# Rules of Department of Commerce and Insurance

## Division 500—Property and Casualty

### Chapter 1—Property and Casualty Insurance in General

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 CSR 500-1.100 Standard Fire Policies</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 CSR 500-1.150 Mandatory Disclosure of Excluded Coverages in General</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 CSR 500-1.200 Marine, Inland Marine, Definition With Scope of Coverage</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 CSR 500-1.210 Commercial Inland Marine Insurance</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 CSR 500-1.300 Use of Binders</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 CSR 500-1.400 Policyholder and Mutual Members Participation</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 CSR 500-1.500 Mortgage Guaranty (Rescinded November 30, 1996)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 CSR 500-1.600 Arbitration Provision</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 CSR 500-1.700 Motor Vehicles and Goods as Collateral</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 CSR 500-1.800 Retroactive Modification Dates on Claims-Made Policies</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 CSR 500-1.900 Minimum Standards for Claims-Paid Policies (Rescinded July 30, 2019)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(1) Policy Form Requirements.
(A) The standard fire insurance policy for use by any
insuring organization in Missouri is declared to be the 1943
which is incorporated herein by reference with those changes
expressed in this regulation, having been so declared for use
in Missouri effective July 1, 1944, with subsequent modification
as approved in writing by the director. Any such policy must
be clearly designated the “Standard Fire Insurance Policy
for Missouri,” although any other state or territory in which
this form is standard may be listed before or after the word
“Missouri” in this designation.
(B) In order to encourage readability in insurance policy
forms, the director may approve fire insurance policy forms
other than the standard fire insurance policy which otherwise
meet all requirements of law and are at least as favorable to the
insured as the standard fire insurance policy.

(2) Mandated Changes to Standard Fire Policy.
   (A) These provisions shall apply to all fire insurance policies
       issued or renewed pursuant to sections 379.001–379.008,

   1. That portion of the 1943 Standard Fire Insurance Policy of
      New York which gives “the insured five (5) days’ written
      notice of cancellation” on line 62 of the policy form shall be
      given no effect where contained within a policy designated
      as the “Standard Fire Insurance Policy for Missouri” insuring
      property located in this state, except as stated in paragraph (2)
      (A)2. of this regulation.

   2. The language in the 1943 Standard Fire Insurance Policy
      of New York contained in lines 60–67 shall be superseded by
      the following language printed anywhere on this policy or
      substitute form of notice.

   (B) Any policy issued by a reciprocal or interinsurance
       exchange shall state—

   1. Whether or not the policy is assessable for contingent
      liabilities; and

   2. The subscriber’s rights, if any, to participation in the
      earnings or surplus of the exchange.

   (C) A copy of the subscriber’s agreement with the attorney-
      in-fact for the exchange shall be attached to the policy or
      application for coverage.

(3) Cancellation.
   (A) Any notice of cancellation, nonrenewal, reduction in
       amount, or adverse modification issued on or after July 1, 2024,
       shall state the following:

   1. That the insured may contact his/her insurance
      producer or any insurance producer for coverage;

   2. The producer’s name, if any, address, and telephone
      number;

   3. The name, address, telephone number, and website
      address of the Missouri Property Insurance Placement Facility;

   4. The reason for cancellation, nonrenewal, reduction in
      amount, or adverse modification; and

   5. That any excess premium not tendered must be
      refunded within thirty (30) days of this notice. Exhibit A
      (included herein) contains a model notice which may be
      varied if the required information is equally prominent in any
      substitute form of notice.

   (4) Reciprocal or Interinsurance Exchanges.
   (A) All fire insurance policies written by reciprocal and
       interinsurance exchanges shall be subject to the requirement
       of section (3) of this regulation.

