

CONSUMER CREDIT SMALL LOANS

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Uniform interest rates, Const. Art. III § 44
Unsecured loans less than five hundred dollars, registration of lenders, when, RSMo 408.500

SMALL LOANS

367.100. Definitions. - As used in sections 367.100 to 367.200:

(1) **"Consumer credit loans"** shall mean:
(a) Prior to January 1, 2002, loans for the benefit of or use by an individual or individuals:

a. Secured by a security agreement or any other lien on tangible personal property or by the assignment of wages, salary or other compensation; or

b. Unsecured and whether with or without comakers, guarantors, endorsers or sureties;

(b) Beginning January 1, 2002, and thereafter, loans for personal, family or household purposes in amounts of five hundred dollars or more;

(2) **"Director"** shall mean the director of the division of finance or such agency or agencies as may exercise the powers and duties now performed by such director;

(3) **"Lender"** shall mean any person engaged in the business of making consumer credit loans. A person who makes an occasional consumer credit loan or who occasionally makes loans but is not regularly engaged in the business of making consumer credit loans shall not be considered a lender subject to sections 367.100 to 367.200;

(4) **"Person"** shall include individuals, partnerships, associations, trusts, corporations, and any other legal entities, excepting those corporations whose powers emanate from the laws of the United States and those which under other law are subject to the supervisory jurisdiction of the director or the director of the division of credit unions of Missouri;

(5) **"Supervised business"** shall mean the business of making consumer credit loans, as herein defined, of money, credit, goods, or things in action.

(L. 1951 p. 262 § 1, A.L. 1965 p. 114, A.L. 1977 H.B. 48, A.L. 1978 S.B. 745, A.L. 1994 H.B. 1165, A.L. 2001 H.B. 738, A.L. 2001 S.B. 186)

CROSS REFERENCE

Interest rate on small loans, RSMo 408.100 to 408.210

367.110. Certificate of registration required, when. - No lender shall engage in the business of making consumer credit loans as herein defined in this state of money, credit, goods or things in action without first having obtained a certificate of registration from the director as provided in sections 367.100 to 367.200.

(L. 1951 p. 262 § 2)

367.120. Certificate of registration - application for. - Application for a certificate of registration shall be in writing in the form prescribed by the director. No certificate of registration is required until thirty days after sections 367.100 to 367.200 become effective, during which period such application may be made.

(L. 1951 p. 262 § 3)

367.130. Bond - amount - conditions - additional bond, when. -

The director may require the lender to file with the director a bond in the principal amount of one thousand dollars at the time of filing the application for a certificate of registration hereunder, or at such later time as the director deems necessary for the purposes of sections 367.100 to 367.200. The lender shall be the obligor, and the surety shall be approved by the director. The bond shall run to the state of Missouri for the use of the state or any person or persons who may have a cause of action against the lender-obligor arising out of the supervised business. The condition of the bond shall be that the lender-obligor will conform to and abide by the provisions of sections 367.100 to 367.200 and the laws of the state of Missouri relating to consumer credit loans, and the assignment or sale of wages, salaries, or other compensation, and will pay to the state and to any person any and all moneys that may become due under sections 367.100 to 367.200 or under any transaction which is a part of the supervised business. If in the opinion of the director the bond shall at any time appear to be insecure or exhausted or otherwise doubtful an additional bond in the principal sum of not more than one thousand dollars in form and with surety satisfactory to the director, shall be filed within fifteen days after notice of the requirement thereof be given to the lender by the director.

(L. 1951 p. 262 § 4)

367.140. Annual registration - fee, amount - certificates, issuance, display. - 1. Every lender shall, at the time of filing application for certificate of registration as provided in section

367.120 hereof, pay the sum of five hundred dollars as an annual registration fee for the period ending the thirtieth day of June next following the date of payment and in full payment of all expenses for investigations, examinations and for the administration of sections 367.100 to 367.200, except as provided in section 367.160, and thereafter a like fee shall be paid on or before June thirtieth of each year; provided, that if a lender is supervised by the commissioner of finance under any other law, the charges for examination and supervision required to be paid under said law shall be in lieu of the annual fee for registration and examination required under this section. The fee shall be made payable to the director of revenue. If the initial registration fee for any certificate of registration is for a period of less than twelve months, the registration fee shall be prorated according to the number of months that said period shall run. The director may establish a biennial licensing arrangement but in no case shall the fees be payable for more than one year at a time.

2. Upon receipt of such fee and application for registration, and provided the bond, if required by the director, has been filed, the director shall issue to the lender a certificate containing the lender's name and address and reciting that such lender is duly and properly registered to conduct the supervised business. The lender shall keep this certificate of registration posted in a conspicuous place at the place of business recited in the registration certificate. Where the lender engages in the supervised business at or from more than one office or place of business, such lender shall obtain a separate certificate of registration for each such office or place of business.

3. Certificates of registration shall not be assignable or transferable except that the lender named in any such certificate may obtain a change of address of the place of business therein set forth. Each certificate of registration shall remain in full force and effect until surrendered, revoked, or suspended as herein provided.

(L. 1951 p. 262 § 5, A.L. 1986 H.B. 1195, A.L. 2003 S.B. 346, A.L. 2015 H.B. 587 merged with S.B. 345)

367.160. Examination of lenders - authority of director - lender to pay costs, when. - The director, his deputies and examiners shall have full power and authority at any time and as often as reasonably necessary to investigate or examine the supervised business, affairs and loans made in the supervised business of any registered lender and of every person, firm, partnership and corporation making loans who the director has reasonable grounds to believe is

subject to and violating the provisions of sections 367.100 to 367.200, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the lender, or such person, firm, partnership or corporation is complying with the provisions of sections 367.100 to 367.200 and the laws of Missouri relating to consumer credit loans or assignment or sale of wages or salary or other compensation. In connection with any such investigation or examination the director and his representatives shall have free and immediate access to the lender's place or places of business and his or its books and records and shall have the right and power to examine under oath all persons whomsoever whose testimony may be required relative to the affairs and business of the particular lender. Whenever it is necessary to examine the business and loans of a registered lender more than once a year or of any other lender at any time, then the lender shall be chargeable with and be required to pay the necessary cost and expenses thereof, including the actual travel expenses and a per diem of one hundred dollars for each examining official while engaged in travel to and from the place of such examination and during the period required for such examination. Whenever any lender is subject to examination by or required to make reports to municipal officers under city ordinances regulating the supervised business, such examinations or reports shall be in lieu of the examinations and reports required by the provisions of sections 367.100 to 367.200.

