, third, and fourth lists shall be submitted as of the date of the regular meeting or as of a reasonable date prior thereto. If there is collateral to the indebtedness, it shall be described as of the date of the lists. No bills payable shall be made, and no bills shall be rediscounted by the bank or trust company except with the consent or ratification of the board of directors; provided, 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 rediscounts to be submitted to the next regular meeting of the board. The director of finance may require, by order, that the board of directors of a bank or trust company approve or 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 order and may also require that the board of directors review, at each monthly meeting, a list of the aggregate indebtedness of each borrower whose aggregate indebtedness exceeds an 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 information required in this subsection, may be masked by code to conceal the actual debtor's identity only for information mailed to or otherwise provided directors who are not physically 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.

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 [ratify a poll taken by the bank or trust company's senior officers on any issue in need of immediate action and ultimate board approval, provided:

(1) The vote by poll meets or exceeds a majority of the board of directors unless a greater number of votes for board action is required by the bank or trust company's articles of agreement, bylaws or the law;

(2) Any director who is a member of the board and has a pecuniary interest in the board's action, recuses himself or herself from the poll, takes no part, and does not vote on the board ratification of such issue; and

(3) Such poll is made available by director's name and vote to the board prior to the board's vote on ratification.

3. If the board ratifies such poll as provided in subsection 2 of this section, the ratification shall have the same force and effect as the board originally approving such action at a board meeting, as of the date the poll is approved] **enter into a unanimous consent agreement as permitted by subsection 2 of section 351.340, RSMo. 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.**

362.335. 1. The directors may appoint and remove any cashier, secretary or other officer or employee at pleasure.

2. The cashier, secretary or any other officer or employee shall not endorse, pledge or hypothecate any notes, bonds or other obligations received by the corporation for money loaned, until such power and authority is given the cashier, secretary or other officer or employee by the board of directors, pursuant to a resolution of the board of directors, a written record of which proceedings shall first have been made; and a certified copy of the resolution, signed by the president and cashier or secretary with the corporate seal annexed, shall be conclusive evidence of the grant of this power; and all acts of endorsing, pledging and hypothecating done by the cashier, secretary or other officer or employee of the bank or trust company

without the authority from the board of directors shall be null and void. The board of directors may designate a chief executive officer who is not the president, but who shall perform all the duties of the president required by this section.

3. A bank or trust company may appoint such officers as provided for in the articles of agreement, bylaws or as otherwise provided by law, however provided the directors appoint an officer that is also designated as the chief executive officer, the bank or trust company shall not be required to appoint an officer designated as president. When the chief executive officer owns or controls fifty percent or more of the voting stock of the bank or trust company, such chief executive officer shall not be required to be a member of the board of directors, unless the director of the division of finance determines such officer's presence is necessary to prevent unsafe and unsound banking activity.

365.100. If the contract so provides, the holder thereof may charge and collect:

(1) [A delinquency and collection charge on each installment in default for a period of not less than ten days in an amount not to exceed five percent of each installment or five dollars, whichever is less] **A charge for late payment on each installment or minimum payment in default for a period of not less than fifteen days in an amount not to exceed five percent of each installment due or the minimum payment due or twenty-five dollars, whichever is less; except that, a minimum charge of ten dollars may be made, or when the installment is for twenty-five dollars or less, a charge for late payment for a period of not less than fifteen days shall not exceed five dollars**, provided, however, that a minimum charge of one dollar may be made;

(2) Interest on each delinquent payment at a rate which shall not exceed the highest lawful contract rate. In addition to such charge, the contract may provide for the payment of attorney fees not exceeding fifteen percent of the amount due and payable under the contract where the contract is referred for collection to any attorney not a salaried employee of the holder, plus court costs; **and**

(3) A dishonored or insufficient funds check fee equal to such fee as provided in section 408.653, RSMo, in addition to fees charged by a bank for each check, draft, order or like instrument which is returned unpaid.

367.031. 1. At the time of making any secured personal credit loan, the lender shall execute and deliver to the borrower a receipt for and describing the tangible personal property subjected to the security interest to secure the payment of the loan. The receipt shall contain the following:

- (1) The name and address of the pawnshop;
- (2) The name and address of the pledgor, the pledgor's description, and the driver's license number, military identification number, identification certificate number, or other official number capable of identifying the pledgor;
- (3) The date of the transaction;
- (4) An identification and description of the pledged goods, including serial numbers if reasonably

available;

- (5) The amount of cash advanced or credit extended to the pledgor;
- (6) The amount of the pawn service charge;
- (7) The total amount which must be paid to redeem the pledged goods on the maturity date;
- (8) The maturity date of the pawn transaction; and
- (9) A statement to the effect that the pledgor is not obligated to redeem the pledged goods, and that the pledged goods may be forfeited to the pawnbroker sixty days after the specified maturity date.

2. The pawnbroker [may] **shall** be required **when requested**, in accordance with local ordinances, to furnish [local] **appropriate** law enforcement authorities with copies of information contained in subdivisions (1) to (4) of subsection 1 of this section **and information contained in subdivision (6) of subsection 4 of section 367.040**. The pawnbroker may satisfy such requirements by transmitting such information electronically to a database in accordance with this subsection.

(1) As used in this subsection, the following terms mean:

(a) "Database", a computer database established and maintained by a reputable third party engaged in the business of establishing and maintaining one or more databases;

(b) "Reportable data", the information required to be recorded by pawnbrokers for pawn and purchase transactions pursuant to subdivisions (1) to (4) of subsection 1 of this section and the information required to be recorded by pawnbrokers for purchase transactions pursuant to subdivision (6) of subsection 4 of section 367.040;

(c) "Reporting pawnbroker", a pawnbroker who chooses to transmit reportable data electronically to the database;

(d) "Search", the accessing of a single database record;

(e) "User", law enforcement personnel specifically authorized to access the database.

(2) The database shall provide appropriate law enforcement officials with useful information to facilitate the investigation of alleged property crimes while protecting the privacy rights of pawnbrokers and pawnshop customers with regard to their transactions.

(3) The database shall contain the pawn and purchase transaction information recorded by reporting pawnbrokers pursuant to this section and section 367.040 and shall be updated as requested by local law enforcement. The database shall also contain such security features and protections as may be necessary to ensure that the reportable data maintained in the database can only be accessed by permitted users in accordance with the provisions of this subsection.

(4) The third party's charge for the database shall be based on the number of authorized database users. Law enforcement agencies shall be charged directly for access to the database, and the charge shall be reasonable in relation to the costs of the third party in establishing and maintaining the database. No reporting pawnbroker or customer of a reporting pawnbroker shall be charged any costs for the creation or utilization of the database.

(5) (a) The information in the database shall only be accessible through the Internet to appropriate users who have provided a secure identification or access code to the database but shall allow such users to access database information from any jurisdiction transmitting such information to that database. Such users shall provide the database with a case number of a criminal action for which the identity of the pawn or purchase transaction customer is needed and a representation that the information is connected to the investigation of a crime involving goods delivered by that customer in that transaction. The database shall record, for each search, the identity of the user, the pawn or purchase transaction involved in the search, and the identity of any customer accessed through the search. Each search record shall be made available to other users regardless of their jurisdiction. The database shall enable reporting pawnbrokers to transmit to the database through the Internet reportable data for each pawn and purchase transaction.

(b) Any person who gains access to information in the database through fraud or false pretenses shall be guilty of a class C felony.

(6) A reporting pawnbroker, and any pawnbroker licensed after August 28, 2002, shall meet the following requirements:

(a) Provide all reportable data to appropriate users by transmitting it through the Internet to the database;

(b) Transmit all reportable data for one business day to the database prior to the end of the following business day;

(c) Make available for on-site inspection to any appropriate law enforcement official, upon request, written papers of any pawn or purchase transaction documents.

(7) If a reporting pawnbroker or user discovers any error in the reportable data, notice of such error shall be given to the database, which shall have a period of at least thirty but no more than sixty days in which to correct the error. Any reporting pawnbroker experiencing a computer malfunction preventing the transmission of reportable data or receipt of search requests shall be allowed a period of at least thirty but no more than sixty days to repair such malfunction, and during such period such pawnbroker shall not be deemed to be in violation of this subsection if good faith efforts are made to correct the malfunction. During the periods specified in this subdivision, the reporting pawnbroker and user shall arrange an alternative method or methods by which the reportable data shall be made available.

(8) No reporting pawnbroker shall be obligated to incur any cost, other than Internet access costs, in preparing, converting, or delivering its reportable data to the database.