   (B) Any policy issued by a reciprocal or interinsurance
       exchange shall state—

   1. Whether or not the policy is assessable for contingent
      liabilities; and

   2. The subscriber’s rights, if any, to participation in the
      earnings or surplus of the exchange.

   (C) A copy of the subscriber’s agreement with the attorney-
      in-fact for the exchange shall be attached to the policy or
      application for coverage.
20 CSR 500-1.150 Mandatory Disclosure of Excluded Coverages in General

Editor's Note: On January 31, 1995, a preliminary injunction enjoining the Missouri Department of Insurance from implementing the Order of Rulemaking printed in the September 30, 1994 Code of State Regulations or taking any action authorized under the rule was issued in the Circuit Court of Cole County.

20 CSR 500-1.200 Marine, Inland Marine, Definition With Scope of Coverage

PURPOSE: This regulation adopts and sets forth the 1976 Revision of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners' Nationwide Marine Definition with certain changes for Missouri use. Future interpretations will be made public by order or other notice. This regulation was adopted pursuant to the provisions of section 374.045, RSMo and implements section 379.316.2, RSMo.

(1) Marine, transportation policies, or both may cover under the following conditions:
   (A) Imports may be covered wherever the property exists and without restriction as to time, provided the coverage of the issuing companies includes hazards of transportation. An import as a proper subject of marine or transportation insurance shall be deemed to maintain its character as such, so long as the property remains segregated in a way that it can be identified and has not become incorporated and mixed with the general mass of property in the United States and can be identified and has not become incorporated and mixed with the general mass of property in the United States and shall be deemed to have been completed when that property has been—
      1. Sold and delivered by the importer, factor or consignee;
      2. Removed from place of storage and placed on sale as part of importer's stock in trade at a point of sale-distribution;
      or
      3. Delivered for manufacture, processing, or change in form to premises of the importer or of another used for any of these purposes;
   (B) Exports may be covered wherever the property exists without restriction as to time, provided the coverage of the issuing companies includes hazards of transportation. An export, as a proper subject of marine or transportation insurance shall be deemed to acquire its character as an export when designated or while being prepared for export and retain that character unless diverted for domestic trade and when so diverted, the provisions of this rule respecting domestic shipments shall apply, provided, however, that this provision shall not apply to long established methods of insuring certain commodities, for example, cotton;
   (C) Domestic Shipments.
      1. Domestic shipments on consignment, (provided the coverage of the issuing companies includes hazards of transportation) for sale or distribution, exhibit or auction, while in transit, while in the custody of others and while being returned, provided that in no event shall the policy cover on premises owned, leased, or operated by the consignor.
      2. Domestic shipments not on consignment, provided the coverage of the issuing companies includes hazards of transportation on premises owned, leased, or operated by the consignee.
transportation, beginning and ending within the United States, provided that these shipments shall not be covered at manufacturing premises nor after arrival at premises owned, leased, or operated by assured or purchaser;
(D) Bridges, tunnels, and other instrumentalities of transportation and communication (excluding buildings, their improvements and betterments, furniture and furnishings, fixed contents and supplies held in storage). The previously mentioned include:
1. Bridges, tunnels, other similar instrumentalities, including auxiliary facilities and equipment attendants;
2. Piers, wharves, docks, slips, dry docks, and marine railways;
3. Pipelines, including on-line propulsion, regulating and other equipment appurtenant to those pipelines, but excluding all property at manufacturing, producing, refining, converting, treating, or conditioning plants;
4. Power transmission and telephone and telegraph lines, excluding all property at generating, converting, or transforming stations, substations and exchanges;
5. Radio and television communication equipment in commercial use as such including towers and an antennae with auxiliary equipment and appurtenant electrical operating and control apparatus;
6. Outdoor cranes, loading bridges and similar equipment used to load, unload, and transport; and
7. Outdoor theatre equipment, except buildings;
(E) Personal property floater risks covering individuals generally—
1. Personal effects floater policies;
2. The personal property floater;
3. Government service floaters;
4. Personal fur floaters;
5. Personal jewelry floaters;
6. Wedding present floaters for not exceeding ninety (90) days after the day of the wedding;
7. Silverware floaters;
8. Fine arts floaters covering paintings, etchings, pictures, tapestries, art glass windows, and other bona fide works of art of rarity, historical value or artistic merit;
9. Stamp and coin floaters;
10. Musical instrument floaters. Radios, televisions, record players, and combinations are not deemed musical instruments. These policies shall not be written on pianos and organs not customarily moved from the assured's premises;
11. Mobile articles, machinery, and equipment floaters (excluding motor vehicles designed for highway use and auto homes, trailers and semitrailers except when hauled by tractors not designed for highway use and snow plows constructed exclusively for highway use), covering identified property of a mobile or floating nature, not on sale or consignment or in course of manufacture, which has come into custody or control of the owner, against loss or damage while in transit to or from the exhibitions.
