

KANSAS ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

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KANSAS ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

Agency 17 – OFFICE OF THE STATE BANK COMMISSIONER

Article 1 – DEFINITIONS

K.A.R. 17-1-1. Definitions.

As used in article 1 through article 23 of these regulations, “commissioner” means the Kansas state bank commissioner.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-701; effective Aug. 9, 1996.)

Articles 2 to 7 – RESERVED

Article 8 – FINANCIAL MODERNIZATION

K.A.R. 17-8-1. Financial subsidiaries.

- (a) Before acquiring an interest in a financial subsidiary pursuant to K.S.A. 9-1101(29), and amendments thereto, or engaging in a new activity in an existing financial subsidiary of the bank, the bank shall provide a written notice to the commissioner that contains the following information:
 - (1) If acquiring an interest in a financial subsidiary, a description of the transactions through which the bank proposes to acquire control of, or an interest in, the financial subsidiary, and the percentage of ownership proposed;
 - (2) the name and main office address of the financial subsidiary;
 - (3) a description of the current and proposed activities of the financial subsidiary; and
 - (4) if the proposal relates to an initial affiliation with a company engaged in insurance activities, a description of the type of insurance activities that the company is engaged in or plans to conduct, the name of each state where the company holds an insurance license, and the name of the state insurance regulatory authority that issued the license.

- (b) A notice filed with the commissioner shall be deemed approved on the 15th calendar day after receipt of a complete notice unless before that time the commissioner notifies the bank of any of the following:
 - (1) The acquisition of the interest in the financial subsidiary or the proposed new activity in an existing financial subsidiary is approved.

- (2) The notice will require additional review.
- (3) The bank is not approved to acquire the interest in the financial subsidiary or to engage in the proposed new activity in an existing financial subsidiary.
- (c) The aggregate consolidated total assets of all financial subsidiaries of a bank shall not exceed 45 percent of the consolidated total assets of the parent bank.
- (d) If the commissioner finds that any financial subsidiary is being operated in either an illegal or an unsafe and unsound manner, the bank may be ordered by the commissioner to take appropriate remedial action or to divest itself of its interest in the financial subsidiary.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 9-1101; effective Oct. 3, 2003.)

Article 9 – INVESTMENT SECURITIES

K.A.R. 17-9-1. Investment securities; definitions.

For the purposes of K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1101(6) and this article:

- (a) “investment security” means an investment made for the account of the bank which is a marketable obligation evidencing indebtedness in the form of a bond, note, or debenture, commonly known as an investment security. The term shall not include, and nothing in this article shall be construed as permitting a bank to purchase, investments which are predominantly speculative in nature or which are in default as to principal and interest; and
- (b) “marketable obligation” means an investment that:
 - (1) may be sold with reasonable promptness at a readily determinable price which corresponds reasonably to its fair value; and
 - (2) is supported by adequate evidence that the obligor will be able to perform all obligations in connection with the security including the ability to meet all debt service requirements.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1101; effective Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-9-2. Investment securities; limitation.

The percentage limitations contained in K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1101(6) shall be determined on the basis of the par or face value, or cost of the security, whichever is less, and not on the market value.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1101; effective Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-9-3. Investment securities; ledger and records.

- (a) The bank shall maintain a central listing showing the following for each investment security:
 - (1) par value;
 - (2) cost;
 - (3) interest rate;
 - (4) purchase and maturity dates; and
 - (5) name of the issuer.
- (b) The bank shall retain the following additional information for each investment security:
 - (1) all credit information and risk documentation necessary to show compliance with K.A.R. 17-9-1; and
 - (2) original invoices of any sales and purchases.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1101; effective Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-9-4. Investment securities; amortization of premium.

A bank shall not purchase an investment security for its own account at a price exceeding par unless the bank provides for the regular amortization of the premium paid in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1101; effective Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-9-5. Investment securities; conversion.

- (a) The purchase of investment securities convertible into stock at the option of the issuer shall be prohibited.
- (b) A bank may purchase investment securities convertible into stock at the option of the holder or with stock purchase warrants attached if it is apparent that the price paid for an otherwise eligible security fairly reflects the investment value of the security itself and does

not include any speculative value based upon the presence of a stock purchase warrant or conversion option.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1101; effective Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-9-6. Investment securities; acquisition through debt previously contracted.

The restrictions and limitations contained in article 9 of these regulations shall not apply to investment securities acquired:

- (a) through foreclosure on collateral;
- (b) in good faith by way of compromise of a doubtful claim; or
- (c) to avoid loss in connection with a debt previously contracted.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1101; effective Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-9-7. Investment securities; repurchase.

- (a) Subject to the limitation in subsection (b) of this regulation, a bank may purchase and sell investment securities under a repurchase agreement if one or more of the following provisions is part of the repurchase agreement:
 - (1) the bank has the option or right to require the seller of the securities to repurchase them from the bank at a price stated in the agreement, or at a price subject to determination under the terms of the agreement, but in no case less than the value at the time of the repurchase;
 - (2) the seller or the seller's nominee reserves the right or the option to repurchase the securities for a price stated or at a price subject to determination under the terms of the agreement, but in no case shall the option be for an amount less than the value at the time of the initial purchase;
 - (3) the bank selling securities has an option or right to repurchase the securities from the buyer at a price stated or at a price subject to determination under the terms of the agreement; or
 - (4) the seller or a third party guarantees the bank against loss on resale of the securities.

- (b) The total amount that any bank has committed to repurchase at any one time from the state of Kansas or its political subdivisions shall not exceed a sum equal to 10 times the bank's capital and surplus.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1101 and K.S.A. 9-1131; effective Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-9-8. Investment securities; trustees.

Where the investment security is issued under a trust agreement, the agreement shall provide for a trustee independent of the obligor. The trustee shall be a bank or trust company.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1101; effective Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-9-9. Investment securities; no transaction as principal.

Except with the prior approval of the commissioner, a bank shall not participate as a principal in the marketing of investment securities.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1101; effective Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-9-10. Investment securities; requests for rulings.

- (a) Any bank may request a determination by the commissioner whether a security which the bank holds or desires to purchase for its own account qualifies as an investment security.
- (b) Any request shall be accompanied by information sufficient to enable the commissioner to make a determination.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1101; effective Aug. 9, 1996.)

Article 10 – RESERVES

K.A.R. 17-10-1. Revoked.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1001; K.S.A. 1969 Supp. 9-1713; effective Jan. 1, 1970; revoked Aug. 9, 1996.)

Article 11 – DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

K.A.R. 17-11-1 to 17-11-8. Revoked.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1101, K.S.A. 1965 Supp. 9-1713; effective Jan. 1, 1966; revoked Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-11-9. Revoked.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713 and implementing K.S.A. 9-1101 and 9-1131; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended May 1, 1978; amended, T-84-14, July 1, 1983; amended May 1, 1984; revoked Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-11-10 to 17-11-12. Revoked.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1101, K.S.A. 1965 Supp. 9-1713; effective Jan. 1, 1966; revoked Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-11-13. Stockholders' meetings.

Minutes shall be made of each stockholders' meeting of a bank or trust company. The minutes shall show any action taken by the stockholders, including the election of all directors.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 9-1114; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-11-14. Directors' meetings.

- (a) Minutes shall be made of each directors' meeting of a bank or trust company. The minutes shall show any action taken by the directors.
- (b) In addition to any other actions the board may take, the following specific actions shall be taken by the board of directors and noted in the minutes:
 - (1) Election of all officers, showing their titles, salaries, and bonuses, if any;
 - (2) approval of all loans, including overdrafts. The board may establish a committee with authority to approve loans. The board shall approve a report from the committee summarizing all loans made since the board's last meeting;

- (3) review and approval of the directors' examination or audit required under K.S.A. 9-1116, and amendments thereto;
- (4) annual approval of all bank policies;
- (5) review of all state and federal regulatory examination reports received since the board's last meeting;
- (6) annual approval of fidelity bond and bank casualty insurance;
- (7) approval of bank income and expenses and securities transactions;
- (8) review and ratification of any committee reports; and
- (9) approval of dividends and a review that the dividends are in compliance with K.S.A. 9-910, and amendments thereto.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 9-911, K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 9-1114, K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 9-1115, and K.S.A. 9-1116; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended Sept. 20, 1996; amended Jan. 18, 2002.)

K.A.R. 17-11-15. Loans; records.

Each bank or trust company shall maintain a central listing which shows the following:

- (a) the indebtedness of each borrower;
- (b) the note number;
- (c) the origination date of the loan;
- (d) the amount; and
- (e) the maturity date.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1101 and 9-2103; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-11-16. Bonds; records.

- (a) Each bank or trust company shall maintain a central listing showing the following for each bond:
 - (1) par value;

- (2) cost;
 - (3) interest rate;
 - (4) purchase date;
 - (5) maturity date; and
 - (6) name of the issuer.
- (b) In addition, each bank or trust company shall maintain and keep on file for each bond:
- (1) all credit information and risk documentation;
 - (2) original invoices of sales and purchases; and
 - (3) descriptive circulars or other descriptive material, giving complete information as to the bond issue.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1101 and 9-2103; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-11-17. Bank-owned real estate; records.

- (a) Each bank or trust company shall maintain the following records for real estate owned by the bank or trust company:
- (1) the insurance coverage on the real estate, including the amount of insurance and the expiration date;
 - (2) the legal description of the property;
 - (3) the cost of alterations; and
 - (4) proof of the payment of real estate taxes.
- (b) In addition to the above requirements, the bank shall maintain the following records for bank-owned real estate obtained through foreclosure or debt settlement:
- (1) the name of the original debtor;
 - (2) the total amount of indebtedness for which the real estate was acquired;
 - (3) the cost of acquisition; and

(4) the fair market value supported by an accurate appraisal performed not later than 90 days following the date of acquisition of the property. Thereafter, the fair market value shall be supported by an annual appraisal or appraisal update.

(A) Any appraisal required by subsection (b)(4) may be performed by any of the following:

- (i) a certified or licensed appraiser;
- (ii) two officers or directors of the bank; or
- (iii) some other qualified individual.

(B) As used in subsection (b)(4), “appraisal update” shall mean a review of the property and the existing appraisal to determine the current fair market value and to make adjustments to the bank's valuation of the property if necessary.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1102; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended May 1, 1978; amended Jan. 27, 1992; amended Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-11-18. Loans; documentation requirements.

(a) Except as specified in this subsection, each bank shall maintain complete and current credit information, not older than 15 months, for each borrower for whom the total amount of the following exceeds \$100,000:

- (1) All loans made to the borrower; and
- (2) all loans attributable to the borrower pursuant to K.S.A. 9-1104, and amendments thereto.

This requirement shall not apply if all loans made or attributable to the borrower are adequately secured.

(b) Unless loan repayment is guaranteed by a governmental program or private insurance company, the following requirements shall be met:

(1) For each real estate loan in excess of \$25,000 but less than \$50,000, the bank shall complete one of the following tasks:

(A) The bank shall verify in writing that a lien search of the records of the county register of deed's office was conducted and the bank's lien position was determined. This verification of a lien search shall be on file with the bank.

- (B) The bank shall obtain and maintain on file either an attorney's written title opinion or a title insurance policy.
 - (C) For a non-purchase-money mortgage that is not a refinancing of an existing first mortgage, the bank shall obtain an insurance policy fully insuring the bank against loss of the mortgage priority position. The bank shall maintain a copy of the policy and any other supporting information on file.
- (2) For each real estate loan of \$50,000 or more, an attorney's written title opinion or a title insurance policy shall be on file with the bank.
- (c) If the value of the improvements on any real estate is necessary for adequate protection of the loan, an insurance policy covering these improvements against fire and windstorm shall be on file with the bank for any loan in excess of \$25,000.
 - (d) A real estate mortgage or deed of trust, showing the filing information with the county register of deeds, shall be on file with the bank for each loan collateralized by real estate.
 - (e) For any loan collateralized by personal property, if the bank is required by law to file a financing statement to perfect a security interest, the bank shall retain a copy of the filed financing statement. In other cases, the bank shall maintain all documents related to the loan.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 9-1101, K.S.A. 9-1130, and K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 9-1713; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended May 1, 1983; amended Jan. 27, 1992; amended Aug. 9, 1996; amended Jan. 18, 2002; amended May 30, 2003; amended May 3, 2013; amended July 11, 2014.)

