

CHAPTER 578A

SELF-SERVICE STORAGE FACILITIES

Former chapter 578A repealed by 2019 Acts, ch 50, §18

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578A.1 Short title.

This Act shall be known as the “*Self-Service Storage Facilities Act*”.

[2019 Acts, ch 50, §1](#)

Former §578A.1 repealed by [2019 Acts, ch 50, §18](#)

578A.2 Definitions.

As used in [this chapter](#), unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

1. “*Commercially reasonable sale*” means a sale that is conducted at the self-service storage facility, at the nearest suitable place to where the personal property is held or stored, or on a publicly accessible internet site that conducts sales or auctions.

2. “*Default*” means the failure by the occupant to perform on time any obligation or duty set forth in a rental agreement or [this chapter](#).

3. “*Emergency*” means any sudden, unexpected occurrence or circumstance at or near a self-service storage facility that requires immediate action to avoid injury to persons or property at or near the self-service storage facility, including a fire.

4. “*Last-known address*” means the postal address or electronic mail address provided by an occupant in a rental agreement or the postal address or electronic mail address provided by the occupant in a subsequent written notice of a change of address.

5. “*Late fee*” means any fee or charge assessed for an occupant’s failure to pay rent when due. “*Late fee*” does not include interest on a debt, reasonable expenses incurred in the collection of unpaid rent, or costs associated with the enforcement of any other remedy provided by law or contract.

6. “*Leased space*” means individual storage space at a self-service storage facility which is rented to an occupant pursuant to a rental agreement.

7. “*Occupant*” means a person entitled to the use of leased space at a self-service storage facility under a rental agreement or the person’s successors or assigns.

8. “*Operator*” means the owner, operator, lessor, or sublessor of a self-service storage facility or an agent or any other person authorized to manage the facility. “*Operator*” does not include a warehouse worker if the warehouse worker issues a warehouse receipt, bill of lading, or other document of title for the personal property stored.

9. “*Personal property*” means movable property not affixed to land, including goods, wares, merchandise, motor vehicles, watercraft, household items, and furnishings.

10. “*Property that has no commercial value*” means property offered for sale in a commercially reasonable sale that receives no bid or offer.

11. “*Rental agreement*” means an agreement or lease, written or oral, that establishes or modifies the terms, conditions, or rules concerning the use and occupancy of leased space at a self-service storage facility.

12. “*Self-service storage facility*” means real property designed and used for the purpose of renting or leasing individual storage space to occupants who are to have access to the space for the purpose of storing personal property. If an operator issues a warehouse receipt, bill of lading, or other document of title for the personal property stored, the operator and occupant are subject to [chapter 554, article 7](#), and [this chapter](#) does not apply.

13. “*Verified mail*” means any method of mailing offered by the United States postal service or private delivery service that provides evidence of the mailing.

[2019 Acts, ch 50, §2](#)

Referred to in [§306.23](#)

Former §578A.2 repealed by [2019 Acts, ch 50, §18](#)

578A.3 Facility not residence.

1. An operator shall not knowingly permit a leased space at a self-service storage facility to be used for residential purposes.

2. An occupant shall not use a leased space for residential purposes.

[2019 Acts, ch 50, §3](#)

Former §578A.3 repealed by [2019 Acts, ch 50, §18](#)

578A.4 Notice and consent for inspection and repair.

Unless otherwise provided in a rental agreement, an occupant, upon reasonable request from the operator, shall allow the operator to enter a leased space for the purpose of inspection or repair. If an emergency occurs, an operator may enter a leased space for inspection or repair without notice to or consent from the occupant.

[2019 Acts, ch 50, §4](#)

Former §578A.4 repealed by [2019 Acts, ch 50, §18](#)

578A.5 Lien — late fee — electronic communication permitted.

1. The operator of a self-service storage facility and the operator’s heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns shall have a lien upon all of an occupant’s personal property located at the self-service storage facility for delinquent rent, late fees, labor, or other charges incurred pursuant to a rental agreement and for expenses incurred for preservation, sale, or disposition of the personal property. The lien established by [this subsection](#) shall have priority over all other liens and security interests except for those perfected prior to the time the personal property is brought to the self-service storage facility.