12. Installment sales and leased property. Policies covering property sold under conditional contract of sale, partial payment contract, installment sales contract, or leased but excluding motor vehicles designed for highway use. These policies must cover in transit but shall not extend beyond the termination of the seller's or lessor's interest. This section is not intended to include machinery and equipment under certain lease-back contract.
14. Furrier's or fur storers' customers' policies (that is, policies under which certificates or receipts are issued by furriers or fur storers) covering specified articles the property of customers.
A. Certificates must contain all of the provisions under which the coverage is accepted without reference to the underlying policy; and show the rate and premium charges and the amount of insurance.
B. The basic policy contracts between the insurer and furrier, the fur storer or both, shall specifically provide—
(i) That certificates shall be issued only to individuals covering personal furs or garments trimmed with furs being
the property of storage customers;
(II) The rate at which the customers’ certificates shall be issued; and
(III) The furrier, the fur storer, or both, shall not receive any money or commission or brokerage or anything of value for services rendered in connection with the placing of or furnishing insurance for customers and amounts of insurance under the customers’ certificates shall not be deducted from reports of storage values otherwise required of the furrier.
15. Accounts receivable policies, valuable papers and record’s policies.
16. Floor plan policies, covering property for sale while in possession of dealers under a floor plan or any similar plan under which the dealer borrows money from a bank or lending institution with which to pay the manufacturer, provided –
A. The merchandise is specifically identifiable as encumbered to the bank or lending institution;
B. The dealer’s right to sell or otherwise dispose of the merchandise is conditioned upon its being released from encumbrance by the bank or lending institution; and
C. That the policies cover in transit and do not extend beyond the termination of the dealer’s interest. Provided that the policies shall not cover automobiles or motor vehicles, merchandise for which the dealer’s collateral is the stock or inventory as distinguished from merchandise specifically identifiable as encumbered to the lending institution.
17. Sign and street clock policies, including neon signs, automatic or mechanical signs, street clocks, while in use as such.
18. Fine art policies covering paintings, etchings, pictures, tapestries, art glass windows and other bona fide works of art of rarity, historical value or artistic merit, for account of museums, galleries, universities, businesses, municipalities, and other similar interests.
19. Policies covering personal property which, when sold to the ultimate purchaser, may be covered specifically, by the owner, under inland marine policies including:
A. Musical instrument dealers’ policies, covering property consisting principally of musical instruments and their accessories. Radios, televisions, record players, and combinations are not deemed musical instruments;
B. Camera dealers’ policies, covering property consisting principally of cameras and their accessories;
C. Purrier’s dealers’ policies, covering property consisting principally of furs and fur garments;
D. Equipment dealers’ policies, covering mobile equipment consisting of binders, reapers, tractors, harvesters, harrows, tedders, and other similar agricultural equipment and accessories; construction equipment, consisting of bulldozers, road scrapers, tractors, compressors, pneumatic tools and similar equipment and accessories, but excluding motor vehicles designed for highway use;
E. Stamp and coin dealers covering property of philatelic and numismatic nature;
F. Jewelers’ block policies; and
G. Fine arts dealers. These policies may include coverage of money in locked safes or vaults on the assured’s premises. These policies also may include coverage of furniture, fixtures, tools, machinery, patterns, molds, dies, and tenant insureds’ interest in improvements of buildings.
20. Wool growers’ floaters.
21. Domestic bulk liquids policies, covering tanks and domestic bulk liquids stored in them.
22. Difference in conditions coverage excluding fire and extended coverage perils, except buildings.
23. Electronic data processing policies, except buildings.
(2) Unless otherwise permitted, nothing in the foregoing shall be construed to permit marine or transportation policies to cover –
(A) Storage of assured’s merchandise, except as provided;
(B) Merchandise in course of manufacture, the property of and on the premises of the manufacturer;
(C) Furniture and fixtures and improvements and betterments to buildings; and
(D) Monies, securities, or both, in safes, vaults, safety deposit vaults, bank or assured’s premises, except while in the course of transportation.
(3) Nonrecording or Chattel Mortgage Non-filing Insurance. The following types of coverage may not be written as inland marine: Loss sustained by the assured named in this regulation in retail finance transactions and direct retail loans secured by conditional sales contracts, or chattel mortgages, or certificates of title (either or both referred to in the following as security instruments) when caused by the inability of the assured to realize upon the security of them or to repossess or recover personal property described in the security instruments covered in this regulation—which has been traded, sold, removed, or otherwise disposed of and subsequently located by the assured or because of the institution of bankruptcy, receivership, or attachment proceedings, levy or execution, death of mortgagor or conditional vendee, or the creation or execution of any additional lien or encumbrance upon the same property due solely to the fact that the security instrument has not been filed or recorded with the proper public authorities to give constructive notice of it to all persons.
(4) Combination Coverages. Inland marine coverage may be combined with fire casualty, fidelity, and surety coverages as a combination policy, provided the insurer is properly licensed for all the multiple lines and the combination or package has been approved by the Department of Commerce and Insurance.