3. If the pawn ticket is lost, destroyed, or stolen, the pledgor may so notify the pawnbroker in writing, and receipt of such notice shall invalidate such pawn ticket, if the pledged goods have not previously been redeemed. Before delivering the pledged goods or issuing a new pawn ticket, the

pawnbroker shall require the pledgor to make a written affidavit of the loss, destruction or theft of the ticket. The pawnbroker shall record on the written statement the identifying information required, the date the statement is given, and the number of the pawn ticket lost, destroyed, or stolen. The affidavit shall be signed by a notary public appointed by the secretary of state pursuant to section 486.205, RSMo, to perform notarial acts in this state.

367.055. 1. Upon request of a law enforcement officer to inspect property that is described in information furnished by the pawnbroker pursuant to subdivisions (1) to (4) of subsection 1 of section 367.031, the law enforcement officer shall be entitled to inspect the property described, without prior notice or the necessity of obtaining a search warrant during regular business hours in a manner so as to minimize interference with or delay to the pawnbroker's business operation. When a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that goods or property in the possession of a pawnbroker are misappropriated, the officer may place a hold order on the property. The hold order shall contain the following:

- (1) The name of the pawnbroker;
- (2) The name and mailing address of the pawnshop where the property is held;
- (3) The name, title and identification number of the law enforcement officer placing the hold order;
- (4) The name and address of the agency to which the law enforcement officer is attached and the claim or case number, if any, assigned by the agency to the claim regarding the property;
- (5) A complete description of the property to be held including model and serial numbers;
- (6) The expiration date of the holding period.

The hold order shall be signed and dated by the issuing officer and signed and dated by the pawnbroker or the pawnbroker's designee as evidence of the hold order's issuance by the officer, receipt by the pawnbroker and the beginning of the initial holding period. The officer issuing the hold order shall provide an executed copy of the hold order to the pawnbroker for the pawnbroker's record-keeping purposes at no cost to the pawnbroker.

2. Upon receiving the hold order, and subject to the provisions of section 367.047, the pawnbroker shall retain physical possession of the property subject to the order in a secured area. The initial holding period of the hold order shall not exceed two months, except that the hold order may be extended for up to two successive one-month holding periods upon written notification prior to the expiration of the immediately preceding holding period. A hold order may be released prior to the expiration of any holding period or extension thereof by written release from the agency placing the initial hold order. The initial hold order shall be deemed expired upon the expiration date if the holding period is not extended pursuant to this subsection. 3. Upon the expiration of the initial holding period or any extension thereof, the pawnbroker shall deliver written notice to the law enforcement officer issuing the hold order that such order has expired and that title to the property subject to the hold order will vest in the

pawnbroker in ten business days. Ownership shall only vest in the pawnbroker upon the expiration of the ten-day waiting period subject to any restriction contained in the pawn contract and subject to the provisions of sections 367.044 to 367.053.

4. In addition to the penalty provisions contained in section 367.050, gross negligence or willful noncompliance with the provisions of this section by a pawnbroker shall be cause for the licensing authority to suspend or revoke the pawnbroker's license. Any imposed suspensions or revocation provided for by this subsection may be appealed by the pawnbroker to the licensing authority or to a court of competent jurisdiction.

5. A county or municipality may enact orders or ordinances to license or regulate the operations of pawnbrokers which are consistent with and not more restrictive than the provisions of sections [367.044] **367.011** to 367.055, **except that a county or municipality may regulate the number of pawn shop licensees.**

6. All records and information that relate to a pawnbroker's pawn, purchase or trade transactions and that are delivered to or otherwise obtained by an appropriate law enforcement officer pursuant to sections 367.031 and 367.040 are confidential and may be used only by such appropriate law enforcement officer and only for the following official law enforcement purposes:

(1) The investigation of a crime specifically involving the item of property delivered to the pawnbroker in a pawn, purchase or trade transaction;

(2) The investigation of a pawnbroker's possible specific violation of the record-keeping or reporting requirements of sections 367.031 and 367.040, but only when the appropriate law enforcement officer, based on a review of the records and the information received, has probable cause to believe that such a violation occurred; and

(3) The notification of property crime victims of where property that has been reported misappropriated can be located.

367.518. 1. Each title loan agreement shall disclose the following:

(1) All disclosures required by the federal Truth in Lending Act and regulation Z;

(2) That the transaction is a loan secured by the pledge of titled personal property and, in at least ten-point bold type, that nonpayment of the loan may result in loss of the borrower's vehicle or other titled personal property;

(3) The name, business address, telephone number and certificate number of the title lender, and the name and residential address of the borrower;

(4) The monthly interest rate to be charged;

(5) A statement which shall be in at least ten-point bold type, separately acknowledged by the signature of the borrower and reading as follows: You may cancel this loan without any costs by returning the full principal amount to the lender by the close of the lender's next full business day;

(6) The location where the titled personal property may be delivered if the loan is not paid and the

hours such location is open for receiving such deliveries; and

(7) Any additional disclosures deemed necessary by the director or required pursuant to sections 400.9-101 to [400.9-508] **400.9-710**, RSMo.

2. The division of finance is directed to draft a form to be used in title loan transactions. Use of this form is not mandatory; however, use of such form, properly completed, shall satisfy the disclosure provisions of this section.

375.018. 1. Unless denied licensure pursuant to section 375.141, persons who have met the requirements of sections 375.014, 375.015 and 375.016 shall be issued an insurance producer license for a term of two years. An insurance producer may qualify for a license in one or more of the following lines of authority:

(1) Life insurance coverage on human lives including benefits of endowment and annuities, and may include benefits in the event of death or dismemberment by accident and benefits for disability income;

(2) Accident and health or sickness insurance coverage for sickness, bodily injury or accidental death and may include benefits for disability income;

(3) Property insurance coverage for the direct or consequential loss or damage to property of every kind;

(4) Casualty insurance coverage against legal liability, including that for death, injury or disability or damage to real or personal property;

(5) Variable life and variable annuity products insurance coverage provided under variable life insurance contracts and variable annuities;

(6) Personal lines property and casualty insurance coverage sold to individuals and families for primarily noncommercial purposes;

(7) Credit-limited line credit insurance;

(8) Any other line of insurance permitted under state laws or regulations.

2. Any insurance producer who is certified by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation on September 28, 1995, to write federal crop insurance shall not be required to have a property license for the purpose of writing federal crop insurance.

3. The biennial renewal fee for a producer's license is one hundred dollars for each license. A producer's license shall be renewed biennially on the anniversary date of issuance and continue in effect until refused, revoked or suspended by the director in accordance with section 375.141.

4. An individual insurance producer who allows his or her license to expire may, within twelve months from the due date of the renewal fee, reinstate the same license without the necessity of passing a written examination. The insurance producer seeking relicensing pursuant to this subsection shall provide proof that the continuing education requirements have been met and shall pay a penalty of twenty-five dollars per month that the license was expired in addition to the requisite renewal fees that would have been paid had the license been renewed in a timely manner. Nothing in this subsection shall require the director

to relicense any insurance producer determined to have violated the provisions of section 375.141.

5. A business entity insurance producer that allows the license to expire may, within twelve months of the due date of the renewal, reinstate the license by paying the license fee that would have been paid had the license been renewed in a timely manner plus a penalty of twenty-five dollars per month that the license was expired.

6. The license shall contain the name, address, identification number of the insurance producer, the date of issuance, the lines of authority, the expiration date and any other information the director deems necessary.

[6.] **7.** Insurance producers shall inform the director by any means acceptable to the director of a change of address within thirty days of the change. Failure to timely inform the director of a change in legal name or address may result in a forfeiture not to exceed the sum of ten dollars per month.

[7.] **8.** In order to assist the director in the performance of his or her duties, the director may contract with nongovernmental entities, including the National Association of Insurance Commissioners or any affiliates or subsidiaries that the organization oversees or through any other method the director deems appropriate, to perform any ministerial functions, including the collection of fees, related to producer licensing that the director may deem appropriate.

[8.] **9.** Any bank or trust company in the sale or issuance of insurance products or services shall be subject to the insurance laws of this state and rules adopted by the department of insurance.

[9.] **10.** A licensed insurance producer who is unable to comply with license renewal procedures due to military service or some other extenuating circumstance, such as a long-term medical disability, may request a waiver of those procedures. The producer may also request a waiver of any other fine or sanction imposed for failure to comply with renewal procedures.