K.A.R. 17-11-19. Charged-off assets; records.

- (a) Each bank or trust company shall maintain a central listing of any assets charged off the books of the bank or trust company. The central listing shall include a subsidiary ledger for each debtor, showing the date of charge-off, the description of the asset, the amount charged off, and any recoveries.
- (b) The bank or trust company shall retain the central listing for 10 years after the last payment is received, or 10 years after the date of the charge-off if no payments have been received.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 9-1101, as amended by L. 2001, ch. 87, § 5, and 9-2103, as amended by L. 2001, ch. 27, § 1; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended Aug. 9, 1996; amended Jan. 18, 2002.)

K.A.R. 17-11-20. Revoked.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1101, K.S.A. 1965 Supp. 9-1713; effective Jan. 1, 1966; revoked Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-11-21. Appraisals and evaluations.

- (a) Except for those transactions that meet the requirements of subsection (b) or (c), an accurate appraisal of all real estate mortgaged to secure principal debt of \$25,000 or more to a bank shall be made by an appraiser who is licensed or certified by the state in which the property is located and who is independent of the transaction.
- (b) Two officers or directors, or a qualified individual who is independent of the transaction, may complete an accurate evaluation of real estate mortgaged in the following types of real estate-related transactions:
 - (1) Real estate mortgaged to secure principal debt of \$250,000 or less;
 - (2) business loans of \$1 million or less secured by real estate, if the primary source of repayment is not dependent upon the sale of, or rental income from, the real estate; or
 - (3) renewals or refinancing of loans, in any amount, secured by real estate, if either of the following conditions is met:
 - (A) There is no advancement of new monies other than funds necessary to cover reasonable closing costs; or
 - (B) there has been no obvious and material change in market conditions or physical aspects of the property that affects the adequacy of the real estate collateral or the validity of an existing appraisal, even with the advancement of new monies.
- (c) Neither an appraisal nor an evaluation shall be required for the following types of real estate-related transactions:
 - (1) Loans that are well supported by income or other collateral if real estate is taken as additional collateral solely in an abundance of caution;
 - (2) loans to acquire or invest in real estate if a security interest is not taken in real estate;
 - (3) liens taken on real estate to protect rights to, or control over, collateral other than real estate;
 - (4) real estate operating leases that are not the equivalent of a purchase or sale; or

- (5) real estate-related loans that have met all appraisal requirements necessary to be sold to, or insured by, a United States government agency or a United States government-sponsored agency.
- (d) Each individual who conducts an appraisal or evaluation shall view the premises, make a written statement of value, and sign and file the statement with the bank.
- (e) Despite any other provisions of this regulation, an appraisal or evaluation may be required by the commissioner if it is deemed necessary to address safety and soundness concerns.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 9-1101 and 9-1713; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended May 1, 1978; amended Jan. 27, 1992; amended Oct. 19, 1992; amended Jan. 25, 1993; amended Sept. 20, 1993; amended Sept. 19, 1994; amended Aug. 9, 1996; amended Jan. 18, 2002; amended July 11, 2014.)

K.A.R. 17-11-22. Insurance on Bank Property.

The insurable tangible property of a bank or trust company shall be insured for at least seventy percent of its actual value against loss from fire, windstorm and tornado.

(Authorized by L. 1965, ch. 81; compiled January 1, 1966.)

K.A.R. 17-11-23. Other assets; records.

Each bank or trust company shall maintain a central listing showing the following on any personal property taken in payment of a debt:

- (a) a complete description of the property;
- (b) the date of acquisition;
- (c) the name of the original debtor;
- (d) the total amount of indebtedness for which the personal property was acquired; and
- (e) the cost of acquisition.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1112 and 9-2103; effective Aug. 9, 1996.)

Article 12 – TRANSACTIONS

K.A.R. 17-12-1. Daily transactions.

- (a) Each transaction affecting the assets, liabilities, or fiduciary assets held by the bank or trust company shall be shown in detail.
- (b) The books and records shall be designed to allow the tracing of any transaction from origin to final entry.
- (c) Books and records shall be posted daily covering all transactions for the preceding day, except for the final entries which are made at some other regular stated interval.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1101 and 9-2103; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended Jan. 27, 1992; amended Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R.17-12-2. Daily statement.

A summary of all transactions showing the assets, liabilities and net worth of the bank or trust company shall be prepared daily for each bookkeeping day and kept on file at the bank or trust company. Additionally, a summary of all transactions relating to fiduciary assets shall be prepared at least monthly and kept on file at the bank or trust company.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1101 and 9-2103; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended May 1, 1978; amended Jan. 27, 1992; amended Aug. 9, 1996.)

Article 13 – RESERVED

Article 14 – DEPOSIT OF PUBLIC FUNDS; REVENUE BOND APPROVAL

K.A.R. 17-14-1. Revenue bonds; approval.

The commissioner may approve, as security for the deposit of public funds pursuant to K.S.A. 9-1402, revenue bonds of any municipal corporation or quasi-municipal corporation, except for bonds issued under K.S.A. 12-1740 to 12-1749 and bonds secured by revenues of a utility which has been in operation for less than three years. Revenue bonds may be approved subject to the following conditions:

- (a) Such bonds shall be issued pursuant to the laws of Kansas, and the commissioner shall be furnished a copy of the approving legal opinion of a recognized bond attorney.
- (b) The rates, fees or charges fixed for the use of services rendered by a utility (as defined by K.S.A. 10-1201) shall be sufficient to:

- (1) pay the cost of operation, improvement, and maintenance of the utility;
 - (2) provide an adequate depreciation fund; and
 - (3) pay the principal of and interest upon the bonds when due.
- (c) Such bonds shall have a debt service coverage for the term of the issue of at least 140%, except that debt service may go as low as 125% in a future year or years, provided:
- (1) There is a rate covenant in the ordinance stating that rates, fees and charges shall be raised if necessary to have at least 125% debt service coverage; or
 - (2) The issue has a rating of A or better in a nationally recognized rating publication.
- (d) The municipality shall forward a certified statement of the annual audit required by K.S.A. 10-1208 to the State Bank Commissioner within thirty (30) days of completion, of the same.
- (e) The auditor or certifying officer shall make a certified statement that they shall notify the State Bank Commissioner within thirty (30) days of the completion of the audit in any year the coverage of the annual debt service falls below 140% and shall explain what steps have been taken to correct the deficiency.
- (f) The municipality shall submit a certified copy of the minutes of the meeting of the local governing body that approved the authority to issue the bond resolution, and shall also submit a certified copy of the Bond Resolution.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1402, K.S.A. 1965 Supp. 9-1713; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended Jan. 27, 1992.)

Article 15 – RECORDS

K.A.R. 17-15-1. Records; retention period.

Each bank or trust company shall retain the following records for the periods indicated:

TYPE OF RECORD

RETENTION RECORD

ADMINISTRATIVE

Attachments and/or garnishments.....2 years after close

NOTE: Legal documents and copies of returns and correspondence should be filed after case closed with general correspondence.

Bank examiner's reports..... 5 years

NOTE: These are the property of the supervisory authorities, whose approval should be obtained prior to destruction.

Charged-off asset records	Permanent
Court case records (foreclosed real estate, etc.).....	2 years after close
Insurance records	
(a) Schedules of fire and other insurance, also records of premium payments and of amounts recovered	3 years
(b) Casualty liability policies expired—P.L. & P.D., O.L. & T., etc.	2 years
(c) Windstorm, fire, theft, etc., policies expired	2 years
(d) Bankers Blanket Bonds	6 years
Minute books of meetings (stockholders, directors, committees, etc.).....	Permanent

ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING

Accrual and bond amortization records	1 year
Audit reports	3 years
Audit work papers	3 years
Bank Call Reports	5 years
Budget worksheets	Optional
Consolidated financial statements.....	5 years
Daily reserve computation	1 year
Difference record	2 years
Income and dividend report	5 years
Reconcilements of bank (due to) deposits	1 year
Reconcilements register (due from).....	1 year
Reports to directors	5 years
Reports to executive committee.....	5 years
Securities vault “in and out” tickets.....	1 year
Tax records.....	7 years

NOTE: Copies of schedules and returns to taxing authorities for tax purposes, notices of assessment by taxing authorities and documentary proceedings in appeal therefrom.

CAPITAL

Capital stock certificates, records of, or stubs of.....	Permanent
Capital stock ledger.....	Permanent
Dividend checks.....	5 years after paid
Dividend register.....	5 years after all checks are paid
Proxies.....	3 years
Receipts for stock certificates.....	Permanent

NOTE: Where bank secures a receipt it is recommended that it be affixed to stub of certificate book.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

Certificates.....	5 years after paid
Ledger cards.....	2 years after close
Register.....	2 years

CHECKING ACCOUNTS—INDIVIDUALS AND FIRMS

Account Analysis

Analysis work sheets or cards.....	1 year
Average balance cards.....	Optional
Interest computation records.....	Optional
Service charge records.....	Optional
Bookkeepers' daily lists of checks charged in total (short lists).....	1 year
Check book orders.....	Optional
Checks paid (Microfilm copy-front and back).....	5 years
Copies of advices of deposit.....	1 year
Daily report of overdrafts.....	Optional
Deposit tickets.....	5 years

NOTE: Return with statement after microfilm

Individual ledgers.....	5 years after last entry
Individual ledger journals.....	1 year
Partnership agreement and authority.....	5 years

Reports of accounts opened and closed	Optional
Resolutions.....	5 years after close
Signature cards.....	5 years after close
Statement mailing order.....	2 years after close
Statement stubs	
(a) If accounts are analyzed direct from statement stubs, the stubs retained in lieu of work sheets or cards.....	2 years
(b) If microfilm is used as a ledger record, stubs should be retained	Optional
Statements—Microfilm copy.....	5 years
Stop payment orders	1 year
Undelivered statements and cancelled checks	5 years

CHRISTMAS CLUB

Checks (cancelled).....	1 year after paid
Check register	1 year
Coupons (deposit tickets).....	1 year
Journal.....	Optional
Ledger cards or sheets.....	1 year
Pass books.....	Cancel by perforation and return to customer or take up book and destroy.
Signature cards.....	1 year
Trial balances	Optional
Withdrawal receipts	1 year

COLLECTIONS

Collection receipts, carbons of.....	2 years
Collection register.....	2 years
Coupon cash letters, outgoing.....	1 year
Coupon envelopes.....	Optional
Customers' file copies	1 year
Department blotters.....	2 years

Incoming collection letters.....	1 year
Installment contract or note records.....	2 years after close

COMMERCIAL LOANS

Collateral cards	Optional
Collateral receipts	5 years
Collateral register.....	5 years
Credit files (closed).....	5 years
Daily reports.....	Optional
Debit and credit tickets	1 year
Journal	
(a) If the journal is a by-product of posting the liability ledger.....	Optional
(b) If the journal is used as book of original entry, with descriptions.....	5 years
Liability ledger.....	5 years
Loan applications	5 years
Loan committee minutes.....	5 years
Margin cards	Optional
Note or discount register	
(a) If the register is a byproduct of posting the liability ledger	Optional
(b) If the register is used as a book of original entry, with description	5 years
Note and discount tickler	Optional
Receipts for coupons removed from collateral	5 years
Resolutions.....	5 years
Statement of borrower under federal regulations (Regulations U, W, Z, etc.).....	5 years

CONSUMER CREDIT

Borrowers' statements	5 years
Correspondence, general.....	3 years
Coupons, loan deposits	1 year
Coupons, loan payments	1 year