(L. 1951 p. 262 § 7, A.L. 1986 H.B. 1195)

367.170. Regulations - authority of director - insurance - premiums deemed not to be charges. - The director is authorized and empowered to make such general regulations as

may be necessary for the enforcement of sections 367.100 to 367.200 and shall issue regulations providing and governing the types and limits of insurance and the issuance of policies which may be sold in connection with consumer credit loans.

The cost of any insurance shall not exceed the standard rates and the insurance shall be obtained from an insurance company duly authorized to conduct business in this state and the registrant, or any of its employees, may be licensed as an insurance agent. Insurance premiums shall not be considered as interest, service charges or fees in connection with any loan. Each such regulation shall be consistent with sections 367.100 to 367.200 and shall be referenced to the specific provision of sections 367.100 to 367.200 which is to be enforced by it. Nothing in this section shall alter or amend the statutes of this state relating to insurance or affect the powers of the director of insurance under

statutes relating to credit life insurance and credit accident and health insurance.
(L. 1951 p. 262 § 8, A.L. 1984 S.B. 686 § 367.170 subsec. 1)

367.180. Lender to keep records. - Every lender shall keep books and records of the supervised business.
(L. 1951 p. 262 § 9)

367.185. Loan solicitation, disclosures. - 1. Every nondepository financial institution licensed under sections 367.100 to 367.215 and otherwise defined as a person in section 367.100 shall comply with the provisions of this section.

2. In addition to any disclosures otherwise provided by law, such person soliciting loans using facsimile or negotiable checks shall disclose the following:

"THIS IS A SOLICITATION FOR A LOAN. READ THE ENCLOSED DISCLOSURES BEFORE SIGNING THIS AGREEMENT."

This notice shall be printed in not less than ten-point bold type and shall appear directly on the face of the check.

3. When such persons make loans secured by real estate as otherwise provided by law, such persons shall include in a printed portion of the contract the following notice:

"WARNING TO BORROWER: DEFAULT IN THE PAYMENT OF THIS LOAN AGREEMENT MAY RESULT IN THE LOSS OF THE PROPERTY SECURING THE LOAN. UNDER FEDERAL LAW YOU MAY HAVE THE RIGHT TO CANCEL THIS AGREEMENT. IF YOU HAVE THIS RIGHT, THE CREDITOR IS REQUIRED TO PROVIDE YOU WITH A SEPARATE WRITTEN NOTICE SPECIFYING THE CIRCUMSTANCES AND TIMES UNDER WHICH YOU CAN EXERCISE THIS RIGHT."

This notice shall be printed in not less than ten-point bold type.

4. When making or negotiating loans, such person shall take into consideration in determining the size and duration of a loan contract the financial ability of borrowers to reasonably repay the loan in the time and manner as specified in the loan contract.

5. Such person shall post in a conspicuous location in each licensed office the maximum rates and fees that such person is currently charging on any loans made.
(L. 1998 S.B. 792)

367.190. Certificates of registration - suspension, revocation, when - hearing - review. - In the event any lender fails, refuses, or neglects to comply with the provisions of sections 367.100 to 367.200, or of any laws of the state of Missouri relating to consumer credit loans or assignment or sale of wages, or salaries or other compensation, his or its certificate of registration for the place of business at which the violation occurred, may be suspended or revoked by order of the director after a hearing before said director on any order to show cause why such order of suspension or revocation should not be entered specifying the grounds therefor which shall be served on the particular lender at least ten days prior to the hearing. Such action shall not affect any rights or charter powers which any state bank, state trust company or national banking association has by virtue of any other law. Review may be had of any such order made and entered by the director in the manner provided by law.

(L. 1951 p. 262 § 10)

367.200. Violations - penalty. - If any person, firm, partnership or corporation to whom or which sections 367.100 to 367.200 apply, or any officer, agent or representative of such person, firm, partnership or corporation violates any of the provisions of said sections or shall attempt to transact any supervised business whatsoever in the name or on behalf of such person, firm, partnership or corporation, while he or it fails or refuses to comply with provisions of sections 367.100 to 367.200, each such person, firm, partnership, or corporation, agent, officer, or representative shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

(L. 1951 p. 262 § 11)

367.205. Annual audit by certified public accountant required. - All persons and entities licensed under the provisions of sections 367.100 to 367.200 shall cause an audit to be made once each year by a certified public accountant firm, of which at least one partner is the holder of a Missouri certified public accountant license. In the event that entities licensed under the provisions of sections 367.100 to 367.200 are affiliated with entities which engage in other than such licensed activities in this state or elsewhere, an audit of the financial statements which consolidate the financial statements of the licensee, made according to generally accepted auditing standards, will be sufficient for the purpose of sections 367.205 to 367.215.

(L. 1972 S.B. 405 § 1)

367.210. Audit report to director of finance, when. - A copy of the report of the audit required by section 367.205 shall be delivered to the director of finance of the state of Missouri at least thirty days prior to the license renewal date. (L. 1972 S.B. 405 § 2)

367.215. Failure to file audit report, effect of - surety bond posted, when. - The director of finance shall not issue a renewal license to any person or entity licensed under the provisions of sections 367.100 to 367.200 unless the audit report is furnished as required by section 367.210. In lieu of the requirements of sections 367.205 to 367.215, the licensee may post a surety bond in the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. The bond shall be in a form satisfactory to the director and shall be issued by a bonding or insurance company authorized to do business in the state to secure compliance with all laws relative to consumer credit. If, in the opinion of the director, the bond shall at any time appear to be inadequate, insecure, exhausted, or otherwise doubtful, additional bond in a form and with surety satisfactory to the director shall be filed within fifteen days after the director gives notice to the licensee. A licensee may, in lieu of filing any bond required under this section, provide the director with a one hundred thousand dollar irrevocable letter of credit, as defined in section 400.5-103, RSMo, issued by any bank, trust company, savings and loan or credit union operating in Missouri. (L. 1972 S.B. 405 § 3, A.L. 2001 H.B. 738 merged with S.B. 186)

INTEREST ON SMALL LOANS

408.100. Applicability of section - rate of interest. - This section shall apply to all loans which are not made as permitted by other laws of this state except that it shall not apply to loans which are secured by a lien on real estate. On any loan subject to this section, any person, firm, or corporation may charge, contract for and receive interest on the unpaid principal balance at rates agreed to by the parties. (L. 1951 p. 875 § 408.031, A.L. 1959 H.B. 320, A.L. 1979 S.B. 305, A.L. 1985 H.B. 358 & 440, A.L. 1998 S.B. 792, A.L. 2021 S.B. 106)

408.105. Precomputed loans, extensions, fee, limitations. - 1. Extensions on precomputed loans made pursuant to section 408.100 shall be calculated on an actuarial basis or as follows and shall not be considered an additional charge or fee within the meaning of section 408.140:

UNIT CHARGE (UC) = $\frac{\text{Total Finance Charge}}{\text{Sum of the Digits of Original Term}}$

EXTENSION FEE = UC Times Number of Full Remaining Installments

2. The following limitations regarding extensions on precomputed loans shall apply:

(1) No extension may be taken on the first installment;

(2) No extension fee shall be collected more than one month prior to the due date of the earliest installment being deferred;

(3) No extension shall be collected for any partial payment; however, two dollars or less shall not be considered a partial payment;

(4) A minimum extension fee of one dollar will be allowed;

(5) In the event of * prepayment in full of the note or contract, the extensions shall be counted as months and computed as provided in section 408.170, based on this total, applied to all of the interest contracted for, plus the extension fees collected.