20 CSR 500-1.210 Commercial Inland Marine Insurance

PURPOSE: This rule defines the term “commercial inland marine insurance” as used in section 379.321, RSMo.

(1) For purposes of this rule, the term “commercial inland marine insurance” shall mean inland marine insurance which is for business and professional interests, whether for profit, nonprofit or public in nature, which is not for personal, family or household purposes, and which, by regulation or general custom of the business, is in fact written according to manual rates or rating plans.

(2) Commercial inland marine insurance shall be regulated by
the Missouri Department of Commerce and Insurance in the same manner as commercial property insurance.

(3) The rates, rate plans, modifications, and manuals of classifications for those inland marine coverages that either are not or have not been written according to manual rates or rating plans, need not be filed with the Missouri Department of Commerce and Insurance. However, if rates or rating plans have been filed with the department in the past for a particular type of inland marine insurance, by an insurer, a rating organization, an advisory organization or a joint underwriting association, then it will be presumed that such business is in fact, by regulation or general custom, written according to manual rates or rating plans, and that therefore, the rates and forms for that particular type of inland marine coverage need to be filed with the department, under the provisions of either subsection 1 of section 379.321, RSMo for personal inland marine coverage or under the provisions of subsection 6 of section 379.321, RSMo for commercial inland marine coverage. However, an insurer may present argument and evidence to the department to rebut this presumption, and if rebutted, obviate the need for a filing.


20 CSR 500-1.300 Use of Binders

PURPOSE: This regulation prohibits insurance producers from binding insurance to provide rate advantages. This regulation was adopted pursuant to the provisions of section 374.045, RSMo and implements sections 379.318 and 379.470, RSMo.

(I) Policy Coverage Concurrent. Any policy of property and casualty insurance replacing a binder must provide coverage from the date of coverage under the binder.

(2) Rate Advantage Prohibited. The use of binders written to cover property or casualty risks may not result in a rate advantage to any party.