Credit applications (closed or rejected)	5 years
Credit folders containing applications, etc.....	5 years after close
Disbursement vouchers, cash receipts	5 years after close
Loan deposit ledger cards	5 years after close
Loan ledger cards	5 years after close
Loans made journal.....	5 years
Loan paid journal	2 years
Note and Disclosure Statements	4 years from the date of transaction or 2 years from the date of final entry, whichever is later.
Note or discount tickler.....	Optional
Note register.....	2 years
Rebate receipts	1 year after close
Resolutions.....	5 years after close
Trial balances	Optional

CUSTOMER SERVICE

Brokers' confirmations	3 years
Brokers' invoices.....	3 years
Brokers' statements	3 years
Night depository agreement.....	1 year after close
Night depository receipts	1 year after close
Safekeeping records and receipts.....	5 years after close
Securities buy and sell orders	2 years

DUE FROM BANKS

Advices from correspondents	1 year
Bank statements	5 years
Drafts.....	5 years after paid
Draft register	5 years

NOTE: Affidavits, bonds of indemnity, and all pertinent information
pertaining to issuance of duplicate checks

	5 years after paid
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Reconcilements register 1 year

DUE TO BANKS

Copies of advices 1 year

Country bank ledger..... 5 years

Incoming cash letter memos for credit..... 1 year

Incoming cash letters for remittance..... 1 year

Proof sheets 1 year

Reconcilement verification 1 year

Reconcilement register..... 1 year

Reports of accounts, opened and closed 6 months

Resolutions..... 5 years after close

Signature cards..... 5 years after close

Trial balances 1 year

Undelivered statements and cancelled checks 5 years

GENERAL

Applications for travelers checks..... 1 year

Central file cards Optional

Change-of-address orders Optional

Check book orders Optional

Code books (not returned) Destroy

General correspondence..... 3 years

Incoming mail envelopes Optional

Paid bills, statements and invoices..... 5 years

Protest notices 1 year

Receipts for check books Optional

Requisition for supplies Optional

Stenographers notebooks and mechanical device records; extra copies of
letters if other copies are retained..... Optional

Telegram, cable and radiogram copies 3 years

Vault records, openings and closings.....	1 year
Wire transfer debit and credit entries.....	1 year

GENERAL LEDGER

Daily statement of condition.....	Permanent
General journal	
(a) If the journal is a byproduct of posting the general ledger.....	1 month
(b) If the journal is used as book of original entry, with Descriptions.....	5 years
General ledger sheets	Permanent
General ledger tickets (debits and credits).....	5 years

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Cable copies	5 years
Cable requisitions.....	5 years
Foreign collection register	5 years
Foreign draft applications	5 years
Foreign exchange remittance sheets or books	5 years after issue
Foreign mail transfer applications	5 years
Foreign mail transfer carbons	5 years
Letter of credit applications	5 years
Letter of credit ledger sheets.....	5 years
Travelers check applications.....	2 years
Travelers check register	2 years

INVESTMENTS

Bond ledger sheets	5 years
Brokers' confirmations.....	2 years
Brokers' invoices.....	2 years
Brokers' statements	3 years
Descriptive literature on securities disposed.....	2 years

OFFICIAL CHECKS AND DRAFTS

Carbon copy official check register...	1 month after paid
Cashier checks	5 years after paid
Certified checks or receipts.....	5 years after paid

NOTE: If not delivered or returned to depositor, photograph and destroy checks and then retain film.

Certified check register	5 years
Drafts (cancelled).....	5 years after paid
Expense checks (cancelled)	3 years after paid
Expense vouchers or invoices.....	6 years
Money orders, bank or personal.....	5 years
Money order registers	2 years
Receipts for certified checks.....	5 years after date

Requisitions

- (a) If all information including name of purchase is recorded on Register.....Optional
- (b) If no detail is transcribed on register

PERSONNEL

Attendance record	3 years
Records of employees:	

Application for employment, reference records, reports and certificates of examination, efficiency tests and other similar data

.....	6 years after termination
Application of those not employed.....	6 years
Salary ledger... ..	3 years
Salary receipts.....	3 years

NOTE: Retain final receipt in personnel folder.

PROOF, CLEARINGS AND TRANSIT

Clearinghouse settlements sheets.....	3 months
Copies of advices of corrections	6 months
Department or tellers' proof sheets	6 months

Deposit proof sheets or tapes	1 year
Inclearings envelopes, proof sheets or tapes	1 year
Microfilm	2 years
Outclearings proof sheets or tapes	6 months
Outgoing cash letters, transit.....	6 months
Proof sheets, transit.....	6 months

REAL ESTATE LOANS

Journal (debits and credits)	2 years
Ledger cards.....	5 years
Loan credit files	5 years after close
Mortgage credits	1 year
Remittances.....	1 year
Tellers' blotter	2 years

REGISTERED MAIL

Marine insurance books	3 years
Registered mail (incoming) record	3 years
Registered mail (outgoing) record	3 years
Return receipt cards	3 years

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Access tickets.....	2 years
Cancelled signature cards	2 years after close
Copies of rent receipts	2 years
Correspondence.....	2 years after close
Leases or contracts, close accounts.....	2 years after close
Ledger record of account	Optional

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Withdrawals	5 years
Deposits.....	5 years

Journal.....	1 year
Ledger cards or sheets.....	5 years after last entry
Window bookkeeping machine control tapes.....	1 year
Pass books.....	Destroy
Reports of accounts, opened and closed.....	Optional
Resolutions.....	5 years after close
Signature cards.....	5 years after close
Trial balances, non-automated.....	Optional
Trial balances, automated	
(a) If statement or account history record retained.....	Optional
(b) If no alternative record.....	5 years
Withdrawal affidavits.....	3 years

TELLERS

Cash item record.....	1 year
Return item register.....	1 year
Tellers' cash books.....	Optional
Tellers' cash tickets, originals and carbon copies.....	1 month
Tellers' recapitulation.....	1 month
Tellers' machine tapes.....	1 month
Tellers' blotter, journal or proof.....	2 years
Tellers' exchange tickets.....	3 months

TRUST RECORDS

Advices of payment	
Securities department bond and coupon collections.....	1 year
Amortization schedules.....	Destroy when securities are disposed of
Buy and sell orders.....	1 year
Cancelled bonds and cancelled coupons.....	Return to issuing corporation or cremate, retaining receipt or cremation certificate until account is closed
Cash trial balances.....	6 months

Corporate trust ledger	7 years
Correspondence	
Corporate trust (bond issues)	3 years
Dividend.....	3 years
General	3 years
Irregular transfers.....	3 years
Cost cards, securities.....	5 years
Coupon collections records.....	18 months
Coupon envelopes.....	Optional
Daily statement of trust department.....	5 years
Dividend check tapes (adding machine).....	Optional
Dividend record cards (closed).....	5 years
Dividend and coupon ledger.....	Until closed
Dividend and interest disbursement checks.....	5 years
Dividend and interest disbursement list.....	Optional
Document files	Until closed
Fee cards	Until closed
Journal sheets, accounting division and stock transfer.....	5 years
Ledger records: asset ledger, cash ledger, investment ledger, stock transfer ledger and mutual income foundation.....	5 years after close
Listing for Form 1099.....	1 year after filing
Minute books, trust committee and trust investment committee.....	Permanent
Original trust entries (daily debits and credits and multiple forms).....	2 years
Paid invoices: tradesman, professional (excluding attorney) and miscellaneous	3 years
NOTE: In probate accounts retain three years after expiration of time of appeal from order closing account	
Probate slips.....	Destroy original when account is closed. Destroy duplicate after circulation.
Registered mail report.....	3 years
Registration journals.....	Until closed

Rent collection, mortgage and land contract collection (file accountant's copy).....	5 years
Signature files	Until closed
Stock transfer change-of-address authority	1 year
Stock transfer memos.....	1 year
Stock transfer receipts.....	3 years
Stockholders list.....	Optional
Supporting papers to transfers	10 years
NOTE: Except recorded instruments and agreement from banks— return to transferor.	
Surety bonds.....	10 years
Tax returns	
Ad valorem tax returns.....	5 years after filing
Estate tax returns.....	15 years after filing
Federal and state income tax returns.....	15 years after filing
Intangible tax returns	5 years after filing
Social security returns.....	5 years after filing
Tellers' daily blotter	18 months
Transfer instructions	5 years
Transfer journal tapes	2 years
Transfer tax waivers.....	Until closed
Trust checks	Until closed
Trust register	Until closed
Vouchers, probate trust	3 years after expiration of time of appeal from order closing account.

**MINIMUM EDP RECORD
RETENTION SCHEDULE**

TYPES OF RECORDS

RETENTION PERIOD

CHECKING ACCOUNTS

Trial balance.....	1 month
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Conversion (initial entry) run.....	2 years (or 3 months)
Transaction journal	2 years (or 3 months)
Master file change.....	6 months
New and closed accounts	3 months
Unposted items.....	3 months
Zero balances	1 month
Large balance changes	1 month
Overdrafts	3 months
Stop payments.....	6 months
Service charges	1 month
Uncollected funds	1 month
Customer statement.....	5 years

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Daily transactions journal	6 months
Daily transactions list of accounts active since last trial.....	1 week
Exception report.....	1 year
Closed accounts, control... ..	6 months
Current active accounts.....	3 years
Annual statistical analysis.....	Optional
Interest report	6 months
1099 listing, summary.....	Optional
Opened and closed accounts	6 months
Trial balance.....	Optional
	(if statement or account history retained, otherwise 5 years)
Savings statement-microfilm	5 years

INSTALLMENT LOANS

Daily payment journal.....	2 years
Trial balance (if only complete history on borrower).....	5 years
New loan report.....	2 years

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Loan paid report 2 years
Past-due report Optional

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 9-1701; effective May 1, 1978; amended Jan. 27, 1992; amended April 19, 1993.)

Article 16 – CHARTER APPLICATIONS

K.A.R. 17-16-1. Application; filing.

- (a) An application for a certificate of authority and any supplemental information shall be filed by submitting an original and nine copies to the office of the state bank commissioner.
- (b) The application shall be filed at least 14 calendar days before the board's regular meeting date in order to be included on the agenda for that meeting.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1801; effective, E-77-18, March 19, 1976; effective, E-78-12, April 27, 1977; effective May 1, 1978; amended Jan. 27, 1992; amended Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-16-2. Application; contents.

Each application for a certificate of authority shall contain the following information:

- (a) The name and address of the proposed bank or trust company;
- (b) the names and addresses of the organizers, proposed officers, proposed directors, and shareholders of the proposed bank or trust company;
- (c) a detailed financial statement for the organizers, proposed officers, and proposed directors, and for any individual shareholder or group of proposed shareholders acting in concert that will own or control 10% or more of the stock of the proposed bank or trust company. The financial information shall be fewer than 90 days old and shall be certified by the owners;
- (d) a statement of the character, qualifications, and experience of the organizers, proposed officers, and proposed directors, and of any individual shareholder or group of proposed shareholders acting in concert that will own or control 10% or more of the stock of the proposed bank or trust company, including the number and type of any criminal convictions;
- (e) a statement of fact by the applicant to support a finding of public need for the proposed bank or trust company in the community where it will be located;
- (f) a list of the names and addresses of each state bank, national bank, savings and loan association, credit union or trust company, and their branches, located within a radius of 25 miles of the site of the proposed bank or trust company. If the proposed bank or trust company is to be located in a metropolitan area with a population of 100,000 or more, as defined by the office of the state bank commissioner, the listing required by this subsection may, at the discretion of the commissioner, be limited to a five-mile radius of the site of the proposed bank or trust company; and

- (g) an affidavit of publication of notice that the applicant intends to file an application for a certificate of authority. The notice shall meet the following requirements:
- (1) Be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the city where the proposed bank or trust company is to be located, or if there is no such official newspaper, in an official newspaper for the county in which the city is located;
 - (2) be in the form prescribed by the board;
 - (3) be published on the same day for two consecutive weeks, with the second publication appearing at least 14 calendar days before any action taken by the board; and
 - (4) contain a statement that any interested party may submit, in writing, comments in support of or opposition to the application. Any comment letter of support or opposition shall be filed with the office of the state bank commissioner not later than 10 calendar days after the second publication.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 9-1801, as amended by L. 2001, ch. 87, § 13, and K.S.A. 9-1802; effective, E-77-18, March 19, 1976; effective, E-78-12, April 27, 1977; effective May 1, 1978; amended Jan. 27, 1992; amended Aug. 9, 1996; amended Jan. 18, 2002.)