375.065. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the director may license credit insurance producers by issuing individual licenses to each credit insurance producer or by issuing an organizational credit entity license to a resident or nonresident applicant who has complied with the requirements of this section. An organizational credit entity license authorizes the employees of the licensee who are at least eighteen years of age, acting on behalf of and supervised by the licensee and whose compensation is not primarily paid on a commission basis to act as insurance producers for the following types of insurance:

- (1) Credit life insurance;
- (2) Credit accident and health insurance;
- (3) Credit property insurance;
- (4) Credit [involuntary unemployment] **mortgage life** insurance;
- (5) **Credit mortgage disability insurance;**
- (6) **Credit involuntary unemployment insurance;**
- (7) Any other form of credit or credit-related insurance approved by the director.

2. To obtain an organizational credit entity license, an applicant shall submit to the director the uniform business entity application along with a fee of one hundred dollars. All applications shall include the following information:

(1) The name of the business entity, the business address or addresses of the business entity and the type of ownership of the business entity. If a business entity is a partnership or unincorporated association, the application shall contain the name and address of every person or corporation having a financial interest in or owning any part of the business entity. If the business entity is a corporation, the application shall contain the names and addresses of all officers and directors of the corporation. If the business entity is a limited liability company, the application shall contain the names and addresses of all members and officers of the limited liability company;

(2) A list of all persons employed by the business entity and to whom it pays any salary or commission for the sale, solicitation, negotiation or procurement of any contracts of credit life, credit accident and health, credit involuntary unemployment, credit leave of absence, credit property, **credit mortgage life, credit mortgage disability** or any other form of credit or credit-related insurance approved by the director. Any changes in the list of employees of the business entity due to hiring or termination or any other reason shall be submitted to the director within ten days of the change.

3. All persons included on the list referenced in subdivision (2) of subsection 2 of this section shall be deemed insurance producers pursuant to the provisions of subsection 1 of section 375.014 for the authorized lines of credit insurance, and shall be deemed licensed insurance producers for the purposes of section 375.141, notwithstanding the fact that individual licenses are not issued to those persons included on the business entity application list.

4. Upon receipt of a completed application and payment of the requisite fees, the director, if satisfied that an applicant has complied with all license requirements contained in this section, shall issue the applicant an organizational credit business entity license which shall remain in effect for one year or until suspended or revoked by the director, or until the organizational credit business entity ceases to operate as a legal entity in this state. Each organizational credit business entity shall renew its license annually, on or before the anniversary date of the original issuance of the license, by:

(1) Paying a renewal fee of fifty dollars;

(2) Providing the director a list of all employees selling, soliciting, negotiating and procuring credit insurance, and paying a fee of eighteen dollars per each employee.

5. Licenses of organizational credit business entities which are not timely renewed shall expire on the anniversary date of the original issuance. An organizational credit business entity that allows the license to expire may, within twelve months of the due date of the renewal, reinstate the license by paying the license fee that would have been paid had the license been renewed in a timely manner plus a penalty of twenty- five dollars per month that the license was expired.

6. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, this section shall not be construed

to prohibit an insurance company from paying a commission or providing another form of remuneration to a duly licensed organizational credit business entity.

7. The director shall have the power to promulgate such rules and regulations as are necessary to implement the provisions of this section. No rule or portion of a rule promulgated pursuant to the authority of this section shall become effective unless it has been promulgated pursuant to the provisions of chapter 536, RSMo.

8. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the director may license credit insurance agents by issuing individual licenses to such agents or by issuing an organizational credit agency license to a resident or nonresident applicant who has complied with the requirements of this section. An organizational credit agency license authorizes the licensee's employees who are at least eighteen years of age, acting on behalf of and supervised by the licensee and whose compensation is not primarily paid on a commission basis to act as agents for the following types of insurance:

- (1) Credit life insurance;**
- (2) Credit accident and health insurance;**
- (3) Credit property insurance;**
- (4) Credit involuntary unemployment insurance;**
- (5) Credit involuntary unemployment insurance;**
- (6) Any other form of credit or credit-related insurance approved by the director.**

9. To obtain an organizational credit agency license, an applicant shall submit to the director an application in a form prescribed by the director along with a fee of one hundred dollars. All applications shall include the following information:

(1) The name of the agency, the business address or addresses of the agency and the type of ownership of the agency. If an agency is a partnership or unincorporated association, the application shall contain the name and address of every person or corporation having a financial interest in or owning any part of such agency. If an agency is a corporation, the application shall contain the names and addresses of all officers and directors of the corporation. If the agency is a limited liability company, the application shall contain the names and addresses of all members and officers of the limited liability company;

(2) A list of all persons employed by the agency and to whom the agency pays any salary or commission for the solicitation or negotiation of any contracts of credit life, credit accident and health, credit involuntary unemployment, credit leave of absence, credit property, credit mortgage life, credit mortgage disability or any other form of credit or credit-related insurance approved by the director.

10. An organizational credit agency authorized pursuant to this section shall be deemed a licensed agency for the purposes of subsection 1 of section 375.061 and section 375.141. All

persons included on the list referenced in subdivision (2) of subsection 2 of this section shall be deemed licensed agents pursuant to the provision of section 375.016 for the authorized lines of credit insurance, and shall be deemed licensed agents for the purposes of section 375.141, notwithstanding the fact that individual licenses are not issued to those persons included on such list.

11. Upon receipt of a completed application and payment of the requisite fees, the director, if satisfied that an applicant organizational credit agency has complied with all license requirements contained in this section, shall issue the applicant an organizational credit agency license which shall remain in effect for one year or until suspended or revoked by the director, or until the agency ceases to operate as a legal entity in this state. Each organizational credit agency shall renew its license annually, on or before the anniversary date of the original issuance of the license, by:

- (1) Paying a renewal fee of fifty dollars;
- (2) Providing the director a list of all employees soliciting, negotiating and procuring credit insurance, and paying a fee of eighteen dollars per each such employee.

12. Licenses which are not timely renewed shall expire thirty days after the anniversary date of the original issuance. The director shall assess a penalty of twenty-five dollars per month if a formerly licensed credit agency operates as such without a current license.

13. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, this section shall not be construed to prohibit an insurance company from paying a commission or providing another form of remuneration to a duly licensed organizational credit agency.

14. The director shall have the power to promulgate such rules and regulations as are necessary to implement the provisions of this section. No rule or portion of a rule promulgated pursuant to the authority of this section shall become effective unless it has been promulgated pursuant to the provisions of chapter 536, RSMo.

15. The provisions of subsections 1 to 7 of this section shall become effective January 1, 2003, and the provisions of subsections 8 to 14 of this section shall terminate December 31, 2002.

[375.065. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the director may license credit insurance agents by issuing individual licenses to such agents or by issuing an organizational credit agency license to a resident or nonresident applicant who has complied with the requirements of this section. An organizational credit agency license authorizes the licensee's employees who are at least eighteen years of age, acting on behalf of and supervised by the licensee and whose compensation is not primarily paid on a commission basis to act as agents for the following types of insurance:

- (1) Credit life insurance;
- (2) Credit accident and health insurance;
- (3) Credit property insurance;
- (4) Credit involuntary unemployment insurance;

(5) Any other form of credit or credit-related insurance approved by the director.

2. To obtain an organizational credit agency license, an applicant shall submit to the director an application in a form prescribed by the director along with a fee of one hundred dollars. All applications shall include the following information:

(1) The name of the agency, the business address or addresses of the agency and the type of ownership of the agency. If an agency is a partnership or unincorporated association, the application shall contain the name and address of every person or corporation having a financial interest in or owning any part of such agency. If an agency is a corporation, the application shall contain the names and addresses of all officers and directors of the corporation. If the agency is a limited liability company, the application shall contain the names and addresses of all members and officers of the limited liability company;

(2) A list of all persons employed by the agency and to whom the agency pays any salary or commission for the solicitation or negotiation of any contracts of credit life, credit accident and health, credit involuntary unemployment, credit leave of absence, credit property or any other form of credit or credit-related insurance approved by the director.

3. An organizational credit agency authorized pursuant to this section shall be deemed a licensed agency for the purposes of subsection 1 of section 375.061 and section 375.141. All persons included on the list referenced in subdivision (2) of subsection 2 of this section shall be deemed licensed agents pursuant to the provision of section 375.016 for the authorized lines of credit insurance, and shall be deemed licensed agents for the purposes of section 375.141, notwithstanding the fact that individual licenses are not issued to those persons included on such list.

4. Upon receipt of a completed application and payment of the requisite fees, the director, if satisfied that an applicant organizational credit agency has complied with all license requirements contained in this section, shall issue the applicant an organizational credit agency license which shall remain in effect for one year or until suspended or revoked by the director, or until the agency ceases to operate as a legal entity in this state. Each organizational credit agency shall renew its license annually, on or before the anniversary date of the original issuance of the license, by:

(1) Paying a renewal fee of fifty dollars;

(2) Providing the director a list of all employees soliciting, negotiating and procuring credit insurance, and paying a fee of eighteen dollars per each such employee.

