

537.3619 Cure of default.

1. In a consumer rental purchase agreement, after a lessee has been in default for three business days and has not voluntarily surrendered possession of the rented property, a lessor may give the lessee the notice provided in [subsection 3](#) when the consumer has the right to cure a default. A lessor gives the notice to the lessee under [this section](#) when the lessor delivers notice to the lessee or mails the notice to the last known address of the lessee.

2. For the purpose of [this section](#), there is no right to cure and no limitation on the lessor’s rights with respect to a default that occurs within twelve months after an earlier default as to which a lessor has given a proper notice of the lessee’s right to cure.

3. The notice of right to cure must be in writing and conspicuously state all of the following:

- a. The name, address, and telephone number of the lessor to whom payment is to be made.
- b. A brief identification of the transaction.
- c. The lessee’s right to cure the default.
- d. 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](#):

THE NAME, ADDRESS, & TELEPHONE
NUMBER OF THE LESSOR
ACCOUNT NUMBER, IF ANY
BRIEF IDENTIFICATION OF TRANSACTION

() is the last date for payment, () is the amount now due. You have failed to renew your rental purchase agreement(s). If you pay the amount now due (above) by the last date for payment (above), you may continue with the agreement as though you had renewed on time. If you do not pay by that date, we may exercise our rights under the law. If you are late again during the next twelve months of your agreement, in either returning the property or renewing your agreement, we may exercise our rights without sending you another notice like this one. If you have questions, you may write or telephone the lessor promptly.

4. With respect to a consumer rental purchase agreement, except as provided in [subsection 5](#), after a default consisting of the lessee’s failure to renew and failure to return the property, a lessor, because of that default, may not instigate court action to recover the rented property until five business days after the notice of the lessee’s right to cure is given. In the case of an agreement with weekly or biweekly renewal dates, such action shall not be taken until three business days after the notice of the lessee’s right to cure is given.

5. With respect to defaults on the same consumer rental purchase agreement and subject to [subsection 4](#), after a lessor has once given a proper notice of the lessee’s right to cure, [this section](#) does not give the consumer a right to cure or impose any additional limitations beyond those otherwise imposed by this part on the lessor’s right to proceed against the lessee or the lessor’s right to recover the property.

6. Until expiration of the minimum applicable periods contained in [subsection 4](#) after notice is given, the lessee may cure all defaults consisting of failure to renew and failure to return the property by tendering the amount of all unpaid sums due at the time of the tender plus any unpaid delinquency charges or other charges authorized by [section 537.3616](#).

7. [This section](#) and the provisions on limitations of agreements do not prohibit a lessee from voluntarily surrendering possession of the rented property, and the lessor from enforcing any past due obligation which the lessee may have at any time after default. However, in an enforcement proceeding, the lessor shall affirmatively plead and prove either that the notice to cure is not required or that the lessor has given the required notice, but the failure to so plead does not invalidate any action taken by the lessor that is lawful and if the lessor has rightfully repossessed any property the repossession is not conversion.

8. A repossession of rented property in violation of [this section](#) is void.

87 Acts, ch 80, §19

Referred to in [§537.3610](#)