K.A.R. 17-16-3. Revoked.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; effective, E-77-18, March 19, 1976; effective, E-78-12, April 27, 1977; effective May 1, 1978; amended Jan. 27, 1992; revoked Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-16-4. Comment letters; notification of the applicant.

The applicant shall be notified of the receipt of any comment letters and furnished a copy of those letters. The applicant may provide a written response to the board regarding any comment letters within 10 calendar days following the date the applicant was furnished copies of the comment letters.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1801; effective, E-77-18, March 19, 1976; effective, E-78-12, April 27, 1977; effective May 1, 1978; amended Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-16-5 to 17-16-6. Revoked.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; effective, E-77-18, March 19, 1976; effective, E-78-12, April 27, 1977; effective May 1, 1978; amended Jan. 27, 1992; revoked Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-16-7. Revoked.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; effective, E-77-18, March 19, 1976; effective, E-78-12, April 27, 1977; effective May 1, 1978; revoked Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-16-8. Revoked.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 9-1802; effective, E-77-18, March 19, 1976; effective, E-78-12, April 27, 1977; effective May 1, 1978; amended Jan. 27, 1992; amended April 19, 1993; revoked Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-16-9. Application; consideration by the board.

- (a) After considering the application, including any comment letters and the applicant's response to comment letters, the board shall determine whether to approve or deny the application.
- (b) The state banking board shall not be required to make any determination unless the board has had at least 10 calendar days to consider any comment letters or the applicant's response to such letters.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 9-1802; effective, E-77-18, March 19, 1976; effective, E-78-12, April 27, 1977; effective May 1, 1978; amended Jan. 27, 1992; amended Aug. 9, 1996.)

Article 17 – FINANCIAL FUTURES CONTRACTS

K.A.R. 17-17-1. Limitation on engaging in futures.

A bank's authority to engage in financial futures contracts, pursuant to K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1101 shall be limited to using the contracts as a hedge.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1101; effective, T-85-20, July 2, 1984; effective May 1, 1985; amended Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-17-2. Definitions.

As used in this article:

- (a) “contract” means a financial futures contract; and

- (b) “hedging” means a purchase or sale made as protection against a known risk and not primarily for income or profit.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1101; effective, T-85-20, July 2, 1984; amended, T-85-32, Dec. 19, 1984; effective May 1, 1985; amended Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-17-3. Adoption of policy by bank.

- (a) The board of directors shall establish a written policy to engage in financial futures contracts. Policy objectives and limitations shall be specific enough to outline permissible contract strategies and their relationship to other banking activities.
- (b) Record keeping systems shall be sufficiently detailed to permit internal auditors and examiners to determine whether operating personnel have acted in accordance with authorized objectives.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1101; effective, T-85-20, July 2, 1984; effective May 1, 1985; amended Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-17-4. Notice to commissioner.

A bank shall notify the commissioner of the bank's intention to engage in financial futures contracts before commencement of the activity. The bank shall include the following information in the notice:

- (a) a copy of the written policy of the bank, established by the board of directors, pursuant to K.A.R. 17-17-3;
- (b) the background and experience of all persons authorized to buy and sell contracts;
- (c) the trading limits to be imposed upon all persons authorized to buy and sell contracts;
- (d) the conditions, if any, which permit deviations from trading limits;
- (e) the bank personnel responsible for authorizing any deviations in trading limits;
- (f) the procedures developed to prevent unauthorized trading;
- (g) copies of forms, in blank, which inform management of the daily contract activity; and
- (h) copies of internal record keeping forms, in blank, which reflect the bank's daily contract activity with regard to:

- (1) the maturity of each outstanding contract and the type and value of the corresponding cash transaction;
- (2) the maturity date of each contract;
- (3) the current market price and value of each contract;
- (4) the outstanding gross futures position;
- (5) the open position;
- (6) the amount of money held in margin accounts;
- (7) any maturity gaps existing between the maturity date of the contract and the completion dates of the corresponding cash transaction;
- (8) the profit or loss for each corresponding cash and futures transaction;
- (9) the aggregate profit or loss for all relevant cash and futures transactions; and
- (10) the type and amount of each expected cash transaction that did not materialize.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1101; effective, T-85-20, July 2, 1984; effective May 1, 1985; amended Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-17-5. Monthly review of contracts.

The board of directors, a duly authorized committee or the bank's internal auditors shall review financial futures contract positions on a monthly basis to ascertain conformance with the bank's written policy.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1101; effective, T-85-20, July 2, 1984; effective May 1, 1985; amended Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-17-6. Maintenance of ledger accounts or registers.

- (a) Each bank engaging in financial futures contracts shall maintain general ledger memorandum accounts or commitment registers to adequately identify and control all commitments to make or take delivery of securities.
- (b) The bank's registers and supporting journals shall, at a minimum, include the following:
 - (1) the type, whether the position is long or short, and the amount of each contract;

- (2) the maturity date of each contract;
- (3) the current market price and cost of each contract;
- (4) the amount of money held in margin accounts; and
- (5) an identification of the asset or liability being hedged.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1101; effective, T-85-20, July 2, 1984; effective May 1, 1985; amended Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-17-7. Review of contracts; market valuation.

- (a) Except for financial futures contracts described in K.A.R. 17-17-8, the bank shall review each open position and shall determine the market value at least monthly, regardless of whether the bank is required to deposit margin in connection with a given contract.
- (b) The bank shall value each contract on the basis of either market or the lower of cost or market, at the option of the bank.
 - (1) The bank shall recognize any losses resulting from monthly contract valuation as a current expense item. Any bank that values contracts on a market basis shall recognize gains as current income items.
 - (2) In the event the above described contracts result in the acquisition of securities, the bank shall record these securities on a basis consistent with that applied to the contracts, meaning either market or the lower of cost or market.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1101; effective, T-85-20, July 2, 1984; effective May 1, 1985; amended Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-17-8. Hedging of mortgage banking operations.

- (a) The bank shall account for financial futures contracts associated with bona fide hedging of mortgage banking operations in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applicable to the activity.
- (b) As used in this regulation, “contracts associated with bona fide hedging of mortgage banking operations” means the origination and purchase of mortgage loans for resale to investors or the issuance of mortgage-backed securities.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1101; effective, T-85-20, July 2, 1984; effective May 1, 1985; amended Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-17-9. Effect on bank's financial condition.

The financial reports of any bank engaging in financial futures contracts shall disclose in an explanatory note any financial futures contract activity that materially affects the bank's financial condition.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1101; effective, T-85-20, July 2, 1984; effective May 1, 1985; amended Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-17-10. Internal controls; reporting.

To assure adherence to bank policy and prevent unauthorized trading and other abuses, each bank engaging in financial futures contracts shall establish internal controls including monthly reports to management, segregation of duties, and internal audit programs.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1101; effective, T-85-20, July 2, 1984; effective May 1, 1985; amended Aug. 9, 1996.)

Article 18 – OPEN-END INVESTMENT COMPANIES

K.A.R. 17-18-1 to 17-18-3. Revoked.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 1984 Supp. 9-1101; effective, T-85-32, Dec. 19, 1984; effective May 1, 1985; revoked Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-18-4. Revoked.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 1984 Supp. 9-1101; effective, T-85-32, Dec. 19, 1984; effective May 1, 1985; amended Jan. 27, 1992; revoked Aug. 9, 1996.)

Article 19 – BANK SUBSIDIARIES ENGAGED IN SECURITIES ACTIVITIES

K.A.R. 17-19-1. Organization; application approval.

- (a) Prior to its organization to engage in securities activities in this state, each bank subsidiary shall make application to and obtain approval from the state bank commissioner and the state banking board. Each application shall contain all required information as prescribed by the commissioner and the state banking board.
- (b) Upon filing an application to form a bank subsidiary to engage in securities activities, the following criteria shall be considered by the commissioner and the state banking board prior to granting authority:

- (1) the financial standing, general business experience and character of the organizers and incorporators;
 - (2) the character, qualifications and experience of the officers of the proposed bank subsidiary;
 - (3) the public need for the proposed bank subsidiary;
 - (4) the prospects for success of the proposed bank subsidiary; and
 - (5) any other factors the commissioner or the state banking board deems relevant to the applicant.
- (c) Each expense incurred in making any examination and investigation of an application to form a bank subsidiary to engage in securities activities shall be paid by the applicant, who shall pay \$1,000 to the commissioner to defray such expense. The commissioner may require an additional payment not to exceed \$4,000 at any time deemed necessary. Any unused portion of such payment shall be refunded.
- (d) Any application may be denied or authority revoked for any bank to own, hold or otherwise operate a bank subsidiary engaged in securities activities upon finding any violation of the state banking department regulations.
- (e) Each bank subject to revocation of authority to own, hold or otherwise operate a bank subsidiary engaged in securities activities shall be afforded the right to a hearing pursuant to the Kansas administrative procedure act.

(Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1988 Supp. 9-1101, effective Nov. 20, 1989.)

K.A.R. 17-19-2. Registration and licensing; violations; examination.

- (a) Prior to engaging in securities activities, each bank subsidiary shall comply with registration and licensing requirements of the appropriate federal and state securities regulatory agencies. Each bank subsidiary shall maintain on file with the Kansas banking department copies of all required registration documents, together with copies of each license or registration documents issued to the bank subsidiary by each regulatory agency.
- (b) Any application may be denied or authority revoked for any bank to own, hold or otherwise operate a bank subsidiary engaged in securities activities upon notification of any violation of federal or state securities laws or regulations.
- (c) Any denial of an application or revocation of authority for a bank to own, hold or otherwise operate a bank subsidiary engaged in securities activities shall be made by the commissioner, subject to confirmation by the state banking board.

- (d) Each bank subsidiary found to be in violation of any federal or state securities law or regulation shall notify the commissioner of each violation within 10 days of such finding. Each notice shall include all material facts surrounding such violation including:
 - (1) identification of parties involved;
 - (2) date of violation;
 - (3) nature of violation; and
 - (4) penalties assessed.
- (e) The expense, including salaries, travel expenses, supplies and equipment, of each examination of a bank subsidiary deemed necessary by the bank commissioner after receiving notification as required by subsection (d) of this regulation shall be paid by the bank.

(Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1988 Supp. 9-1101; effective Nov. 20, 1989.)

K.A.R. 17-19-3. Wholly-owned subsidiary; leasing; employees; office location.

- (a) Each bank subsidiary engaged in securities activities shall be a wholly-owned subsidiary of the parent bank.
- (b) Any parent bank may lease or sell office space to its subsidiary engaged in securities activities; provided the lease or sale is of a bona fide nature and represents a fair market value in the community market place. Office space leased or sold by a parent bank to its subsidiary engaged in securities activities shall be separate and distinct from the office space of the parent bank.
- (c) Each bank subsidiary engaged in securities activities may employ parent bank employees provided those employees are fairly compensated by the bank subsidiary.
- (d) Each bank subsidiary engaged in securities activities shall locate no office outside the state of Kansas unless the prior approval of the bank commissioner and the state banking board is obtained.

(Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1988 Supp. 9-1101, effective Nov. 20, 1989.)

K.A.R. 17-19-4. Capital; lending limit

The aggregate of unsecured loans and capital investments to each bank subsidiary by each parent bank shall not exceed 15 percent of the total amount of capital stock paid in and unimpaired and the unimpaired surplus fund of the parent bank.

(Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1988 Supp. 9-1101; effective Nov. 20, 1989.)