2. The lien described in [subsection 1](#) attaches on the date on which personal property is brought to the self-service storage facility.

3. If the rental agreement specifies a limit on the value of personal property that the occupant may store in the leased space, such limit shall be deemed to be the maximum value of the personal property in the occupant’s leased space.

4. A rental agreement under [this chapter](#) may provide for a reasonable late fee for failure of the occupant to timely make payments for the leased space when due. A monthly late fee of twenty dollars or twenty percent of the monthly rental amount, whichever is greater, shall be reasonable and is not a penalty.

5. The operator and occupant may agree to use electronic mail to satisfy all notice requirements under [this chapter](#). The parties, if consenting to use electronic mail for notice, must consent to use electronic mail for all notices. If the parties agree, the rental agreement shall contain a section outlining the rights and duties for each party regarding the use of electronic mail.

[2019 Acts, ch 50, §5](#)

Referred to in [§578A.7](#)

Former §578A.5 repealed by [2019 Acts, ch 50, §18](#)

578A.6 Right to deny access due to default.

If the occupant is in default, the operator shall have the right to deny the occupant access to the leased space at the self-service storage facility if such right is set forth in the rental agreement.

[2019 Acts, ch 50, §6](#)

Former §578A.6 repealed by [2019 Acts, ch 50, §18](#)

578A.7 Enforcement of lien.

1. If an occupant is in default for a period of at least thirty days, the operator may enforce the lien granted in [section 578A.5](#) by selling the occupant’s personal property. Sale of the occupant’s personal property may be by public or private proceedings. Such personal

property may be sold as a unit or in parcels, by way of one or more contracts, at any time or place, and on any terms as long as the sale is commercially reasonable. The operator may otherwise dispose of any property that has no commercial value.

2. Before conducting a sale under [this section](#), the operator shall do all of the following:

a. Send notice of default to the occupant by hand mail, verified mail, or electronic mail pursuant to [subsection 7](#). The notice of default shall include all of the following:

(1) A statement of the operator's claim showing that the amount due at the time of the notice and the date when the amount became due.

(2) A brief and general description of the personal property subject to the lien. The description shall be reasonably adequate to permit the occupant to identify the property, except that any container including a trunk, valise, or box that is locked, fastened, sealed, or tied in a manner which deters immediate access to the container's contents shall be described as such and shall omit a description of the contents.

(3) A demand for payment of the charges due within a specified time, which shall not be less than fourteen days after the date of the notice.

(4) A statement that unless the claim is paid within the time stated, the contents of the occupant's leased space will be sold or otherwise disposed of after a specified time.

(5) The name, street address, and telephone number of the operator or a designated agent whom the occupant may contact to respond to the notice.

b. Notify all persons who claim a security interest in the personal property of whom the operator has actual knowledge. An operator shall conduct a search to determine whether there is a security interest in property subject to sale if the property is registered under [chapter 321](#) or [462A](#). At least seven days before the sale, the operator shall also advertise the time, place, and terms of the sale in a commercially reasonable manner. The manner of advertisement is deemed commercially reasonable if it is likely to attract at least three independent bidders to attend or view the sale in person or online at the time and place advertised. The operator may buy the occupant's personal property at any public sale held pursuant to [this section](#).

3. If the personal property subject to the operator's lien is a vehicle, watercraft, or trailer, and rent or other charges remain due and unpaid for thirty days, the operator may have the vehicle, watercraft, or trailer towed from the self-service storage facility. The operator shall not be liable for any damages to the vehicle, watercraft, or trailer once the tower takes possession of the property. Removal of any vehicle, watercraft, or trailer from the self-service storage facility shall not release the operator's lien.

4. At any time before a sale is held under [this section](#) or before a vehicle, watercraft, or trailer is towed under [this section](#), the occupant may pay the amount necessary to satisfy the lien and redeem the occupant's personal property.