(L. 1985 S.B. 183)

*Word "of" does not appear in original rolls.

408.110. Short title - applicability of sections 408.120 to 408.190. - Sections 408.120 to 408.190 shall apply only to loans made pursuant to section 408.100, and shall be known as the "Consumer Loan Act".

(L. 1951 p. 875 § 408.032, A.L. 1981 S.B. 326, A.L. 1996 H.B. 1432)

408.120. Interest computed and paid, how. - The total interest for payment according to schedule may be added to the principal of the loan, but interest shall not be discounted or deducted from the principal of the loan, or paid or received at the time the loan is made, and shall not be compounded. Loan contracts may be calculated and repaid as follows:

(1) A loan contract may provide for repayment in consecutive monthly installments, but the first installment may be payable at any time within forty-five days from the date of the loan and no installment shall be substantially greater than any other installment. Interest for

any fractional portion of a month may be computed for each elapsed day at one-thirtieth of the monthly rate contracted for.

(2) A loan contract may provide for repayment as the parties may agree; however, any such loan contract shall provide for the payment of simple interest on such loans at rates not to exceed those authorized by sections 408.100 and 408.200.

(L. 1951 p. 875 § 408.032(a), A.L. 1981 S.B. 326)

408.130. Borrower to receive statement of contract - contents - prepayment effect - receipts for payments.

- 1. At the time the loan is made, there shall be delivered to the borrower, or, if there are two or more borrowers, to one of them, a written statement or copy of the loan contract showing in clear and distinct terms:

(1) The name and address of the lender and of one of the borrowers;

(2) The date of the loan contract;

(3) The schedule of installments or description thereof;

(4) The type of any instrument securing the loan;

(5) The principal amount of the loan excluding interest;

(6) The rate or amount of interest as the contract may provide;

(7) That the borrower may prepay the loan, in whole or in part, at any time, and in case interest has been added to the principal of the loan;

(8) That the interest is subject to the refund requirements of section 408.170 if the loan is prepaid in full.

2. A receipt shall be given for the amount of each payment made in currency. Any note paid in full, or a copy thereof, shall be so marked "paid" and returned, and any security interest which no longer secures a loan shall be restored, cancelled or released.

(L. 1951 p. 875 § 408.032(b), A.L. 1965 p. 114, A.L. 1994 H.B. 963)

408.140. Additional charges or fees prohibited, exceptions - no finance charges if purchases are paid for within certain time limit, exception.

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

(1) On loans for thirty days or longer which are other than "open-end credit" as such term is defined in the federal Consumer Credit

Protection Act and regulations thereunder, a fee, not to exceed ten percent of the principal amount loaned not to exceed one hundred dollars may be charged by the lender; however, no such fee shall be permitted on any extension, refinance, restructure or renewal of any such loan, unless any investigation is made on the application to extend, refinance, restructure or renew the loan;

(2) The lawful fees actually and necessarily paid out by the lender to any public officer for filing, recording, or releasing in any public office any instrument securing the loan, and reasonable and bona fide third-party fees incurred for remote or electronic filing, which fees may be collected when the loan is made or at any time thereafter; however, premiums for insurance in lieu of perfecting a security interest required by the lender may be charged if the premium does not exceed the fees which would otherwise be payable;

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

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

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

(6) Reasonable towing costs and expenses of retaking, holding, preparing for sale, and selling any personal property in accordance with the uniform commercial code - secured transactions, sections 400.9-101 to 400.9-809;

(7) A reasonable service fee not to exceed the amount permitted under subdivision (2) of subsection 6 of section 570.120 for any check, draft, order, or like instrument that is returned unpaid by a financial institution, plus an amount equal to the actual fees charged by the

financial institution for each check, draft, order, or like instrument returned unpaid;

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

(9) If the open-end credit contract is tied to a transaction account in a depository institution, such account is in the institution's assets and such contract provides for loans of thirty-one days or longer which are "open-end credit", as such term is defined in the federal Consumer Credit Protection Act and regulations thereunder, the creditor may charge a credit advance fee of up to the lesser of seventy-five dollars or ten percent of the credit advanced from time to time from the line of credit; such credit advance fee may be added to the open-end credit outstanding along with any interest, and shall not be considered the unlawful compounding of interest as specified under section 408.120;

(10) A deficiency waiver addendum, guaranteed asset protection, or a similar product purchased as part of a loan transaction with collateral and at the borrower's consent, provided the cost of the product is disclosed in the loan contract, is reasonable, and the requirements of section 408.380 are met;

(11) A convenience fee for payments using an alternative payment channel that accepts a debit or credit card not present transaction, nonface-to-face payment, provided that:

(a) The person making the payment is notified of the convenience fee; and

(b) The fee is fixed or flat, except that the fee may vary based upon method of payment used.

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

3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, in addition to charges allowed pursuant to section 408.100, an open-end credit contract provided by a company, financial institution, savings and loan or other credit issuing

company which is regulated pursuant to this chapter may charge an annual fee not to exceed fifty dollars.