(3) Binder Premium Charge Required. If a binder is not replaced by an insurance policy, a binder premium charge must be made which does not exceed the pro rata amount of premium which would have been applicable for that coverage had the policy been issued.

(4) The requirement as stated in section (3) of this regulation is not applicable if the binder premium charge is twenty dollars ($20) or less. A binder premium charge of twenty dollars ($20) or less may be made at the option of the insurer.


20 CSR 500-1.400 Policyholder and Mutual Members Participation

PURPOSE: This regulation specifies requirements for issuance of participating policies of property and casualty insurance and provisions in all mutual policies other than life. This regulation was adopted pursuant to the provisions of section 374.045, RSMo and implements sections 379.160 and 379.265, RSMo.

(1) Prerequisites for Issuance of Participating Policies.

(A) Any stock insurance company licensed to do business in Missouri may issue participating property and casualty policies, provided that the company shall first:

1. Submit to the director of the department evidence of proper specific charter authority; and
2. File with the director of the department for approval the form of all participating property and casualty policies proposed to be issued in Missouri.

(B) No company shall issue both participating and nonparticipating plans for the same class of risk, that is, multi peril, mercantile, dwelling, homeowners, etc.

(2) Provisions in All Mutual Policies Other Than Life.

(A) Each policy issued by any mutual insurance company to insure property located in Missouri shall include the following or words meaning substantially the same:

1. "By acceptance of this policy, the named insured becomes a member of the company and shall be entitled to vote at all meetings of the members and, upon termination of this policy, shall participate in the distribution of dividends as fixed and determined by the directors in accordance with the law";
2. If not assessable, "This policy is not assessable. Your liability as a policyholder and member of the company under this policy is limited to payment of premium";
3. If assessable, "This policy is assessable under the provisions of section _______ RSMo. As a policyholder and member of the company, you may be required to make additional contributions to help meet excessive losses." (Insert proper statute); and
4. Notice of the time, date, and place of the regular annual meetings of the members, unless notified otherwise.


20 CSR 500-1.500 Mortgage Guaranty

(Rescinded November 30, 1996)

20 CSR 500-1.600 Arbitration Provision

PURPOSE: This regulation precludes insurers from issuing property and casualty insurance policies containing compulsory arbitration provisions. This regulation was adopted pursuant to the provisions of sections 374.045, 379.203 and 435.010, RSMo.

(1) Any contract or agreement entered into containing any clause or provision providing for an adjustment by arbitration shall not preclude any party or beneficiary under the contract or agreement from instituting suit or legal action on the contract at any time and the compliance with the clause or provision shall not be a condition precedent to the right to bring or recover in the action. A party is bound by an arbitration provision only when s/he elects to arbitrate and a lawful and binding arbitration follows.

(2) No automobile policy written shall contain an arbitration clause applicable to disputed claims under uninsured motorist coverage and any provision to the contrary shall be void and of no effect as of August 22, 1974.

AUTHORITY: sections 374.045, 379.203 and 435.010, RSMo 1994.* This rule was previously filed as 4 CSR 190-16.120. Original rule filed Aug. 12, 1974, effective Aug. 22, 1974.


Kising v. MFA Mutual Ins. Co., 399 SW2d 245 (Mo. App. 1966). Policy exclusion making uninsured motorist coverage inapplicable to bodily injury where insured, without consent of insurance company, makes settlement with party who may be legally liable, therefore, held against public policy and invalid.

20 CSR 500-1.700 Motor Vehicles and Goods as Collateral

PURPOSE: This regulation prevents consumers being subjected to duress and charged excessive premiums for relatively insignificant coverage on articles used as collateral for loans. It is designed to stimulate competition for the benefit of the public and the insurance industry. This regulation was adopted pursuant to section 374.045, RSMo and implements sections 303.200, 365.080, 374.045, 379.396, 379.318, 379.351, 379.470 and 408.280, RSMo.