5. In the event of a sale under [this section](#), the operator may satisfy the lien from the proceeds of the sale, but shall hold the balance, if any, for a period of ninety days for delivery on demand to the occupant. If the occupant does not claim the balance within ninety days, the balance shall be paid to the county treasurer in the county where the self-service storage facility is located. The county treasurer shall hold the funds for a period of two years. If a claim is not made by the occupant for the funds, then the funds shall become the property of the county. There shall be no further recourse by any person against the operator for an action pursuant to [this section](#).

6. A purchaser in good faith of any personal property sold to satisfy a lien under [this chapter](#) takes the property free of any rights of persons against whom the lien was valid, despite noncompliance by the operator with the requirements of [this chapter](#). The purchaser of a motor vehicle shall apply for a new title to the vehicle by the procedures outlined in [section 321.47](#). For all other property which has a written title, the purchaser shall follow the applicable procedures for the property for the transfer of title by operation of law.

7. Notice to the occupant under [subsection 2](#), paragraph "a", shall be sent to the occupant's last-known address by hand delivery, verified mail, or electronic mail. Notices sent by hand delivery shall be deemed delivered when the occupant has signed an acknowledgment of delivery. Notices sent by verified mail shall be deemed delivered when deposited with the United States postal service or private delivery service if the notices are

properly addressed with postage prepaid. Notices sent by electronic mail shall be deemed delivered when an electronic mail is sent to the last-known address provided by the occupant. If the operator sends notice by electronic mail and receives an automated message stating that the electronic mail cannot be delivered, the operator shall send notice by hand delivery or by verified mail to the occupant's last-known address with postage prepaid.

8. If the operator complies with the requirements of [this section](#), the operator's liability:

a. To the occupant, shall be limited to the net proceeds received from the sale of the occupant's personal property less any proceeds paid to the holders of any lien or security interest of record on the personal property being sold.

b. To the holders of any lien or security interest of record on the personal property being sold, shall be limited to the net proceeds received from the sale of the personal property subject to the holder's lien or security interest.

[2019 Acts, ch 50, §7](#); [2020 Acts, ch 1063, §318, 319](#)

Referred to in [§321.20](#), [321.20A](#), [321.23](#), [321.47](#), [462A.77](#), [462A.82](#), [578A.8](#)

578A.8 Exclusive care, custody, and control of personal property vested in occupant.

Unless the rental agreement specifically provides otherwise and until a lien sale under [section 578A.7](#), the exclusive care, custody, and control of all personal property stored in a leased space remains vested in the occupant.

[2019 Acts, ch 50, §8](#)

578A.9 Supplemental nature of chapter.

[This chapter](#) does not impair the powers of the parties to a rental agreement to create rights, duties, or obligations that do not arise from [this chapter](#). [This chapter](#) does not impair or impact the rights of parties to create liens by special contract or agreement, nor does it affect or impair other liens arising at common law or in equity, or by a statute of this state. The rights provided to an operator by [this chapter](#) are in addition to all other rights provided by law to a creditor against a debtor.

[2019 Acts, ch 50, §9](#)

578A.10 Disclosure of flood zone.

The operator shall disclose in the rental agreement whether the self-service storage facility is located in a "special flood hazard area" as defined by the federal emergency management agency in [44 C.F.R. pt. 61, Appendix A\(3\)](#).

[2019 Acts, ch 50, §10](#)

578A.11 Fire, flood, or other catastrophic event damage or destruction.

If the self-service storage facility is damaged or destroyed by a fire, flood, or other catastrophic event to the extent that the leased space is rendered unusable, the operator shall make a good faith effort to notify the occupant of the event and the occupant may terminate the rental agreement by giving the required notice in the rental agreement. If the occupant terminates the rental agreement under [this section](#), the occupant shall remove all contents of the leased space as soon as is reasonably practicable. Any prepaid rent is due to the occupant upon removal of the occupant's property from the leased space.

[2019 Acts, ch 50, §11](#)