(L. 1951 p. 875 § 408.032 (c), A.L. 1979 S.B. 305, A.L. 1980 H.B. 1195, A.L. 1981 S.B. 5 Revision, S.B. 326, A.L. 1984 S.B. 686, A.L. 1986 H.B. 1207, A.L. 1989 H.B. 386 merged with H.B. 615 & 563 merged with S.B. 192, A.L. 1990 H.B. 1630 merged with S.B. 768, A.L. 1992 S.B. 705 merged with S.B. 688, A.L. 1994 H.B. 1312, A.L. 1996 S.B. 683, A.L. 1998 S.B. 792, A.L. 2001 H.B. 738 merged with S.B. 186, A.L. 2002 S.B. 895, A.L. 2003 S.B. 346, A.L. 2004 H.B. 959 merged with S.B. 1233, et al., A.L. 2011 S.B. 83, A.L. 2013 H.B. 329 merged with S.B. 254, A.L. 2015 S.B. 345, A.L. 2017 H.B. 292, A.L. 2021 S.B. 106)

408.145. Fees for credit cards issued in contiguous states. - 1. To encourage

competitive equality, lenders issuing credit cards in this state pursuant to the authority of section 408.100 or 408.200, may in addition to lawful interest, contract for, charge and collect fees for such credit cards which any lender in any contiguous state is permitted to charge for credit cards issued in such contiguous state by such state's statutes. State-chartered lenders charging such fees in reliance on this subsection shall file a copy of the pertinent statutes of one contiguous state authorizing credit card fees with the director of finance or such lender's principal state regulator. The director of finance or other principal state regulator shall, within thirty days after receipt of the filing, approve or disapprove of such fees on the sole basis of whether the statutes of such contiguous state permit such fees, and without regard to the restrictions placed upon credit cards by subsection 2 of this section. When the lender is chartered by the federal government, or any agency thereunder, or is unregulated, such lender shall file with and be approved by the Missouri attorney general under the same provision as provided a state-chartered lender.

2. "**Credit card**" as used in this section shall mean a credit device defined as such in the federal Consumer Credit Protection Act and regulations thereunder, except:

(1) The term shall be limited to credit devices which permit the holder to purchase goods and service upon presentation to third parties whether or not the credit card also permits the holder to obtain loans of any other type; and

(2) Such credit device shall only provide credit which is not secured by real or personal property.

3. "**Lender**" as used in this section shall mean any category of depository or nondepository creditor. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 408.140, the lender shall declare on each credit card contract whether the credit card fees are governed by section 408.140, or by this section.

408.150. Lender can not receive excess interest - failure by lender to return excess interest, damages allowed.

- If any amount in excess of the interest permitted by sections 408.100 to 408.190 is charged or received on any loan except as the result of a bona fide error, the lender shall be barred from recovery of any interest on the contract and shall upon demand return all interest received to the person from* whom received. If such interest is not returned upon written demand, then the person paying the same or his legal representative may recover twice the amount paid together with costs of the suit and reasonable attorney's fees, provided that the action is brought within five years of such written demand.

(L. 1951 p. 875 § 408.032(d), A.L. 1982 H.B. 1341, et al.)

*Word "from" does not appear in original rolls.

408.160. False advertising prohibited.

- No person, firm, or corporation shall print, publish, distribute or cause the same to be done in any manner whatsoever, any written or printed statement with regard to interest or charges, terms or conditions for the lending of money which is false or calculated to deceive.

(L. 1951 p. 875 § 408.032(e))

408.170. Contracts paid in full before due date - recomputations of interest - refund defined.

- If a note or loan contract providing for amount of interest, added to the principal of the loan, is prepaid in full (by cash, renewal, or refinancing) one month or more before the final installment date, the lender shall either:

(1) Recompute the amount of interest earned to the date of prepayment in full on the basis of the rate of interest originally contracted for computed on the actual unpaid principal balances for the time actually outstanding; or

(2) If the initial term of the contract is sixty-one months or less and it is a contract for five thousand dollars or less, give a refund of a portion of the amount of interest originally contracted for which shall be computed as follows: The amount of the refund shall be at least as great a proportion of such amount of interest as the sum of the full monthly balances of the contract scheduled to follow the installment date after the date of prepayment in full bears to the sum of all the monthly balances of the contract, both sums to be determined according to the payment schedule provided by the contract; except that, if prepayment in full occurs during the

first installment period, interest shall be recomputed and charged only for the actual number of days elapsed. When the period before the first installment is more or less than one month, the portion of the interest earned for such period shall be determined by counting each day in such period as one-thirtieth of a month and one three hundred and sixtieth of a year.

2. No refund shall be required for any partial prepayment.

3. For a contract for more than five thousand dollars, the word "**refund**" as used herein shall mean a credit or deduction from the amount of interest originally contracted for at any time by cash, renewal or refinancing, the buyer shall receive a refund which shall be calculated by the actuarial method. The lender shall retain no more interest than is actually earned whenever a note or loan contract is prepaid.

(L. 1951 p. 875 § 408.032(f), A.L. 1986 H.B. 1207, A.L. 2002 S.B. 895)

408.175. Interest rate when maturity of note or contract accelerated.

- If the maturity of a note or loan contract providing for an amount of interest added to the principal of the loan is accelerated, the unpaid balance shall be reduced by the refund of that portion of the amount of interest originally contracted for which would be required for prepayment in full on the date of acceleration, and thereafter the note or loan contract shall bear interest at the rate originally contracted for, computed on unpaid balances for the time actually outstanding from the installment date following the date of acceleration until paid.

(L. 1959 H.B. 321)

408.178. Deferral of monthly loan payments, fee authorized for certain loans.

- Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, and provided the debtor agrees in writing, the lender may collect a fee in advance for allowing the debtor to defer monthly loan payments, so long as the fee on each deferred period is no more than the lesser of fifty dollars or ten percent of the loan payments deferred, however, a minimum fee of twenty-five dollars is permitted, and no extensions are made until the first loan payment is collected on any one loan. This section applies to nonprecomputed loans only.

(L. 2004 H.B. 959, A.L. 2021 S.B. 106)

408.180. Authority of director to verify interest rates charged.

- The director of finance shall have the power and duty to verify the correctness of the rate and amount of interest charged or received and the refund of interest

made on any loan which is subject to section 408.100.

(L. 1951 p. 875 § 408.032(g))

408.190. Certain loans exempt from sections 408.120 to 408.180, and 408.200. -

Sections 408.120 to 408.180 and 408.200 shall not apply to any loan on which the rate or amount of interest and fees charged or received are lawful under Missouri law without regard to the rates permitted in section 408.100 and the fees permitted in sections 408.140, 408.145, and 408.178.

(L. 1951 p. 875 § 408.032(h), A.L. 1974 2d Ex. Sess. S.B. 1, A.L. 1980 H.B. 1195, A.L. 1981 S.B. 5 Revision, A.L. 2004 H.B. 959)

408.193. Credit cards, no derogatory reports to credit agencies for carrying a zero balance. -

1. For the purposes of this section, the term "**credit card**" shall mean a credit device defined as such in the federal Consumer Credit Protection Act.

2. Any entity that issues credit cards in this state, delivers credit cards in this state or causes credit cards to be delivered in this state shall not make any derogatory report to a credit reporting agency on any credit card holder solely because such credit card holder has paid the entire outstanding balance on such credit card by the payment date.