Article 20 – EMPLOYMENT

K.A.R. 17-20-1. Employment; security background check.

- (a) Each Deputy Commissioner, Special Assistant or other employee necessary to properly discharge the duties of the office shall submit to a security background check prior to being employed in such position.
- (b) Upon the commencement of the interview process, every candidate shall be given written notice that a security background check is required.
- (c) The security background check shall be limited to criminal history record information as provided by K.S.A. 22-4701 et seq. and amendments thereto.
- (d) If the criminal history record information reveals convictions of crimes of dishonesty, such conviction(s) may be used to disqualify a candidate for any position within the Office of the State Bank Commissioner.
- (e) If the criminal history record information is used to disqualify a candidate, the candidate shall be informed in writing of that decision.
- (f) Upon determining whether to hire or disqualify a candidate, the candidate's criminal history record information report shall be destroyed. The candidate's personnel file shall only contain a statement that a security background check was performed and the date thereof.

(Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 75-3135; effective Jan. 27, 1992.)

Article 21 – BANK HOLDING COMPANIES; APPLICATION FOR THE ACQUISITION OF A KANSAS BANK OR BANK HOLDING COMPANY

K.A.R. 17-21-1. Definitions.

For purposes of this article, the terms used shall have the meanings attributed to them by K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-519 and K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-701.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-539; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-532; effective Aug. 10, 1992; amended April 19, 1993; amended Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-21-2. Application.

- (a) With the approval of the commissioner, any bank holding company may acquire control of one or more Kansas banks or Kansas bank holding companies.

- (b) A bank holding company shall be deemed to be acquiring control of a Kansas bank or Kansas bank holding company if, as a result of the proposed acquisition:
 - (1) the company, directly or indirectly or acting through one or more persons, will own, control or have the power to vote 25 percent or more of any class of voting securities of a Kansas bank or Kansas bank holding company;
 - (2) the company will control in any manner the election of a majority of the directors or trustees of a Kansas bank or Kansas bank holding company; or
 - (3) the commissioner determines that the company directly or indirectly will exercise a controlling influence over management or policies of a Kansas bank or Kansas bank holding company.
- (c) Each request for approval to acquire control of a Kansas bank or Kansas bank holding company shall be made by filing an application in the form required by the commissioner.
 - (1) A separate application and fee shall be filed for each bank or bank holding company to be acquired.
 - (2) The applicant holding company shall bear any additional costs of the application.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-539; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-532; effective Aug. 10, 1992; amended April 19, 1993; amended Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-21-3. Contents of application.

- (a) Each applicant shall respond accurately and fully to all questions contained in the application form provided by the commissioner.
- (b) Upon submitting an application, each applicant shall provide the commissioner with the following additional information:
 - (1) a statement by the applicant demonstrating that the proposed acquisition is in the interest of the public and of the depositors and creditors of the bank to be acquired or any bank subsidiaries of the bank holding company to be acquired;
 - (2) a copy of all cease and desist orders, memorandums of understanding or other formal or informal actions taken by any federal or state regulator, under which the applicant or any of the applicant's subsidiaries or affiliates has operated within the 18 months preceding the application;

- (3) a copy of the most recent regulatory examination of any bank or trust company subsidiary or affiliate of the applicant if a composite rating of “3,” “4,” or “5” was received;
- (4) a copy of the most recent report of examination of the bank holding company prepared by the federal reserve bank or the applicant's state regulator. If the commissioner is not satisfied that the information provided gives adequate assurance that the bank or banks to be acquired will be operated safely and soundly, the commissioner may conduct an examination of the applicant or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates for the purpose of augmenting such information. The applicant shall bear the cost of any examination;
- (5) all information required by K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-1722; and
- (6) an analysis demonstrating that the acquisition will not cause the applicant to exceed limitations imposed by K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-520(a) regarding concentrations of deposits.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-539; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-533; effective Aug. 10, 1992; amended Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-21-4. Filing of application.

- (a) Within 14 calendar days of the date any agreement to purchase a bank or bank holding company is entered into, a notice of intent to submit an application pursuant to K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-532 shall be filed with the commissioner.
- (b) The application shall be filed within 90 calendar days after an agreement has been entered into. At the discretion of the commissioner, failure to file an application within 90 calendar days may be grounds for rejection of the application.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-539; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-532; effective Aug. 10, 1992; amended Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-21-5. When complete.

An application filed pursuant to K.S.A. 9-532 shall be complete when:

- (a) the materials described in K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-533, K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-536 and K.A.R. 17-21-3 have been filed with the commissioner; and
- (b) the board of governors of the federal reserve system or the appropriate federal reserve bank acting on delegated authority, and the commissioner have determined that no further information shall be required to complete the application.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-539; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-532, and K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-533; effective Aug. 10, 1992; amended Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-21-6. Concurrent jurisdiction.

- (a) Examinations of the applicant, its subsidiaries and its affiliates may be conducted by the commissioner. The applicant shall bear the cost of an examination.
- (b) The applicant's state and federal regulators may be provided with copies of reports of examinations and other information compiled by the commissioner.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-539; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-537; effective Aug. 10, 1992; amended Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-21-7. Revoked.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 9-524; effective Aug. 10, 1992; revoked Aug. 9, 1996.)

K.A.R. 17-21-8. Application; request for additional information.

An application filed pursuant to K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-532 may be returned by the commissioner if the applicant does not respond in writing within 20 calendar days of a written request by the commissioner for additional information. If the commissioner returns the application, the application shall be deemed withdrawn and the applicant shall forfeit the filing fee.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-539; implementing K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-532 and K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 9-533; effective Aug. 10, 1992; amended Aug. 9, 1996.)

Article 22 – APPLICATION FEES

K.A.R. 17-22-1. Application fees.

- (a) At the time of filing any application described below, the applicant shall remit to the office of the state bank commissioner the following nonrefundable fee:
 - (1) Bank or trust company charter\$2,500
 - (2) New branch bank1,000
 - (3) Relocation

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(A) Main office or branch relocation	1,000
(B) Short-form main office relocation	500
(C) Interchange of main office and branch	500
(D) Main office relocation with existing location retained as a branch	1,000
(E) Short-form main office relocation with existing location retained as a branch	500
(4) Merger, consolidation, or transfer of assets and liabilities	1,000
(5) Change of control	
(A) General.....	1,000
(B) Bona fide gift or inheritance	500
(C) Formation of one-bank holding company and associated exchange of stock	500
(6) Conversion to state charter	no fee
(7) Bank service corporation	500
(8) Fiduciary activities	
(A) Fiduciary powers	no fee
(B) Trust branch established pursuant to K.S.A. 9-1135	500
(C) Trust service desk established pursuant to K.S.A. 9-2107	500
(D) Trust service office established pursuant to K.S.A. 9-2108	500
(E) Contracting trustee agreement established to K.S.A. 9- 2107	500
(9) Money order license	100, plus \$10 per agent
(10) Change of name	250
(11) Revenue bond pledgibility.....	200

(12) Letter of good standing.....50

(13) Administrative appeals pursuant to K.S.A. 9-2108(i), K.S.A. 9-2107(l), or K.S.A. 9-1135(j).....1,000

- (b) The statutory procedures governing the applications described in paragraph (a)(2), paragraph (a)(3)(A), (C), (D) or (E), and paragraph (a)(8)(B), (C), or (D) above may require a public hearing. If a hearing is required, the applicant shall pay an additional nonrefundable fee of \$400 to defray the expenses of the hearing.
- (c) The applicant shall pay any additional cost associated with any examination or investigation if the state bank commissioner determines that an on-site examination of the financial institutions or trust companies that are parties to the application is necessary.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713, 9-1127c, 9-1601, 9-812, and K.S.A. 1999 Supp. 9-509, 9-532, 9-1111, 9-1111b, 9-1135, 9-1402, 9-1722, 9-1724, 9-1803, 9-1804, and 9-2107; implementing K.S.A. 1999 Supp. 9-509, 9-532, 9-1111, 9-1111b, 9-1115, 9-1135, 9-1402, 9-1722, 9-1724, 9-1803, 9-1804, and 9-2107 and K.S.A. 9-1127c, 9-1601, and 9-812; effective Oct. 19, 1992; amended Aug. 16, 1993; amended Oct. 31, 1994; amended Nov. 14, 1997; amended April 28, 2000.)

Article 23 – TRUST SUPERVISION

K.A.R. 17-23-1. Definitions.

For the purposes of article 23, the following definitions shall apply.

- (a) “Account” means the trust, estate or other fiduciary relationship that has been established with a bank or trust company.
- (b) “Bank” means a corporation as defined in K.S.A. 9-701(a) and amendments thereto. With respect to any fund established pursuant to K.S.A. 9-1609 and amendments thereto, “bank” shall also mean two or more banks or trust companies that are members of the same affiliated group and are cotrustees of the fund.
- (c) “Cash management vehicle” means any checking, savings or money market account that is used to accumulate cash for payments to or for beneficiaries, or is used to accumulate cash for the purpose of making investments.
- (d) “Collective investment fund” means funds held by a bank or trust company as fiduciary and invested collectively in either of the following:
 - (1) A common trust fund maintained by the bank or trust company exclusively for the collective investment and reinvestment of moneys contributed thereto by the bank or trust company in its capacity as trustee, executor, administrator, conservator, or as custodian under the uniform transfers to minors act, K.S.A. 38-1701 et seq., and

amendments thereto, or any state law substantially similar to the uniform gifts to minors act or the uniform transfers to minors act as published by the national conference of commissioners on uniform state laws; or

- (2) a fund consisting solely of assets of retirement, pension, profit sharing, stock bonus or other trusts that are exempt from federal income taxation under the internal revenue code.
- (e) “Conservator” means an individual or a corporation who is appointed by the court to act on behalf of a conservatee and who is possessed of some or all of the powers and duties set out in K.S.A. 59-3019 and amendments thereto.
- (f) “Custodian under a uniform transfers to minors act” means an account established pursuant to the uniform transfers to minors act, K.S.A. 38-1701 et seq. and amendments thereto, or pursuant to any state law substantially similar to the uniform gifts to minors act or the uniform transfers to minors act as published by the national conference of commissioners on uniform state laws.
- (g) “Customer” means any person or account, including any agency, trust, estate, guardianship, committee, or other fiduciary account for which a bank or trust company effects or participates in effecting the purchase or sale of securities, but shall not include a broker, dealer, dealer bank or issuer of the securities that are subject to the transactions.
- (h) “Fiduciary” means, unless otherwise defined in the operative agreement between the parties, a bank or trust company undertaking to act alone or jointly with others primarily for the benefit of another in all matters connected with its undertaking, and shall include a trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, transfer agent, custodian under any state law substantially similar to the uniform transfers to minors act or the uniform gifts to minors act as published by the national conference of commissioners on uniform state laws, conservator of estates, assignee, receiver, managing agent, custodian or any other similar capacity in which the person or entity has investment authority or investment discretion.
- (i) “Fiduciary powers” means the power to act in any fiduciary capacity conveyed by the Kansas uniform powers act.
- (j) “Fiduciary records” means all matters that are written, transcribed, recorded, received, or otherwise come into possession of a bank or trust company and are necessary to preserve information concerning the acts and events relevant to the fiduciary activities of the bank or trust company.
- (k) “Investment authority” means the responsibility conferred by action of law or a provision of an appropriate governing instrument to make, select or change investments; to review investment decisions made by others; or to provide investment advice or counsel to others.