(1) Scope. This regulation covers the stated insurance aspects of goods and of physical damage to motor vehicles subjected to liens under Chapter 365 (Motor Vehicle Time Sales), section 408.100 (Small Loans) and sections 408.250 – 408.280 (Retail Credit Sales), RSMo. It does not include mobile homes as defined in 20 CSR 500-2.500 nor does it include lenders’ vendors’ single interest subject to 20 CSR 500-2.500 except where incorporated by reference. Payment of premium by the lender without charge to the consumer shall exempt any such insurance from this regulation.

(2) Definitions.

(A) “Consumer” includes the purchaser in a credit transaction, the mortgagor of newly acquired or previously owned property, and the equitable owner of any property subject to a lien within the scope of this regulation.

(B) “Goods,” as used, means all tangible chattels, personal, and merchandise certificates or coupons exchangeable for this tangible personal property, but does not include motor vehicles, nonprocessed farm products, livestock, money, things in action, or intangible personal property. This term includes personal property which can be or is attached to realty so as to become a fixture whether or not severed or severable.

(C) “Loss payable clause” means any clause duly filed by the insurer with the department as added to a policy affording substantial protection.

(D) “Motor vehicle” includes any new or used automobile, motorcycle, truck, trailer, semi-trailer, truck tractor, or bus.

(E) Substantial protection as used is afforded a consumer when the goods are covered by a standard fire policy with extended coverage endorsement or when the motor vehicle is covered by a policy providing collision and comprehensive insurance and both are duly filed with the department. In these policies, the owner of the property must be protected from his/her risk of casualty loss for the causes covered by these policies and must be sole loss payee absent a loss payable clause. The amount payable to the consumer shall be no less than the actual cash value of the goods or motor vehicle insured.

(3) Substantial Protection.

(A) Lienholders’, sellers’, interests of both, may be protected only by a standard loss payable clause attached to a policy which substantially protects the consumer’s interest in the motor vehicle or goods. No additional premium may be charged for a loss payable clause. Lienholders, sellers of motor vehicles or goods, or both, may not be listed as additional insureds or appear in any other manner as insureds on an automobile or fire insurance policy where the policy is purchased by the owner of the property insured. These policies may not be written in Missouri.

(B) A motor vehicle is substantially protected only when it is insured for at least its actual cash value and not when it is insured only for a lesser loan amount outstanding upon it or the payoff value of that loan. If both the actual cash value and the payoff amount of the loan are to be used as measures of the benefits payable under a policy, then that policy must pay the greater of these two (2) amounts in case of a total loss. The use of any policy provision which limits the benefits payable under motor vehicle insurance to the declining loan balance payable only is prohibited except as provided in 20 CSR 500-2.400.

(C) No insurance carrier shall write the following coverages upon vehicles insured by coverage subject to this regulation unless included as part of an insurance policy substantially protecting the interests of the consumer, subject to the provisions of the Department of Economic Development, and the department’s insurance regulations: fire, theft, collision and comprehensive (except on vehicles ten (10) years old); towing and labor; and medical payments.

(4) Consumers’ Rights.

(A) The consumer shall not be required to obtain insurance from any particular insurer nor through any particular insurance producer or representative of a company as a condition precedent to the granting of a loan. No insurer shall participate or knowingly allow its insurance producers to participate in a scheme of requirements.

(B) If the consumer does voluntarily elect to obtain insurance through the lienholder or seller and files no claim against this coverage, s/he shall have thirty (30) days after the date of the loan an unconditioned right to substitute a valid and collectible policy with a loss payable clause in favor of the lienholder or seller for this coverage, if the substitute was in effect on the date of the loan. If s/he elects to make this substitution, the consumer shall receive a full refund of all premiums paid on the policy purchased from the creditor. A consumer shall not
be enticed, induced, or compelled to cancel a valid existing policy insurance she has previously purchased on any motor vehicle or goods later included as collateral in a loan.