3. Nothing herein shall authorize or prohibit an entity from suspending credit card privileges or recalling the issued credit card for any purpose.

(L. 1998 S.B. 852 & 913 § 1)

408.200. Borrower not to be indebted on two or more contracts with same lender, when. -

No lender shall permit any borrower to be indebted to such lender on two or more contracts at any time for the purpose or with the result of contracting for or receiving more interest on the multiple notes or contracts than would have been permissible on a single note or contract entered into in accordance with section 408.100.

(L. 1951 p. 875 § 408.033, A.L. 1959 H.B. 320, A.L. 1974 2d Ex. Sess. S.B. 1, A.L. 1977 S.B. 317, A.L. 1979 S.B. 305, A.L. 1985 H.B. 358 & 440, A.L. 1998 S.B. 792)

408.210. Assignment of wages or compensation - excess over loan deemed interest. -

The payment of four hundred dollars or less in money, credit, goods, or things in action, as consideration for any sale or assignment of, or order for the payment of wages, salary,

commissions, or other compensation for services, whether earned or to be earned, shall for the purpose of this chapter and any act regulating loans or punishing usury be deemed a loan secured by such assignment, and the amount by which such assigned compensation exceeds the amount of such consideration actually paid shall for the purposes of this chapter and any act regulating loans or punishing usury be deemed interest or charges upon such loan from the date of such payment to the date such compensation is payable, and such transaction shall be governed by and subject to the provisions of this chapter, provided that nothing in this section contained shall be construed as authorizing the assignment of wages, salaries, commissions, or other compensation for services not earned at the time when such purported sale or assignment thereof is made. In case any transaction defined in this section results in a greater rate or amount of interest or charges than is permitted by law, all contracts taken in connection with such transaction shall be void and the lender shall have no right to collect, receive, or retain any principal, interest or charges.

(L. 1951 p. 875 § 408.034)

408.213. Changes to certain sections remedial only. -

The changes in sections 408.140, 408.145, 408.190, and 408.232 are remedial and should be given that construction; however, this section shall have no effect, favorably or unfavorably, on any case filed in court prior to January 1, 2004.

(L. 2004 H.B. 959 § 408.480)

LOAN DISCRIMINATION

408.550. Discrimination prohibited - damages recoverable. -

1. No person, upon proper application, shall be denied credit under the provisions of sections 408.015 to 408.562 on the basis of sex, marital status, age, race or religion. Any action which complies with the provisions of the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, Public Law 93-495 (15 USC 1691 et seq.), and rules and regulations promulgated thereto shall be deemed to be in compliance with this section. Any borrower discriminated against on any of these prohibited bases may recover five hundred dollars or actual damages, whichever is greater, court costs and attorney's fees.

2. No person shall be denied credit under the provisions of sections 408.015 to 408.562 because of any exercise of his rights under law.

(L. 1979 S.B. 305)

DEFAULTS

408.551. Applicability of sections 408.551 to 408.562 - credit transaction defined.

- Sections 408.551 to 408.562 shall apply to any credit transaction made primarily for personal, family or household purposes pursuant to sections 365.010 to 365.160, RSMo, and sections 408.100 to 408.370. For the purposes of this section, unless the context requires otherwise, "**credit transaction**" shall mean any retail installment transaction as defined by section 365.020, RSMo, or any loan subject to section 408.100 or any second mortgage loan as defined by section 408.231 or any retail time transaction as defined in section 408.250.

(L. 1979 S.B. 305, A.L. 1984 H.B. 1170, A.L. 1998 S.B. 792)

408.552. Enforceability of default provisions.

- An agreement of the parties to a credit transaction concerning default by the borrower is enforceable only to the extent that:

(1) The borrower fails to make a payment as required by agreement; or

(2) The lender's prospect of payment, performance, or ability to realize upon the collateral is significantly impaired; the burden of establishing significant impairment is on the lender.

(L. 1979 S.B. 305)

408.553. Recovery limitation. - Upon default the lender shall be entitled to recover the amount due and accrued under the agreement, including interest and penalties through the date of payment in full or to the date of a final judgment. Following a judgment, the lender may additionally recover the simple interest equivalent of the rate provided in the contract as applied to the amount of the judgment until the date the judgment is paid and satisfied.

(L. 1979 S.B. 305, A.L. 2021 S.B. 106)

408.554. Notice of default, contents, form, delivery.

- 1. After a borrower has been in default for ten days for failure to make a required payment and has not voluntarily surrendered possession of the collateral, a lender may give the borrower and all cosigners on the credit transaction the notice described in this section. A lender gives notice to the borrower and cosigners under this section when he delivers the notice to the borrower or cosigner or mails the notice to him at his last known address.

2. Except as provided in subsection 4 of this section, the notice shall be in writing and conspicuously state: The name, address and

telephone number of the lender to whom payment is to be made, a brief identification of the credit transaction, the borrower's right to cure the default, and the amount of payment and date by which payment must be made to cure the default. A notice in substantially the following form complies with this subsection:

(name, address, and telephone number of lender)

(account number, if any)

(brief identification of credit transaction)

(amount) is the AMOUNT NOW DUE

(date) is the LAST DAY FOR PAYMENT

You are late in making your payment(s). If you pay the AMOUNT NOW DUE (above) by the LAST DAY FOR PAYMENT (above), you may continue with the contract as though you were not late. If you do not pay by that date, we may exercise our rights under the law.

3. If the loan transaction is an insurance premium loan, the notice shall conform to the requirements of subsection 2 of this section and a notice in substantially the form specified in that subsection complies with this subsection, except for the following:

(1) In lieu of a brief identification of the loan transaction, the notice shall identify the transaction as an insurance premium loan and each insurance policy or contract that may be cancelled;

(2) In lieu of the statement in the form of notice specified in subsection 2 of this section that the lender may exercise his rights under the law, the statement that each policy or contract identified in the notice may be cancelled; and

(3) The last paragraph of the form of notice specified in subsection 2 of this section shall be omitted.

4. If a credit transaction is secured, the notice described in this section shall further state the following:

"If you voluntarily surrender possession of the following specified collateral, you could still owe additional money after the money received from the sale of the collateral is deducted from the total amount you owe."

(L. 1979 S.B. 305, A.L. 1992 S.B. 705, A.L. 2021 S.B. 106)

408.555. Acceleration, repossession and cancellation restricted - required procedures - borrower's right to cure.

- 1. Except as provided in subsection 2 of this section, after a default consisting only of the borrower's failure to make a required payment, a lender, because of that default, may neither accelerate maturity of the unpaid balance nor take possession of or otherwise enforce a security interest until twenty days after a notice of the borrower's right to cure is given both to the borrower and to all cosigners on the credit transaction nor, with respect to an insurance premium loan, give notice of cancellation until thirteen days after a notice of the borrower's right to cure is given; notice shall not be given prior to default. Until expiration of the minimum applicable period after the notice is given, the borrower or cosigner may cure all defaults consisting of a failure to make the required payment by tendering the amount of all unpaid sums due at the time of the tender, without acceleration, plus any unpaid delinquency or deferral charges. Cure restores the borrower to his rights as though the default had not occurred.