5. Licenses which are not timely renewed shall expire thirty days after the anniversary date of the original issuance. The director shall assess a penalty of twenty-five dollars per month if a formerly licensed credit agency operates as such without a current license.

6. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, this section shall not be construed to prohibit an insurance company from paying a commission or providing another form of remuneration to a duly licensed organizational credit agency.

7. The director shall have the power to promulgate such rules and regulations as are necessary to implement the provisions of this section. No rule or portion of a rule promulgated pursuant to the authority of this section shall become effective unless it has been promulgated pursuant to the provisions of chapter 536, RSMo.]

400.9-303. (a) This section applies to goods covered by a certificate of title, even if there is no other relationship between the jurisdiction under whose certificate of title the goods are covered and the goods or the debtor.

(b) Goods become covered by a certificate of title when a valid application for the certificate of title and the applicable fee are delivered to the appropriate authority. Goods cease to be covered by a certificate of title at the earlier of the time the certificate of title ceases to be effective under the law of the issuing jurisdiction or the time the goods become covered subsequently by a certificate of title issued by another jurisdiction.

(c) The local law of the jurisdiction under whose certificate of title the goods are covered governs perfection, the effect of perfection or nonperfection, and the priority of a security interest in goods covered by a certificate of title from the time the goods become covered by the certificate of title until the goods cease to be covered by the certificate of title.

(d) When a notice of lien is filed in accordance with chapter 301 or 306, RSMo, then the lien is perfected and this chapter shall not govern perfection or nonperfection or the priority of the lien even though a valid application for a certificate of title and the applicable fee was not delivered to the appropriate authority or the certificate of title was not issued by such authority.

(e) Article 9 of this chapter shall not apply to liens on manufactured homes perfected in accordance with sections 700.350 to 700.390, RSMo, and the perfection or nonperfection, the priority and termination of the lien shall be governed by those sections, except liens or encumbrances on manufactured homes perfected pursuant to article 9 of this chapter, after June 30, 2001, and before August 28, 2002, and the perfection or nonperfection, the priority, termination, rights, duties, and interests flowing from them are and shall remain valid and may be terminated, completed, consummated, or enforced as required or permitted by article 9 of this chapter, provided such liens on such manufactured homes are not perfected in accordance with sections 700.350 to 700.390, RSMo, however when conflicting lienholders file liens on the same manufactured home, the lien filed under sections 700.350 to 700.390, RSMo, shall have priority over the lien filed under article 9 of this chapter, for the time period after June 30, 2001, and before August 28, 2002.

408.140. 1. No further or other charge or amount whatsoever shall be directly or indirectly charged, contracted for or received for interest, service charges or other fees as an incident to any such extension of credit except as provided and regulated by sections 367.100 to 367.200, RSMo, and except:

(1) On loans for thirty days or longer which are other than "open-end credit" as such term is defined in the federal Consumer Credit Protection Act and regulations thereunder, a fee, not to exceed five percent of the principal amount loaned not to exceed [fifty] **seventy-five** dollars may be charged by the lender; however, no such fee shall be permitted on any extension, refinance, restructure or renewal of any such loan, unless any investigation is made on the application to extend, refinance, restructure or renew the loan;

(2) The lawful fees actually and necessarily paid out by the lender to any public officer for filing, recording, or releasing in any public office any instrument securing the loan, which fees may be collected

when the loan is made or at any time thereafter; however, premiums for insurance in lieu of perfecting a security interest required by the lender may be charged if the premium does not exceed the fees which would otherwise be payable;

(3) If the contract so provides, a charge for late payment on each installment or minimum payment in default for a period of not less than fifteen days in an amount not to exceed five percent of each installment due or the minimum payment due or twenty-five dollars, whichever is less; except that, a minimum charge of ten dollars may be made. If the contract so provides, a charge for late payment on each twenty-five dollars or less installment in default for a period of not less than fifteen days shall not exceed five dollars;

(4) If the contract so provides, a charge for late payment for a single payment note in default for a period of not less than fifteen days in an amount not to exceed five percent of the payment due; provided that, the late charge for a single payment note shall not exceed fifty dollars;

(5) Charges or premiums for insurance written in connection with any loan against loss of or damage to property or against liability arising out of ownership or use of property as provided in section 367.170, RSMo; however, notwithstanding any other provision of law, with the consent of the borrower, such insurance may cover property all or part of which is pledged as security for the loan, and charges or premiums for insurance providing life, health, accident, or involuntary unemployment coverage;

(6) Charges assessed by any institution for processing a refused instrument plus a handling fee of not more than fifteen dollars;

(7) If the contract or promissory note, signed by the borrower, provides for attorney fees, and if it is necessary to bring suit, such attorney fees may not exceed fifteen percent of the amount due and payable under such contract or promissory note, together with any court costs assessed. The attorney fees shall only be applicable where the contract or promissory note is referred for collection to an attorney, and is not handled by a salaried employee of the holder of the contract;

(8) Provided the debtor agrees in writing, the lender may collect a fee in advance for allowing the debtor to defer up to three monthly loan payments, so long as the fee is no more than the lesser of fifty dollars or ten percent of the loan payments deferred, no extensions are made until the first loan payment is collected and no more than one deferral in a twelve-month period is agreed to and collected on any one loan[.]; this [section] **subdivision** applies to nonprecomputed loans only and does not affect any other [sections] **subdivision**[.];

(9) If the open-end credit contract is tied to a transaction account in a depository institution, such account is in the institution's assets and such contract provides for loans of thirty-one days or longer which are "open-end credit", as such term is defined in the federal Consumer Credit Protection Act and regulations thereunder, the creditor may charge a credit advance fee of the lesser of twenty-five dollars or five percent of the credit advanced from time to time from the line of credit; such credit advance fee may be added to the open-end credit

outstanding along with any interest, and shall not be considered the unlawful compounding of interest as that term is defined in section 408.120.

2. Other provisions of law to the contrary notwithstanding, an open-end credit contract under which a credit card is issued by a company, financial institution, savings and loan or other credit issuing company whose credit card operations are located in Missouri may charge an annual fee, provided that no finance charge shall be assessed on new purchases other than cash advances if such purchases are paid for within twenty-five days of the date of the periodic statement therefor.

3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, in addition to charges allowed pursuant to section 408.100, an open-end credit contract provided by a company, financial institution, savings and loan or other credit issuing company which is regulated pursuant to this chapter may charge an annual fee not to exceed fifty dollars.

408.556. 1. In any action brought by a lender against a borrower arising from default, the petition shall allege the facts of the borrower's default, facts sufficient to show compliance with the provisions of sections [400.9-501 to 400.9-507] **400.9-601 to 400.9-629**, RSMo, which provisions are hereby deemed applicable to all credit transactions, with respect to any sale or other disposition of collateral for the credit transaction, the amount to which the lender is entitled, and an indication of how that amount was determined.

2. A default judgment may not be entered in the action in favor of the lender unless the petition is verified by the lender, or sworn testimony, by affidavit or otherwise, is adduced showing that the lender is entitled to the relief demanded.

3. If a lender takes possession or voluntarily accepts surrender of goods in which the lender has a purchase money security interest to secure a credit transaction in the principal amount of less than five hundred dollars, the borrower is not liable to the lender for the unpaid balance.

4. Following any disposition of collateral pursuant to the provisions of [section 400.9-504] **sections 400.9-601 to 400.9-629**, RSMo, the lender shall be entitled to recover from the borrower the deficiency, if any, only if the amount financed in the transaction was more than five hundred dollars and the amount remaining unpaid at the time of default is three hundred dollars or more.

408.557. [1.] When a lender sells or otherwise disposes of collateral in a transaction in which an action for a deficiency may be commenced against the borrower, prior to bringing any such action or upon written request of the borrower, the lender shall give the borrower the notice [described in this section. A lender gives notice to the borrower under this section when he delivers the notice to the borrower or mails the notice to him at his last known address.