- (l) “Investment discretion,” with respect to an account, means that the bank or trust company is authorized to determine what securities or other property will be purchased or sold by or for the account.
- (m) “Managing agent” means the fiduciary relationship assumed by the bank or trust company upon the creation of an account that names the bank or trust company as agent and confers investment discretion upon the bank or trust company.
- (n) “Periodic plan,” including any dividend reinvestment plan, automatic investment plan and employee stock purchase plan, means any written authorization for a bank acting as agent to purchase or sell for a customer a specific security or securities, either in specific amounts, calculated in security units or dollars, or to the extent of dividends and funds available, at specific time intervals and setting forth the commission or charges to be paid by the customer in connection therewith or the manner of calculating them.
- (o) “Security” means any interest or instrument commonly known as a “security,” whether in the nature of debt or equity, including any stock, bond, note, debenture, evidence of indebtedness or any participation in or right to subscribe to or purchase any of the foregoing. The term “security” shall not include any of the following:
 - (1) A deposit or share account in a federally or state insured depository institution;
 - (2) a loan participation;
 - (3) a letter of credit or other form of bank indebtedness incurred in the ordinary course of business;
 - (4) currency;
 - (5) any note, draft, bill of exchange, or bankers acceptance that has a maturity at the time of issuance of not more than nine months, exclusive of days of grace, or any renewal thereof the maturity of which is likewise limited;
 - (6) units of a collective investment fund;
 - (7) interests in a variable amount or a note as defined in paragraph (c)(2)(B) of K.A.R. 17-23-11; or
 - (8) U.S. savings bonds.
- (p) “Trust committee” means the board of directors or any committee charged, by the board of directors, with the responsibility for administration and supervision of a bank trust department or the trust activities of a trust company. The “trust committee” may assign responsibility to other committees or individuals, as is necessary and appropriate.

- (q) “Trust company” means those companies as defined in K.S.A. 9-701(b) and amendments thereto. With respect to any fund established pursuant to K.S.A. 9-1609 and amendments thereto, “trust company” shall also mean two or more banks or trust companies that are members of the same affiliated group and are cotrustees of the fund.
- (r) “Trust department” means that group or groups of officers and employees of a bank or trust company organized under the supervision of officers or employees to whom are designated by the board of directors the performance of the fiduciary responsibilities of the bank or trust company, whether or not the group or groups are so named.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 9-1601, 9-1602, 9-1603, 9-1605, 9-1606, 9-1607, 9-1608, 9-1609, 9-1610, 9-1611, 9-1612, 9-2101, 9-2102, 9-2104, 9-2105, 9-2106, K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 9-1604, 9-2107, as amended by L. 2001, ch. 5, § 48, and 9-2111, K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 9-2103, as amended by L. 2001, ch. 27, § 1, and 9-2108, as amended by L. 2001, ch. 5, § 49; effective Feb. 28, 1994; amended Jan. 18, 2002.)

K.A.R. 17-23-2. Adoption of policies and procedures with respect to brokerage placement practices.

- (a) Each bank or trust company exercising investment discretion, as defined in subsection (r) of K.A.R. 17-23-1, with respect to an account shall adopt and follow written policies and procedures intended to ensure that its brokerage placement practices comply with all applicable laws and regulations.
- (b) Written policies and procedures shall address, where appropriate:
 - (1) the selection of persons to effect securities transactions and the evaluation of the reasonableness of any brokerage commissions paid to such persons, including the factors considered in these determinations;
 - (2) any acquisition of services or products, including research services, in return for brokerage commissions;
 - (3) the allocation of research or other services among accounts, including those which did not generate commissions to pay for the research or other services;
 - (4) the need, in appropriate instances, to make disclosures concerning the policies and procedures to prospective and existing customers; and
 - (5) the prohibition of excessive trading in portfolios.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 9-1601, K.S.A. 9-2103; effective Feb. 28, 1994.)

K.A.R. 17-23-3. Administration of fiduciary powers.

- (a) The board of directors shall be responsible for the proper exercise of fiduciary powers by the bank or trust company.
 - (1) All matters pertinent thereto, including the determination of policies, the investment and disposition of property held in a fiduciary capacity, and the direction and review of the actions of all officers, employees, and committees utilized by the bank or trust company in the exercise of its fiduciary powers, shall be the responsibility of the board.
 - (2) In discharging this responsibility, the board of directors may assign, by action duly entered in the minutes, the administration of any of the bank's or trust company's fiduciary powers it may consider proper to assign to any of the following designees:
 - (A) Director;
 - (B) officer;
 - (C) employee; or
 - (D) committee.
- (b) If a trust committee is designated pursuant to paragraph (a)(2), the trust committee shall supervise the fiduciary activities of a bank or trust company and shall meet the following criteria.
 - (1) The trust committee shall consist of at least three directors, at least one of which shall not be an officer of the bank or trust company.
 - (2) The trust committee shall keep complete minutes of its actions and make periodic reports to the board of directors of its actions.
- (c) A fiduciary account shall not be accepted without the prior approval of the board, or the board's designee. A written record shall be made of each fiduciary account acceptance and of the relinquishment or closing out of any fiduciary account. Upon the acceptance of an account, a prompt verification shall be made to determine that assets received have been properly placed on accounting records and documented. The board shall also ensure that at least once during every calendar year thereafter, and within 15 months of the last review, all the assets held in fiduciary accounts for which the bank or trust company has investment discretion, are reviewed to determine the advisability of retaining or disposing of these assets.
- (d) All officers and employees taking part in the operation of a bank trust department or trust company shall be bonded.

- (e) Each bank or trust company exercising fiduciary powers shall designate, employ, or retain legal counsel who shall be readily available to render an opinion upon fiduciary matters and to advise the bank or trust company.
- (f) Each bank or trust company exercising fiduciary powers shall adopt written policies and procedures to ensure that the federal securities laws are complied with in connection with any decision or recommendation to purchase or sell any security. These policies and procedures, in particular, shall ensure that bank trust departments and trust companies do not use material inside information in connection with any decision or recommendation to purchase or sell any security.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 9-1114, K.S.A. 9-1601, K.S.A. 9-1602, and K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 9-2103, as amended by L. 2001, ch. 27, § 1; effective Feb. 28, 1994; amended Jan. 18, 2002.)

K.A.R. 17-23-4. Books and accounts.

- (a) Each bank or trust company exercising fiduciary powers shall retain fiduciary records which shall be kept separate and distinct from other records of the bank or trust company.
- (b) Each such bank or trust company shall keep an adequate record of all pending litigation to which it is a party in connection with its exercise of fiduciary powers.
- (c) Each bank or trust company shall keep a record of all written complaints and related correspondence concerning any fiduciary account.
- (d) A bank or trust company shall retain the records required by this article for:
 - (1) a period of three years from the later of:
 - (A) termination of the fiduciary account relationship to which the records relate;
 - (B) termination of litigation relating to such account; or
 - (C) the next examination; or
 - (2) a longer minimum retention period if one is prescribed by K.A.R. 17-15-1 and amendments thereto.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 9-1130, K.S.A. 9-1603, K.S.A. 9-1608, K.S.A. 9-2103; effective Feb. 28, 1994.)

K.A.R. 17-23-5. Audit of trust activities.

- (a) The board of directors, or an audit committee designated by the board of directors, shall make a thorough examination of the books, records, funds and securities held by the bank trust department or trust company, in a fiduciary capacity, at each of the quarterly meetings and the result of such examination shall be recorded in detail.
- (b) If the board, or the designated committee, selects an auditor, the auditor's findings shall be reported directly to the board.
- (c) In lieu of the required four quarterly examinations, the board of directors, or an audit committee designated by the board of directors, may accept one annual audit by a certified public accountant or an independent auditor approved by the commissioner. All audit reports and findings shall be reported to the board of directors.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 9-1116; effective Feb. 28, 1994.)

K.A.R. 17-23-6. Funds awaiting investment or distribution.

- (a) Funds held by a bank or trust company in a fiduciary capacity that are awaiting investment or distribution shall not be held uninvested or undistributed any longer than is reasonable for the proper management of the account.
 - (1) Each bank or trust company exercising fiduciary powers shall adopt and follow written policies and procedures intended to provide that a prudent rate of return, available for trust-quality, short-term investments, is obtained upon funds so held, consistent with the requirements of the governing instrument and local law.
 - (2) These policies and procedures shall take into consideration all relevant factors, including the following:
 - (A) The anticipated return that could be obtained while the cash remains uninvested or undistributed;
 - (B) the cost of investing the funds;
 - (C) the anticipated need for the funds; and
 - (D) the costs and operational complexities of implementing and maintaining the investments for the bank or trust company.
- (b) Funds held in trust by a bank, including managing agency accounts, awaiting investment or distribution may, unless prohibited by the instrument creating the trust, be deposited in the commercial or savings or other departments of the bank.

- (1) If the deposits, per account, exceed current federal deposit insurance corporation (F.D.I.C.) limits, the bank shall first set aside, under control of the trust department, as collateral security, direct obligations of the United States and other obligations fully guaranteed by the United States as to principal and interest, or any other security available for pledging by commercial banks under Kansas state law.
- (2) The securities that are deposited or substituted as collateral shall at all times be at least equal in market value to the amount of trust funds deposited, to the extent that the deposit exceeds F.D.I.C. insurance limits.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 9-1601, K.S.A. 9-1603, and K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 9-2103, as amended by L. 2001, ch. 27, § 1; effective Feb. 28, 1994; amended Jan. 18, 2002.)

K.A.R. 17-23-7. Investment of funds held as fiduciary.

Funds held by a bank or trust company in a fiduciary capacity shall be invested in accordance with any one or more of the following:

- (a) the instrument establishing the fiduciary relationship;
- (b) any order of the probate or other court; or
- (c) any and all Kansas statutes and regulations applicable, including but not limited to K.S.A. 17-5004, K.S.A. 9-1609, and K.A.R. 17-23-11 and amendments thereto.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 9-1601, K.S.A. 9-1611, K.S.A. 9-2103; effective Feb. 28, 1994.)

K.A.R. 17-23-8. Self-dealing.

- (a) Unless lawfully authorized by the instrument creating the relationship, by court order or by the laws of the state of Kansas, funds of a fiduciary account for which a bank or trust company has investment discretion shall not be invested in stock or obligations of, or property acquired from any of the following:
 - (1) The bank or trust company, or its directors, officers, or employees, or individuals with whom there exists such a connection;
 - (2) organizations in which there exists an interest that might affect the exercise of the best judgment of the bank or trust company in acquiring the property; or
 - (3) affiliates of the bank or trust company, or their directors, officers or employees.

- (b) (1) A bank or trust company shall not lend, sell, or otherwise transfer assets of a fiduciary account for which a bank or trust company has investment discretion to the bank or trust company or any of its directors, officers, or employees, or to affiliates of the bank or trust company or any of their directors, officers, or employees, or to individuals or organizations with whom there exists an interest that might affect the exercise of the best judgment of the bank or trust company, unless any of the following conditions is met:
- (A) The transaction is lawfully authorized by the instrument creating the relationship, by written direction from the person or persons holding the power to amend or terminate the trust, by court order or by the laws of the state of Kansas;
 - (B) legal counsel advises the bank or trust company in writing that the bank or trust company has incurred, in its fiduciary capacity, a contingent or potential liability, and the bank or trust company desires to relieve itself from the contingent or potential liability. In this case, the bank or trust company, upon the consummation of the sale or transfer of assets, shall make reimbursement in cash at the greater of book or market value of the assets to the fiduciary account;
 - (C) the transaction is authorized as is provided in paragraph (b)(8)(B) of K.A.R. 17-23-11; or
 - (D) the transaction is required in writing by the state bank commissioner.
- (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (b)(1), a bank or trust company may lend funds held in trust to participants and beneficiaries of employee benefit plans in accordance with the exemptions found in section 408 of the employee retirement income security act of 1974, 29 U.S.C. § 1108, as in effect on December 17, 1999, which is hereby adopted by reference.
- (c) Except as provided in subsection (b) of K.A.R. 17-23-6, funds of a fiduciary account for which a bank or trust company has investment discretion shall not be invested by the purchase of stock or obligations of the bank or trust company or its affiliates unless authorized by the instrument creating the relationship, by court order, or by the laws of the state of Kansas.
- (1) If the retention of stock or obligations of the bank or trust company or its affiliates is authorized by the instrument creating the relationship, by court order, or by the laws of the state of Kansas, it may exercise rights to purchase its own stock, or securities convertible into its own stock, when offered pro rata to stockholders.
 - (2) If the exercise of rights or receipts of a stock dividend results in fractional share holdings, additional fractional shares may be purchased to complement the fractional shares so acquired.