2. This section does not prohibit a borrower from voluntarily surrendering possession of property which is collateral and the lender from thereafter accelerating maturity of the loan and enforcing the note or loan and his security interest in the property at any time after default. If the lender has not already given the notice described in subsection 2 or 3 of section 408.554, he shall upon voluntary surrender of the collateral notify the borrower either personally or by mail at the borrower's last known address that he may owe additional money after the money received from the sale of the collateral is deducted from the total amount owed.

3. No lender is bound by the provisions of subsection 1 of this section if default by the same borrower in connection with the same credit transaction with the same lender has occurred twice notwithstanding the cure of such defaults or three times in the case of a second mortgage loan except as provided in subsection 4 of this section.

4. Default by a borrower on a second mortgage loan may be cured by tendering the current obligation of the borrower at any time prior to the completion of the judicial or extrajudicial proceedings for foreclosure upon such real estate. For the purposes of this section, "current obligation of the debtor" means the aggregate of all installments scheduled to be due at the time of the tender, late charges otherwise permitted by law, and expenses of foreclosures actually incurred by the lender for initiating a bona fide foreclosure, notwithstanding any contractual provision for the acceleration of installment payments. A lender may take no steps to enforce a security interest in real property pursuant to a second mortgage loan until thirty days after notice

of the borrower's right to cure is given; notice shall not be given prior to default. Cure restores the borrower's rights under the agreement as though the default had not occurred, except that only three defaults are permitted. This section shall not affect the debtor's right otherwise to redeem such real property under any other provision of law.

(L. 1979 S.B. 305, A.L. 1983 S.B. 70, A.L. 1992 S.B. 705, A.L. 2006 S.B. 892)

408.556. Actions arising from default, contents of petition - default judgment requires sworn testimony - recovery of unpaid balances.

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

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

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

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

(L. 1979 S.B. 305, A.L. 1983 S.B. 70, A.L. 2002 S.B. 895)

408.557. Notice required before deficiency action may be commenced.

- When a lender sells or otherwise disposes of collateral in a transaction in which an action for a deficiency may be commenced against the borrower, prior to bringing any such action or upon written request of the borrower, the lender shall give the borrower the notice provided in section 400.9-614 for consumer goods transactions or section 400.9-

613 for all other transactions that are not consumer goods transactions.
(L. 1979 S.B. 305, A.L. 2002 S.B. 895)

408.558. Security interests not to be taken, when. - 1. No security interest, other than a purchase money security interest, may be taken or acquired in household furnishings, appliances, or clothing of the borrower or his dependents as security for a loan if the amount financed is less than five hundred dollars.

2. No security interest may be taken or acquired in goods as security for a credit transaction in the principal amount of less than one hundred fifty dollars.
(L. 1979 S.B. 305)

408.560. Unenforceable provisions in note or credit contract. - The following provisions when contained in any note or credit contract or the contract of any guarantor of a credit transaction shall be void and unenforceable:

(1) A power of attorney to confess judgment;

(2) An assignment of wages;

(3) A waiver or limitation of any exemption given by law to the borrower exempting the borrower's property from attachment or execution, except insofar as the waiver or limitation applies to property in which the lender has been granted a security interest to secure the credit transaction;

(4) A security interest in consumer goods which are identified only as a general class of goods, such as "household goods" or "furniture"; and

(5) A waiver of any right of action against the lender or his assignee or other person acting on behalf of the lender in the collection of payments under the contract or in the repossession of goods.
(L. 1979 S.B. 305)

408.562. Damages recoverable for violation. - In addition to any other civil remedies or penalties provided for by law, any person who suffers any loss of money or property as a result of any act, method or practice in violation of the provisions of sections 408.100 to 408.561 may bring an action in the circuit court of the county in which any of the defendants reside, in which the plaintiff resides, or in which the transaction complained of occurred to recover actual damages. The court may, in its discretion, award punitive damages and may award to the prevailing party in such action attorney's fees,

based on the amount of time reasonably expended, and may provide such equitable relief as it deems necessary and proper.
(L. 1979 S.B. 305)

20 CSR 1140-5.010 Audits

PURPOSE: Small loan companies are required to file an audit once a year with the Division of Finance. Unless this audit is filed, a company may not receive a renewal of its certificate of registration. This rule sets out the type of audit required and the time when it must be filed.

(1) No certificate of registration will be renewed unless a properly completed audit report is submitted to this division.

(2) A properly computed audit report shall meet the following requirements:

(A) It shall contain a balance sheet reflecting the registrant's financial condition; and

(B) It shall contain an opinion statement signed by a certified public accountant (C.P.A.) or authorized representative stating that s/he believes that, according to generally accepted accounting principles, the enclosed balance sheet fairly and accurately reflects the registrant's financial condition.

(3) The audit may only be prepared by a C.P.A. or a firm of which one (1) of the partners or employees is a C.P.A. The accountant, if an individual, shall have no financial interest in the registrant. If the accountant is a partnership or professional corporation, none of the partners nor any of the directors, officers or employees shall have a financial interest.

(4) The registrant shall submit an audit report reflecting its financial condition as of the end of the most recent fiscal year. However, if the registrant's most recent fiscal year ends within five (5) months of the statutory deadline for submitting the audit (May 31), the registrant may submit an audit report for the next most recent fiscal year.

(5) Since the requirements of this rule, specifically section (4), differ from the prior manner in which this division administered sections 367.205, 367.210 and 367.215, RSMo the following procedure shall be observed by registrants in applying for a renewal of a certificate of registration commencing with July 1, 1975 and ending with June 30, 1976:

(A) If the registrant has a fiscal year ending in the period commencing with July 1 and

ending with December 31, it shall submit an audit report covering the fiscal year ending in 1974;

(B) If the registrant has a fiscal year ending in the period commencing with January 1 and ending with June 30, it need only submit an audit report for the fiscal year ending in 1974 and need not submit an audit report for the fiscal year ending in 1975; and

(C) If the registrant has already submitted an audit report for its fiscal year ending in 1974, it need not resubmit that report in order to obtain a renewal of its certificate of registration for the year commencing with July 1, 1975 and ending with June 30, 1976.