2. The notice shall be in writing and conspicuously state:

(1) The name, address and telephone number of the lender to whom payment of any deficiency is to be made;

(2) An identification of the goods sold or otherwise disposed of;

- (3) The date of sale or other disposition;
- (4) The nature of the disposition if other than a sale, or, if a sale, whether or not the goods were sold at public auction and the name and address of the person who conducted the auction;
- (5) The amount due the lender immediately prior to the disposition after deducting the amount of any refund of interest and, if known to the creditor, insurance premiums;
- (6) The sale price;
- (7) Expenses incurred by the lender permitted to be deducted from the sale price before application to the debt pursuant to sections 400.9-501 to 400.9-507, RSMo, itemized and identified to show the nature of each such expense; and
- (8) The remaining deficiency, or surplus, as of the date of sale, computed by subtracting item (7) from item (6) and subtracting the difference so determined, if more than zero, from item (5)] **provided in section 400.9-614, RSMo, for consumer goods transactions or section 400.9-613, RSMo, for all other transactions that are not consumer goods transactions.**

409.204. (a) The commissioner may by order deny, suspend, or revoke any registration or bar or censure any registrant or any officer, director, partner or person occupying a similar status or performing similar functions for a registrant, from employment with a registered broker-dealer or investment adviser, or restrict or limit a registrant as to any function or activity of the business for which registration is required in this state, if [he] **the commissioner** finds (1) that the order is in the public interest and (2) that the applicant or registrant or, in the case of a broker-dealer or investment adviser, any partner, officer, or director, any person occupying a similar status or performing similar functions, or any person directly or indirectly controlling the broker-dealer or investment adviser:

(A) Has filed an application for registration which as of its effective date, or as of any date after filing in the case of an order denying effectiveness, was incomplete in any material respect or contained any statement which was, in light of the circumstances under which it was made, false or misleading with respect to any material fact;

(B) Has willfully violated or willfully failed to comply with any provision of sections 409.101 to 409.419 or a predecessor act or any rule or order [under] **pursuant to** sections 409.101 to 409.419 or a predecessor act;

(C) Has been convicted, within the past ten years, of any misdemeanor involving a security or any aspect of the securities business, or any felony;

(D) Is permanently or temporarily enjoined by any court of competent jurisdiction from engaging in or continuing any conduct or practice involving any aspect of the securities business;

(E) Is the subject of an order of the commissioner denying, suspending, or revoking registration as a broker-dealer, agent, investment adviser, or investment adviser representative;

(F) Is the subject of an adjudication or determination, after notice and opportunity for hearing, within the past ten years by a securities or commodities agency or administrator of another state or a court

of competent jurisdiction that the person has willfully violated the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, the Investment Company Act of 1940 or the Commodity Exchange Act, or the securities or commodities law of any other state;

(G) Has engaged in dishonest or unethical practices in the securities business;

(H) Is insolvent, either in the sense that his **or her** liabilities exceed his **or her** assets or in the sense that he **or she** cannot meet [his] obligations as they mature; but the commissioner may not enter an order against a broker-dealer or investment adviser [under] **pursuant to** this clause without a finding of insolvency as to the broker-dealer or investment adviser;

(I) Is not qualified on the basis of such factors as training, experience, and knowledge of the securities business, except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) of this section;

(J) Has failed reasonably to supervise his **or her** agents or employees if he **or she** is a broker-dealer, or [his] adviser representatives or employees if [he is] an investment adviser; for the purposes of this clause no person shall be deemed to have failed reasonably to supervise any person if there have been established procedures, and a system for applying such procedures, which would reasonably be expected to prevent and detect, insofar as practicable, any such violations by such other person, and such person has reasonably discharged the duties and obligations incumbent upon him **or her** by reason of such procedures and system without reasonable cause to believe that such procedures and system were not being complied with;

(K) Has failed to pay the proper filing fee; but the commissioner may enter only a denial order [under] **pursuant to** this clause, and he **or she** shall vacate any such order when the deficiency has been corrected; or

(L) Has been denied the right to do business in the securities industry, or the person's respective authority to do business in the securities industry has been revoked by any other state, federal or foreign governmental agency or self-regulatory organization for cause, or is the subject of a final order in a criminal action for securities or fraud related violations of the law of any state, federal, or foreign governmental unit, or within the last ten years the person has been the subject of a final order in a civil, injunctive or administrative action for securities or fraud related violations of the law of any state, federal, or foreign governmental unit.

[An agent registered in Missouri transferring from one Missouri registered broker-dealer to another Missouri registered broker-dealer shall automatically have a temporary permit to transact securities business for one hundred twenty days following the date their application becomes complete and nondeficient, unless the commissioner has issued an order of denial or summary postponement under this section. The one hundred twenty- day temporary permit creates no property right for the agent or the broker dealer. During the one hundred twenty-day temporary permit the agent's application may be denied or summarily postponed under this section by the commissioner; however, if no denial or postponement

has been entered during the period of the temporary permit, the agent will have a registration in Missouri. The commissioner shall have one hundred twenty days from the date of an initial or renewal registration in which to issue a revocation or suspension on the basis of a fact or transaction which was known to him when the registration became effective.]

(b) The following provisions govern the application of section 409.204(a)(2)(I):

(1) The commissioner may not enter an order against a broker-dealer on the basis of the lack of qualification of any person other than (A) the broker-dealer himself if he **or she** is an individual or (B) an agent of the broker-dealer.

(2) The commissioner may not enter an order against an investment adviser on the basis of the lack of qualification of any person other than (A) the investment adviser himself if he is an individual or (B) an investment adviser representative.

(3) The commissioner may not enter an order solely on the basis of lack of experience if the applicant or registrant is qualified by training or knowledge or both.

(4) The commissioner shall consider that an agent who will work under the supervision of a registered broker-dealer need not have the same qualifications as a broker-dealer and that an investment adviser representative who will work under the supervision of a registered investment adviser need not have the same qualifications as an investment adviser.

(5) The commissioner shall consider that an investment adviser is not necessarily qualified solely on the basis of experience as a broker-dealer or agent. When [he] **the commissioner** finds that an applicant for initial or renewal registration as a broker-dealer is not qualified as an investment adviser, [he] **the commissioner** may by order condition the applicant's registration as a broker-dealer upon [his] **the applicant** not transacting business in this state as an investment adviser.

(6) The commissioner may by rule provide for an examination, including an examination developed or approved by an organization of securities administrators, which examination may be written or oral or both, to be taken by any class of or all applicants, as well as persons who represent or will represent an investment adviser in doing any of the acts which make him **or her** an investment adviser; provided, however, that no examination may be required of any person (1) who was registered as a broker-dealer or as an agent or who was a general partner or officer of a registered broker-dealer January 1, 1968, and (2) who has been continuously registered [under] **pursuant to** this law since that time. The commissioner may by rule or order waive the examination requirement as to a person or class of persons if the commissioner determines that the examination is not necessary for the protection of advisory clients.

(c) The commissioner may by order summarily postpone or suspend registration pending final determination of any proceeding [under] **pursuant to** this section, including a proceeding to determine the completeness of an application or where the commissioner is requesting additional information regarding the application. Upon the entry of the order, the commissioner shall promptly notify the applicant or registrant, as well as the employer or prospective employer if the applicant or registrant is an agent or

investment adviser representative, that it has been entered and of the reasons therefor and that within fifteen days after the receipt of a written request the matter will be set down for hearing. If no hearing is requested and none is ordered by the commissioner, the order will remain in effect until it is modified or vacated by the commissioner. If hearing is requested or ordered, the commissioner, after notice of and opportunity for hearing, may modify or vacate the order or extend it until final determination. (d) If the commissioner finds that any registrant or applicant for registration is no longer in existence or has ceased to do business as a broker-dealer, agent, investment adviser or investment adviser representative, or is subject to an adjudication of mental incompetence or to the control of a committee, conservator, or guardian, or cannot be located after reasonable search, the commissioner may by order cancel the registration or application.

(e) Withdrawal from registration as a broker-dealer, agent, investment adviser or investment adviser representative becomes effective thirty days after receipt of an application to withdraw or within such shorter period of time as the commissioner may determine, unless a revocation or suspension proceeding is pending when the application is filed or a proceeding to revoke or suspend or to impose conditions upon the withdrawal is instituted within thirty days after the application is filed. If a proceeding is pending or instituted, withdrawal becomes effective at such time and upon such conditions as the commissioner by order determines. If no proceeding is pending or instituted and withdrawal automatically becomes effective, the commissioner may nevertheless institute a revocation or suspension proceeding [under] **pursuant to** section 409.204(a)(2)(B) within one year after withdrawal became effective and enter a revocation or suspension order as of the last date on which registration was effective.

(f) (1) If a proceeding is instituted to revoke or suspend a registration of any agent, broker-dealer [or], investment adviser [under], **or investment adviser representative pursuant to** sections 409.101 to 409.419, the commissioner shall refer the case to the administrative hearing commission. The administrative hearing commission shall conduct hearings and make findings of fact and conclusions of law in such cases. The commissioner shall have the burden of proving a ground for suspension or revocation [under] **pursuant to** sections 409.101 to 409.419.