- (d) A bank or trust company may sell assets held by it as fiduciary in one account to itself as fiduciary in another account if the transaction is fair to both accounts and is not prohibited by any governing instrument.
- (e) A bank or trust company may make a loan to an account from the funds belonging to another account, if the making of these loans to a designated account is authorized by the instrument creating the account from which the loans are made.
- (f) A bank or trust company may make a loan to an account and may take as security assets of the account, if the transaction is fair to the account.
- (g) Except with the specific written approval of its board of directors, a bank or trust company shall not permit any of its current officers or employees to retain any compensation for acting as a cofiduciary with the bank or trust company in the administration of any account undertaken by it.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 9-1601, K.S.A. 9-1609, K.S.A. 9-1611, and K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 9-2103, as amended by L. 2001, ch. 27, § 1; effective Feb. 28, 1994; amended Jan. 18, 2002.)

K.A.R. 17-23-9. Revoked.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 9-1603, K.S.A. 9-1607, K.S.A. 9-1608, and K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 9-2103, as amended by L. 2001, ch. 27, § 1; effective Feb. 28, 1994; amended Jan. 18, 2002; revoked Feb. 21, 2020.)

K.A.R. 17-23-10. Surrender of fiduciary powers.

Any bank or trust company which has been granted the right to exercise fiduciary powers and which desires to surrender such right shall file with the state bank commissioner a certified copy of the resolution of its board of directors signifying such a desire. Upon receipt of such resolution, the state bank commissioner may make an investigation. If the commissioner is satisfied that the bank or trust company has been discharged from all fiduciary duties which it has undertaken, a letter to the bank or trust company certifying that it is no longer authorized to exercise fiduciary powers shall be issued by the commissioner.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 9-1604, K.S.A. 9-2103; effective Feb. 28, 1994.)

K.A.R. 17-23-11. Collective investment.

- (a) Funds held by a bank or trust company as fiduciary may be invested collectively in either of the following:

- (1) A common trust fund maintained by the bank or trust company exclusively for the collective investment and reinvestment of moneys contributed thereto by the bank or trust company in its capacity as trustee, executor, administrator, conservator, or as custodian under any state law substantially similar to the uniform gifts to minors act or the uniform transfers to minors act as published by the American law institute; or
 - (2) a fund consisting solely of assets of retirement, pension, profit sharing, stock bonus, or other trusts that are exempt from federal income taxation under the internal revenue code.
- (b) Collective investment funds, as defined in subsection (d) of K.A.R. 17-23-1, shall be administered as follows.
- (1) Each collective investment fund shall be established and maintained in accordance with a written plan, referred to herein as “the plan,” which shall be approved by a resolution of the bank or trust company board of directors or by a committee authorized by the board.
 - (A) “The plan” shall contain appropriate provisions not inconsistent with the rules and regulations of the state bank commissioner as to the manner in which the fund is to be operated, including provisions relating to the following:
 - (i) The investment powers and a general statement of the investment policy of the bank or trust company with respect to the fund;
 - (ii) the allocation of income, profits, and losses;
 - (iii) fees and expenses that will be charged to the fund and to participating accounts;
 - (iv) the terms and conditions governing the admission or withdrawal of participations in the fund;
 - (v) the auditing of accounts of the bank or trust company with respect to the fund;
 - (vi) the basis and method of valuing assets in the fund, setting forth criteria for each type of asset;
 - (vii) the expected frequency for income distribution to participating accounts;
 - (viii) the minimum frequency for valuation of assets of the fund;

- (ix) the period following each such valuation date during which the valuation may be made, which in usual circumstances shall not exceed 10 business days;
 - (x) the basis upon which the fund may be terminated; and
 - (xi) any other matters that may be necessary to define clearly the rights of participants in the fund.
- (B) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b)(15) of this regulation, fund assets shall be valued at market value unless that value is not readily ascertainable, in which case a fair value determined in good faith by the fund trustees may be used.
- (C) A copy of “the plan” shall be available at the principal office of the bank or trust company for inspection during all business hours, and upon request a copy of “the plan” shall be furnished to any person.
- (2) Property held by a bank or trust company in its capacity as trustee of retirement, pension, profit sharing, stock bonus, or other trusts that are exempt from federal income taxation under any provision of the internal revenue code may be invested in collective investment funds, subject to the provisions herein contained pertaining to these funds, and may qualify for tax exemption pursuant to section 584 of the internal revenue code. Assets of retirement, pension, profit sharing, stock bonus, or other trusts that are exempt from federal income taxation by reason of being described in section 401 of the code may be invested in collective investment funds established under the provisions of paragraph (a)(2) of this regulation if the fund qualifies for tax exemption under revenue ruling 56-267 and following rulings.
- (3) All participations in the collective investment fund shall be on the basis of a proportionate interest in all of the assets. In order to determine whether the investment of funds received or held by a bank or trust company as fiduciary in a participation in a collective investment fund is proper, the bank or trust company may consider the collective investment fund as a whole and shall not be prohibited from making the investment because any particular asset is non-income producing.
- (4) Each bank or trust company administering a collective investment fund shall determine the value of the assets in the fund as of the date set for the valuation of assets at least once every three months. However, in the case of a fund described in paragraph (a)(2) above that is invested primarily in real estate or other assets that are not readily marketable, the bank or trust company shall determine the value of the fund's assets at least once each year.
- (A) Participation shall not be admitted to or withdrawn from the fund except according to the following:

- (i) On the basis of the valuation; and
 - (ii) according to the valuation date.
- (B) Participation shall not be admitted to or withdrawn from the fund unless a written request for or notice of intention of taking such action shall have been entered on or before the valuation date in the fiduciary records of the bank or trust company and approved in the manner as the board of directors shall prescribe. No requests or notices may be canceled or countermanded after this valuation date.
- (C) If a fund described in paragraph (a)(2) of this regulation is to be invested in real estate or other assets that are not readily marketable, the bank or trust company may require a prior notice period not to exceed one year, for withdrawals.
- (5) (A) Each bank or trust company administering a collective investment fund shall at least once during each period of 12 months cause an adequate audit to be made of the collective investment fund by auditors responsible only to the board of directors of the bank or trust company. In the event the audit is performed by independent public accountants, the reasonable expenses of the audit may be charged to the collective investment fund.
- (B) Each bank or trust company administering a collective investment fund shall at least once during a period of 12 months prepare a financial report of the fund. This report, based upon the above audit, shall contain a list of investments in the fund showing the following:
- (i) The cost and current market value of each investment;
 - (ii) a statement for the period since the previous report showing purchases, with cost;
 - (iii) sales, with profit or loss and any other investment changes;
 - (iv) income and disbursements; and
 - (v) an appropriate notation as to any investments in default.
- (C) The financial report may include a description of the fund's value on previous dates, as well as its income and disbursements during previous accounting periods. Predictions or representations as to future results shall not be made. In addition, as to funds described in paragraph (a)(1) of this regulation, neither the report nor any other publication of the bank or trust company shall make reference to the performance of funds other than those administered by the bank or trust company.

- (D) A copy of the financial report shall be furnished, or notice shall be given that a copy of the report is available and will be furnished without charge upon request, to each person to whom a regular periodic accounting would ordinarily be rendered with respect to each participating account. A copy of the financial report may also be furnished to prospective customers. The cost of printing and distribution of these reports shall be borne by the bank or trust company. In addition, a copy of the report shall be furnished upon request to any person for a reasonable charge. The fact of the availability of the report for any fund described in paragraph (a) (1) of this regulation may be given publicity, solely in connection with the promotion of the fiduciary services of the bank or trust company.
- (E) Except as provided in this regulation, the bank or trust company shall not advertise or publicize its collective investment fund or funds described in paragraph (a)(1) of this regulation.
- (6) When participations are withdrawn from a collective investment fund, distributions may be made in cash or ratably in kind, or partly in cash and partly in kind. However, all distributions on any one valuation date shall be made on the same basis.
- (7) If, for any reason, an investment is withdrawn in kind from a collective investment fund for the benefit of all participants in the fund at the time of the withdrawal and the investment is not distributed ratably in kind, it shall be segregated and administered or realized upon for the benefit ratably of all participants in the collective investment fund at the time of withdrawal.
- (8) (A) A bank or trust company shall not have any interest in a collective investment fund other than in its fiduciary capacity. Except for temporary net cash overdrafts or as otherwise specifically provided herein, it shall not lend money to a fund, sell property to, or purchase property from a fund. Assets of a collective investment fund shall not be invested in stock or obligations, including time or savings deposits, of the bank or trust company or any of its affiliates. However, these deposits may be made of funds awaiting investment or distribution. Subject to all other provisions of this regulation, funds held by a bank or trust company as fiduciary for its own employees may be invested in a collective investment fund. A bank or trust company shall not make any loan on the security of a participation in a fund. If because of a creditor relationship or otherwise the bank or trust company acquires an interest in a participation in a fund, the participation shall be withdrawn on the first date on which the withdrawal can be effected. An unsecured advance to an account holding participation shall not be deemed to constitute the acquisition of an interest by a bank or trust company until the time of the next valuation date arrives.
- (B) Any bank or trust company administering a collective investment fund may purchase from the fund for its own account any defaulted fixed income investment held by the fund, if in the judgment of the board of directors the cost

of segregation of the investment would be greater than the difference between its market value and its principal amount plus interest and penalty charges due. If the bank or trust company elects to purchase the investment, it shall do so at its market value or at the sum of cost, accrued unpaid interest, and penalty charges, whichever is greater.

- (9) The reasonable expenses incurred in servicing mortgages held by a collective investment fund may be charged against the income account of the fund and paid to servicing agents, including the bank or trust company administering the fund.
- (10) A bank or trust company administering a collective investment fund shall have the exclusive management of it, except as prudence may allow delegation.
 - (A) The bank or trust company may charge a fee for the management of the collective investment fund if the fractional part of the fee proportionate to the interest of each participant does not, when added to any other compensations charged by a bank to a participant, exceed the total amount of compensations that would have been charged to the participant if no assets of the participant had been invested in participations in the fund.
 - (B) The bank or trust company shall absorb the costs of establishing or reorganizing a collective investment fund.
- (11) A bank or trust company administering a collective investment fund shall not issue any certificate or other document evidencing a direct or indirect interest in this fund in any form.
- (12) A mistake made in good faith and in the exercise of due care in connection with the administration of a collective investment fund shall not be deemed to be a violation of this regulation if promptly after the discovery of the mistake the bank or trust company takes whatever action may be practicable in the circumstances to remedy the mistake.
- (13) Short-term investment funds established under subsection (a) of this regulation may be operated on a cost, rather than market value, basis for purposes of admissions and withdrawals, if the plan of operation satisfies each of the following requirements.
 - (A) Investments shall be limited to bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness payable on demand, including variable amount notes, or having a maturity date not exceeding 91 days from the date of purchase. However, 20 percent of the value of the fund may be invested in longer term obligations.
 - (B) The difference between the cost and anticipated principal receipt on maturity shall be accrued on a straight-line basis.
 - (C) Assets of the fund shall be held until maturity under usual circumstances.

- (D) After effecting admissions and withdrawals, not less than 20 percent of the value of the remaining assets of the fund shall be composed of cash, demand obligations, and assets that will mature on the fund's next business day.
- (c) In addition to the investments permitted under subsection (a) of this regulation, funds or other property received or held by a bank or trust company as fiduciary may be invested collectively, to the extent not prohibited by state law, as follows:
- (1) In shares of a mutual trust investment company, organized and operated pursuant to a statute that specifically authorizes the organization of these companies exclusively for the investment of funds held by corporate fiduciaries, commonly referred to as a “bank or trust company fiduciary fund”;
- (2) (A) In a single real estate loan, a direct obligation of the United States, or an obligation fully guaranteed by the United States, or in a single fixed amount security, obligation or other property, either real, personal or mixed, of a single issuer; or
- (B) on a short-term basis in a variable amount note of a borrower of prime credit, if the note is maintained by the bank or trust company on its premises and is utilized by it only for investment of moneys held in fiduciary accounts.