AUTHORITY: section 367.170, RSMo 1986.* This rule originally filed as 4 CSR 140-5.010. Original rule filed Sept. 19, 1975, effective Sept. 29, 1975. Moved to 20 CSR 1140-5.010, effective Aug. 28, 2006.

*Original authority: 367.170, RSMo 1951, amended 1984.

20 CSR 1140-5.020 Lending Activities

PURPOSE: Consumer credit lenders (small loan companies) are subject to examination by the Division of Finance for the purpose of determining these companies are complying with the provisions of Chapter 367, RSMo and the laws relating to consumer lending. In addition, these companies are subject to regulation by the Division of Finance with respect to their lending activities and the sale of insurance in connection with loans made. This rule sets out minimum recordkeeping requirements to facilitate examinations by the Division of Finance and establishes limitations upon the sale of insurance by small loan companies in connection with their lending activities.

(1) Each applicant, at the time of filing application, shall pay the sum of one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) as an annual registration fee for the period July 1 through June 30 of the following year. The annual fee shall be paid on or before June 30 of each year. If the initial fee is for a period of less than twelve (12) months, the fee shall be prorated according to the number of months remaining in the period. The remittance covering registration fee shall be made payable to the director of revenue and mailed to the Division of Finance. Surety bond in the amount of one thousand dollars (\$1000) shall accompany the initial application for certificate of registration and registration fee. The bond is to be coextensive with the registration year and must be furnished by a surety company authorized to do business in Missouri by the superintendent of insurance. Bond form will be furnished with the initial application for certificate of registration. No surety bond shall be required on renewal applications unless the commissioner shall otherwise determine and no surety bond shall be required in connection with the initial application if the applicant or, in the case

of a corporation, any affiliate under the same general management has had a certificate of registration in effect for at least one (1) year unless the commissioner deems a bond necessary and requires that bond.

(2) No special system of records is required by the commissioner of finance. The records of a consumer credit lender will be considered sufficient if they include a cash journal, double entry general ledger, or a comparable record, and an individual account ledger. The records of the business of each registered office shall be maintained so that the assets, liabilities, income and expense may be readily segregated.

(3) A cash book or cash journal shall contain a chronological record of the receipt and disbursement of all funds including refunds, title transfer fees, filing fees and all other items of receipt or expenditure incidental to the granting or collection of a loan and replevin, repossession or sale of collateral.

(4) The general ledger shall be posted at least monthly. A trial balance sheet and a profit and loss statement shall be prepared within thirty (30) days after the close of every monthly period. This trial balance or balance sheet and profit and loss statement shall be available to the examiner. Where the general ledger is kept at a central office other than the location of the registered lender, the general office shall provide information in line with this section.

(5) The individual ledger, preferably individual account card, shall be kept for each individual loan. The ledger card or sheet shall set forth not less than the following items: kind of security pledged for loan; account number; name and address of the borrower; names of comakers and endorsers; number of installments; dates of first and subsequent payments; date of loan; principal amount of loan; renewal notes (old account so stamped shows also number of current loan); date payments received; amount paid on interest when interest is not added to principal; amount paid on principal when face of note does not include interest; amount of payment including interest and principal; unpaid balance of principal or principal and interest combined; date interest paid to, if this date differs from date of payment, if interest is not included in face of note; if interest is added on, show this amount in a separate figure; amount of any additional interest collected on default or extension, if interest according to original contract is included in face of note; and direct loan ledger cards and sales finance ledger cards shall be filed separately.

(6) The lender shall maintain a file which shall index alphabetically each maker, comaker and endorser on each loan and shall recite each loan in respect to which party is a maker, comaker or endorser and make available the following information: name and address of borrower, and name of husband or wife, if married; names and addresses of comakers or endorsers; date of loan; amount of loan; number of loan; and date loan paid in full. The current record shall be filed separately from those paid in full.

(7) Each loan or loan contract shall bear a number which corresponds to the account number. Using this procedure it will not be necessary to provide a loan register.

(8) All books, records and papers, including the notes, applications, assignments, bills of sale, mortgages, motor vehicle titles, record of all insurance policies issued by or through the lender as agent or broker in connection with the loan shall be kept in the office of the lender and made available to the examiner of the Division of Finance for examination at any time without previous notice. When notes are hypothecated or deposited with a financial institution or parties in connection with a loan or credit, access must be provided for the examiner when the institution holding those notes is situated in Missouri. When the institution or person holding those notes is not so situated or access is not provided, the lender shall obtain from this institution or person either a monthly list of all notes held or a copy of the lists of notes deposited and withdrawn; these lists to show date, original amount, name or number of account and bear authorized signature of the institution or person.

(9) When an error is made on the individual ledger or general ledger, a single thin line, preferably in red, shall be drawn through the improper entry and the correct entry made on the following line. No erasures shall be made in any account of record.

(10) A consumer credit lender shall keep all records on loans available for examination for a period of two (2) years from the date of final payment.

(11) Extensions on precomputed loans made pursuant to the Small Loan Act shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$$\text{UNIT CHARGE (UC)} = \frac{\text{Total Finance Charge}}{\text{Sum of the Digits in the Original term that is } 1 + 2 + 3, \text{ etc.}}$$

Extension fee = UC times NUMBER OF FULL REMAINING INSTALLMENTS. Example: consider a twenty-four (24) month contract of \$1,925.25 with finance charges of \$474.75, monthly payments of \$100 and APR of 22.13%.

$$\text{UC} = \frac{474.75}{300} = 1.5825$$

If an extension is taken with twenty-two (22) installments remaining, the extension fee would be 22×1.5825 or \$34.81. Considerations within the Act necessitate the following limitations on extensions:

(A) No extension may be taken on the first installment;

(B) No extension fee shall be collected more than one (1) month prior to the due date of the earliest installment being deferred;

(C) No extension shall be collected for any partial payment, however, two dollars (\$2) or less shall not be considered a partial payment;

(D) A minimum extension fee of one dollar (\$1) will be allowed;

(E) Any principal payment collected on the same day as an extension shall be applied before calculating the extension fee; and

(F) In the event of prepayment in full of the note or contract, the extensions shall be counted as months and the Rule of Seventy-Eight's (78's) factor, based on this total, applied to all of the interest contracted for, plus the extension fees collected.

(12) If a lender customarily by arrangement or otherwise permits its loan forms, including applications, notes, mortgages, financial statement, etc., to be in the hands of any person, firm or corporation at a place of business other than the place of business recited in the registration certificate for the purpose of having these applications, notes, mortgages or other documents executed by others at that place, whether or not this person, firm or corporation be an employee or agent of the lender, or purports to be an agent of prospective borrowers or a broker, the place where these loan papers are located shall be deemed to be a place of business of the lender and shall require a separate certificate of registration.