(2) The administrative hearing commission shall conduct hearings and make findings of fact and conclusions of law in those cases wherein a person files a petition with the commission, which petition states that the commissioner has denied any registration of any agent, broker-dealer or investment adviser [under] **pursuant to** sections 409.101 to 409.419.

(3) Upon receipt of a written complaint or petition filed pursuant to subsections (1) and (2) of this subsection (f), the administrative hearing commission shall cause a copy of the complaint or petition to be served upon the appropriate parties in person or by certified mail, together with a notice of the place of and date upon which the hearing on the complaint or petition will be held.

(4) Hearing procedures, action by the commissioner in revoking, suspending or denying any registration of any agent, broker-dealer or investment adviser hereunder, judicial review of the decisions

of the commissioner and of the administrative hearing commission, and all other procedural matters hereunder shall be governed by the provisions of sections 621.015 to 621.193, RSMo.

(g) An agent or investment adviser representative registered in this state transferring from one Missouri registered broker-dealer or investment adviser to another Missouri registered broker-dealer or investment adviser shall automatically have a temporary registration to transact securities business for thirty days following the date the application becomes complete and nondeficient, unless the commissioner has withdrawn the temporary registration or issued an order of denial or summary postponement pursuant to this section. The thirty-day temporary registration creates no property right for the agent, broker-dealer, investment adviser, or investment adviser's representative. During the thirty-day temporary registration, the agent's or investment adviser's application may be denied or summarily postponed by the commissioner pursuant to this section; however, if no denial or postponement has been entered during the period of temporary registration, the agent or investment adviser representative shall have a registration in this state. However, the registration of the transferring agent or investment adviser representative is immediately effective as of the date the new employment or association began, if the application contains no new or amended disciplinary disclosure within the preceding five years.

(h) The commissioner shall have one hundred twenty days from the date of an initial or renewal registration in which to institute a proceeding to revoke or suspend a registration of any agent, broker-dealer, investment adviser, or investment adviser representative because of a fact or transaction that was known by the commissioner when the registration became effective.

409.402. (a) The following securities are exempted from sections 409.301 and 409.403:

(1) Any security (including a revenue obligation) issued or guaranteed by the United States, any state, any political subdivision of a state, or any agency or corporate or other instrumentality of one or more of the foregoing; or any certificate of deposit for any of the foregoing;

(2) Any security issued or guaranteed by Canada, any Canadian province, any political subdivision of any such province, any agency or corporate or other instrumentality of one or more of the foregoing, or any other foreign government with which the United States currently maintains diplomatic relations, if the security is recognized as a valid obligation by the issuer or guarantor;

(3) Any security issued by and representing an interest in or a debt of, or guaranteed by, any bank organized [under] **pursuant to** the laws of the United States, or any bank, savings institution, or trust company organized and supervised [under] **pursuant to** the laws of any state;

(4) Any security issued by and representing an interest in or a debt of, or guaranteed by, any federal savings and loan association, or any building and loan or similar association organized [under] **pursuant to** the laws of any state and authorized to do business in this state;

(5) Any security issued by an agricultural cooperative corporation organized [under] **pursuant to**

the laws of this state and operated as an agricultural "cooperative association" if the commissioner is notified in writing thirty days, or such shorter period of time as the commissioner may by rule or order specify, before any such security is sold or offered for sale other than in transactions exempted [under] **pursuant to** subsection (b) [hereof] **of this section**, which notification shall contain the form of prospectus or other sales literature intended to be used in connection with the offering of such security together with financial statements;

(6) Any security issued or guaranteed by any federal credit union or any credit union, industrial loan association, or similar association organized and supervised [under] **pursuant to** the laws of this state;

(7) Any security issued or guaranteed by any railroad, other common carrier, public utility, or holding company which is (A) subject to the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission; (B) a registered holding company [under] **pursuant to** the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 or a subsidiary of such a company within the meaning of that act; (C) regulated in respect of its rates and charges by a governmental authority of the United States or any state; or (D) regulated in respect of the issuance or guarantee of the security by a governmental authority of the United States, any state, Canada, or any Canadian province;

(8) Any security listed or approved for listing upon notice of issuance on the New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange, or the Midwest Stock Exchange or any other duly organized stock exchange approved by the commissioner by rule or order; any other security of the same issuer which is of senior or substantially equal rank, any security called for by subscription rights or warrants so listed or approved; or any warrant or right to purchase or subscribe to any of the foregoing;

(9) Any security issued by any person organized and operated not for private profit but exclusively for religious, educational, benevolent, charitable, fraternal, social, athletic, or reformatory purposes, or as a chamber of commerce or trade or professional association if the commissioner is notified in writing thirty days, or such shorter period of time as the commissioner may by rule or order specify, before any such security is sold or offered for sale other than in transactions exempted [under] **pursuant to** subsection (b) [hereof] **of this section**;

(10) Any commercial paper which arises out of a current transaction or the proceeds of which have been or are to be used for current transactions, and which evidences an obligation to pay cash within nine months of the date of issuance, exclusive of days of grace, or any renewal of such paper which is likewise limited, or any guarantee of such paper or of any such renewal;

(11) Any security offered, sold, issued, distributed or transferred in connection with an employees' stock ownership, savings, pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, or similar benefit plan or trust (including a self-employed persons retirement plan), provided, in the case of plans or trusts which are not qualified [under] **pursuant to** section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and which provide for contributions by employees, if the commissioner is notified in writing thirty days before the inception of the plan or, with respect to plans which are in effect on January 1, 1968, within sixty days thereafter (or within

thirty days before they are reopened if they are closed on January 1, 1968). The commissioner may for good cause shown accept written notification at any time before the issuance of any such security in this state or any security offered, sold, issued, distributed or transferred in connection with an employees' stock purchase or stock option plan. In the case of issuers who do not have a class of securities registered [under] **pursuant to** section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 the commissioner may for good cause shown accept notification in writing before the first issuance of interests or participations under a stock purchase plan or before the first exercise of options under a stock option plan.

(b) The following transactions are exempted from sections 409.301 and 409.403 except that no transaction in a certificate of interest or participation, including a limited partnership interest, in an oil, gas or mining title or lease, or in payments out of production or under such a title or lease shall be so exempted:

(1) Any isolated nonissuer transaction, whether effected through a broker-dealer or not;

(2) Any nonissuer distribution of an outstanding security if (A) a recognized securities manual contains the names of the issuer's officers and directors, a balance sheet of the issuer as of a date within eighteen months, and a profit and loss statement for either the fiscal year preceding that date or the most recent year of operations, or (B) the security has a fixed maturity or a fixed interest or dividend provision and there has been no default during the current fiscal year or within the three preceding fiscal years, or during the existence of the issuer and any predecessors if less than three years, in the payment of principal, interest, or dividends on the security;

(3) Any nonissuer transaction effected by or through a registered broker-dealer pursuant to an unsolicited order to buy if the broker-dealer acts as agent for the purchaser and receives no commission or other compensation from any source other than the purchase; but the commissioner may by rule require that the purchaser acknowledge upon a specified form that his **or her** order to buy was unsolicited, and that a signed copy of each such form be preserved by the broker-dealer for a specified period;

(4) Any transaction between the issuer or other person on whose behalf the offering is made and an underwriter, or among underwriters;

(5) Any transaction in a bond or other evidence of indebtedness secured by a real or chattel mortgage or deed of trust, or by an agreement for the sale of real estate or chattels, if the entire mortgage, deed of trust, or agreement, together with all the bonds or other evidences of indebtedness secured thereby, is offered and sold as a unit;

(6) Any transaction by an executor, administrator, sheriff, marshal, receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, guardian, or conservator;

(7) Any transaction executed by a bona fide pledgee without any purpose of evading this act;

(8) Any offer or sale to a bank, savings institution, trust company, insurance company, investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, pension or profitsharing trust, or other financial institution or institutional buyer, or to a broker-dealer, whether the purchaser is acting for itself or in some fiduciary capacity;

(9) Any transaction by an issuer in a security of its own issue if immediately thereafter the total number of persons who are known to the issuer to have any direct or indirect record or beneficial interest in any of its securities (but not including persons with whom transactions have been exempted by paragraph (8) of this subsection) does not exceed twenty-five and if no commission or other remuneration is paid or given to anyone for procuring or soliciting the transaction;