The bank or trust company shall not participate in the loans or obligations authorized under paragraphs (c)(2)(A) and (B) and shall not have an interest in any investment therein except in its capacity as fiduciary;

- (3) in a common trust fund maintained by the bank or trust company for the collective investment of cash balances received or held by a bank or trust company in its capacity as trustee, executor, administrator, or guardian, which the bank or trust company considers to be individually too small to be invested separately to advantage:
- (A) (i) The total investment for such fund shall not exceed \$100,000;
- (ii) the number of participating accounts shall be limited to 100; and
- (iii) no participating account may have an interest in the fund in excess of \$10,000;
- (B) in applying these limitations, if two or more accounts are created by the same person or persons and one-half of the income or principal of each account is presently payable or applicable to the use of the same person or persons such account shall be considered as one;

- (C) a fund shall not be established or operated under this paragraph for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of subsection (b) of this regulation;
- (4) in any investment specifically authorized by court order, or authorized by the instrument creating the fiduciary relationship, in the case of trusts created by a corporation, its subsidiaries and affiliates or by several individual settlors who are closely related. An investment shall not be made under this paragraph for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of subsection (b) of this regulation; or
- (5) in any other manner that is approved in writing by the state bank commissioner.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1609 and K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 9-1609 and K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 9-2103, as amended by L. 2001, ch. 27, § 1; effective Feb. 28, 1994; amended Jan. 18, 2002.)

K.A.R. 17-23-12. Record-keeping for securities transactions.

Each bank or trust company effecting securities transactions for customers shall maintain the following records with respect to such transactions for at least three years.

- (a) There shall be chronological records of original entry containing an itemized daily record of all purchases and sales of securities. The records of original entry shall show:
 - (1) the account or customer for which each such transaction was effected;
 - (2) the description of the securities;
 - (3) the unit and aggregate purchase or sale price, if any; and
 - (4) the trade date and the name or other designation of the broker, dealer or other person from whom purchased or to whom sold.
- (b) There shall be account records for each customer which shall reflect:
 - (1) all purchases and sales of securities;
 - (2) all receipts and deliveries of securities;
 - (3) all receipts and disbursements of cash with respect to transactions in securities for such accounts; and
 - (4) all other debits and credits pertaining to transactions in securities.
- (c) There shall be a separate memorandum or order ticket for each order to purchase or sell securities, whether executed or canceled, which shall include:

- (1) the account or accounts for which the transaction was effected;
 - (2) whether the transaction was a market order, limit order or subject to special instructions;
 - (3) the time the order was received by the trader or other bank or trust company employee responsible for effecting the transaction;
 - (4) the time the order was placed with broker or dealer; or if there was no broker or dealer, the time the order was executed or canceled;
 - (5) the price at which the order was executed; and
 - (6) the price that the broker or dealer utilized.
- (d) There shall be a record of each broker or dealer selected by the bank or trust company to effect securities transactions and the amount of commissions paid or allocated to each broker during the calendar year. Nothing contained in this paragraph shall require a bank or trust company to maintain the records required by this regulation in any given manner, provided that the information required to be shown is clearly and accurately reflected and provides an adequate basis for the audit of such information.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 9-1130, K.S.A. 9-1603, K.S.A. 9-1608, K.S.A. 9-2103; effective Feb. 28, 1994.)

K.A.R. 17-23-13. Form of notification for securities transactions.

Each bank or trust company effecting a securities transaction for a customer shall maintain for at least three years and except as provided in K.A.R. 17-23-14, shall mail or otherwise furnish to such customer either of the following types of notifications:

- (a)
 - (1) a copy of the confirmation of a broker or dealer relating to the securities transactions; and
 - (2) if the bank or trust company is to receive remuneration from the customer or any other source in connection with the transaction, and the remuneration is not determined pursuant to a written agreement between the bank or trust company and the customer, a statement of the source and amount of any remuneration to be received; or
- (b) a written notification disclosing:
 - (1) the name of the bank or trust company;
 - (2) the name of the customer;

- (3) whether the bank or trust company is acting as an agent for the customer, as agent for both the customer and some other person, as principal for its own account, or in any other capacity;
- (4) the date of execution and a statement that the time of execution will be furnished within a reasonable time upon written request of the customer and the identity, price and number of shares or units, or principal amount in the case of debt securities, of the security purchased or sold by such a customer;
- (5) the amount of any remuneration received or to be received by the bank or trust company from the customer in connection with the transaction;
- (6) the source and amount of any other remuneration to be received by the bank or trust company in connection with the transaction, unless remuneration is determined pursuant to a written agreement between the bank or trust company and the customer.

In the case of U.S. government securities, federal agency obligations and municipal obligations, this paragraph (b)(6) shall apply only with respect to remuneration received by the bank or trust company in an agency transaction; and

- (7) the name of the broker or dealer utilized; or where there is no broker or dealer, the name of the person from whom the security was purchased or to whom it was sold, or the fact that such information will be furnished within a reasonable time upon written request.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 9-1601, K.S.A. 9-2103; effective Feb. 28, 1994.)

K.A.R. 17-23-14. Time of notification for securities transactions.

The time for mailing or otherwise furnishing the written notification described in K.A.R. 17-23-13 shall be five business days from the date of the transaction, or if a broker or dealer is utilized, within five business days from the receipt by the bank or trust company of the broker or dealer's confirmation. However, the bank or trust company may elect to use the following alternative procedures if the transaction is effected for the following types of securities.

- (a) For accounts, except periodic plans, for which the bank or trust company does not exercise investment discretion, the bank or trust company and the customer may agree in writing to a different arrangement as to the time and content of the notification. The agreement shall make clear the customer's right to receive the written notification within the prescribed time period at no additional cost to the customer.
- (b) For accounts, except collective investment funds, for which the bank or trust company exercises investment discretion in other than an agency capacity, the bank or trust company

shall, upon request of the person having the power to terminate the account or, if there is no such person, upon the request of any person holding a vested beneficial interest in the account, mail or otherwise furnish to the person the written notification within a reasonable time. The bank or trust company may charge that person a reasonable fee for providing this information.

- (c) Unless otherwise provided in the account agreement, for accounts for which the bank or trust company exercises investment discretion in an agency capacity, the following requirements shall be met:
 - (1) The bank or trust company shall mail or otherwise furnish to each customer not less frequently than once every three months an itemized statement which shall specify the funds and securities in the custody or possession of the bank or trust company at the end of that period and all debits, credits, and transactions in the customer's account during that period; and
 - (2) if requested by the customer, the bank or trust company shall mail or otherwise furnish to the customer within a reasonable time the written notification described in K.A.R. 17-23-13. The bank or trust company may charge a reasonable fee for providing this information.
- (d) For a collective investment fund, the provisions of K.A.R. 17-23-11 shall apply.
- (e) (1) For a periodic plan, the bank or trust company shall mail or otherwise furnish to the customer as promptly as possible after each transaction a written statement showing the following information:
 - (A) The funds and securities in the custody or possession of the bank or trust company;
 - (B) all service charges and commissions paid by the customer in connection with the transaction; and
 - (C) all other debits and credits of the customer's account involved in the transaction.
- (2) Upon the written request of any customer, the bank or trust company shall furnish the information described in K.A.R. 17-23-13. However, any information relating to remuneration paid in connection with the transaction shall not be required to be provided to the customer when paid by a source other than the customer. The bank or trust company may charge a reasonable fee for providing this information.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 9-1601 and K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 9-2103, as amended by L. 2001, ch. 27, § 1; effective Feb. 28, 1994; amended Jan. 18, 2002.)

K.A.R. 17-23-15. Revoked.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713; implementing K.S.A. 9-1601, K.S.A. 9-2103; effective Feb. 28, 1994; revoked Jan. 18, 2002.)

K.A.R. 17-23-16. Location of trust documents.

- (a) Unless an exception is granted by the commissioner, all of the original governing instruments establishing a fiduciary relationship with a bank or trust company shall be permanently maintained and located at one site, which shall be one of the following:
 - (1) The main bank or trust company location;
 - (2) an approved branch or trust service office; or
 - (3) another site approved by the commissioner.
- (b) The following factors shall be considered by the commissioner in determining whether to grant an exception:
 - (1) The cost to the bank or trust company to maintain all original governing instruments at one site;
 - (2) the additional burden to the bank or trust company to maintain all original governing instruments at one site; and
 - (3) the effect that storage at separate locations will have on the ability of the commissioner, or the commissioner's designees, to efficiently conduct an examination of the bank or trust company.
- (c) All other records shall be stored at any main bank or trust company location, an approved branch or trust service office, or another site approved by the commissioner.
- (d) For purposes of examination, the bank or trust company shall make available original governing instruments and other records as deemed necessary by the commissioner to complete an examination.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 9-1713 and K.S.A. 9-1130; implementing K.S.A. 9-1603, 9-1130, and K.S.A. 1999 Supp. 9-2103; effective Feb. 28, 1994; amended April 28, 2000.)

KANSAS ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

**Agency 103 – JOINT REGULATIONS – STATE BANK COMMISSIONER AND
SAVINGS AND LOAN COMMISSIONER**

Article 1 – SECURITY FOR DEPOSIT OF PUBLIC FUNDS

K.A.R. 103-1-1. Security for deposit of public funds.

The market value of negotiable promissory notes secured by first lien mortgages on real estate and pledged and assigned by a bank or savings and loan association as security for deposits of municipal or quasi-municipal corporations shall be determined in the following manner:

- (1) Determine the average interest rate for all such notes pledged by the institution;
- (2) Obtain the current GNMA bid rate for comparable obligations; and
- (3) Multiply the total of real estate loans pledged by the GNMA bid quotation to ascertain the current value of the pledged real estate loans.

(Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 9-1402; effective, T-83-18, July 1, 1982; effective May 1, 1983.)

KANSAS ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

**Agency 104 – JOINT REGULATIONS – CONSUMER CREDIT COMMISSIONER,
CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATOR, SAVINGS AND LOAN COMMISSIONER AND
BANK COMMISSIONER**

Article 1 – ADJUSTABLE RATE NOTES

K.A.R. 104-1-1. Revoked.

(Authorized by and implementing L. 1982, ch. 94; effective, T-83-29, Sept. 22, 1982; effective May 1, 1983; revoked, T-88-28, Aug. 19, 1987; revoked May 1, 1988.)

K.A.R. 104-1-2. Consumer-purpose adjustable rate real estate transactions.

- (a) A creditor may use any interest-rate index that is readily verifiable by the borrower if it is beyond the control of the creditor to adjust the interest rate on any of the following:
 - (1) consumer-purpose adjustable rate notes secured by a real estate mortgage; or
 - (2) consumer-purpose contracts for deed to real estate which contain an adjustable interest rate provision.
- (b) Adjustments to the interest rate shall correspond directly to the movement of the index, subject to any rate-adjustment limitations that a creditor may provide.
- (c) When the movement of the index permits an interest-rate increase, the creditor may decline to increase the interest rate by the indicated amount. The creditor may decrease the interest rate at any time.
- (d) The creditor may implement adjustments to the interest rate through adjustments to the outstanding principal loan balance, loan term, payment amount, or any combination of the above.
- (e) The creditor shall not charge the borrower any costs or fees in connection with regularly-scheduled adjustments to the interest rate, payment, outstanding principal loan balance, or loan term.
- (f) For purposes of this regulation, “consumer-purpose” means primarily for personal, family or household purposes.

(Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 16-207d; effective, T-88-28, Aug. 19, 1987; effective May 1, 1988; amended Aug. 9, 1996.)