(C) The consumer shall have the unconditional right to cancel the insurance at any time upon prepayment of the indebtedness or submission of a valid and collectible loss payable endorsement in favor of the lienholder or seller. The insurer shall then refund the premium to the consumer on a pro rata basis, except when coverage is substituted under subsection (4)(B) of this regulation.

(5) Rates.
   (A) No insurance carrier writing insurance in connection with consumer loans shall charge a rate in excess of the standard rate for this coverage. The standard rate means the rate(s) on file with the department.
   (B) No rate charged for any policy written within the scope of this regulation shall be discriminatory against credit insureds as members of a class compared with insureds having the same hazard who may purchase equivalent coverage independent of the credit transaction. These rates shall not be excessive when viewed in conjunction with any restrictions upon effective coverage imposed by any creditor and insurance producer.
   (C) No insurance carrier shall write coverage in connection with consumer loans when the premium to be charged for physical damage or property coverage plus the deductible amount set out in the policy exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the value of the collateral so insured.
   (D) All premium rates and all schedules of premium rates pertaining to policies of insurance delivered or issued for delivery in this state shall be filed with the director prior to their use in this state. The director shall approve any rate or schedules of premium rates if she finds that the rates or schedule of premium rates are reasonable in relation to the benefits provided under the policies of insurance. A premium rate or schedule of premium rates shall be presumed to be reasonable for purposes of this section if the rate or schedule of rates produces or may reasonably be expected to produce a loss ratio of sixty percent (60%) or greater.

(6) Statement. No insurer shall write credit-connected insurance within the scope of this regulation unless the consumer executes as part of his/her application for coverage the following statement or similar statement approved by the director of the department: "I understand that I am free to insure my __________ (auto, motorcycle, or furniture) with whatever licensed company or insurance producer I may choose; that I may do so at any time after the date of this loan; that I have not cancelled existing insurance on my __________ if I owned it before this loan; and that this loan cannot be denied me simply because I did not purchase my insurance through the lender or seller."

(7) Training. Any insurance company engaging in coverage subject to this regulation shall be responsible for the education and training of its insurance producers operating in connection with credit institutions to insure that they are fully knowledgeable of the contents of this regulation and any other pertinent insurance laws and regulations. Each company shall be responsible for the continuing training and supervision of the activities of its insurance producers placing that business.

(8) Severability Clause. If any section or portion of a section of these regulations or their applicability to any person or circumstances is held invalid by a court, the remainder of the regulations and the applicability of the provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected by it.


Op. Atty. Gen. No. 285, Manford, 10-17-67. Insurance upon the lives of installment credit account holders must be made pursuant to section 408.260, RSMo (Supp. 1965). Companies issuing this insurance must be authorized to do business in Missouri.

20 CSR 500-1.800 Retroactive Modification Dates on Claims-Made Policies

PURPOSE: This rule sets standards for the use of retroactive dates for determining the date of liability or coverage under claims-made policies.

(1) Unless otherwise requested by or agreed to by the policyholder, any insurance company issuing an insurance policy in this state on a claims-made basis shall maintain the original retroactive date, date of liability or coverage stated on the initial policy issued by the insurance company for the duration of the policy, unless otherwise required by or agreed to by the policyholder, renewed or reissued policies must have a retroactive date equal to that of the original policy, provided however, that original retroactive date need not be maintained where the policy has lapsed due to nonpayment of premium. Any replacement of one (1) such policy, issued by one (1) insurer, with another such policy, issued by a second insurer, shall be considered as if issued by a single insurer for the purposes of this rule where both insurers are within the same holding company system.

(2) For purposes of this rule, an insurance policy issued on a claims-made basis is a policy which provides coverage only in cases where a written claim is made to the insurer during the stated policy period.


20 CSR 500-1.900 Minimum Standards for Claims-Paid Policies

(Rescinded July 30, 2019)