(10) Any transaction by an issuer in a security of its own issue if (A) during the twelve months' period ending immediately after such transaction the issuer will have made no more than fifteen transactions exempted by this paragraph (other than transactions also exempted by paragraphs (8) and (9), and (B) the issuer reasonably believes that the buyer is purchasing for investment and the buyer so represents in writing and (C) no commission or other remuneration is paid or given to anyone for procuring or soliciting the sale; but the commissioner may by rule or order, as to any security or transaction or any type of security or transaction, withdraw or further condition this exemption, or increase or decrease the number of prior transactions permitted by clause (A) or waive the conditions in clauses (B) or (C) with or without the substitution of a limitation on remuneration;

(11) Any transaction pursuant to an offer to existing security holders of the issuer, including persons who at the time of the transaction are holders of convertible securities, nontransferable warrants, or transferable warrants exercisable within not more than ninety days of their issuance, if (A) no commission or other remuneration (other than a standby commission) is paid or given directly or indirectly for soliciting any security holder in this state, or (B) the issuer first files a notice specifying the terms of the offer and the commissioner does not by order disallow the exemption within the next five full business days;

(12) Any offer (but not a sale) of a security for which registration statements have been filed [under] **pursuant to** both this act and the Securities Act of 1933 if no stop order or refusal order is in effect and no public proceeding or examination looking toward such an order is pending [under] **pursuant to** either act;

(13) Any nonissuer transaction by a person who does not control, or who is not controlled by or under common control with, the issuer in a security which has been (and securities which are of the same class as securities of the same issuer which have been) either registered for sale [under] **pursuant to** the laws of this state regulating the sale of securities or lawfully sold in this state as a security exempt from such registration;

(14) Any nonissuer transaction in a security which at the time of such transaction would be eligible for registration by notification;

(15) Any nonissuer transaction by a person who does not control, and is not controlled by or under common control with, the issuer if (i) the transaction is at a price reasonably related to the current market price, and (ii) the security is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission [under] **pursuant to** section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the issuer files reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to section 13 of that act;

(16) Any patronage distributions of an agricultural cooperative corporation received by a patron or member in the form of capital stock, revolving fund certificate, retain certificate, certificate of indebtedness, letter of advice, or other written notice.

(c) The commissioner may by rule or order exempt from sections 409.301 and 409.403 any other transaction not exempted in subsection (b), and may by order withdraw or condition the exemption as [he] **the commissioner** deems necessary in the public interest.

(d) The commissioner may by order deny or revoke any exemption specified in clause (9) or (11) of subsection (a) or in subsection (b) with respect to a specific security or transaction. No such order may be entered without appropriate prior notice to all interested parties, opportunity for hearing, and written findings of fact and conclusions of law, except that the commissioner may by order summarily deny or revoke any of the specified exemptions pending final determination of any proceeding [under] **pursuant to** this subsection. Upon the entry of a summary order, the commissioner shall promptly notify all interested parties that it has been entered and of the reasons therefor and that within fifteen days of the receipt of a written request the matter will be set down for hearing. If no hearing is requested and none is ordered by the commissioner the order will remain in effect until it is modified or vacated by the commissioner. If a hearing is requested or ordered, the commissioner, after notice of and opportunity for hearing to all interested persons, may modify or vacate the order or extend it until final determination. No order [under] **pursuant to** this subsection may operate retroactively. No person may be considered to have violated section 409.301 or 409.403 by reason of any offer or sale effected after the entry of an order [under] **pursuant to** this subsection if he **or she** sustains the burden of proof that he **or she** did not know, and in the exercise of reasonable care could not have known, of the order.

(e) The commissioner may by order after a hearing deny or revoke any exemption for a security issued by an agricultural cooperative corporation not qualifying [under] **pursuant to** clause (5) of subsection (a).

(f) In any proceeding [under] **pursuant to** this act, the burden of proving an exemption, **qualification as a federal covered security**, or an exception from a definition is upon the person claiming it.

(g) A person required to file for an exemption [under] **pursuant to** this section shall pay a fee not to exceed one hundred dollars.

454.516. 1. The director or IV-D agency may cause a lien pursuant to subsection 2 of this section or the obligee may cause a lien pursuant to subsection [9] **8** of this section for unpaid and delinquent child support to [be placed upon] **block the issuance of a certificate of ownership for** motor vehicles, motor boats, outboard motors, manufactured homes and trailers that are registered in the name of a delinquent child support obligor[, if the title to the property is held by a lienholder].

2. The director or IV-D agency shall notify the department of revenue with the required information necessary to impose a lien pursuant to this section by filing a notice of lien, and the department of revenue

shall notify the lienholder of the existence of such lien.

3. The department of revenue shall not register the lien unless:

(1) The director of revenue or the director's designee determines that the obligor has unpaid child support which exceeds one thousand dollars;

(2) The property has a value of more than three thousand dollars as determined by current industry publications that provide such estimates to dealers in the business, and the property's year of manufacture is within seven years of the date of filing of the lien except in the case of a motor vehicle that has been designated a historic vehicle;

(3) The property has no more than two existing liens for child support;

(4) The property has had no more than three prior liens for child support in the same calendar year.

4. In the event that a lien is placed and the obligor's total support obligation is eliminated, the director shall notify the department of revenue that the lien shall be removed.

5. Upon notification by the director that a lien exists pursuant to this section, the department of revenue shall [send a sticker of impaired title in an envelope which says prominently "important legal document" to the lienholder] **register the lien on the records of the department of revenue**. Such [sticker] **registration** shall contain the type and model of the property, the serial number of the property and the identification number of the obligor [and shall be properly affixed to the certificate of title by the lienholder].

6. Upon notification by the director that the lien shall be removed pursuant to subsection 4 of this section, the department of revenue shall [send a void sticker to the lienholder and such void sticker shall be properly affixed to the certificate of title by the lienholder covering the impaired title sticker. Such sticker] **register such removal of lien on its datebank, that** shall contain the type and model of the property, the serial number of the property and the identification number of the obligor.

7. When [a lienholder] **the department of revenue** has received notice of a lien created by the division or IV-D agency pursuant to this section and the obligor thereafter satisfies the debt to that lienholder, the [lienholder] **department of revenue** shall mail to the division or IV-D agency the [certificate of ownership] **satisfaction of lien or encumbrance in the form required by the department of revenue** on the motor vehicle, motor boat, outboard motor, manufactured home or trailer. The division or IV-D agency may hold [the certificate of ownership] **such satisfaction** until the child support obligation is satisfied, or levy and execute on the motor vehicle, motor boat, outboard motor, manufactured home or trailer and sell same, at public sale, in order to satisfy the debt. [A lienholder shall inform dealers in the business of motor vehicles, motor boats, manufactured homes and trailers, upon request, of the existence or nonexistence of a lien imposed by the division pursuant to this section.]

8. [A good faith purchaser for value without notice of the lien or a lender without notice of the lien takes free of the lien.

9.] In cases which are not IV-D cases, to cause a lien pursuant to the provisions of this section the obligee or the obligee's attorney shall file notice of the lien with the [lienholder or payor] **department of revenue**. This notice shall have attached a certified copy of the court order with all modifications and a sworn statement by the obligee or a certified statement from the court attesting to or certifying the amount of arrearages.

9. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the department of revenue shall maintain a child support lien database that may be collected against the owner on a certificate of ownership provided for by chapters 301, 306, and 700, RSMo. To determine any existing liens for child support pursuant to this section, the lienholder, dealer, or buyer may inquire electronically into the database.

525.070. Whenever any property, effects, money or debts, belonging or owing to the defendant, shall be confessed, or found by the court or jury, to be in the hands of the garnishee, [he] **the garnishee** may, at any time before final judgment, discharge himself, by paying or delivering the same, or so much thereof as the court shall order, to the sheriff **or to the court**, from all further liability on account of the property, money or debts so paid or delivered.

700.350. 1. As used in sections 700.350 to 700.390, the term "manufactured home" shall have the same meanings given it in section 700.010 **or section 400.9-102(a)(53), RSMo.**

2. Unless excepted by section 700.375, a lien or encumbrance on a manufactured home shall not be valid against subsequent transferees or lienholders of the manufactured home who took without knowledge of the lien or encumbrance unless the lien or encumbrance is perfected as provided in sections 700.350 to 700.380.