(13) Whenever a loan is secured by a lien on a motor vehicle, it shall be the responsibility of the lender to see that the title to the motor vehicle

application and to this end the provisions of this rule are declared to be severable.

(18) No insurance shall be sold in connection with consumer credit loans except in companies duly authorized to do business in this state.

(19) No insurance may be sold in connection with consumer credit loans which contain special policy provisions covering conversion, embezzlement or similar protections against the borrower's dishonesty.

(20) Health and accident insurance may be sold, requisitioned or accepted by any lender in connection with any consumer credit loan. A certificate of policy must be issued to borrower. Insurance shall be obtained from an insurance company duly authorized to conduct business in this state. Accident and health insurance may be in the form prescribed in section 385.070(2), RSMo or in the form known as dismemberment insurance; under no circumstances may both types of accident and health insurance be sold in connection with the same consumer credit loan. If credit dismemberment insurance is sold, requisitioned or accepted in connection with a consumer credit loan, this insurance shall be subject to the following requirements, restrictions and qualifications:

(A) Persons Insured. Credit dismemberment insurance may be written on no more than one (1) person on any contract;

(B) Written Evidence of Coverage. The borrower must be provided with a copy of the dismemberment policy or certificate of insurance within thirty (30) days of the extension of credit;

(C) Insurance must be available as coverage by itself and not merely as a supplement to other insurance;

(D) Cancellation. Credit dismemberment insurance shall be subject to the refunding provisions as though it were credit life insurance issued pursuant to Chapter 385, RSMo and corresponding regulations;

(E) Insurance Not to Exceed Contract Terms. Credit dismemberment insurance may not exceed in amount the total indebtedness nor exceed the underlying contract in duration;

(F) Minimum Standards. Credit dismemberment insurance must provide for a total payoff of an underlying indebtedness in the event of loss of the sight of one (1) eye, loss of one (1) hand at or above the wrist, or loss of one (1) foot at or above the ankle or both, no restrictions shall be permitted, that is, full benefits must be payable on any dismemberment or blindness which occurs during the coverage; and

(G) Recordkeeping. Claims which are made through the dismemberment insurance shall be maintained in the same manner as a death claim.

(21) The charge for any insurance sold shall not be greater than the standard or usual rate charged for comparable insurance by insurance companies or agents for similar insurance that is sold other than in connection with consumer credit loans.

(22) The lender shall deliver to the borrower at the time the loan is made or within a reasonable time, in all cases where insurance is sold or requisitioned by the lender and paid for by the borrower, a copy of the insurance policy or a certificate of insurance which shall set out the effective date, date of expiration, type and amount of coverage and amount of premium.

(23) When a loan secured by insurance is renewed or refinanced, the insurance policy or certificate shall be cancelled before any new insurance is written. When this cancellation is made, the insured shall receive a refund of a portion of the premium paid as follows: If the policy is decreasing term life insurance or health and accident insurance, the amount of the refund shall be computed under the Rule of Seventy Eight's (78's) refund method, which is the method specified in section 408.170, RSMo for refund of interest. If the policy is level term insurance or personal property insurance, the amount of the refund shall be that portion of the insurance premium paid which the number of full unexpired months of the policy after the date of renewal or refinancing bears to the total number of full months for which the premium was paid. Where the amount of the refund is less than one dollar (\$1), no refund need be made. Not more than one (1) policy of life and one (1) policy of health and accident may be in force at any one (1) time.

(24) Whenever any loan is prepaid in full, the lender shall release all claims to any insurance policy sold, requisitioned, required or accepted in connection with any consumer credit loan and the lender shall return any policy held by it to the borrower.

(25) Every lender shall disclose in the annual report the income received by it from insurance sold in connection with consumer credit loans, together with the expense incurred in connection with this insurance and other relevant information as the commissioner finance may prescribe.

(26) Every lender shall keep a record of each insurance transaction, available for

inspection by the commissioner of finance, his/her deputies and examiners.

(27) If an issuing company shall cancel the original motor vehicle policy, the responsibility for securing new insurance of similar coverage rests upon the lender and, in the absence of this insurance, full refund of unearned premium shall be paid to the borrower in cash or credit to the borrower's loan account. In no case may a lender foreclose the account or seize the mortgaged chattel by reason of failure to furnish insurance under thirty (30) days' written notice, delivered to the borrower in person or by registered mail. This notice shall require the borrower to provide similar insurance coverage within ten (10) days as provided in the mortgage clause with the policy or to pay off his/her loan or loan contract without penalty of costs of suit, attorney's fees or otherwise.

(28) The lender shall not require, as a condition of making any loan or the renewal or extension of the loan, that the borrower shall negotiate through a particular insurance company or insurance agent or broker any policy of insurance or renewal of insurance.

(29) The lender shall display in a conspicuous place the following: "Credit insurance is available to borrowers. No new loan, renewal or extension thereof is conditioned upon purchase of such insurance from the lender or any particular insurer or agent."

AUTHORITY: section 367.170, RSMo 1986.* This rule originally filed as 4 CSR 140-5.020. Original rule filed Oct. 2, 1951, effective Oct. 12, 1951. Amended: Filed Feb. 23, 1952, effective March 5, 1952. Amended: Filed Feb. 26, 1952, effective March 8, 1952. Amended: Filed July 17, 1953, effective July 27, 1953. Amended: Filed May 21, 1954, effective May 31, 1954. Amended: Filed July 1, 1957, effective July 11, 1957. Amended: Filed Aug. 6, 1957, effective Aug. 16, 1957. Amended: Filed Jan. 6, 1958, effective Jan. 16, 1958. Amended: Filed Aug. 31, 1959, effective Sept. 10, 1959. Amended: Filed Sept. 25, 1961, effective Oct. 5, 1961. Amended: Filed Aug. 11, 1965, effective Aug. 21, 1965. Amended: Filed March 11, 1966, effective March 21, 1966. Amended: Filed Aug. 12, 1967, effective Aug. 22, 1967. Amended: Filed April 8, 1968, effective April 18, 1968. Amended: Filed April 13, 1978, effective Aug. 11, 1978. Amended: Filed June 14, 1978, effective Sept. 11, 1978. Amended: Filed April 12, 1979, effective July 12, 1979. Amended: Filed Feb. 13, 1980, effective June 12, 1980. Amended: Filed July 15, 1981, effective Oct. 15, 1981. Moved to 20 CSR 1140-5.020, effective Aug. 28, 2006.

*Original authority: 367.170, RSMo 1951, amended 1984.