3. A lien or encumbrance on a manufactured home is perfected by the delivery to the director of revenue, by the owner, of the existing certificate of ownership, if any, an application for a certificate of ownership containing the name and address of the lienholder and the date of his security agreement, and the required certificate of ownership fee. Such lien or encumbrance shall be perfected as of the time of its creation if the delivery of the items required in this subsection to the director of revenue is completed within thirty days thereafter, otherwise such lien or encumbrance shall be perfected as of the time of the delivery. Liens may secure future advances. The future advances may be evidenced by one or more notes or other documents evidencing indebtedness and shall not be required to be executed or delivered prior to the date of the lien securing them. The fact that a lien may secure future advances shall be clearly stated on the security agreement and noted as "subject to future advances" in the second lienholder's portion of the title application and noted on the certificate of ownership if the motor vehicle or trailer is subject to only one lien.

4. Whether a manufactured home is subject to a lien or encumbrance shall be determined by the laws of the jurisdiction where the manufactured home was when the lien or encumbrance attached, subject to the following:

(1) If the parties understood at the time the lien or encumbrances attached that the manufactured home would be kept in this state and it is brought into this state within thirty days thereafter for purposes other than transportation through this state, the validity and effect of the lien or encumbrance in this state shall be determined by the laws of this state;

(2) If the lien or encumbrance was perfected under the laws of the jurisdiction where the manufactured home was when the lien or encumbrance attached, the following rules apply:

(a) If the name of the lienholder is shown on an existing certificate of title or ownership issued by that jurisdiction, his lien or encumbrance continues perfected in this state;

(b) If the name of the lienholder is not shown on an existing certificate of title or ownership issued by the jurisdiction, the lien or encumbrance continues perfected in this state for three months after the first certificate of title of the manufactured home is issued in this state, and also thereafter if, within the three-month period, it is perfected in this state. The lien or encumbrance may also be perfected in this state after the expiration of the three-month period, in which case perfection dates from the time of perfection in this state;

(3) If the lien or encumbrance was not perfected under the laws of the jurisdiction where the manufactured home was when the lien or encumbrance attached, it may be perfected in this state, in which case perfection dates from the time of perfection in this state;

(4) A lien or encumbrance may be perfected under paragraph (b) of subdivision (2) or subdivision (3) of this subsection in the same manner as provided in subsection 3 of this section.

5. All transactions involving liens or encumbrances on manufactured homes perfected pursuant to sections 700.350 to 700.390 after June 30, 2001, and before August 28, 2002, and the rights, duties, and interests flowing from them are and shall remain valid thereafter and may be terminated, completed, consummated, or enforced as required or permitted by section 400.9-303, RSMo, or section 700.350. The changes in section 400.9-303, RSMo, and section 700.350 made through the provisions of this act are remedial and should be given that construction.

6. On new sales of a manufactured home, if the title to said home is not provided within thirty days of delivery of the home, then the sale of said home shall be voidable by the purchaser from the beginning.

700.355. [All certificates of title to a manufactured home issued by the director of revenue shall be mailed or otherwise delivered to the first lienholder named in such certificate or, if no lienholder is named, to the owner named therein.] **1. A certificate of title to the manufactured home when issued by the director of revenue shall be mailed or confirmation of such title shall be electronically transmitted or mailed to the owner shown on the face of the title of such manufactured home. Provided the lienholder submits complete and legible documents, the director of revenue shall mail confirmation or electronically confirm receipt of each notice of lien to the lienholder as soon as possible, but no later than seven business days after the filing of the notice of lien.**

2. A lienholder may elect that the director of revenue retain possession of an electronic certificate of title, and the director shall issue regulations to cover the procedure by which such election is made. Each such certificate of title shall require a separate election, unless the director provides otherwise by regulation. A subordinate lienholder shall be bound by the election of the superior lienholder with respect to the certificate involved.

3. "Electronic certificate of ownership" means any electronic record of title, including a lien or liens that may be recorded.

700.360. If an owner creates a lien or encumbrance on a manufactured home:

(1) The owner shall immediately execute the application, either in the space provided therefor on the certificate of title or on a separate form the director of revenue prescribes, to name the lienholder on the certificate of title, showing the name and address of the lienholder and the date of his security agreement, and shall cause the certificate of title, the application and the required fee to be mailed or delivered to the director of revenue. Failure of the owner to do so, **including naming the lienholder in such application**, is a class A misdemeanor;

(2) [Upon request of the owner or subordinate lienholder, a lienholder in possession of the certificate of title who receives the owner's application and required fee shall mail or deliver the certificate of title, application, and fee to the director of revenue. The delivery of the certificate of title to the director of revenue shall not affect the rights of the first lienholder under his security agreement;

(3) Upon receipt of the certificate of title, application and the required fee, the director of revenue shall issue a new certificate of title containing the name and address of the new lienholder, and mail the certificate of title to the first lienholder named in it.] **The lienholder or an authorized agent licensed pursuant to sections 301.112 to 301.119, RSMo, shall deliver to the director of revenue a notice of lien as prescribed by the director accompanied by all other necessary documentation to perfect a lien as provided in this section;**

(3) **To perfect a lien for a subordinate lienholder when a transfer of ownership occurs, the subordinate lienholder shall either mail or deliver or cause to be mailed or delivered, a completed notice of lien to the department of revenue, accompanied by authorization from the first lienholder. The owner shall ensure the subordinate lienholder is recorded on the application for title at the time the application is made to the department of revenue. To perfect a lien for a subordinate lienholder when there is no transfer of ownership, the owner or lienholder in possession of the certificate, shall either mail or deliver or cause to be mailed or delivered, the owner's application for title, certificate, notice of lien, authorization from the first lienholder and title fee to the department of revenue. The delivery of the certificate and executing a notice of authorization to add a subordinate lien does not affect the rights of the first lienholder under the security agreement;**

(4) Upon receipt of the documents and fee required in subdivision (3) of this section, the

director of revenue shall issue a new certificate of ownership containing the name and address of the new lienholder, and shall mail the certificate as prescribed in section 700.355, or if a lienholder who has elected for the director of revenue to retain possession of an electronic certificate of ownership the lienholder shall either mail or deliver to the director a notice of authorization for the director to add a subordinate lienholder to the existing certificate. Upon receipt of such authorization, a notice of lien and required documents and title fee, if applicable, from a subordinate lienholder, the director shall add the subordinate lienholder to the certificate of ownership being electronically retained by the director and provide confirmation of the addition to both lienholders.

700.370. [1.] Upon the satisfaction of a lien or encumbrance on a manufactured home [for which the certificate of title is in the possession of the lienholder], the lienholder shall, within ten days after demand, [and, in any event, within thirty days, execute a] release [of his] **the** lien or encumbrance **on the certificate or a separate document**, and mail or deliver the certificate [and release to the next lienholder named therein, or, if no other lienholder is so named] **or separate document**, to the owner or any person who delivers to the lienholder an authorization from the owner to receive the certificate **or separate document**. **Each perfected subordinate lienholder, if any, shall release such lien or encumbrance as provided in this section for the first lienholder. The release on the certificate or separate document shall be notarized.** The owner may cause the certificate of title, the release, and the required fee to be mailed or delivered to the director of revenue, who shall release the lienholder's rights on the certificate and issue a new certificate of title.

[2. Upon the satisfaction of a second or third lien or encumbrance on a manufactured home for which the certificate of title is in the possession of the first lienholder, the lienholder whose lien or encumbrance is satisfied shall, within ten days after demand, and, in any event, within thirty days, execute a release and deliver the release to the owner or any person who delivers to the lienholder an authorization from the owner to receive it. The lienholder in possession of the certificate of title shall, at the request of the owner and upon receipt of the release and the required fee, either mail or deliver the certificate, the release, and the required fee to the director of revenue, or deliver the certificate of title to the owner, or the person authorized by him, for delivery of the certificate, the release and required fee to the director of revenue, who shall release the subordinate lienholder's rights on the certificate of title and issue a new certificate of title.]

700.380. All transactions involving liens or encumbrances on manufactured homes entered into before [December 31, 1985] **August 28, 2002**, and the rights, duties, and interests flowing from such transactions shall remain valid [after December 31, 1985] **thereafter**, and may be terminated, completed, consummated, or enforced as required or permitted by any statute or other law amended or repealed by sections 700.350 to 700.380 as though such repeal or amendment had not occurred.

Section B. The repeal and reenactment of section 375.018, as originally enacted by house

committee substitute for senate substitute for senate bill no. 193, ninety-first general assembly, first regular session, shall become effective January 1, 2003.

Section C. The repeal and reenactment of sections 301.600, 301.610, 301.620, 301.630, 301.640, 301.660, 306.400, 306.405, 306.410, 306.415, 306.420, 306.430, 306.440, 454.516, 700.355, 700.360, 700.370, and 700.380 of section A of this act shall become effective July 1, 2003.

Unofficial

Bill

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